

**THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
TOURIST LAW OF ECUADOR**

**A Study with Recommendations**

**THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS**

**By John O. Hall**

**Public Administration Consultant**

**Quito, Ecuador**

**May 1953**

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## STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

for the  
Administration of the Tourist Law in Ecuador

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I. INTRODUCTION: On November 4th, 1948, the National Congress of Ecuador adopted a modern law for regulation of tourists and travelers "in transit". In accordance with said law the then President of the Republic, Galo Plaza, implemented the law by Executive Decree No. 448, of December 9th, 1948.

The purpose of the law is to stimulate travel in Ecuador by simplification of the procedure for securing entry permission. In the past entry was made difficult for tourist and "in transit" travelers by requiring them to comply with the same regulations as immigrants with respect to passport, visa, etc.

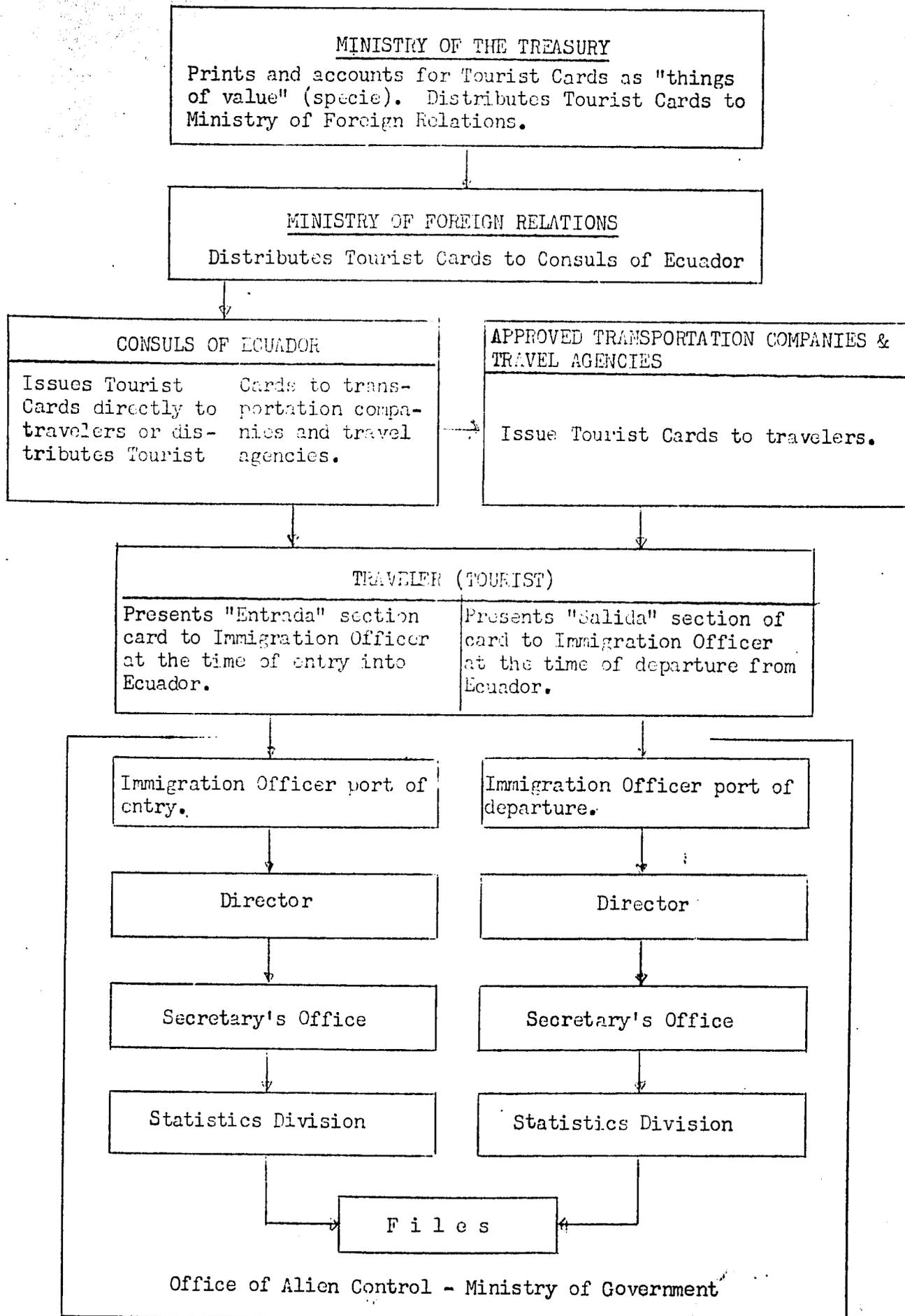
The tourist law applies to the nationals of all American countries in tourist or "in transit" status. Since these are the majority of travelers in Ecuador, the number of travelers using visas has been greatly reduced. Tourists visiting Ecuador are steadily increasing in number and this trend is expected to continue in the future.

Under the tourist law, a citizen of an American state may secure a tourist card solely by presentation of identification and the information required on said card. The cost is one U.S. dollar. The tourist card is valid for three months, and may be renewed for three additional months. After eight days in Ecuador the tourist is obliged to keep the government informed of his place of residence. While in Ecuador in tourist status the traveler may not enter commercial activities or accept employment.

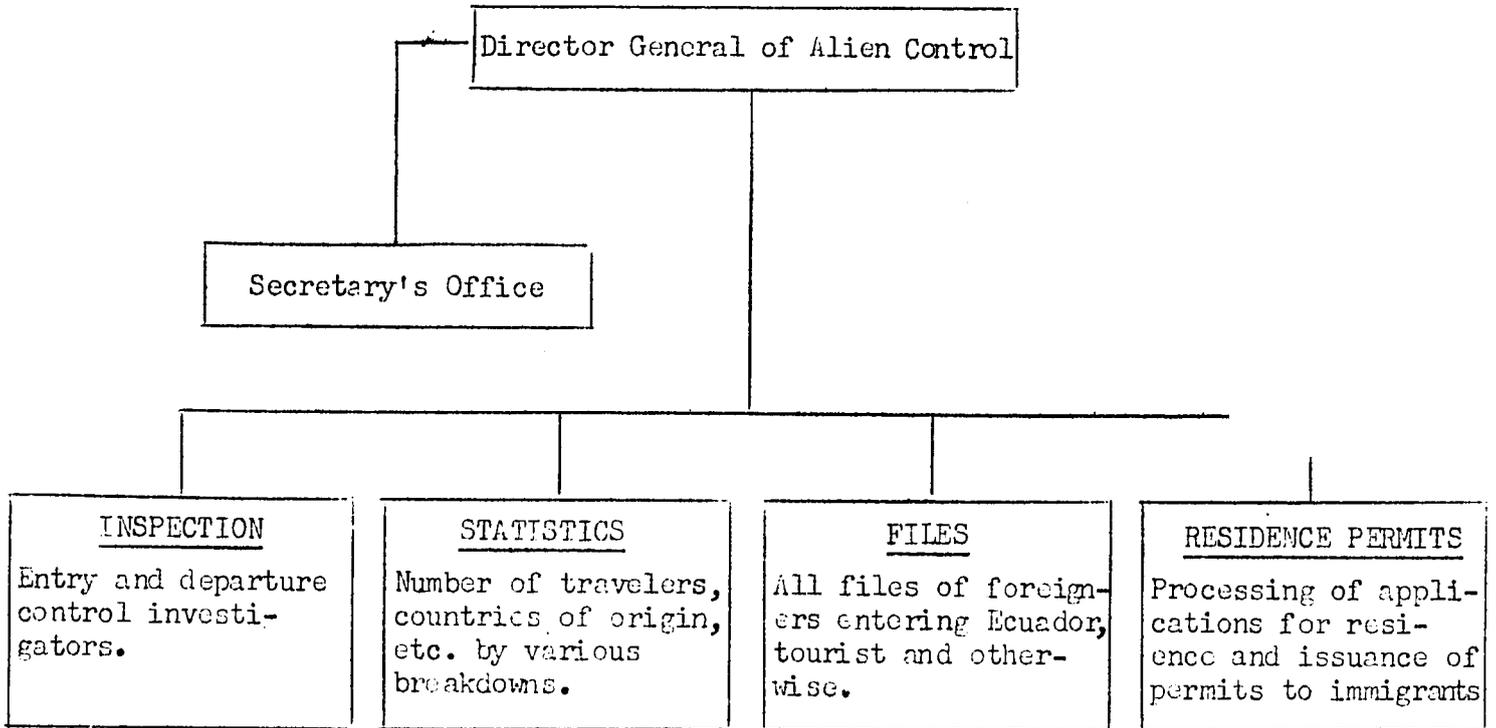
It is interesting to note that in the law the National Congress authorized the President to urge the creation of a Pan American card "with which the citizens of Latin American countries may travel freely throughout the Continent".

