Comparative Study of Electoral Systems
Module 6: Macro Report

Version: August 21, 2024

Country/territory: Ecuador
Date of election: **February 9 (1st round) and April 13, 2025 (2nd round)**
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Date of preparation: June 15, 2026 – Revised September 19, 2026

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS IN COMPLETING CSES MACRO REPORT

- The information provided in this report contributes to the macro data portion of the CSES, an essential component of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated.
- Collaborators are advised that the CSES makes the macro reports public to the user community upon the release of the dataset.
- There are eight sections (sorted by alphabet section A-H inclusive) in this report. Please ensure that you complete **ALL** eight sections (A-H) before returning the completed report to the CSES Secretariat.
- Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports, district data) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.
- Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.
- Where brackets [ ] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an "X" within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.
- To help collaborators complete the macro report, instructions and definitions appear in the document where necessary. Specific instructions to collaborators are highlighted in RED and the definitions CSES adheres to are highlighted in BLUE.

NOTES TO CSES DATA USERS CONSULTING PUBLISHED CSES MACRO REPORTS

CSES Macro Reports are made publicly available in the interests of transparency. Users are advised there may be instances where the macro report indicators for a polity differ from the published macro CSES data. In these circumstances, we recommend users rely on the published CSES data, which takes precedence.

A) DATA PERTINENT TO ELECTION AT WHICH MODULE WAS ADMINISTERED

1a. Type of Election:

[ ] Parliamentary/Legislative

[X] Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential *(The general elections (presidential + National Assembly) were held on February 9 (1st round) and April 13, 2025 (2nd round)*

[ ] Presidential

[ ] Other; please specify:

Note: This document concentrates into Presidential and general elections held on February 9,2025

1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If the system is unicameral, please select "Lower House election".

[ ] Upper House election
[X] Lower House election
[ ] Both Upper and Lower House election
[ ] Other; please specify: _____

2a. What was the president's party *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Accion Democratica Nacional (ADN) — Daniel Noboa Azin, in office since Nov 23, 2023 (First period) and February 2025, May 24, 2025 (cabinet possession) (second period – re election).

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If no role of President exists, please write "N/A".

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?
NA
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If no role of Prime Minister exists, please write "N/A".

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, write "all.") Please also provide a website link to this data if possible.
DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings. Please also list cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

Ministry / Portfolio	Minister	Affiliation
Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility	Maria Gabriela Sommerfeld Rosero (from Nov 2023)	Independent
National Defense	Gian Carlo Loffredo Rendon (from Nov 2023)	Independent
Economy and Finance	Juan Carlos Vega Malo (from Nov 2023)	Independent
Interior	Monica Palencia (from Apr 2024) John Reimberg (21 feb 2025)	Independent Independent
Government	Jose de la Gasca (from Nov 2024)	Independent
Public Health	Antonio Naranjo (June 2024)	Independent
Education, Sport and Culture	Alegria Crespo Cordovez (From Apr 2024)	Independent
Infrastructure and Transport	Roberto Luque (From Nov 2023)	Independent
Production and Foreign Trade, Investments and Fisheries	Luis Jaramillo (From Oct 2023)	Independent
Environment, Water and Ecological Transition	Ines Manzano (From Aug 2024)	Independent
Energy and Mines	Ines Manzano (From Aug 2024)	Independent
Telecommunications	Cesar Martin (From Nov 2023)	Independent
Women and Human Rights	Arianna Tanca Macchiavello (From Nov2023)	Independent
Economic and Social Inclusion	Zaida Rovira (From Nov 2023)	Independent
Secretariat General of Public Administration	Cynthia Gellibert (From Aug 2024)	ADN
Labor	Ivonne Nuñez (From Nov 2023)	Independent
Agriculture	Franklin Danilo Palacios (From Nov 2023)	Independent
Housing and Urban Development	Humberto Plaza (Nov 2023)	Independent
Tourism	Mateo Estrella (From Sept 2024)	Independent
Sport	José David Jiménez (From Sept 2024)	Independent
Culture	Romina Muñoz (From Nov 2023)	Independent
Higher Education, Science and Technology (Senecyt)	César Vásquez Moncayo (From 2024)	Independent
National Planning Secretariat	Sariha Moya (from Nov 2023)	Independent
Risk Management Secretariat	Jorge Raúl Carrillo (Since 2023)	Independent
Communications Secretariat	Roberto Izurieta (From Nov 2023)	Independent

- *"Noboa ratifica a la mayoría de sus ministros al inicio de su segundo mandato." EFE via Yahoo Noticias, May 25, 2025. https://es-us.noticias.yahoo.com/noboa-ratifica-mayoria-ministros-inicio-204456861.html.*
- *"Daniel Noboa hace cambios en Economía y Comercio Exterior." Vistazo, February 13, 2025. https://www.vistazo.com/politica/nacional/2025-02-13-daniel-noboa-cambios-ministros-economia-comercio-exterior*

