



DIRECTORIO
LEGISLATIVO

FORTALECEMOS
LAS DEMOCRACIAS
DE AMÉRICA LATINA

August 2023

Presidential and Legislative Elections in Ecuador

Post electoral report



Key takeaways from the report



On August 20, Ecuador's early elections were held in an atmosphere of tension, uncertainty and political violence, the most significant event being the assassination of a presidential candidate. In these elections, no candidate obtained 40 percent of the votes and, as a result, the next president will be defined in a run-off election on October 15.

With 92.94% of the votes counted, Luisa Gonzalez (Revolucion Ciudadana), is the most voted candidate with 33.3%. The candidate of Correism will have to compete for the Presidency against Daniel Noboa of the Alianza Acción Democrática Nacional (ADN), who obtained 23.66% of the valid votes.

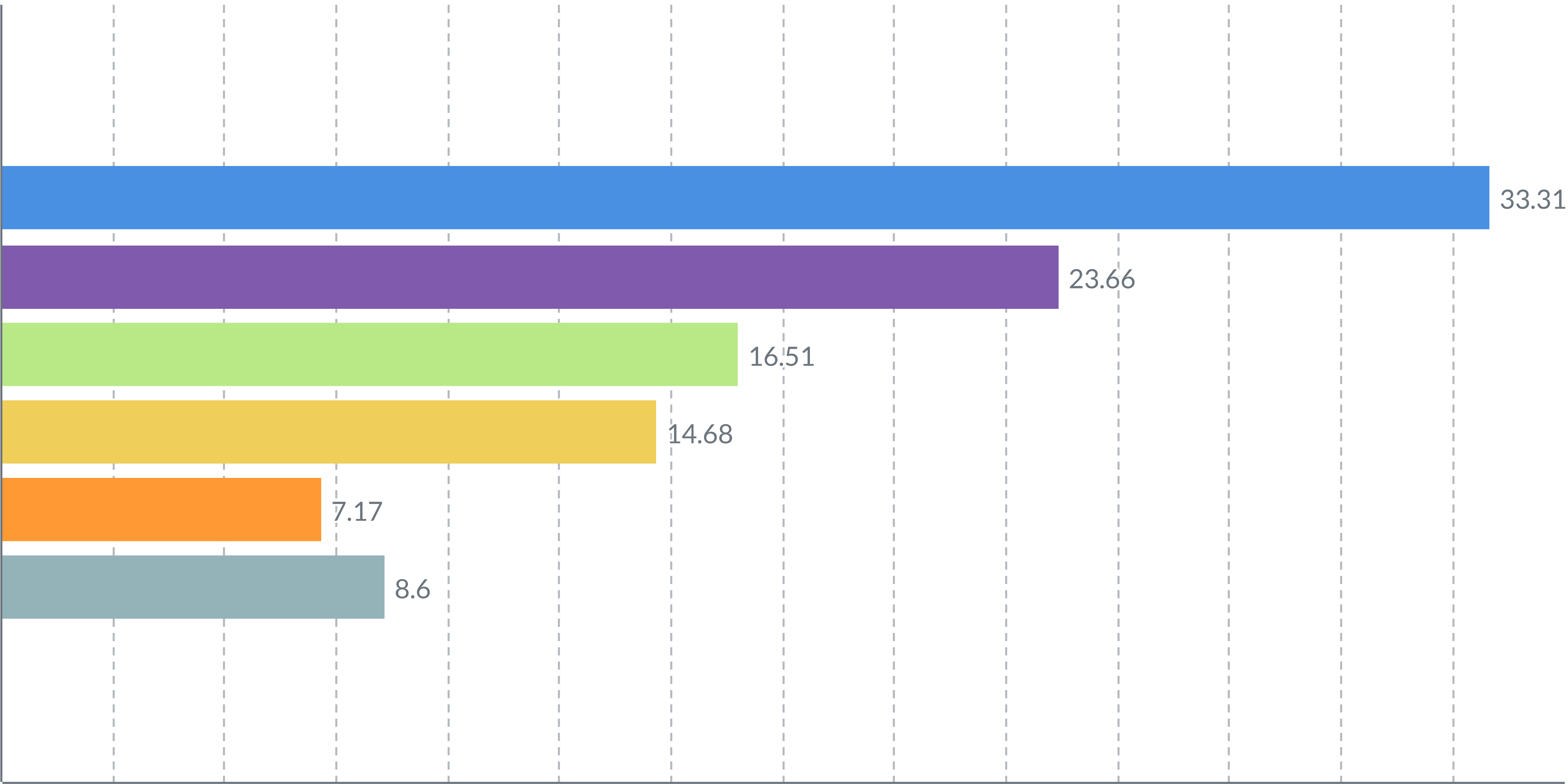
The election day was marked by the entry on the scene of the latter, the youngest candidate among the eight that were up for election. His rise materialized mainly after the presidential debate of August 13. In this scenario, Noboa presented himself as a candidate tending to overcome the dichotomy between "Correism vs. anti-Correism" based on an agenda centered on proposals. Likewise, the businessman managed to unify the support of young and undecided voters, who represented a considerable percentage in the opinion polls.