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR TOURIST AND IMMIGRATION ADMINISTRATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS: The responsibility for the administration of tourist permits is divided between the Ministries of the Treasury, Foreign Relations, the Office of the Director General of Immigration and Alien Control of the Ministry of Government, (hereafter also termed the Alien Control Office), and various travel agencies and private transportation companies which have

PROCEDURE IN THE  
DISTRIBUTION, ISSUANCE AND PROCESSING OF TOURIST CARDS  
Ecuador



ORGANIZATION CHART  
OF THE OFFICE OF ALIEN CONTROL



been granted the right to issue tourist cards. The tourist cards are printed, numbered, and accounted for as things of value by the Minister of the Treasury. The Ministry of Foreign Relations distributes the cards to Consuls of Ecuador, travel agencies and transportation companies. The Alien Control Office is responsible for the law enforcement upon the entry of the tourist until his departure.

It is intended by the Executive Decree (art. 9) that the companies, through the Consuls, make weekly reports of cards issued to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, which will in turn distribute copies of the reports to the Ministry of the Treasury and the Alien Control Office. In practice, however, the reports are not received nor distributed. Since the Ministry of Foreign Relations is not responsible for the control of aliens after their arrival in Ecuador, the weekly reports would have no real value to the Ministry. However, the Office of Alien Control could use them if they were made.

Also important is the fact that no requirement exists that the Director General of Immigration and Alien Control be informed by the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the distribution of tourist cards to issuing offices. In fact, no regular liaison is maintained between the Alien Control Office and the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Therefore, as the tourist cards contain no indication as to which consulate or private company issued them, the Alien Control Office does not take remedial action when cards are repeatedly presented in incomplete, erroneous, or illegible fashion. Although inquiry and investigation could eventually determine the issuing office, in day-to-day administration this would prove slow and unwieldy.

It is also notable that there is divided authority in that while a subdivision or an office approved by the Ministry of Foreign Relations issues a tourist card for three months, it is a subdivision of the Ministry of Government which renews such card for an additional three months.

#### Recommendations on Organization

The Office of the Director General of Immigration and Alien Control should be transferred from the Ministry of Government to the Ministry of Foreign Relations. In the Ministry of Foreign Relations the Alien Control Office should assume the responsibility for distribution of tourist card forms to the issuing offices, a function now performed by another branch of that Ministry. For this purpose if desirable, the personnel now performing this function could be transferred to the Alien Control Office at the time it becomes a part of the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Not only is such centralization in the Ministry of Foreign Relations desirable from the standpoint of tourist card administration, but also because of the close relationship in the administration of visas, issuance of residence permits, and other matters pertaining to the regulation of foreigners residing in Ecuador. The present difficulties of coordination and reporting would be eliminated if the Alien Control Office were a part of the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

### 3. PRESENT LOCATION OF THE ALIEN CONTROL OFFICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RELOCATION:

The present location of the Alien Control Office is in the 1900 block of Rocafuerte Street, on the third floor. It is not on a street where tourists or immigrants would usually travel. It is not well marked, and thus difficult to find. Upon entering the building there are not adequate signs to guide the visitor to the third floor. Upon arrival at the offices of Alien Control there is no indication as to which office or desk will handle the respective matters for which it is responsible. Although this is inconvenient especially to the tourist who speaks no Spanish, it is no doubt difficult even for those who do. Likewise, the offices are not modern or well maintained, as one would expect of offices concerned with foreign visitors since the policy of Ecuador is to leave the best impression possible on its foreign visitors.

Recommendations for Relocation of the Alien Control Office

It is recommended the Office of Alien Control be relocated in a conspicuous place on a street frequently traveled by foreign visitors. Such a street would be Guayaquil or Diez de Agosto, somewhere between the Biblioteca Nacional and the Avenida Patria. It might also be considered advisable to house the Alien Control Office and the Tourist Department in the same building, or adjacent, for the sake of convenience to tourists. The building and offices should be attractive, well-maintained, and equipped with modern office furniture. The outside of the building should be clearly marked for the benefit of tourists, both in Spanish and English. Inside the building directional signs should clearly indicate an information desk (which should be attended by a bilingual employee) and the sections concerned with "tourist cards", "residential carnets", and other matters.

4. FORM OF THE TOURIST PERMIT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISION: The principal difficulty at this time in the administration of the tourist law is that the form of the tourist card is not sufficiently self-explanatory as to the information it requests. This results in errors and omissions that cause difficulty for the Alien Control Office. The present form of the tourist card is not prescribed by the Executive Decree No. 448 except in certain particulars. Observing the requirements of the decree, it is still possible to revise the card to effect all the needed improvements. The disadvantages of the present form do not need to be listed as they are apparent in the recommendations for changes, below.

Recommendations for Improvement of the Form of the Tourist Card

The following are recommendations for changing the form of the tourist card. The changes mentioned below are also incorporated in a suggested draft of the new form attached hereto as "Appendix A".

(1) Name: The form should not call merely for the name. To suffice for the Spanish custom, space for both the father's and mother's last name should be indicated. In English, on the contrary, only the father's name is written. The following is suggested in order to apply to both cases:

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name) Apellido paterno-last name (Apellido materno) Nombre-Given name

With this change the last name will become apparent for both filing and identification.

(2) Marital status: Since the English word "status" has not always been understood in filling out the form of the tourist card, it is suggested that "marital status" be used directly under the Spanish words "estado civil" for the benefit of English-speaking tourists.