- *"Alegría Crespo es nombrada como nueva Ministra de Educación." La Hora, April 23, 2024. https://www.lahora.com.ec/pais/alegria-crespo-ministerio-educacion-cambio/.*
- *"El presidente Daniel Noboa pospone hasta nuevo aviso cambios en el gabinete y firma de nuevos decretos." El Universo, May 25, 2025. https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/politica/el-presidente-daniel-noboa-pospone-hasta-nuevo-aviso-cambios-en-el-gabinete-y-firma-de-nuevos-decretos-nota/.*
- *Puga S., Kevin. "Alegría Crespo, nueva ministra de Educación." El Comercio, April 22, 2024. "Alegría Crespo es la nueva ministra de Educación de Ecuador." Primicias. https://www.primicias.ec/noticias/politica/alegria-crespo-ministra-educacion-ecuador/.*
- *"Este es el gabinete ministerial con el que Daniel Noboa arranca su segundo mandato." Primicias, May 27, 2025. https://www.primicias.ec/politica/gabinete-lista-ministros-daniel-noboa-segundo-mandato-97160/.*
- *"Inés Manzano es la nueva ministra de Ambiente." Expreso, August 30, 2024. https://www.expreso.ec/actualidad/ines-manzano-nueva-ministra-ambiente-212118.html.*
- *"El gobierno de Ecuador reemplazó al ministro de Energía en plena crisis de apagones." Infobae, October 9, 2024. https://www.infobae.com/america/america-latina/2024/10/09/el-gobierno-de-ecuador-reemplazo-al-ministro-de-energia-en-plena-crisis-de-apagones/.*
- *"Nuevos ministros de Ambiente y Turismo en Ecuador." Teleamazonas, September 2024. https://www.teleamazonas.com/nuevos-ministros-ambiente-turismo-ecuador/.*
- *"Zaida Rovira deja el MIES y asume la Gobernación del Guayas." La Hora, February 13, 2025. https://www.lahora.com.ec/pais/zaida-rovira-mies-gobernacion-guayas-decreto-noboa/.*
- *"Daniel Noboa nombra a César Vásquez secretario de Educación Superior." Ecuavisa, March 2024. https://www.ecuavisa.com/noticias/sociedad/daniel-noboa-cesar-vasque-secretario-educacion-superior-EY7076402.*
- *"Cynthia Gellibert Mora fue designada secretaria de la Administración Pública." Vistazo, August 17, 2024. https://www.vistazo.com/politica/nacional/cynthia-gellibert-mora-fue-designada-secretaria-de-la-administracion-publica-LH7854841.*
- *"Sariha Moya asumirá la Secretaría de Planificación en el Gobierno de Noboa." Primicias, November 22, 2023. https://www.primicias.ec/noticias/politica/sariha-moya-secretaria-planificacion-gobierno/.*
- *Anexo:Primer Gabinete de Daniel Noboa." Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre. Accessed September 20, 2026. https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anexo:Primer_Gabinete_de_Daniel_Noboa.*

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (i.e., total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count.
DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and have voting rights at Cabinet meetings.

24 ministers and secretaries with full ministerial rank and cabinet voting rights.

e. Was the President *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential, male or female?

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how the politician self-identifies. If there is no role of the President, please select N/A.

Male [X] Female [ ] Other [ ] Unsure [ ] N/A [ ]

2f. Was the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election male or female?

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how the politician self-identifies. If there is no role of the Prime Minister, please select N/A.

Male [ ] Female [ ] Other [ ] Unsure [ ] N/A [X]

2g. How many female members were in the cabinet *prior* to the election?

DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and have voting rights at Cabinet meetings.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how many cabinet members identify as female.

9 female ministers prior the February 2025 election:

Ministry / Portfolio	**Ministry/Secretariat**
Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility	Gabriela Sommerfeld
Education	Alegría Crespo Cordovez
Labor	Ivonne Núñez
Culture	Romina Muñoz
Economic and Social Inclusion	Zaida Rovira
Environment, Water and Ecological Transition Energy and Mines (held jointly)	Inés Manzano Inés Manzano
Women and Human Rights	Arianna Tanca Macchiavello
Secretariat General of Public Administration	Cynthia Gellibert
National Planning Secretariat	Sariha Moya

- *"El presidente Daniel Noboa presentó a sus ministros con una foto oficial," Comunicación Ecuador, November 26, 2023, https://www.comunicacion.gob.ec/el-presidente-daniel-noboa-presento-a-sus-ministros-con-una-foto-oficial/.*
- *"Alegría Crespo es nombrada como nueva Ministra de Educación," Diario La Hora, April 23, 2024, https://www.lahora.com.ec/pais/alegria-crespo-ministerio-educacion-cambio/.*
- *"Alegría Crespo es la nueva ministra de Educación de Ecuador," Primicias, April 22, 2024, https://www.primicias.ec/noticias/politica/alegria-crespo-ministra-educacion-ecuador/.*
- *"El presidente Daniel Noboa pospone hasta nuevo aviso cambios en el gabinete y firma de nuevos decretos," El Universo, May 25, 2025, https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/politica/el-presidente-daniel-noboa-pospone-hasta-nuevo-aviso-cambios-en-el-gabinete-y-firma-de-nuevos-decretos-nota/.*
- *"El presidente Daniel Noboa pospone hasta nuevo aviso cambios en el gabinete y firma de nuevos decretos," El Universo, May 25, 2025, https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/politica/el-presidente-daniel-noboa-pospone-hasta-nuevo-aviso-cambios-en-el-gabinete-y-firma-de-nuevos-decretos-nota/.*
- *"Zaida Rovira deja el MIES y asume la Gobernación del Guayas," Diario La Hora, February 13, 2025, https://www.lahora.com.ec/pais/zaida-rovira-mies-gobernacion-guayas-decreto-noboa/.*
- *"Inés Manzano es la nueva ministra de Ambiente," Diario Expreso, August 30, 2024, https://www.expreso.ec/actualidad/ines-manzano-nueva-ministra-ambiente-212118.html; "El gobierno de Ecuador reemplazó al ministro de Energía en plena crisis de apagones," Infobae, October 9, 2024,*

https://www.infobae.com/america/america-latina/2024/10/09/el-gobierno-de-ecuador-reemplazo-al-ministro-de-energia-en-plena-crisis-de-apagones/.

- *"El presidente Daniel Noboa presentó a sus ministros con una foto oficial," Comunicación Ecuador, November 26, 2023, https://www.comunicacion.gob.ec/el-presidente-daniel-noboa-presento-a-sus-ministros-con-una-foto-oficial/.*
- *"Cynthia Gellibert Mora fue designada secretaria de la Administración Pública," Vistazo, August 17, 2024, https://www.vistazo.com/politica/nacional/cynthia-gellibert-mora-fue-designada-secretaria-de-la-administracion-publica-LH7854841.*
- *"Sariha Moya asumirá la Secretaría de Planificación en el Gobierno de Noboa," Primicias, November 22, 2023, https://www.primicias.ec/noticias/politica/sariha-moya-secretaria-planificacion-gobierno/.*

3a. What was the president's party *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Acción Democrática Nacional (ADN)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If no role of President exists, please select "N/A".

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary? *N/A*

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If no role of Prime Minister exists, please select "N/A".

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, write "all"). Please provide a website link to this data if possible.

DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and have voting rights at Cabinet meetings. Please also list cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

OUTGOING AND INCOMING MINISTERS

Ministry	Outgoing	Incoming
Economy and Finance	Juan Carlos Vega Malo	Sariha Moya
Production, Foreign Trade, Investments and Fisheries	Luis Alberto Jaramillo Granja	Luis Alberto Jaramillo Granja
Economic and Social Inclusion	Zaida Rovira	Ivonne Nuñez later Harold Burbano
Environment, Water and Ecological Transition	Inés Manzano	Inés Manzano
Energy and Mines	Inés Manzano (interim since October 2024)	Inés Manzano
Interior	John Reimberg	John Reimberg
Public Health	Manuel Antonio Naranjo	Juan Bernardo Sánchez

- *"Daniel Noboa hace cambios en Economía y Comercio Exterior." Vistazo, February 13, 2025. https://www.vistazo.com/politica/nacional/2025-02-13-daniel-noboa-cambios-ministros-economia-comercio-exterior-YG8800098.*
- *"Cisma en el gobierno: estos son los 11 cambios en el gabinete de Daniel Noboa." KCH Comunicación, February 17, 2025. https://kchcomunicacion.com/2025/02/17/cisma-en-el-gobierno-estos-son-los-11-cambios-en-el-gabinete-de-daniel-noboa/.*
- *"Zaida Rovira deja el MIES y asume la Gobernación del Guayas." La Hora, February 13, 2025. https://www.lahora.com.ec/pais/zaida-rovira-mies-gobernacion-guayas-decreto-noboa/.*
- *"El presidente de Ecuador hace cambios en su gobierno luego de la primera vuelta electoral." Swissinfo, February 11, 2025. https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/el-presidente-de-ecuador-hace-cambios-en-su-gobierno-luego-de-la-primera-vuelta-electoral/88873362.*
- *"Palencia deja el Ministerio del Interior, reemplazada por Fausto Buenaño." Vistazo, February 16, 2025. https://www.vistazo.com/actualidad/nacional/16-02-2025-palencia-deja-ministerio-interior-reemplazada-fausto-buenano-BK8826506.*
- *"El presidente Daniel Noboa pospone hasta nuevo aviso cambios en el gabinete y firma de nuevos decretos." El Universo, May 25, 2025. https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/politica/el-presidente-daniel-noboa-pospone-hasta-nuevo-aviso-cambios-en-el-gabinete-y-firma-de-nuevos-decretos-nota/.*

3d. What was the size of the cabinet *after* the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 3c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count.
DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and have voting rights at Cabinet meetings.

After February election: 23 ministers and secretaries. There were no changes in total size, only in individual officeholders.

Ministry/Secretary	Minister/ Secretariat	Affiliation
Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility	Gabriela Sommerfeld (Nov. 2023 - Jun. 7, 2026)	Independent
National Defense	Gian Carlo Loffredo Rendón (Nov. 2023 - in office)	Independent
Economy and Finance	Luis Alberto Jaramillo Granja (Feb. 13, 2025 - Apr. 16, 2025)	Independent
Interior	John Reimberg (Feb. 21, 2025 - in office)	Independent
Government	José Javier De La Gasca (Nov. 2024 - Jul. 29, 2025)	Independent
Public Health	Édgar Lama (Feb. 15, 2025 - May 27, 2025)	Independent
Education	Alegría Crespo Cordovez (Apr. 2024 - Nov. 18, 2025)	ADN
Infrastructure and Transport	Roberto Luque (Nov. 2023 - in office, through merger into Infrastructure and Technology)	Independent
Production, Foreign Trade, Investments and Fisheries	Carlos Alberto Zaldumbide López, interim (Feb. 13-14, 2025 - date unconfirmed; Jaramillo returned by May 2025)	Independent
Environment, Water and Ecological Transition	Inés Manzano	Independent
Energy and Mines	Inés Manzano (Oct. 2024, titular Feb. 11, 2025 - May 7, 2026)	Independent
Telecommunications and Information Society	César Martín Moreno (Nov. 2023 - date unconfirmed; merged into Infrastructure and Technology Jun. 2026)	Independent
Women and Human Rights	Arianna Tanca Macchiavello (Nov. 2023 - Aug. 15, 2025, downgraded to vice-ministry)	Independent
Economic and Social Inclusion	Harold Burbano, interim (Feb. 13, 2025 - date unconfirmed; merged into Labor and Human Development)	Independent
Labor	Ivonne Núñez (Nov. 2023 - Nov. 17, 2025)	Independent
Agriculture and Livestock	Franklin Palacios (Nov. 2023 - Nov. 18, 2025)	Independent

Housing and Urban Development	Humberto Plaza (Nov. 2023 - Jul. 30, 2025)	Independent
Tourism	Mateo Estrella (Sept. 2024 - Aug. 15, 2025, merged into Production)	Independent
Sport	José David Jiménez (Sept. 2024, titular Mar. 5, 2025 - Nov. 21, 2025, merged into Education)	Independent
Culture	Romina Muñoz (Nov. 2023 - Aug. 15, 2025, believed downgraded, date unconfirmed)	Independent
Secretariat General of Public Administration	Cynthia Gellibert (Aug. 2024 - Jun. 5, 2026)	ADN

"Daniel Noboa hace cambios en Economía y Comercio Exterior." Vistazo, February 13, 2025. https://www.vistazo.com/politica/nacional/2025-02-13-daniel-noboa-cambios-ministros-economia-comercio-exterior-YG8800098.

"Cisma en el gobierno: estos son los 11 cambios en el gabinete de Daniel Noboa." KCH Comunicación, February 17, 2025. https://kchcomunicacion.com/2025/02/17/cisma-en-el-gobierno-estos-son-los-11-cambios-en-el-gabinete-de-daniel-noboa/.

"El presidente de Ecuador hace cambios en su gobierno luego de la primera vuelta electoral." Swissinfo, February 11, 2025. https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/el-presidente-de-ecuador-hace-cambios-en-su-gobierno-luego-de-la-primera-vuelta-electoral/88873362.

"Palencia deja el Ministerio del Interior, reemplazada por Fausto Buenaño." Vistazo, February 16, 2025. https://www.vistazo.com/actualidad/nacional/16-02-2025-palencia-deja-ministerio-interior-reemplazada-fausto-buenano-BK8826506.

"Zaida Rovira deja el MIES y asume la Gobernación del Guayas." La Hora, February 13, 2025. https://www.lahora.com.ec/pais/zaida-rovira-mies-gobernacion-guayas-decreto-noboa/.