According to preliminary results, it is expected that Revolucion Ciudadana would obtain the majority of seats in the National Assembly, followed by Movimiento Construye, led by the late Fernando Villavicencio, and ADN, which responds to Noboa. Although Correism is emerging as the main force, it would not achieve its own majority and will depend on alliances with other groups to advance its legislative agenda.

In the event that Noboa becomes the next president, his challenge will be greater, since his bench will be far from any majority and he will also have to deal with a numerous Correista bench that could function as a blocking minority again, as it happened to Guillermo Lasso.

Who got the most number of votes?

Results



González Noboa Zurita Topic Sonnenholzner Blank/Null

*Source: National Electoral Council (CNE in Spanish)

Candidates for the run-off

Luisa González - Revolución Ciudadana

She is the only woman among the presidential candidates and is part of a progressive left-wing political movement associated with the figure of former President Correa.

She was a public official under the administration of Rafael Correa (2008-2017), serving in various high-ranking ministerial portfolios.



Proposals

- Generate taxes to large transnational platforms.
- Increase export volumes.
- Maintain the system of free medicines for retirees.
- Promote the energy and mining sector.
- Rebuild and recover the credibility of Justice.

Daniel Noboa - Acción Democrática Nacional

Businessman, dedicated to the banana industry. His incursion into politics began with his role as a legislator in the dissolved Assembly. His space represents the moderate pro-market right wing.

His electoral alliance is integrated by the movements Pueblo, Igualdad y Democracia (PID) and Verde Ético Revolucionario (Mover).

