

ECUADOR

PART III. NATIONAL REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR CSD-14/15 THEMATIC AREAS

C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Government focal point(s): Ministry of Industrialization, Foreign Trade,
Fishing and Competitivity
Responding ministry/office(s): _____

Decision-Making: Strategies, policies, programmes and plans, legislation, policy Instruments and the regulatory framework; involvement of Major Groups

- Major elements and targets of national industrialization strategy or plan.

One of the objectives of the Undersecretary of Industrialization of the Ministry of Foreign trade Industrialization, Fishing and Competitively (MICIP) is to create a National Plan of Industrialization, because a document does not exist in Ecuador that frames the effective instruments that have as aim the promotion of industrialization and which they are impelled by several institutions. It is the MICIP that at the moment has to their position the competition and responsibility for the handling of the NATIONAL AGENDA OF COMPETITIVENESS, according to Executive Decrees N° 1880 of the 14 of September of 2001 and N° 2948 of the 31 of October of the same year, through the Undersecretary of Industrialization. In the actions that are developed, it is synthesized in the impulse of the competitiveness that includes proposals to support the enterprise development by means of the improvement of the productivity and the creation, at level of the public sector, of an pleasant frame for the investment and the development of enterprise businesses. Also, specific programs of international cooperation with the Andean Corporation of Promotion are impelled (CAF), the United Nations for the Industrial Development, ONUDI and World Bank. Between the programs they are: Execution of the Protocol of Montreal for the Protection of Ozone, Matrix of delivered Actions of competitiveness, Integrated Program of Improvement of the Industrial Competitiveness; and, Execution of the National System of Quality MNAC, oriented to the fortification of the Systems of Quality, improvement of the viability of products and processes, creation of processes of accreditation of environmental and clinical laboratories.

Additionally, a new policy of productive development is being developed, the same one that will be designed by the new National Council of Promotion to the Production and Competitiveness, institution assigned to the Presidency of the Republic and that will replace the National Council of Competitiveness.

- Process of development of the strategy, including multi-stakeholder participation.
It is not applicable
- Consideration of environmental and social aspects in the design and follow-up of national industrialization plan.
It is not applicable
- Policies to promote open markets such as reduction of quantitative restrictions and tariffs on imports and promotion of exports.

Regarding to the promotion of exports:

The Corporation of Promotion of Exports and Investments (CORPEI) has like objectives:

-To eject the promotion no financier of the exports in the Country and the foreign, not being understood like so, the activities that, altogether and the financing of the national productive units, are fulfilled in information areas, qualification, technical attendance, development of markets, external promotion and other that have like objective the diversification and increase of the exportable supply and its promotion in the outside;

-Give to support the efforts of the natural people or legal exporter in the development of processes.

-To advise and to direct the promotion of the direct investment in the Country, being understood like so, among other aspects, the fulfilment of programs of diffusion of investment opportunities, the spreading of the image of the Country in the outside, the organization of missions of investment and other promotional events;

-To organize and to direct to an external network for the promotion of the exports and the attraction of direct investments to the Country; and,

-To establish the formation of partnerships or exporter unions with the purpose of obtaining one more a more dynamic presence in the international markets.

The goals reached by CORPEI are:

-The maintained increase of the exports

-Measurable economic Benefits

-Commercial Fairs and missions with businesses projected by U.S. \$ 248 millions

-Programs of attendance, and others.

- Efforts to reduce administrative procedures and costs related to business start-up and operation. (e.g., one stop/single access registration, reduction of capital requirements, creation of industrial parks).

Within the objectives of the National Agenda of Competitiveness it is contemplated in order to guide actions to facilitate the "Climate of Businesses" in its different instances, it could be named societary, tributary, customs, and others, by means of the pertinent institutions.

- Efforts to promote investor confidence, including protection of intellectual and other property rights, dedicated commercial courts and efforts to promote speed in the resolution of commercial disputes.

The Law of Intellectual Property exists and one of Arbitration and Mediation and the subjects included are dealt in the Negotiations of the Free Trade Agreement TLC with the U.S.A. and in the future with European Union (UE)

- Efforts to integrate environmental aspects into industrial operations such as requiring environmental impact assessments for licensing or permitting as well as other policies which might support this goal.

There is regulations into the Sectionals Governments

- Policies to promote voluntary approaches by industry including corporate social responsibility and environmental stewardship.
It is not applicable
- Policies to restructure and improve the operation of state enterprises
Within the State Structure it is counted with the Law for Modernization of Public Sector

Capacity-Building, Information and Research & Technologies

- Attempts to include sustainability components in planning of industrial location and infrastructure (e.g., industrial sitting, wastewater and waste management in industrial zones or parks).

This is properly standardised and its execution is field on to the Sectionals Governments, additionally is counted also on the Law of Frank Zones. The enterprise sectors, specifically the Camara of the Small Industry of Pichincha created the Center of Clean Production.

- Policies or programmers to promote research and development (R&D) on and the transfer of cleaner technologies.

It is to field the National Secretary of Science and Tecnology (SENACYT) and Foundation for Science and Tecnology (FUNDACYT)

- Programmers to promote the concept of sustainability within industry as well as in higher education including business and engineering schools. : It is not applicable
- Policies to promote R&D to increase productivity in key industrial sectors.
- Policies to facilitate licensing and sale of technologies resulting from government programmers or funding.
- Policies to promote cooperation between the industrial sector and the R&D community.
- Programmers to make available “best practice” information (including environmental and social aspects) to industry sectors as well as to promote information exchange between enterprises.

All these points is to field the National Secretary of Science and Tecnology (SENACYT)

Financing

- Measures to promote competition in domestic financial sector: Law of Financier Institutions
- Measures to facilitate access to credit by non-state industrial enterprises, notably by Sees.
It is not applicable
- Measures to strengthen long-term financing for infrastructure and industry: It's not applicable

- Programmed to promote transparency in financial markets such as credit rating systems, private and public credit registry systems. It is to field the Superintendence of Banks
- Policies to provide legal protections to creditors.
- Programmers or policies that serve to integrate specific environmental and social concerns into lending practices. It is not applicable
- Measures to ensure adequate resources for clean-ups of contaminated and degraded sites.

Cooperation

- Programmers to promote international cooperation in the development and diffusion of cleaner industrial technologies.
- Programmers to facilitate contact and information sharing between domestic industrial enterprises and overseas suppliers, customers, partners.
- Programs to facilitate regional cooperation in the creation of a policy environment conducive to region-wide industrial development (e.g. harmonization of corporate tax regimes, regional trade agreements). Communal Normative issued by Andean Community