"Noboa ratifica a la mayoría de sus ministros al inicio de su segundo mandato." EFE via Yahoo Noticias, May 25, 2025. https://es-us.noticias.yahoo.com/noboa-ratifica-mayoria-ministros-inicio-204456861.html.

"El presidente Daniel Noboa pospone hasta nuevo aviso cambios en el gabinete y firma de nuevos decretos." El Universo, May 25, 2025. https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/politica/el-presidente-daniel-noboa-pospone-hasta-nuevo-aviso-cambios-en-el-gabinete-y-firma-de-nuevos-decretos-nota/.

"Ministerios del Ecuador [Actualizado a 2026]." Ecuador Noticias, August 15, 2025. https://ecuadornoticias.com/ministerios-del-ecuador/.

"Daniel Noboa ratifica a su Gabinete de ministros para nuevo periodo de Gobierno en Ecuador." Primicias, May 27, 2025. https://www.primicias.ec/politica/gabinete-ministros-daniel-noboa-presidente-ecuador-decretos-97156/.

"Daniel Noboa mantiene su mismo gabinete y solo hizo cambios en Salud, Ambiente y Planificación." El Universo, May 27, 2025. https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/politica/daniel-noboa-mantiene-su-mismo-gabinete-y-solo-hizo-cambios-en-salud-ambiente-y-planificacion-nota.

3e. Was the President *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential, male or female?

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how the politician self-identifies. If no role of President exists, please select "N/A".

Male [X] Female [ ] Other [ ] Unsure [ ] N/A [ ]

3f. Was the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election male or female?

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how the politician self-identifies. If no role of Prime Minister exists, please select "N/A".

Male [ ] Female [ ] Other [ ] Unsure [ ] N/A [X]

3g. How many female members were in the cabinet *after* the election?

DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and have voting rights at Cabinet meetings.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how many cabinet members identify as female.

We would appreciate a response here (including the names of the female Cabinet members). Note that 'after' refers to the February 2025 elections.

9 female cabinet members after February 2025 elections and were appointed in the Second Cabinet of Daniel Noboa

Ministry / Portfolio	Before (Outgoing)	After (Incoming)	Change
Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility	Gabriela Sommerfeld	Gabriela Sommerfeld	No change
Interior	Mónica Palencia	Fausto Buenaño / John Reimberg (both male)	Changed
Education	Alegría Crespo Cordovez	Alegría Crespo Cordovez	No change
Labor	Ivonne Núñez	Ivonne Núñez	No change
Culture	Romina Muñoz	Romina Muñoz	No change
Economic and Social Inclusion	Zaida Rovira	Harold Burbano (male)	Changed
Environment, Water and Ecological Transition	Inés Manzano	Inés Manzano	No change
Energy and Mines	Inés Manzano	Inés Manzano	No change
Women and Human Rights	Arianna Tanca Macchiavello	Arianna Tanca Macchiavello	No change
Secretariat General of Public Administration	Cynthia Gellibert	Cynthia Gellibert	No change
National Planning Secretariat	Sariha Moya	Sariha Moya	No change
Risk Secretariat	Jorge Raul Carrillo	Jorge Raul Carrillo	No change

3h. Were the Finance Minister, Foreign Affairs (External Affairs) Minister, and Health Minister *prior* to **(Column A)** and *after* **(Column B)** the election male or female?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Collaborators are requested to specify their best estimate of how many cabinet members identify as female. Mark the box below in column A and column B respectively.

Minister	(A) Officeholder *prior to the election*		(B) Officeholder *after the election*	
Finance Minister A. JUAN CARLOS VEGA B. SARIHA MOYA (24 MAY 2025)	Male [X] Other [ ]	Female [ ] Unsure [ ]	Male [ ] Other [ ]	Female [X] Unsure [ ]
Foreign Affairs Minister A.GABRIELA SOMMERFELD B.GABRIELA SOMMERFELD	Male [ ] Other [ ]	Female [X] Unsure [ ]	Male [ ] Other [ ]	Female [X] Unsure [ ]
Health Minister A.ANTONIO NARANJO B. JUAN BERNARDO SANCHEZ	Male [X] Other [ ]	Female [ ] Unsure [ ]	Male [X] Other [ ]	Female [ ] Unsure [ ]

- *"Daniel Noboa hace cambios en Economía y Comercio Exterior." Vistazo, February 13, 2025. https://www.vistazo.com/politica/nacional/2025-02-13-daniel-noboa-cambios-ministros-economia-comercio-exterior-YG8800098.*
- *"El presidente Daniel Noboa pospone hasta nuevo aviso cambios en el gabinete y firma de nuevos decretos." El Universo, May 25, 2025. https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/politica/el-presidente-daniel-noboa-pospone-hasta-nuevo-aviso-cambios-en-el-gabinete-y-firma-de-nuevos-decretos-nota/.*
- *"Noboa ratifica a la mayoría de sus ministros al inicio de su segundo mandato." EFE via Yahoo Noticias, May 25, 2025. https://es-us.noticias.yahoo.com/noboa-ratifica-mayoria-ministros-inicio-204456861.html.*

3i. What was the party of the Finance Minister, Foreign Affairs (External Affairs) Minister, and Health Minister both *prior* to and *after* the election?

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Please specify the party holding the portfolio in the below columns. Only polities classified as parliamentary systems or semi-presidential systems where party affiliations are apparent are required to answer this question. Polities that are Full Presidential systems or where cabinet affiliation is unclear can omit and move to question 4.

Minister	(A) Party holding the office *prior* to the election	(B) Party holding the office *after* the election
Finance Minister	Independent Juan Carlos Vega	Independent Sariha Moya
Foreign Affairs Minister	Independent Gabriela Sommerfeld	Independent Gabriela Sommerfeld
Health Minister	ADN Edgar Lama	Independiente Independiente ADN Juan Bernardo Sanchez (May 25) Daniel Martin (Jul 25) Maria José Pinto – Vicepresident (Nov 25)

Source: Primer Gabinete Daniel Noboa – Segundo Gabinete Daniel Noboa.

"Daniel Noboa hace cambios en Economía y Comercio Exterior." Vistazo, February 13, 2025. https://www.vistazo.com/politica/nacional/2025-02-13-daniel-noboa-cambios-ministros-economia-comercio-exterior-YG8800098.