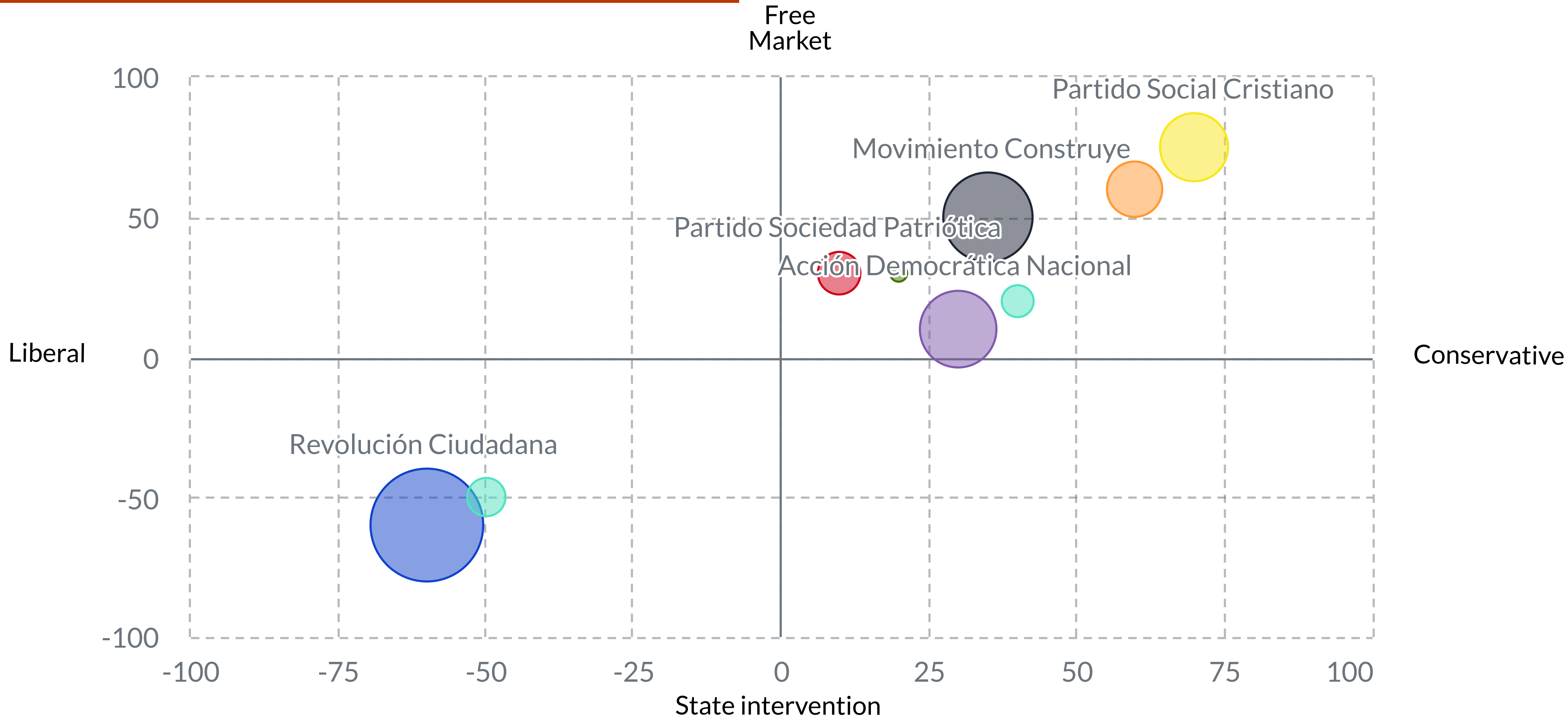


Proposals

- Promoting financial inclusion through mobile banking and fintechs
- Strengthening financial regulation and supervision
- Creation of a national plan for the promotion of culture.
- Updating and adjustment of the minimum salary.
- Militarization of the country's ports and borders.

Legislative elections

Ideological/political spectrum of the new Assembly

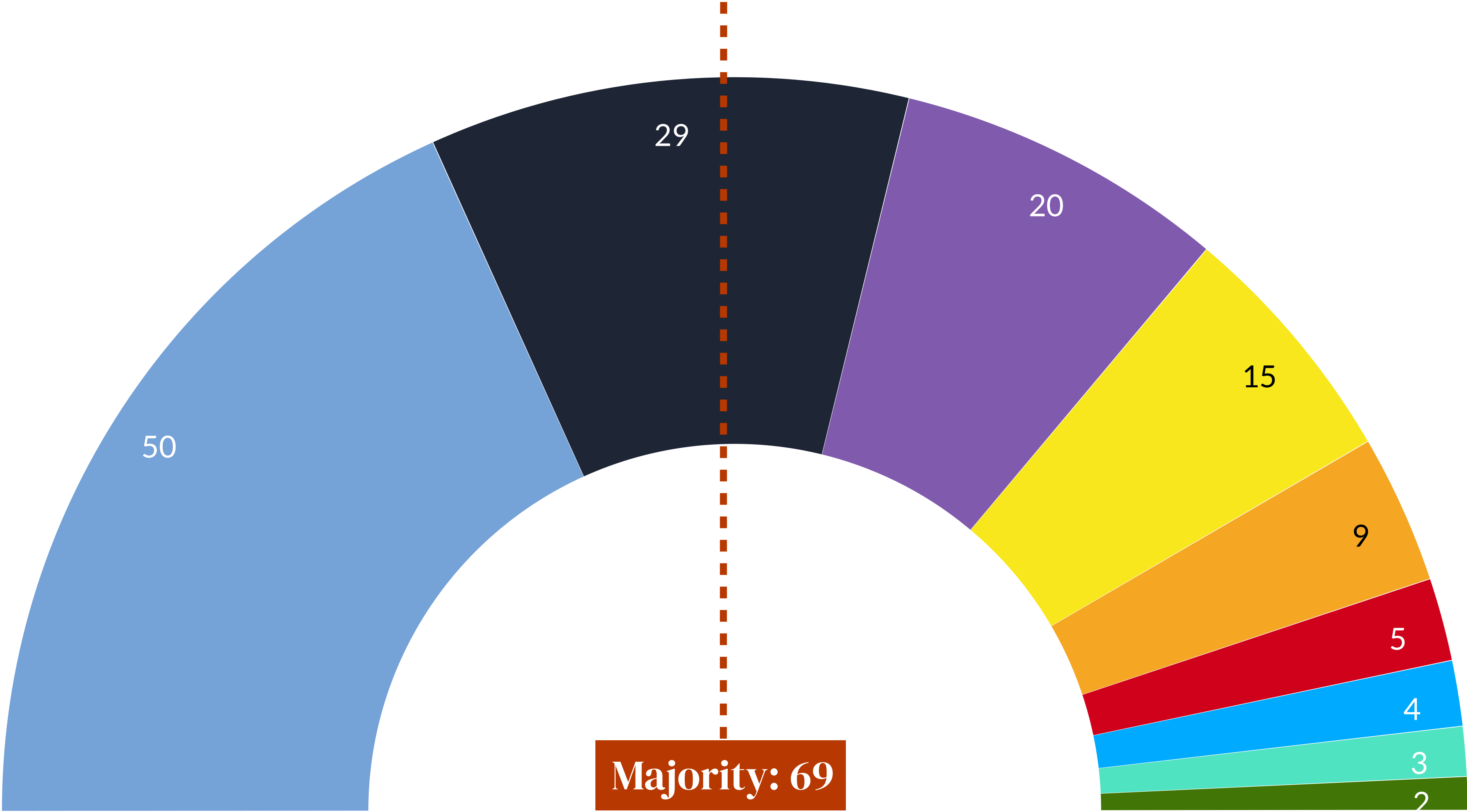


* The parties were positioned on the basis of their position on economic and social issues.
*The size of each circle corresponds to the number of seats that each party would obtain according to the votes counted so far.