(3) Position change: As a more logical arrangement it is recommended that the spaces for "nationality" and "permanent residence" be interchanged. In this way "permanent residence" will follow "occupation", and "nationality" will follow "birthplace", as follows:

Profesión u oficio _____ (Occupation)	Domicilio _____ (Permanent residence)
Lugar de nacimiento _____ (Birthplace)	Nacionalidad _____ (Nationality)

(4) Name of carrier: At the present time the "Name of carrier" provides only one space and it does not indicate whether for entry or departure. Occasionally the means of international travel is different in leaving the country than in entering. To provide for this it is suggested that the information on the card be arranged as follows:

Fecha de llegada _____ (Date of arrival)	Compañía de transporte _____ (Name of carrier)
Fecha de salida _____ (Date of departure)	Compañía de transporte _____ (Name of carrier)

(5) Position change: To permit the change recommended above the location of "Address while in Ecuador" should be placed in the former position of "Date of arrival".

(6) Stay of over 8 days: It would be advisable to draw the traveler's attention to the significance of stays in Ecuador of longer than 8 days, since the local address in such case must be reported to the Alien Control Office.

And nowhere on the card is the traveler informed of the period for which the permit is valid, which is three months. On the back of the card is space for revalidation for 90 days, but the traveler is not informed of the length of the period of original permission.

Therefore, it is suggested that the following line be placed on the face of the card:

¿Permanecerá en Ecuador más de 8 días?(Sí o No) \_\_\_\_\_; Más de 3 meses?(Sí o No) \_\_\_\_\_  
Stay in Ecuador: More than 8 days?(Yes or No) \_\_\_\_\_ (More than 3 months?)(Yes or No) \_\_\_\_\_

On the reverse side of the card may appear the complete rules governing stays beyond 8 days, and beyond 90 days.

(7) Place of issue and Issuing Office: Although the "Date of issuance" of the tourist card appears on the form, there is no accurate way of knowing, without tedious checking by the serial number, where the permit was issued and by whom. This information is necessary to proper administration,

and also in case of necessity for investigation as to the traveler's true status. If the serial number of the card were moved to a position directly underneath the words "Entrada" and "Salida", this would allow sufficient space for the desired information, as follows:

Fecha de expedición \_\_\_\_\_ Lugar de expedición \_\_\_\_\_ Oficina de expedición \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date of issue) (Place of issue) (Office of issue)

It may be seen that this suggested arrangement gives the issuing office a definite line for its use, which does not now exist.

(8) Signature and stamp of Immigration Officer: At present the tourist permit form provides space for the signature of the "Immigration Officer". Directly above said space is the line for "date of issuance", leading occasionally to the erroneous utilization of the signature space by a Consul or other official who issues the permit originally. On the other hand, the Immigration Officer at the port of entry is accustomed to use this space for signature and stamp, which was undoubtedly its intended use. The adoption of the recommendation in paragraph (7) above solves this question for the issuing officer. Nevertheless, the space for the Immigration Officer at the port of entry also should be indicated more clearly by adding the words "at port of entry" as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sello y Firma del Funcionario de Inmigración a Puerto de Entrada

On the duplicate card used for departure, marked "Salida", space should also be provided for the stamp and signature of the Immigration Officer at the time of departure of the tourist, as follows: therefore, the full line on the "Salida" portion should read:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sello y Firma del Funcionario de Inmigración a Puerto de Entrada

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sello y Firma del Funcionario de Inmigración a Puerto de Salida

Adequate space above these lines should be provided for the use of rubber stamps. It is considered unnecessary to use the English translation for these lines.

(9) The value of the card, together with the number of the card should be placed in the upper right hand corner, as follows:

ENTRADA(o salida)  
Tarjeta No. ----  
VALOR: \$1.00 - Un Dólar

(10) Reduction of margins: The heading of the card should be compressed and moved close to the top of the form on the left side, in order to permit maximum space for filling in the information on the card.

(11) Addition of Art. 2 of the Tourist Law: On the reverse side of the card Art. 2 of the Tourist Law should be printed, in order that the traveler may know the period for which the permit is valid and the provision

for its extension. Immediately following Art. 2 should be the following information: "Note: Renewal may be requested at the Dirección General de Inmigración y Extranjería, located at 1900 Rocafuerte Street in Quito". Art. 2, plus the note, would then read as follows:

"Art. 2º---La TARJETA DE TURISMO que será válida por tres meses, a partir de la fecha de ingreso del turista al país, podrá renovarse, en el Ecuador, por igual término y por una sola vez, previa su presentación a la Oficina competente de Extranjería;" Nota: La renovación puede pedirse en la Dirección de Inmigración y Extranjería calle Rocafuerte 1900, Quito.

"Art. 2 ---The TOURIST CARD, which will be valid for three months from the date of the tourist's entry into the country, may be renewed, in Ecuador, for an equal period of time and once only, provided that it is presented to the proper Alien Control Office;" Note: Renewal may be requested at the Dirección General de Inmigración y Extranjería, located at 1900 Rocafuerte Street in Quito.

(12) How to notify Office of Alien Control of address: Following Art. 9 of the Tourist Law as printed on the reverse side of the card, which requires tourists remaining in Ecuador more than 8 days to notify the Alien Control Office of their address, should appear the following information: "Note: Notification may be done by mail or in person by giving name, date of entry in Ecuador, and tourist card number to the Dirección General de Inmigración y Extranjería, Rocafuerte 1900, Quito".

(13) Articles of Law in English: The three articles of the Tourist Law which are to be printed in full (Articles 2, 9, and 10) should be printed in English as well as in Spanish. By reduction of margins, size of type, and rearrangement of the revalidation space, this is feasible.

(14) Rearrangement of Revalidation section: In order to allow more space for printing articles of the Tourist Law, the space allowed for revalidation may be reduced as follows:

Ruego la revalidación por 3 meses  
(I request extension for 3 months)

Fecha de revalidación  
(Date of revalidation)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Firma del turista  
(Signature of tourist)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sello

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director Gral. de Inmigración  
y Extranjería, Rocafuerte 1900,  
Quito.

Since the Law reads months, the revalidation has been reworded above "3 months" instead of "90 days" as at present. This makes it simple to calculate the date of expiration as the same date as date of entry six months later.

It should be noted that the above suggestion calls for the signature of the Director General of the Alien Control Office for revalidation in accordance with Articles 5 and 11 of the Decree, rather than the words "Firma del Funcionario", as appear at present.

5. THE ISSUANCE OF TOURIST PERMITS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES: Upon receipt of the tourist cards from the Treasury, they are distributed by the Ministry of Foreign Relations to the Consuls of Ecuador, and through the Consuls to approved travel agencies and transportation companies. The tourist cards are issued to the traveler in duplicate except that one is marked "ENTRADA" (entry) and the other "SALIDA" (departure).

No instructions have been issued on how to fill in the tourist card and the card is completed according to each issuing office's opinion of what information is desired. Examination of cards on file in the Alien Control Office reveal a number of errors and omissions, of which the following are examples: (1) uncertainty as to name, particularly complicated by the different name systems used in Spanish and English-speaking countries; (2) no date of entry or departure appears; (3) place of entry not shown; (4) stamps of issuing officials appear in the wrong places, sometimes on the back of the cards in the space allowed for revalidating after three months.