"Daniel Noboa anunció cambios en el gabinete ecuatoriano tras su triunfo electoral." Infobae, April 17, 2025. https://www.infobae.com/america/america-latina/2025/04/17/daniel-noboa-anuncio-cambios-en-el-gabinete-ecuatoriano-tras-su-triunfo-electoral/.

"Noboa ratifica a la mayoría de sus ministros al inicio de su segundo mandato." EFE via Yahoo Noticias, May 25, 2025. https://es-us.noticias.yahoo.com/noboa-ratifica-mayoria-ministros-inicio-204456861.html.

"El presidente Daniel Noboa pospone hasta nuevo aviso cambios en el gabinete y firma de nuevos decretos." El Universo, May 25, 2025. https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/politica/el-presidente-daniel-noboa-pospone-hasta-nuevo-aviso-cambios-en-el-gabinete-y-firma-de-nuevos-decretos-nota/.

"Cinco ministros de Salud ha tenido Daniel Noboa desde que asumió el poder en 2023, tres en los últimos dos meses." El Universo, July 15, 2025. https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/politica/cinco-ministros-salud-gobierno-daniel-noboa-asumio-presidencia-nota/.

4a. Please provide **a source** of data detailing the official election results at the **national level** (votes and seats) for **all** parties participating in the election. Please provide a website link to this data if possible. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Detailed results here are not required. Instead, providing an official source, preferably using the Roman/Latin script[1], where the results can be obtained is sufficient. Should the source be unavailable in the Roman/Latin alphabet (e.g., the source data is only available in scripts such as Cyrillic, Chinese, Arabic, or Japanese, etc.…), the CSES Secretariat may require your assistance in collecting the official election results and the district data.

Consejo Nacional Electoral (CNE): https://www.cne.gob.ec

4b. Please provide **a source** of data detailing the official election results at the **electoral district level** (votes and seats) for **all** parties participating in the election. Please provide a website link to this data if possible. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Detailed results here is not required. Instead, providing an official source, preferably using the Roman/Latin script[1], where the results can be obtained, is sufficient. Should the source be unavailable in the Roman/Latin alphabet (e.g., the source data is only available in scripts such as Cyrillic, Chinese, Arabic, or Japanese, etc.…), the CSES Secretariat may require your assistance in collecting the official election results and the district data.

Consejo Nacional Electoral (CNE): https://www.cne.gob.ec — The CNE publishes results disaggregated by province and municipalities; as well as parishes or parroquias.

4c. Can voters cast a ballot before Election Day(s)? (i.e., Is early voting possible)?

[ ] Yes, for the whole electorate

[ ] Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

_____

[X] No – Voting in Ecuador is in – person and in one only time. Early voting is only in two days before the election for people in prision PPL (People deprived of liberty without a final conviction). They vote a few days before election day. For February 2025, they voted on February 6, three days before the February 9 election. Include military and police on duty.

"Voto: ¿militares y policías deben sufragar este 9 de febrero en las elecciones 2025 de Ecuador?" Bloomberg Línea, February 7, 2025. https://www.bloomberglinea.com/latinoamerica/ecuador/militares-y-policias-deben-votar-este-9-de-febrero-en-las-elecciones-2025-de-ecuador/.

4d. Can voters cast a ballot by mail?

[ ] Yes, for the whole electorate

[ ] Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

_____

[X] No

4e. Can voters cast a ballot by the Internet?

[1] By this we mean scripts that use the letters A, B, C etc…

[ ] Yes, for the whole electorate
[ ] Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

_____

[X] No

B) COLLABORATOR EXPERT CLASSIFICATIONS: PARTY POSITIONS

5a. Ideological family of political parties: Please indicate the ideological party family for each party by using the numbered categories below. For this question, please use the same parties used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for the first nine parties achieving 1% of the national popular vote. Regarding labeling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F are the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary (or Presidential) election. Thus, Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election, Party B is the second most votes, and so on. Parties G, H, and I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, accord with how parties A-F are ordered, that is ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

General elections: February 2025

Party	Full Name	% Legislative Vote	CSES Ideological Family
A	Accion Democratica Nacional (ADN)	43.55%	(7) Right Liberal
B	Revolucion Ciudadana (RC)	41.03%	(3) Socialist
C	Partido Social Cristiano (PSC)	3.11%	(8) Christian Democrat Org
D	Partido Sociedad Patriotica (PSP)	2.33%	(10) National (Military)
E	Amigo	1.82%	(15) Others no fixed ideology
F	Unidad Popular (UP)	1.74%	(2) Communist
G	SUMA	1.65%	(7) Right Liberal
H	CREO	1.33%	(7) Right Liberal
I	Izquierda Democratica (ID)	1.01%	(4) Social Democratic
J	MC25 (CONSTRUYE)	1 seat	(15) Others – (4) It started as a Socialist party that supported Rafael Correa in 2004. Afterwards supported Lenin Moreno and stayed as an electoral vehicle for other candidates. More into the line of a Social Democratic Party 4.

Source: CNE Ecuador

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation.)

(1) Ecology Parties
(2) Communist Parties
(3) Socialist Parties
(4) Social Democratic Parties
(5) Left Liberal Parties
(6) Liberal Parties
(7) Right Liberal Parties
(8) Christian Democratic Parties
(9) Conservative Parties
(10) National Parties
(11) Agrarian Parties
(12) Ethnic Parties
(13) Regional Parties
(14) Independents
(15) Others

5b: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? 1 Nancy Cordova Leguisamo, CEDATOS.

6a. Ideological Positions of Parties: Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator(s)). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for the first nine parties achieving 1% of the national popular vote. Regarding labeling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F are the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary (or Presidential) election. Thus, Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election, Party B is the second most votes, and so on. Parties G, H, and I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, according to how parties A are ordered, that is, ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

Party	Score (0-10)	Justification
A. ADN (Noboa)	7	Right liberal: pro-market economics, militarized security. Pragmatic leadership style.
B. RC (Correa / Gonzalez)	3	Socialist (2007-2017). Close to Latin American socialist left.
C. PSC	8	Traditional conservative right, historically dominant in Guayas/Guayaquil.
D. PSP (Gutierrez)	3	Left Center nationalist with right-wing populist tendencies. Military presence
E. Amigo	4	Center, pragmatic and diffuse ideological identity.
F. UP	1	Left, linked to labor and social movements.
G. SUMA	7	Right liberal, pro-business, small legislative presence.
H. CREO (Lasso)	7	Right liberal, founded by former President Guillermo Lasso.
I. ID	4	Center-left social democratic, historic Ecuadorian party.
J. MC25 Construye	3	Social Democratic - Left Center -electoral vehicle.

