

Case Study

Model legislation and policies for economic and social integration of migrants in South America

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Canada 



Ecuadorian bank holiday in numbers

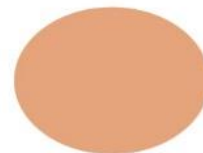
Up to 16 banks closed their operations between 1994 and 1999



Bank bailout:
1.6 USD Billion



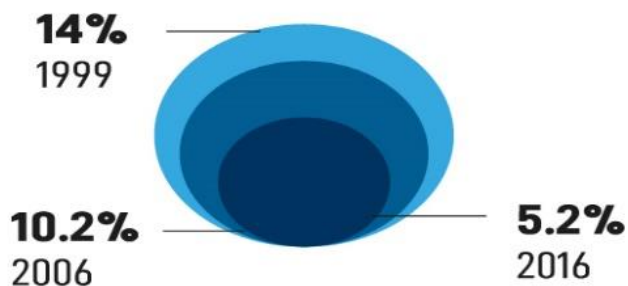
State bonds given
to depositors:
1.4 USD Billion



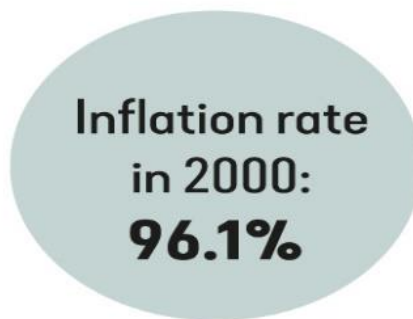
Freeze assets:
4 USD Billion



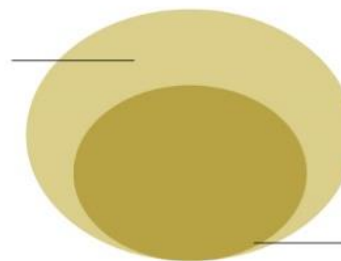
Devaluation of local
currency (Sucre):
190%



Unemployment rate



**422 USD
Million** in 1998



Capital flight

**891 USD
Million** in 1999

Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador



Art. 9 Foreign persons in Ecuadorian territory shall have the same rights and duties as those of Ecuadorians, in accordance with the Constitution.

Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador



Art. 41 The rights to asylum and refuge are recognized, in accordance with the law and international human rights instruments. Persons granted asylum and refuge shall enjoy special protection that guarantees the full exercise of their rights. The State shall respect and guarantee the principle of non-refoulement, in addition to emergency humanitarian and legal assistance.

Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador



Art. 416 (...)

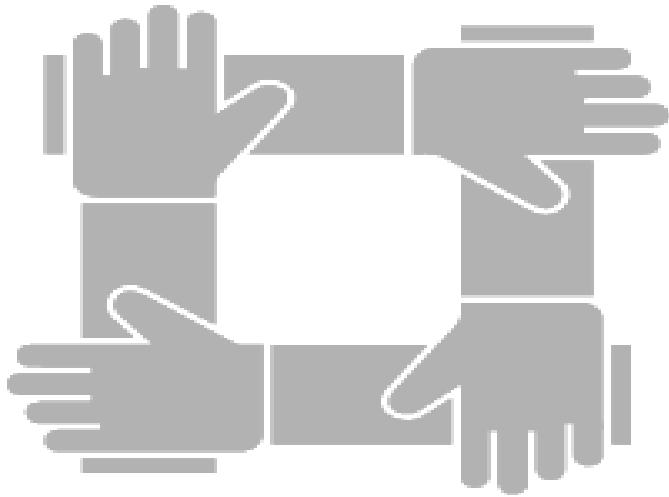
6. Advocate for the principle of universal citizenship, free mobility for all inhabitants of the planet, and the progressive end of foreigner status as elements to transform the unequal relations between countries, especially North-South.

Law on Human Mobility



Art. 2. The Ecuadorian State shall undertake bilateral and multilateral cooperation actions to achieve legal, political, social, and cultural unity in the South American, Latin American, and Caribbean regions.

The State



Distinguishes between the different characteristics of migration and is able to generate specific policies in each case;

Assumes the responsibility of protecting the rights of its citizens abroad;

Guarantees the rights of persons in human mobility in its territory and also establishes obligations for them, including taxes and social security contributions;

Understands that regional policies are **ESSENTIAL** to manage human mobility.



Number of Venezuelan migrants in their principal destinations

* The number of migrants does not capture those that are in irregular or illegal situation.

Source: International Organization of Migration. UN. April 2018



The causes: What circumstances trigger contemporary mass migrations in the region?



- Scarcity, poverty, everyday anguish, caused by corruption.
- Corruption is a transnational threat without ideology.

The effects: What are the medium- and long-term effects for the region?



Mass migrations export crises to other countries.



A perverse circuit is created: citizens become wandering victims.



Systemic and regional problem that should not be addressed separately.



Indispensable factor in analysis: the resources necessary to achieve migrants' integration.

Concrete regional policies to improve migration conditions



Regional mechanisms to recover ill-gotten capital, primarily so it can be directed to regional integration and assistance funds for expatriates.



Channeling of funds from countries of origin to migrants, based on analysis of tax revenues in international accounts.



Organic Law on Capital Recovery discussed in the National Assembly of Ecuador.