The errors cause difficulty in both filing and administration. Cases were found where only an "entry" card existed in a particular alphabetical file although from the information it appeared probable that the person was a bonafide tourist and had probably left Ecuador subsequently. Further checking usually found the "departure" card filed under a different name. Missing entry dates obviously destroy hope of effectively controlling the length of stay of foreigners, or of maintaining correct statistics on the number of tourist-days per calendar period.

There are many other points which could be observed by issuing offices which would make easier the administration of the Law after the arrival of the tourist in Ecuador, such as calling attention to the valid period of the permit, the requirement of notification of address while in Ecuador. These points are all covered in a suggested draft of instructions to issuing offices attached as "Appendix B" of this study.

#### Recommendations on Issuance of Tourist Permits

Revision of the form of the tourist card as recommended above should reduce greatly the number of mistakes in completing the card at time of issuance. However, instructions should be issued to the offices concerned calling attention to the necessity of care in completing the forms. Apart from revision of the form of the tourist card, discussed in Section 4, above, instructions on the proper completion of the form should be issued to each issuing office from time to time. The instructions should call attention to the most frequent errors, and explain the difficulties caused thereby.

Issuing offices that make repeated errors should be sent a special letter to secure compliance. The privilege of issuing tourist cards is a valuable one to travel agencies and transportation companies and no difficulty should be encountered in obtaining full cooperation. The errors appear to be committed only through lack of correct information. The Consuls, of course, are agents of the government and naturally will observe the rules.

6. HANDLING OF TOURIST CARDS AT PORTS OF ENTRY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

Observation of the work of the Immigration Inspectors of the Alien Control Office at the Mariscal Sucre Airport of entry in Quito revealed that they are proceeding in a courteous and efficient way in doing their job. Some port of entry offices, however, judging by the tourist cards filed in the Alien Control Office, are not fully conversant with the need for accurate completion of the information requested on the card. For example, some - times the card is not stamped or signed by the Inspector, occasionally the dates of entry or departure are not shown. Some travelers are permitted to enter without having completed the information requirements on the tourist card. The rubber stamps used by the Inspectors do not always conform to the Law with respect to information contained. The Inspectors are not uniformed at this time, and cannot be easily identified by travelers as immigration of- ficials. The Director General of the Alien Control Office has recommended uniforms.

#### Recommendations for Ports of Entry

It is recommended that instructions be issued for port of entry of- ficials of the Alien Control Office in order to obtain uniformly improved administration of tourist permits at the time of entry and departure of the travelers. These instructions should require that the tourist card be check- ed for proper completion, that the date of entry or departure be verified and that both cards be stamped and signed by the official at the time of entry. The reasons for stamping both cards upon entry of the traveler are that: (1) the "Entrada" card is taken by the Inspector for transmission to the Alien Control Office, where it is necessary to know by which port of entry a traveler entered, and for administrative purposes which Inspector checked the permit, and (2) the "Salida" card is carried by the traveler while in Ecuador as evidence of legal entry and should therefore show of- ficial action at the port of entry. A suggested draft of instructions is at- tached hereto as "Appendix C".

It would be worthwhile for the Immigration Inspectors at ports of entry to give each traveler a page of simply-stated reminders and helpful instruc- tions. Such announcement should carry the address of the Alien Control Of- fice to make it easy for the traveler to apply for revalidation of the permit for an additional three months, or to notify the office of changes of address. Such notification of change of address should be permitted by mail as well as in person. Such notice would serve to emphasize and amplify the information contained in the tourist card. A draft of suggested information to be given to tourists at ports of entry is attached as "Appendix D".

Special instructions should also be given to the port of entry of- ficials with regard to cases where a violation of law is suspected, such as remaining in Ecuador for over six months under a tourist permit or entering for purposes other than touring, and in cases of re-entry requests by persons previously violating or suspected of violating immigration laws.

The rubber stamps used by the Inspectors should be re-designed accord- ing to the allowable space on the card, and the lettering on the stamp requir- ed by law. This change is not possible without amending Executive Decree NO 448, which now prescribes the lettering of the stamp. However, whenever other changes may be recommended in the Decree, the form of the stamp should be re- vised at the same time. Only the minimum necessary information should appear

on the stamp. It is suggested that each Inspector have an official number. Such number could appear on the stamp, or be written on the card after being stamped. Following is a suggested design, which would not have to be standard in size at every port of entry if the information were plain,

INMIGRACION Y EXTRANJERIA  
Quito, Inspector 4

The names of the ports of entry and the numbers of the Inspectors would vary, of course. No date would be necessary on this stamp if an ordinary date stamp were used to verify the date of entry or departure on the card. This stamp would serve for tourist cards only, and not for visas, which would no doubt require additional information.

Training and Uniforms for Inspectors

Consideration should be given to training Immigration Inspectors. The first such training should be done at the time of appointment. This should include a study of the tourist law and decree, the functions that he performs at the port of entry, and an observation of the processing of tourist cards carried out at a port of entry by an experienced employee. (Other activities than those related to tourists would also, of course, be included). Further training should be conducted by staff meetings in Quito and Guayaquil, and by field visits of a Chief Inspector to the other ports of entry. Staff meetings and visits should be planned to include an occasional review of policies, and a discussion of recent experience and problems that would be instructive to the personnel.

It would be very helpful and create much goodwill if a sign were erected at the principal ports of entry, especially in Guayaquil and Quito, which would point to the desk of the Immigration Inspector, welcome the tourists to Ecuador, point out the simplified formalities adopted for their convenience and request their cooperation. At the same time, of course, the inspectors would be made to understand by these signs the courtesy expected of them in carrying out their functions. A suggested wording for such a sign is attached as "Appendix E".

It would be desirable to have the Inspectors uniformed with lettered "patches" clearly indicating their official function.

7. PROCESSING OF TOURIST PERMITS IN THE PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF THE ALIEN CONTROL OFFICE, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS: The central Office of Alien Control receives "Entrada" tourist cards from the various ports of entry upon entry of the tourist into Ecuador. At present these cards are now filed alphabetically, accumulating for a period of one calendar year and then placed into "storage" files. When the tourist departs, the "Salida" card likewise comes to the central office. It is placed in the same file behind the respective "Entrada" card, and the file is considered complete. The cards are not stapled or otherwise fastened together and many cases were found where the "Entrada" and "Salida" cards were not filed together. In a number of cases it appeared upon inspection that no "Salida" card existed and that the tourist might still be in Ecuador long beyond the legal period. However, in most cases a search of the files

located the "missing" card and it was placed next to its mate. In the other cases, where the "Salida" card was not readily found, it may well exist in the files under an entirely different letter.

Under the present filing system the "closed" cases, that is, those where the tourist has departed, are not separated from the "active" files where the tourist is still in Ecuador. This makes it practically impossible to determine, (a) how many tourists are in Ecuador at any one time, (b) who they are, (c) whether they have notified the Alien Control Office of their address, and (d) if they have remained in Ecuador beyond the legal period of three months (or six months, if renewed) prescribed for tourists.

Not having the necessary information the Immigration Inspectors are not now making investigations of possible illegal stays in Ecuador, or of other violations of the tourist status, such as gainful employment. Furthermore, no transportation has been provided to the Inspectors of the Alien Control Office to enable them to make investigations.