6a2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? 1 – Nancy Cordova

6a3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

Over the past twenty years, Ecuador's party system has settled into a pattern of personalism and volatility as the norm, a consequence of the erosion of political and civic culture during the 2006 thru 2017 government period. Today, most parties function less as ideological organizations and more as electoral vehicles that allow new leaders to run for office. ADN is a clear example: it was created specifically for Daniel Noboa's 2023 candidacy and lacks an elaborated programmatic ideology, with its right-leaning position inferred from its economic policies

austerity, trade openness, and a security agenda. RC (Revolución Ciudadana), by contrast, is a socialist left-wing party identified with "21st-century socialism."

Most movements and parties (which are 234) demonstrate a personalist (caudillo) based pattern, without a consistent ideology, seen more consistent in the past than recent electoral cycles.

6b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on an alternative dimension other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings of the parties on this dimension. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If not asked, please move to question 6c.
If asked, up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for the first nine parties achieving 1% of the national popular vote. Regarding labeling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F are the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary (or Presidential) election. Thus, Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election; Party B is the second most votes, and so on. Parties G, H, and I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, according to how parties A are ordered, that is, ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

Name of dimension: _____

Label for 0 position: _____
Label for 10 position: _____

Party Name	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
A. ADN (Noboa)								X			
B. RC (Correa / Gonzalez)				X							
C. PSC									X		
D. PSP (Gutierrez)				X							
E. Amigo						X					
F. UP			X								
G. SUMA							X				
H. CREO (Lasso)								X			
I. ID					X						
J. MC CONSTRUYE 25							X				

6b2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? 2: 1 - Nancy Cordova

6b3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

_____

_____

_____

6c. Populist classification of parties: Please indicate the degree to which each of the parties (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator) can be characterized as a populist party? Please use the same parties used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire and label them the same way (A-I).

DEFINITION: Populism can be defined as a thin-centered ideology that pits a virtuous and homogeneous people against a set of elites and dangerous 'others' which are depicted as depriving "the people" of their rights, values, prosperity, identity, and voice. The emphasis on anti-elite/ anti-establishment rhetoric and the contrast between the "pure people" and the "corrupt elite" are thus indications of the degree to which a party is populist. Populist parties can be found across the left-right ideological spectrum. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is "not at all populist" and 10 is "very populist", where would you place each of the parties in your country?.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for the first nine parties achieving 1% of the national popular vote. Regarding labeling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F are the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary (or Presidential) election. Thus, Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election; Party B is the second most votes, and so on. Parties G, H, and I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, according to how parties A are ordered, that is, ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

Party Name	Not at all populist 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very Populist 10
ADN – (Noboa)								X			
RC (Correa / González)											X
PSC						X					
PSP – (Gutiérrez)								X			
AMIGO -							X				
UP					X						
SUMA					X						
CREO					X						
PSE				X							
ID				X							
MC25								X			

6b2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? **1 Nancy Córdova**

6b3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

_____

_____

_____

C) SALIENT ISSUES IN THE ELECTION

7. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g., major scandals, economic events, the presence of an independent actor, specific issues)? Note: Please rank the issues according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. Security crisis and narcoterrorism in Ecuador: Not only 59% of the Ecuadorians determine this as a priority problem to be resolved, but there is more evidence of their presence in the formal economy in Ecuador, and its relationship to corruption and extorsion. Ecuador faces a high level of distrust in its institutions. Rival criminal organizations Los Choneros and Los Lobos overwhelmed state security forces. Diesel subsidy strike, September to October 2024. CONAIE led a national strike over the subsidy cut. It created months of unrest before the vote.

2. Polarization and fear of correismo. The runoff split voters into two hardened blocs. Correa criticized dollarization from exile and defended Maduro. Voters feared a González win would put the dollar at risk.

3. The indigenous movement led a national strike over the elimination of the diesel subsidy, which left the population uneasy and pushed many toward the NO vote. Indigenous organizations and social bases connected to RC campaigned for the NO with a stronger strategy than the SÍ campaign. The strike lasted several weeks and was accompanied by significant social unrest.

4. Incumbency advantage and clientelism.

D) FAIRNESS OF THE ELECTION & ELECTION SCHEDULING

8a. How impartial was the body that administered the election law?

[ ] Very impartial

[X] Mostly impartial – *There are some doubts on the internal process of the CNE, which has happened in the first round of the Presidential in February 2025. The Second Round in April 2025 with more observance (US Military and the support of the UE) lead to a most accurate result in the second round.*

[ ] Not very impartial

[ ] Not impartial at all

8b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

[X] Yes – On the second Presidential Round (RC) – However in the second Presidential round a better observation and electoral process control was achieved by the military and the international observers – specially US.

[ ] No

8c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?

[ ] Yes

[X] No

[ ] No international election observers

8d. On what date was the election originally legally scheduled to be held?

Presidential – First Round February 9, 2025 – Second Round April 13, 2025

8e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 8d, please explain why.

Presidential – First Round February 9, 2025 – Second Round April 13, 2025

E) ELECTION VIOLENCE

9a. To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation **during** the election campaign and on the election day?

[ ] No violence at all

[ ] Sporadic violence on the part of the government

[X] Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups (*those close to areas where there is illegal minery or drug criminal groups).*

[ ] Sporadic violence on all sides

[ ] Significant violence on the part of the government

[ ] Significant violence on the part of opposition groups

[ ] Significant violence of all sides

9b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?

[ ] N/A: No violence at all

[X] Geographically concentrated Sierra provinces: Imbabura, Pichincha (Calderon district), Cotopaxi, and Tungurahua.

[ ] National

9c. To what extent was there violence **following the election**?

[ ] No violence at all – President Noboa accepted the Referedum Results.