Although the Presidency will be defined in October, the configuration of the Assembly for the next 18 months was determined yesterday. No space will be the majority. It is an Assembly in which Revolución Ciudadana will be the largest bloc with approximately one third of the Legislative branch. The next president will have the challenge of building consensus with legislators from multiple spaces in order to build his governance agenda.

Legislative elections

Composition of the new Assembly



Majority: 69

- Revolución Ciudadana (36.5%)
- Movimiento Construye (21.17%)
- Acción Democrática Nacional (14.6%)
- Partido Social Cristiano (10.95%)
- Actuemos (6.57%)
- Partido Sociedad Patriótica (3.65%)
- Claro que se puede (2.92%)
- Movimiento Reto (2.19%)
- Movimiento Amigo (1.46%)

Projections

The future president of Ecuador will assume an 18-month term in office, in which she or he will have to address the fundamental concerns of the citizenry, mainly the escalation of violence and insecurity impacting the entire country. As a result of the results, the president to be elected in October will find a National Assembly with a new ideological profile, polarized between two major tendencies and with a similar level of fragmentation to the previous one. Considering that neither of the two candidates will have automatic majorities, the need to generate consensus will be the order of the day. What will be the challenge for each candidate?

Luisa González - Revolución Ciudadana



If Luisa González emerges as the elected candidate, her party, Revolución Ciudadana, would occupy the first minority position in the National Assembly. Based on the results obtained, it is expected that such party would obtain 50 seats, being only 19 away from having the capacity to approve or reject laws without requiring the support of other factions. Given this scenario, it is likely that the candidate will be able to push her legislative agenda more easily, although the non-existence of blocs similar to her ideology to provide such votes could complicate her negotiations.

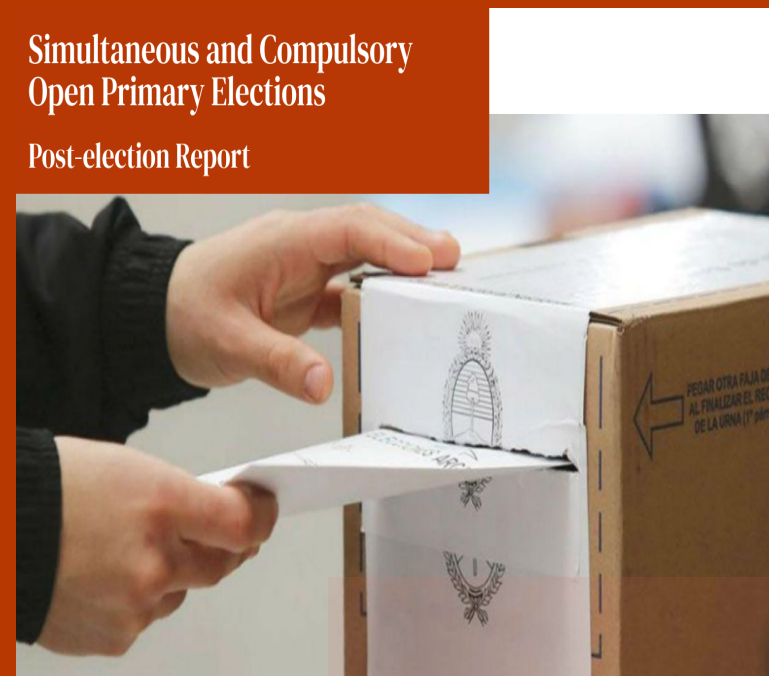
Daniel Noboa - Acción Democrática Nacional



Should he be victorious, Daniel Noboa will face a complex legislative scenario characterized by an opposition bench of considerable strength. The businessman will have to establish links with the emerging parties that emerged in the context of these elections, such as the Movimiento Construye and the Partido Actuemos. With them, however, he could build agreements because they are located in a similar ideological spectrum.

Likewise, he will have to establish connections with traditional political groupings, such as the Partido Social Cristiano, with the purpose of promoting his government program. In this sense, Noboa should stand out for his differentiation from Lasso's administration and seek the necessary tools that will allow him to govern and achieve concrete goals for the country.

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