The tourist cards reaching the files of the Alien Control Office have not always been completely and accurately filled out. There has been no effective system of checking the cards or steps taken to improve their completion in the future, which is discussed elsewhere in this report.

There are insufficient filing cabinets at this time for the tourist cards, especially for the cards of prior years. At the present time it would be difficult to determine in an investigation, how many times a particular individual had entered the country previously in tourist status, length of stay, etc.

#### Recommendations for Improved Tourist Card Administration in the Central Office

The files of tourist cards should be divided into "Active" and "Completed". In the "Active" file should be the "Entrada" cards of tourists still in Ecuador. This file will be small, and the cards should be filed chronologically by date of entry, and then alphabetically within each date. This file should contain 366 date guides (one for each day of the year, plus February 28 for the appropriate years), and 12 monthly guides, one for each month. For example, if Señores Alba and Barrios entered Ecuador on April 25, 1953, both "Entrada" cards would appear behind the number 25 of the month of April, with the card of Señor Alba appearing before that of Señor Barrios.

The advantage of such an "Active" file would be that: (a) the name and information on each tourist within Ecuador would be readily available; (b) it would be simple to ascertain on each day if any tourist were still in the country beyond the legal period; (c) it would be easy to locate the card of a tourist who notifies the office of change of address, and (d) in closing out the file upon departure, the notation by the statistics section of the departure, the number of tourist-days in Ecuador, etc., would be made routinely and accurately.

The "Active" file would be closed when the "Salida" card is forwarded from the port of departure. The "Salida" card shows the date of entry, so

that the "Entrada" card may be easily located in the file of that date. The "Entrada" card should then be taken from the "Active" file, and placed together with the "Salida" card in the "Inactive" file. They should be stapled or otherwise fastened together. The "Inactive" file should not be maintained on a calendar year basis, as adequate tourist control should require reference to several previous years. Therefore, it is recommended that one comprehensive "Inactive" file be established. To prevent this file from becoming too large over a period of many years, some method should be adopted to enable the rapid removal of cards so old that reference to them would be rare. One method would be to adopt every five years (more or less) a cardboard stock of a different color, or with a distinctive marking at the top. In this way the "Inactive" files could be subdivided at any time by simply removing the cards of a particular color or designation which of course would be the oldest group in the files at the time. These cards could be placed in inexpensive "storage" type containers until destruction would be justified.

8. FOLLOW-UP ON OBSERVANCE BY TOURISTS OF THE TOURIST LAW AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

At the present time there is practically no attempt to ascertain whether a foreigner in Ecuador under a tourist permit retains such status or not. The available inspectors are required most of the time to process the permits and visas at the port of entry or for duties in the office. No transportation is furnished for the inspectors, which would be necessary to investigate cases requiring the attention of the Alien Control Office.

The present tourist law is liberal and progressive in facilitating international travel, and merits continued support. However, the success and retention of the law may depend in great part upon its careful administration to prevent abuse. The principal concern of the government as indicated in the wording of the law and Decree is that the traveler entering Ecuador as a tourist remain as a tourist unless a legal change of status to that of immigrant is acquired. The tourist is obliged not to remain longer than six months, and not to engage in industrial or commercial activity, and not to become employed. A longer length of stay than six months and gainful economic activity, require another type of permit.

In order to observe and guard against abuse of the tourist law, the Alien Control Office should make occasional spot checks of tourist activities. Such spot checks would be indicated in the cases of tourists who remain for long periods without apparent reason, and in questionable cases that come to the attention of consuls, port of entry inspectors, and otherwise.

Another "follow-up" requirement is established by Article 14 of the Executive Decree, which provides that if a tourist overstays the approved period of five days, as indicated by non-receipt of a "Salida" card, that the Alien Control Office shall notify the police. This is not done at present, because under the present filing system the violation does not automatically and regularly come to the attention of the Alien Control Office.

### Recommendations for Verifying the Activities of Tourists

To comply with the intent of the tourist law and decree it is recommended that occasional investigation be conducted by inspectors of the Alien Control Office of tourists whose files indicate justification by reason of long stay, by failure to report address, or for other valid reasons.

For this purpose, the Alien Control Office should possess automotive transportation, or some satisfactory method of travel.

It should be emphasized that the principal approach should be to reduce violations to the minimum through carefully and completely informing each holder of a tourist permit of his obligations. This should be done by means of the law quoted on the tourist card, and by information at ports of entry. However, an occasional subsequent checking would be a healthy procedure if not over-emphasized.

Investigation of the status of tourist card holders should be done as courteously and inoffensively as possible. Violations are frequently the result of ignorance, and are often insignificant in scope. The principal corrective action should be to require the tourist to conform with the tourist law, or in some cases, to assist the traveler to change his status from that of a tourist to an immigrant. Of course, in cases of substantial wilful violation, it may be considered necessary to invoke some further penalty, such as revocation of the tourist permit in accordance with Article 13 of the Decree.

If the files are revised as recommended in this study, it will be simple to report daily to the police, as prescribed by Article 14 of the Executive Decree, the tourists who appear to have remained in Ecuador beyond the time of the tourist permit. This may be done by looking in the "Active" file under three or six months plus five days previous to the actual date, depending upon whether the cards had been renewed previously. Cards in such file would be expired. A list could then be prepared and sent to the police

9. EXECUTIVE DECREE No. 448 AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISION: Executive Decree No. 448 of December 9th, 1948, has not been revised to date since its promulgation. A review of its provisions to determine which have been inoperative or unwieldy in practice is recommended. On the basis of such review the adoption of an amendatory decree may be desirable. Some points have been noted in this study, which are discussed hereafter.

In Article 5 of the Decree, it is stipulated that Articles 9 and 10 of the tourist law be printed on the reverse side of the tourist card. Presumably this does not preclude the addition of Article 2 also, which has been recommended elsewhere, but in case an amendatory decree is issued, Article 2 should be included as one which should be printed on the card.

Article 7 of the decree should be amended to provide a simpler stamp for Immigration Inspectors, such as the form recommended in paragraph one on page nine of this study.

That portion of Article 9 which requires companies and Consuls to make a weekly report of tourist cards issued is not being observed. If this report has not been necessary in the past, and is not considered so in the future, this requirement should be eliminated by revising Article 9.

Article 10 also concerns the weekly report of tourist cards issued and should be considered for revision along with Article 9.

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EXHIBIT "A"

REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR  
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES  
**TARJETA DE TURISMO**

ENTRADA  
TARJETA N°.....  
VALOR \$1.00-Un Dólar

Nombre:.....	Estado civil:.....	Edad:.....
(Name) Apellido pat.-last name Apellido materno Nombre - Given name	(Marital status)	(Age)
Profesión u oficio:.....	Domicilio:.....	
(Occupation)	(Permanent residence)	
Lugar de nacimiento:.....	Nacionalidad:.....	
(Birthplace)	(Nationality)	
Procedencia:.....	Domicilio en el Ecuador:.....	
(Point of departure)	(Address while in Ecuador)	
Fecha de llegada:.....	Cia. de Transporte:.....	
(Date of arrival)	(Name of Carrier)	
Fecha de salida:.....	(Cia. de Transporte:.....	
(Date of departure)	(Name of Carrier)	
¿Permaneceré en Ecuador más de 8 días? (Sí o No):.....	¿Más de 3 meses?(Sí o No):.....	
(Stay in Ecuador: More than 8 days?)(Yes or No)	(More than 3 months?)(Yes or No)	
Fecha de expedición:.....	Lugar de expedición:.....	Oficina de expedición:.....
(Date of issue)	(Place of issue)	(Office of issue)
.....		.....
Sello y Firma del Funcionario de Inmigracion a Puerto de Entrada.		Firma del Subsecretario de R.R.E.E.