[ ] Sporadic violence on the part of the government

[X] Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups – A*fter the second round Luisa Gonzalez and Rafael Correa did not accept the election and started a fraud campaign against the CNE. González refused to accept the results and declared on election night that Ecuador was facing a dictatorship – the campaign was disseminated not only in Ecuador but internationally calling it "tinta mágica" (magic ink) mentioning there was a fraudulent procedure int the second round and that their votes were nulled by the ink that passed from one side to the other nulling the ballot.*

[ ] Sporadic violence on all sides

[ ] Significant violence on the part of the government

[ ] Significant violence on the part of opposition groups

[ ] Significant violence of all sides

9d. To what extent was there protest following the election?

[X] No protest at all

[ ] Sporadic protest

[ ] Significant protest

F) ELECTORAL ALLIANCES & CANDIDATES

10a. There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are specifically interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election. Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?

DEFINITION: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together.

[X] Yes
[ ] No

10b. Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?

[X] Yes
[ ] No

10c. If "Yes" was answered to either of the above questions, then please complete the following table for the election at which the Module was administered. Please mention only alliances that received at least 1% of the vote nationally. Add additional lines to the table as necessary.

Alliance Name	**Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an "*")**
GOVERNMENT	"AND" (Accion Democratica Nacional) — ruling party
OPPOSITION – RC and allies RETO	"RC (Revolucion Ciudadana)" and RETO movement 44.1% first round and 44.37% second round of the presidential election.

- *"Revolución Ciudadana y RETO conforman la única alianza nacional registrada para las elecciones 2025." Primicias, August 31, 2024. https://www.primicias.ec/politica/revolucion-ciudadana-reto-conforman-unica-alianza-nacional-registrada-elecciones-77720/. "Alianza entre*

- *Revolución Ciudadana y RETO es avalada por el CNE." Primicias, September 6, 2024. https://www.primicias.ec/politica/alianza-revolucion-ciudadana-reto-avalada-cne-78217/. "Informe Final: Misión de Observación Electoral de la Unión Europea, Ecuador 2025." EEAS, 2025. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025/documents/Informe%20Final%20EU%20EOM%20Ecuador%202025%20ES%20Total%20-%20Portada%201%20(1).pdf.*

11. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc. (please mark all applicable responses)

[ ] Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
[ ] Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
[X] Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the regulations governing independent parties; please specify:

By February 2025, Ecuadorian law required a party to win 5% of the valid vote in a legislative election, across two consecutive elections, to keep its legal registration. Parties in an alliance faced a different rule. RC-RETO, more than 4% secured both organizations' legal existence for four years.

Alliances received a larger share of the state's electoral promotion fund. And they could meet the gender and youth quotas across the combined listing, instead of its own.

[ ] No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties
[ ] Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

12a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

DEFINITION: Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

[ ] Yes
[X] No

12b. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:

DEFINITION: Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

[ ] lists of the same party in the same constituency
[ ] lists of the same party from different constituencies
[ ] lists of different parties in the same constituency
[ ] No apparentement

13a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

[X] Yes
[ ] No

13b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

[ ] No
[ ] No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
[X] Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties
[ ] Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing him/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party

[ ] Yes, other; please explain: _____

G) ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If possible, please supplement answers to questions 14-25 inclusive by submitting copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials in the deposit of your CSES data to the CSES Secretariat.

14a. Have there been any electoral rule changes (e.g., electoral system changes, number of seats contested, number of districts, candidate nomination rules, etc…) in the polity in the preceding 5 years?
[X] Yes
[ ] No

14b. If the answer to q14a was YES, please state below what changes occurred?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): In explaining, please attach any documents/sources that may help explain the change(s).

2020: Reform to the Code of Democracy: changed from open lists with cross-party voting to CLOSED lists. Change from the D'Hondt method to the WEBSTER method for seat allocation in the National Assembly. Minimum 25% quota of young candidates (ages 18-29).

2022-2025 The CNE increased the number of National Assembly members from 137 to 151, based on the 2022 national census (16,938,986 inhabitants). The increase was 14 new provincial assemblymen.

2025 (referendum): Question C in the November referendum proposed reducing the Assembly from 151 to 73 assemblymen. The proposal was rejected (NO: 53.49%). The current total of 151 members therefore remains.

Electoral Tiers (Segments)

DEFINITION: CSES takes a generalized approach to classifying electoral tiers. Many electoral systems (both plurality and proportional operate a single-tier system where all elected representatives within the polity are elected in the same way (e.g., of systems that accord to this general principle are the United Kingdom, Canada, Ireland, or the Netherlands). There are conventionally two tiers of representatives in mixed systems (e.g., of systems like this include Germany and New Zealand, which elect representatives in two distinct ways – one set elected via constituency mandates and the other through list mandates). Even purely proportional systems can have multiple tiers. These can be delineated in various ways. For example, representatives elected through different list procedures, like in South Africa, where representatives can be elected via regional and national lists. Alternatively, the tiers may delineate compensatory seats, distributed to achieve a proportional outcome at the national level. For example, in polities like Norway and Sweden, the compensatory seat allocations are conventionally considered separate tiers even though electors don't cast separate ballots for these segments.

15a. For lower house elections, how many electoral tiers operate?

Ecuador's legislative seats are allocated across three electoral tiers, each with a different geographic basis and (historically) different allocation formula.

[ ] One tier
[X] Two tiers - Tier 1: National constituency:15 national assemblymen. Tier 2: Provincial constituencies (24 provinces) 136 assemblymen. Total: 151 seats. Webster method applied at both tiers since 2020.
[ ] Three tiers
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

15b. For lower house elections, if more than one electoral tier operates in the polity (see answer to q15a above), please specify the different tiers, and the maximum number of seats awarded (if applicable) at each tier?

Tier name	Maximum number of seats awarded
TIER 1 National	15 seats - elected from a single nationwide constituency via closed party lists. Webster allocation method. Since 2009.
TIER 2 Provincial : District (24 provinces)	130: provincial assembly men. Allocation method: historically D'Hondt (2013, 2017), switched to Webster for 2021, 2023. In 2025 then reverted back to D'Hondt by Assembly reform in June 2025 for future elections.
TIER 2 - Overseas constituencies (Americas; Europe/Oceania/Asia; Africa/Asia)	6 overseas assemblymen

15c. For upper house elections, how many electoral tiers operate?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Only required to answer this question if the election under study is an upper house election or has an upper house election taking place simultaneously with a lower house and/or presidential election.

