Ecuador
Business Travel Guide

Compiled by:
Embassy of Switzerland in Ecuador
Quito, August 2021

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

Documents: This guide was published on August 2021. To be up-to-date regarding the entry regulations, please visit the local website: https://www.ministeriodegobierno.gob.ec/requisitos-para-ingresar-a-ecuador/

Swiss citizens are exempted from visa requirements to enter Ecuador for tourism. Visitors can stay within Ecuador for 90 days, every 180 days, which can only be extended due to working reasons. Other nationals can find information about the visa requirements on the link above.

In every case, passports must be valid for at least six months and a return ticket may be requested upon arrival.

Working visas can be issued for anyone who wants to work in Ecuador. However, there is a list of requirements to fulfil:

- Valid passport (at least six months)
- Valid regular stay in the country of origin
- Criminal record certificate from the country of origin
- Over 18 years old
- Proof of means of subsistence for the applicant and his/her family
- Payment of the visa fee
- Certificate of the working contract

For more details about working visas, please visit:
https://www.gob.ec/mremh/tramites/concesion-visa-residencia-temporal-trabajo or contact your local consulate.

Once you arrive in Ecuador, an immigration form must be filled out upon arrival (normally distributed on the flight). The form is collected as soon as you enter the Ecuadorian immigration.

Covid-19 requirements: Considering the COVID-19 pandemic, all travelers should be aware that any travel – regardless of the destination or circumstances of travel – carries a health risk. This includes the possibility of getting the virus during travel, of being affected by unexpected restrictions or being subjected to testing or involuntary quarantine abroad. In general, travel plans can be severely disrupted even when all health requirements related to vaccinations or RT-PCR tests are met. Travelers are responsible for the consequences of their decision to travel.

All travelers are therefore advised to keep themselves informed at all times, to be aware of the possibility of being obliged to stay abroad for longer than planned, and to get an insurance to cover all eventualities during the trip, including the risks associated with COVID-19.

To enter Ecuador, each person must present a negative RT-PCR test, which is no more than 72 hours old at the time of entry, or the vaccination certificate against COVID-19 (second vaccine must be older than 14 days). The health personnel of the Ministry of Public Health will examine passengers who present COVID-19 symptoms upon arrival – regardless of the result of the RT-PCR test – before entering the migration area. If determined to be a "suspected case", a rapid antigen test will be conducted, and if positive, the person has to isolate for ten days at home or at an accommodation of the traveler's choice and expense. Children under two years of age and crewmembers are exempt from these requirements. Travelers entering Ecuador from Brazil and India have to complete a 10-day quarantine regardless of RT-PCR test or vaccine. The entry to Galapagos is possible since the 1 July 2021 if a vaccination certificate is presented with proof of complete vaccination more than 14 days before the flight.

Custom duties: A customs declaration (Formulario de Registro Aduanero, FRA) has to be filled out when carrying taxable goods equivalent or more than US$ 2,000. All passengers entering or leaving the country with cash equivalent or more than US$ 10,000 or its equivalent in other currencies are required to declare it.

For more information, please consider the specifications on the following link:

https://www.aduana.gob.ec/viajeros-por-via-aerea-aeropuerto/

Transfer from the airport to the city center:

From the Aeropuerto Internacional Mariscal Sucre to the center:

- **Aeroservicios**
  - Airport bus service the airport to Quito (old airport)
  - Each 30 minutes, Monday to Friday from 03:30 until 23:30, Saturday and Sunday from 04:00 to 22:30
  - Price: US$ 8

- **Bus:**
  - Public transport from Distrito Metropolitano de Quito with buses from North to South of Quito
  - Operators: Sotranor (to Terminal Río Coca); Cosibo (to Terminal Quitumbe); Opernorte (to Terminal Carcelén)
  - Price: US$ 2