SUGGESTED REVISION OF TOURIST CARD

Above is the revised form of the tourist card, which is recommended and explained in the report in section 4, page 3. The reverse side of the card is not thus reproduced, as the changes recommended are quite evident in the reading. It will be noted that the above is the "Entrada" card, the other card being the same except that "Salida" is substituted for the word "Entrada".

A P P E N D I X "B"

SUGGESTED INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICES ISSUING TOURIST CARDS

The following are suggested instructions to Consuls, transportation companies, and travel agencies that issue tourist cards to travelers.

THE ISSUANCE OF TOURIST CARDS OF ECUADOR

TO: All offices authorized to issue tourist cards of Ecuador.

The Tourist Law of Ecuador (of November 1948) and the Executive Decree ( No. 448 of December 1948) which implemented said law were adopted to facilitate and promote international travel to the Republic of Ecuador. The law and regulations are based on modern concepts of an interdependent world. The success and continued support of these progressive ideas depend in large part upon the successful administration of the law. It must be borne in mind that the removal of unnecessary restrictions has not meant that Ecuador should lose effective control over the entry or activities of foreigners within her borders.

Your cooperation in the administration of the tourist law is requested, with particular attention to the following points:

1. Extend every courtesy to applicants for tourist cards. Make them feel welcome to Ecuador. Their presence in Ecuador should be to mutual advantage.
2. The completion of a form which requests personal information is never a pleasant experience. Assist the tourist in every way in order to make this as little disagreeable as possible. The form should be completed carefully and fully, as incomplete cards make difficulties for both the tourist and the Alien Control Office.
3. In accordance with Article 6 of the Tourist Law, satisfy yourself before signing the card as issuing officer, that the applicant has (a) adequate proof of residence, (b) fitness and capacity according to the law, (c) financial means to return, and (d) a health certificate. If there is sufficient reason reject the application or postpone issuance until a ruling is obtained from the Alien Control Office.
4. Satisfy yourself by innocuous questioning that the traveler does not intend to engage in gainful activities while in Ecuador as a tourist. Each applicant should be invited to read on the reverse side of the tourist card the law prohibiting commercial activities. It should be explained that a visa should be requested if commercial activities or employment in Ecuador may occur.

5. It should be specifically pointed out to each tourist that he must advise the Alien Control Office, Rocafuerte 1900, of his address if longer than 8 days in Ecuador. He should be told that this may be done by mail. It should be explained that this is not done to inconvenience him, but to maintain reasonable control and to prevent abuse of Ecuador's liberal travel policies.

6. Each applicant for a tourist card should be told that the permit is valid for only three months, but may be renewed by the Alien Control Office for three additional months. He should be advised to secure a visa for longer periods.

(Date)

(Signed) Director General of the Alien Control Office.

- - -

Note: If it is intended that Article 9 of Executive Decree No. 448 be enforced, requiring the submission of weekly reports of issuance of cards, a paragraph should be added to the above instructions and the form of such report prescribed.

A P P E N D I X "C"

SUGGESTED INSTRUCTIONS ON PROCESSING TOURIST CARDS AT PORTS OF ENTRY

The following are suggested instructions to Immigration Inspectors in the processing of tourist cards:

THE PROCESSING OF TOURIST CARDS AT PORTS OF ENTRY

TO: All Immigration Inspectors at ports of entry.

The tourist law and regulations were adopted to facilitate and promote international travel to the Republic of Ecuador, and at the same time to retain necessary control over the entry and activities of foreigners. In processing tourist cards at the ports of entry the following instructions should be followed:

1. Every courtesy should be extended to tourists. Many tourists are visiting Ecuador for the first time, and are somewhat confused as to what is expected. The Immigration Inspector is usually the only contact made with an official of the Ecuadorian Government. It is important that a favorable impression be made. It is the policy of Ecuador to be known as a country which welcomes tourists. Since the economic value of tourist trade is considerable, it is important to Ecuador to treat visitors with obvious respect and courtesy.
2. Each tourist card should be checked for completion when presented at the port of entry, and filled in where existing information is incomplete.
3. The date of entry should be verified on both the "Entrada" and "Salida" cards, and the card stamped and signed by the Inspector.
4. A card of information should be given to each tourist, giving the address of the Alien Control Office and calling attention to certain regulations.

Note: Other instructions may be added as necessary covering special cases encountered at ports of entry, such as (a) tourists suspected of entering for commercial activities, (b) tourists seeking to enter who have been previously violated or are suspected of having violated the laws of Ecuador, (c) tourists departing after having remained in Ecuador for an illegal period, and (d) methods of questioning and cases that should be referred to the Director General.

A P P E N D I X

SUGGESTED INFORMATION CARD FOR TOURISTS ENTERING ECUADOR

The following is a suggested form of an information card to be given to each tourist upon entering Ecuador. It should be printed in both Spanish and English.

INFORMATION CARD FOR TOURISTS

Welcome to Ecuador! We hope you enjoy your stay in our picturesque land.

The Immigration Inspectors will courteously carry out the simplified formalities required for your entry into Ecuador as a tourist. Please cooperate.

Your attention is invited to the tourist law printed on your tourist card, which prohibits commercial activities while in a tourist status.

If you remain in Ecuador more than 8 days, keep the office below notified of your address. This may be done by mail or in person. We regret this requirement but it is necessary to prevent abuse of Ecuador's liberal and progressive tourist regulations.

Remember, your tourist card is valid for 3 months only, but may be renewed for an additional 3 months at our office. Do not let your card expire before applying for renewal.

If you have questions, we are at your service.

Dirección General de Inmigración y Extranjería  
Rocafuerte 1900, Quito

A P P E N D I X "E"

SUGGESTED SIGN AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF ENTRY

The following sign is suggested for erection near the desk of the Immigration Inspector at the principal ports of entry for tourists, to be printed in Spanish and English in large letters.

T O U R I S T S

Welcome to Ecuador! For your convenience we have reduced the formalities of travel in Ecuador to the minimum. The Immigration Inspector will courteously inspect and stamp your tourist card or visa. Please give him your cooperation.

Director General de Inmigración y Extranjería.

REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR  
**ENTRADA**  
 MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

**TARJETA DE TURISMO**

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_ Estado civil: \_\_\_\_\_ Edad: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Status: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Profesión u oficio: \_\_\_\_\_ Nacionalidad: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Lugar de nacimiento: \_\_\_\_\_ Domicilio: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Birthplace: \_\_\_\_\_ Permanent residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Procedencia: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha de llegada: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Point of departure: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of arrival: \_\_\_\_\_

Domicilio en el Ecuador: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha de salida: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address while in Ecuador: \_\_\_\_\_ Departure: \_\_\_\_\_

Compañía de Transporte: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Carrier: \_\_\_\_\_

Fecha de expedición: \_\_\_\_\_ TARJETA Nº \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of issuance: \_\_\_\_\_

Firma del funcionario de Inmigración      Firma del Subsecretario de RR. EE.  
 Immigration Officer                      Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Valor: \$ 1,00 Un Dólar

REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR  
**SALIDA**  
 MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

**TARJETA DE TURISMO**

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_ Estado civil: \_\_\_\_\_ Edad: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Status: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Profesión u oficio: \_\_\_\_\_ Nacionalidad: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Lugar de nacimiento: \_\_\_\_\_ Domicilio: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Birthplace: \_\_\_\_\_ Permanent residence: \_\_\_\_\_

Procedencia: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha de llegada: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Point of departure: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of arrival: \_\_\_\_\_

Domicilio en el Ecuador: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha de salida: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address while in Ecuador: \_\_\_\_\_ Departure: \_\_\_\_\_

Compañía de Transporte: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Carrier: \_\_\_\_\_

Fecha de expedición: \_\_\_\_\_ TARJETA Nº \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of issuance: \_\_\_\_\_

Firma del funcionario de Inmigración      Firma del Subsecretario de RR. EE.  
 Immigration Officer                      Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Front of card

(Reverso de la Tarjeta de Turismo)

**LEY DE TURISMO**

Art. 9º.—Los turistas o transeúntes que permanezcan más de ocho días en el territorio nacional, quedan obligados a poner en conocimiento de la respectiva Oficina de Extranjería, el lugar de residencia que hayan elegido, así como dentro de igual término, todo cambio del mismo.

Art. 10.—En ningún caso el turista que ingresa al territorio nacional, con sujeción a las disposiciones del presente Decreto, podrá transformar su condición por la de inmigrante. Los que ingresaren al país con TARJETA DE TURISMO no pueden dedicarse a ninguna actividad industrial, comercial o emplearse. Caducará la TARJETA DE TURISMO por el hecho de contravención a las prohibiciones prescritas por el presente artículo.

Firma del Viajero  
 Signature of Traveler

Sello de REVALIDACION POR 90 DIAS

la Oficina Fecha de revalidación: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fecha de vencimiento: \_\_\_\_\_

Firma del funcionario

**LEY DE TURISMO**

Art. 9º.—Los turistas o transeúntes que permanezcan más de ocho días en el territorio nacional, quedan obligados a poner en conocimiento de la respectiva Oficina de Extranjería, el lugar de residencia que hayan elegido, así como dentro de igual término, todo cambio del mismo.

Art. 10.—En ningún caso el turista que ingresa al territorio nacional, con sujeción a las disposiciones del presente Decreto, podrá transformar su condición por la de inmigrante. Los que ingresaren al país con TARJETA DE TURISMO no pueden dedicarse a ninguna actividad industrial, comercial o emplearse. Caducará la TARJETA DE TURISMO por el hecho de contravención a las prohibiciones prescritas por el presente artículo.

Firma del Viajero  
 Signature of Traveler

Sello de REVALIDACION POR 90 DIAS

la Oficina Fecha de revalidación: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fecha de vencimiento: \_\_\_\_\_

Firma del funcionario

Back of card

THE PRESENT FORM OF THE TOURIST CARD OF ECUADOR

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

THE TOURIST CARD  
LAW AND REGULATIONS  
THE CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR,

Considering:

That there is an undeniable international trend toward a better knowledge of Ecuador, a country which, because of its geographic position, its outstanding natural assets and the distinctive characteristics of its pre-colonial and colonial art, has awakened a manifest tourist interest;

That owing to certain provisions contained in the laws on Alien Control and Consular Fees, both concerning the fee for passport visas and the requirement of holding the latter, even in cases of necessary transit through the national territory, it is difficult for tourists to visit the country;

That almost all of the Latin American countries are simplifying their requirements and procedures in order to facilitate the entry of tourists into their respective territories, entry which brings benefits to the nation, particularly of an economic nature;

That it is urgent and necessary to intensify tourist travel to Ecuador, providing tourists with all necessary facilities;

Decreases:

Art. 1 - Entry into the territory of the Republic is hereby permitted to nationals of any of the American countries who may wish to visit Ecuador, solely upon presentation of their respective identification card or document, and the TOURIST CARD which will be issued by the authority to be designated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Art. 2 - The TOURIST CARD, which will be valid for three months from the date of the tourist's entry into the country, may be renewed, in Ecuador, for an equal period of time and once only, provided that it is presented to the proper Alien Control Office;

Art. 3 - Travelers "in transit" will be considered in the category of tourists for the purpose of entering the country, and they shall abide by the conditions set forth in this decree;

Art. 4 - There will be no other requirement for the entry into or exit from the country of tourists, than the presentation of the TOURIST CARD in accordance with the provisions of article 1 of this Decree; therefore the "transient" visa referred to in the Law on Consular Fees is hereby abolished.

Art. 5 - Tourists and transients who obtain the TOURIST CARD from the proper Ecuadorean authorities will not be obliged to pay any other fee than

that of ONE DOLLAR, which will be the official cost of said document.

Art. 6 - The TOURIST CARD will be issued upon presentation of proof of the habitual place of residence of the applicant, of his fitness and capacity as indicated and attested to by the authorities of the respective country, or, otherwise by banking, industrial or commercial companies, etc., or by steamship companies or reliable agencies engaged in the organization and promotion of tourist travel; and, furthermore, proof that the applicant possesses the means for his return to the country of origin, and the respective health certificate.

Art. 7 - Professors, scientists or men of letters, lecturers, students and sportsmen who wish to enter the country as transients or as tourists, will be able to obtain the TOURIST CARD, on giving proof of their purpose to the proper Ecuadorean authority.

Art. 8 - Tourists who come to the country on pleasure trips will be subject to the provisions of this decree, and will be required to present to the proper Ecuadorean authorities a statement from the respective transportation company as to the place of origin of the trip, and the said company shall be responsible for the departure of such tourists from the country. In this case, the consular authority is empowered to vice a collective passport, subject to the corresponding provisions in force.

Art. 9 - Tourists and transients who remain more than eight days in national territory shall notify the respective Alien Control Office of their place of residence and, likewise, within a similar period, of any subsequent change of residence.

Art. 10 - In no case shall a tourist who enters the national territory under the provisions of the present decree be able to change his status to that of an immigrant. Those who enter the country with a TOURIST CARD shall not enter into any kind of industrial or commercial activity, or accept any form of employment. The TOURIST CARD shall lapse upon any act violating the prohibitions specified in the present article.

Art. 11 - The Executive Power shall draw up the form of the TOURIST CARD as well as any regulations which may be deemed convenient for the proper enforcement of the present decree.

Art. 12 - The Executive Power, through its representative, shall work toward the end that the first Pan American Congress which Ecuador attends shall uphold the need for creating a Pan American Identification Card with which the citizens of Latin American countries may travel freely throughout the Continent.

Art. 13 - All legal provisions now in force which are contrary to the present decree are hereby repealed.

Art. 14 - The present decree shall become effective from the date of its publication in the Registro Oficial (Official Journal).

Adopted in the Hall of Sessions of the National Congress in Quito,

November 4, 1948.