[ ] One tier
[ ] Two tiers
[ ] Three tiers
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

15d. For upper house elections, if more than one electoral tier operates in the polity (see answer to q15c), please specify the different tiers, and the maximum number of seats awarded (if applicable) at each tier?
INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Only required to answer this question if the election under study is an upper house election or has an upper house election taking place simultaneously with a lower house and/or presidential election.

Tier	Maximum number of seats awarded

Voting procedures

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): The voting procedure questions are asked of each electoral tier in the system (see the answer to Question 15 above). Hence, questions Q16a-Q20d and Q21a-25d are identical, but the answers should relate to the procedures operated at different tiers.

Questions Q16a-Q20d should be completed by polities with one electoral tier only or by polities with multiple electoral tiers, with the answers to questions Q16a-Q20d referring to tier 1 in that polities' multi-tier system.

Questions Q21a-Q25d need only be completed by polities that operate multiple election tiers, with the answers to questions Q21a-Q25d referring to tier 2 in that polities' multi-tier system. For those few polities with more than two tiers (e.g., Greece), we request that collaborators in answering Q21a-Q25d specify the answers for both tiers 2 and 3, clarifying which answers refer to tier 2 and tier 3, respectively.

For polities who have only one tier or tier 1 for multi-tier polities

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATORS: Questions Q16a-Q20d should be completed by polities with one electoral tier only or by polities who have multiple electoral tiers with the answers to questions Q16a-Q20d referring to tier 1 in that polities' multi-tier system.

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast?

1 vote per party list (in national constituency) for national assemblymen.

16b. Do voters vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists, or some other variant?

(DEFINITION: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)

[ ] Candidates
[X] Party Lists
[ ] Party Bloc Voting
[ ] Candidates and Party Lists
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

Presidential elections 1st. and 2nd round:

1 round for legislative elections.
2 rounds for presidential elections (runoff required if no candidate exceeds 50%+1 or 40% with a 10 point difference to lead the election).

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?

[X] Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)

Since 2020 list is determined by the party. Voters cast a vote for the list, not for individual candidates.

[ ] Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)
[ ] Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?
(DEFINITION: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are transferred from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)
[ ] Yes
[X] No

18. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?
(DEFINITION: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)
[ ] Yes
[ ] No
[X] N/A – only one vote cast

19. Is voting compulsory?
(DEFINITION: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)
[ ] Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions
[X] Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions. Mandatory between 18 to 64 yrs old. Optional for over 16 yrs old and above; the same for those over 65, military personnel, police, and persons with disabilities. The sanction is $47 (10% of the Unified Basic Salary in Ecuador). For those citizens that fail to report for duty on a polling station $70.50 (15% of SBU). If this person abandons the polling station will pay 11 to 20 SBUs.

People of 16 to 18 year-olds, people over 65, Ecuadorians abroad, and people with disabilities. Their voting is optional, not compulsory.

[ ] Yes; Without Sanction for Violation
[ ] No

20a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?
[ ] Yes
[X] No

20b. If YES in Question 20a, what is the threshold? Please supply all potential thresholds. Also, in multi-tier systems, please specify at which tier the thresholds operate.

NA

20c. If YES in Question 20a and the threshold relates to a percentage of the vote a party needs to obtain to win seats, what is the unit for this threshold?
[ ] Percent of total votes
[ ] Percent of valid votes
[ ] Percent of the total electorate
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

NA

For polities with more than one tier only – please provide answers related to tier 2 & 3 here.

For polities that operate only one tier, the Collaborator can skip questions Q21a-Q25d and go straight to Q26.

Questions Q21a-Q25d (below) need only be completed by polities who operate MULTIPLE election tiers, with the answers to questions Q21a-Q25d referring to tier 2 in that polities' multi-tier system. For those few polities with more than two tiers (e.g., Greece), we request that collaborators in answering Q21a-Q25d specify the answers for both tiers 2 and 3, clarifying which refers to tier 2 and tier 3, respectively.

21a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast?

Voters cast one vote for a single closed party or alliance list in their province. This is different from before 2020. Before, voters could cast as many votes as there were seats in their district, and split them across different lists. The 2020 reform ended that system.

21b. Do voters vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists, or some other variant?
(DEFINITION: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)
[ ] Candidates
[X] Party Lists
[ ] Party Bloc Voting
[ ] Candidates and Party Lists
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

21c. How many rounds of voting are there?

One round.

21d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?

[X] Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)

[ ] Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)

[ ] Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)

[ ] N/A

22. Are the votes transferable?

(DEFINITION: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. For example, votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate, and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences, and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected, the votes are transferred from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)

[ ] Yes

[X] No

23. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

(DEFINITION: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters can cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)

[ ] Yes

[X] No

[ ] N/A – only one vote cast

24. Is voting compulsory?

(DEFINITION: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)

[X] Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions

[ ] Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions

[ ] Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

[ ] No

25a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

[ ] Yes

[X] No

25b. If YES in Question 25a, what is the threshold? Please supply all potential thresholds. Also, in multi-tier systems, please specify at which tier the thresholds operate.

25c. If YES in Question 25a and the threshold relates to a percentage of the vote a party needs to obtain to win seats, what is the unit for this threshold?
[ ] Percent of total votes
[ ] Percent of valid votes
[ ] Percent of the total electorate
[ ] Other; please explain: _____

H) References

26. Please list any resources consulted in preparing this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the described political system. Include website links if applicable.

- *"Sistema electoral ecuatoriano, ¿concentrador o proporcional?: una aproximación crítica a las reformas del 2019-2020." Íconos, Redalyc. https://www.redalyc.org/journal/6842/684272388001/html/.*
- *"Ecuador: Sistemas Electorales." Georgetown University Political Database of the Americas. https://pdba.georgetown.edu/ElecSys/Ecuador/ecuador.html.*
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- *"Nuevas circunscripciones electorales y normativa para la inscripción y calificación." Instituto de la Democracia, CNE Ecuador. https://institutodemocracia.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Nuevas_Circunscripciones_electorales_y_normativa_para_la_inscripcion_y_calificacion.pdf.*