- (S) Manuel Sotomayor y Luna,  
President of the Senate.
- (S) Dr. Carlos Ambrade Marín,  
President of the Chamber  
of Deputies.
- (S) Dr. Rafael Galarza Arízaga,  
Secretary of the Senate.
- (S) Ernesto Espinosa Velasco,  
Secretary of the Chamber  
of Deputies.

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Palace of Government, Quito, November 12, 1948.

LET IT BE EXECUTED,

(S) GALO PLAZA,  
President of the Republic

(S) L. N. Ponce,  
Minister of Foreign  
Affairs.

This is a true copy.

(S) Carlos Tobar Zaldumbide,  
Under Secretary of Foreign  
Affairs.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR  
EXECUTIVE DECREE No 448

Galo Plaza,  
Constitutional President of the Republic,

In the exercise of his powers and performance of his duties, and pursuant to the provisions of article 11 of the Legislative Decree of November 4 of the current year, which provides facilities for the entry of tourists into the territory of the Republic,

Decrees:

The following regulations for the issuance and use of the Tourist Card:

art. 1 - For the purposes set forth in the Legislative Decree of November 4 of the current year, the requirement of a passport for citizens of any of the countries of the American Continent who travel to Ecuador, either for tourist travel or "in transit", is hereby abolished and the use of the Tourist Card is hereby established; this document shall be issued to applicants by the Consular Officers or by the travel or transportation companies, as indicated in article 6 of said Decree.

The Consuls of Ecuador, shall, on their own responsibility, deliver the Tourist Cards to travel and tourist agencies and to transportation companies whose stability and solvency guarantee that the cards will be issued to persons whose antecedents will not make their entry into Ecuador undesirable.

The Consuls of Ecuador, or the travel agencies and transportation companies indicated in the preceding clause, shall proceed to issue the Tourist Card upon personal identification of the traveler by means of his identification card, (cédula de identidad), birth certificate, occupational credentials or any other official evidence which may be considered adequate; likewise, they shall verify the financial solvency of the traveler to establish that he possesses sufficient means for his return; and they shall require, furthermore, the corresponding health certificate.

Art. 2 - In the case of a group of tourists, no Collective Tourist Card can be granted - since none exists - but instead, an individual Tourist Card shall be issued to each member of the group, as if dealing with tourists independent of each other.

Art. 3 - The Tourist Card is personal and non-transferable and its cost is fixed at one U.S. Dollar, the only assessment to be levied on the entry of tourists or of travelers "in transit" who come to Ecuador.

Art. 4 - The Tourist Card shall be issued in a form made up of two sections, both having the same text but differing only in that one will bear the word "ENTRADA" ("Entry"), and the other, the word "SALIDA" ("Exit").

Art. 5 - The Tourist Card shall be issued by the Ministry of the

Treasury as a thing of value (especie valorada) and shall be distributed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the card must contain, in addition to the period of its validity, its cost and the facsimile signature of the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the following information:

Name, civil status, age, profession or trade, nationality, place of birth, domicile, point of origin of trip, date of arrival and date of departure of the applicant; also the name of the transportation company which brings him, address during his visit in Ecuador, signature of the officer or employee who issued the card, and the date of issuance and number.

On the reverse side of the card and on both of its sections shall appear the complete text of articles 9 and 10 of the Legislative Decree of November 4 of the current year, as well as the provisions for its revalidation, below which shall appear the signature of the Director General of Immigration and Alien Control, the only authority who may issue such extension; and, furthermore, there shall be a space whereon the seal of his office shall be stamped.

Art. 6 - The section of the Tourist Card which contains the word "ENTRY", shall be collected from the bearer by the Immigration Authority detailed at the place of entry of the tourist or traveler in transit and shall be forwarded immediately by said authority to the Dirección General de Inmigración y Extranjería (Office of the Director General of Immigration and Alien Control); the section which bears the word "DEPARTURE", shall be the "safe-conduct" pass of the tourist or traveler in transit during his stay in Ecuador, and shall be collected from him the moment he departs from the country by the Immigration authority of the respective place, who shall proceed, as in the above case, to forward said document to the Office of the Director General of Immigration and Alien Control.

Art. 7 - The Immigration official of the place where the tourist or traveler in transit enters the national territory, shall have a registry of Travelers, and, upon the arrival of the latter, he shall stamp on the reverse side of both sections of the Tourist card, a seal which reads: REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR. ENTERED ON.....OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION OF.....SIGNATURE OF OFFICER.

Art. 8 - In complying with the requirements set forth in the Legislative Decree herein referred to, and in the present Regulations, the Tourist Card shall be issued only to citizens of the countries of the American Continent.

Art. 9 - Ecuadorian Consular Officials shall deliver to the agencies entrusted with the issuance of the Tourist Card, upon delivery of receipt, the quantity of cards requested; said agencies shall make a weekly report of the movement of the cards to the respective Consular Offices, and the Consuls in turn shall transmit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the same intervals and by the most rapid means a statement in triplicate which shall contain the name of the person to whom each Tourist Card has been issued for a trip, the date of issuance and whether he travels as a tourist or in transit.

Art. 10 - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall send a copy of the statement referred to in the above Article to the Ministry of the Treasury,

and another to the Office of the Director General of Immigration and Alien Control, keeping the final copy in his files,

Art. 11 - When a tourist wishes to extend his stay, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Legislative Decree of the present year, he shall present himself at the Dirección General de Inmigración y Extranjería, in order to have his Tourist Card revalidated, with the signature of the Director General and his official seal, as provided in the last clause of Article 5 of these Regulations.

Art. 12 - For the purposes referred to in Article 9 of the above-mentioned Legislative Decree, tourists shall inform the Immigration Authority at the port of entry of their intended address, which could be that of the Embassy, Legation, or of a Consulate of their country of origin, the address of an authorized travel agency or that of the hotel where they have made reservations for their stay. The Immigration Authority shall make a note of the address given by the tourist on the space reserved for the purpose on the card.

Art. 13 - Tourists or travelers in transit who, while using the facilities provided for in the Legislative Decree of November 4 of the current year, fail to fulfill or do violate the provisions of Articles 9 and 10 thereof, shall forfeit their option to remain in the country; their card shall be immediately withdrawn from them and they shall be required to leave the national territory.

Art. 14 - The Dirección General de Inmigración y Extranjería, shall maintain a special registry of all Entry Cards, and when the Exit Cards are received, shall stamp both with the word "Cancelada" (Cancelled), and thereafter file them. In the event that an Entry Card is not matched by the corresponding Exit Card, five days after the expiration of the authorized time-limit allowed to remain in the country, or of the extension thereof, if any, said Dirección General shall immediately inform the proper police authorities concerning the violation in order that they may take whatever measures they deem necessary.

Art. 15 - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may at any time extend, limit, or suspend the use of the aforesaid Tourist Card.

The execution of the present decree is hereby entrusted to the Ministers, Secretaries of State in the Portfolios of Government, Foreign Affairs and Treasury.

ISSUED at the National Palace, in Quito, December 9, 1948.

(S) GALO PLAZA

This is a true copy,

(S) Guillermo Alarcón F.,  
Minister of Government.

(S) Carlos Tobar Zaldumbide,  
Under Secretary of Foreign  
Affairs.

(S) L. N. Ponce,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

(S) C. Martínez Quirola,  
Minister of Treasury