- **Taxi:**
  - Cooperativa Aeropuerto Mariscal Sucre number 34 and Asociación de taxistas del Aeropuerto Mariscal Sucre
  - 24/7 and 365 days a year
  - More or less US$ 20-25 to city center
Private car / car rent:
- Car rent enterprises available at the airport
- Approx. 25-50 minutes to the city center
- Main roads:
  - Vía de Integración de los Valles -> to city centre and financial centre (Quito centro norte)
  - Avenida Oswaldo Guayasamín (vía Interoceánica) -> to valleys such as Tumbaco and Cumbayá
  - Vía Intervallles -> to urban centres such as San Rafael Conocoto and Sangolquí (Valle de Los Chillos)
  - Carretera E35 (Troncal de la Sierra) -> towards Cayambe y Pedro Moncayo

Further information: [https://www.aeropuertoquito.aero/es/guia-de-transporte.html](https://www.aeropuertoquito.aero/es/guia-de-transporte.html)

**HEALTH REQUIREMENTS**

**Vaccinations:** The Ecuadorian government highly recommends travelers who want to visit the regions of the Amazon such as Napo, Pastaza, Orellana, Sucumbios, Zamora Chinchipe und Morona Santiago to get the vaccination against yellow fever. Travelers who have visited countries with active yellow fever outbreaks (such as Brazil, the Dominican Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda) have to show a certification of their yellow fever vaccination when entering / coming back to Ecuador. On the coast and in the regions of the Amazon there is a danger of getting malaria or dengue. Medicine is available in Ecuador.

It is furthermore recommended to be vaccinated against tetanus, typhoid, polio, hepatitis A and B and rabies.

As stated above, it is also recommended for travelers to be vaccinated against COVID-19. Without vaccination certification or a negative RT-PCR test, travelers are not allowed to enter Ecuador.

**Mandatory medical insurance:** A health insurance that covers medical and hospital expenses due to an accident or illness is mandatory for everyone who visits Ecuador. It is essential that the coverage of the insurance is valid for the entire stay within the country. When arriving at the immigration section of the airport, visitors might have to present a proof or a certificate of the health insurance, but not always.

**Further health advice:** Due to the altitude of Quito, there is a high solar irradiation, which is why it is recommended to always use sunscreen and hats.

In case of hospitalization, it is important to carry your credit card because the treatment always has to be paid in advance, before you are treated.

Further information: [https://www.salud.gob.ec/](https://www.salud.gob.ec/)

**PUBLIC SECURITY / RECOMMENDED PRECAUTIONS**

**Public security:** The economic and social situation in Ecuador is tense. Strikes, demonstrations, clashes between demonstrators and the security forces as well as traffic blockades are usual throughout the country. In extreme cases, this can temporarily affect the freedom of movement.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to more poverty; today more than 30% of the population live below the poverty line, which has led to more crimes such as thefts, armed robberies, murder and sexual
harassment. Places of increased dangers are cheap, unguarded tourist accommodations, buses (especially night buses), empty roads at night and marginalized neighborhoods.

Regional insecurity:

Quito (and the whole province of Pichincha), Guayaquil, Cuenca and the coastal region are particularly affected by higher rates of criminality. The Northern area of Quito is less dangerous than the Southern one, but robberies and thefts can happen everywhere. Areas where you have to be more cautious are the city center and the Mariscal district.

Additionally, to visit the border-areas with Peru and Colombia is not recommended since the border area with Peru still has explosive mines and the border area with Colombia is dominated by guerilla and other armed groups. There is an increased risk of becoming a victim of violent crimes or being kidnapped.

General precautions:

- Avoid walking on the street alone at night
- Ask local informants about the safest way to travel
- Use ride hailing Apps (such as Uber, Cabify, inDrive) or yellow taxis with orange or orange-white number plates, preferably at a taxi station
- Find out which neighborhoods should be avoided
- Pay attention when choosing accommodation
- Do not (visibly) carry valuable objects (watches, jewelry, cameras) and only carry a small amount of money
- Do not use your phone on the street
- Do not accept drinks or food from strangers
- Do not stop for a car or pick up hitchhikers
- Do not resist robberies; perpetrators might be armed
- Wild camping is discouraged
- On excursions, particularly in the Amazon region, it is recommended to book a tour and go with a local guide

Further information:
https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/de/home/vertretungen-und-reisehinweise/ecuador/reisehinweise-fuer_ecuador.html

TIME ZONE

Time difference between Switzerland and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Central European Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quito</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guayaquil</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuenca</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BUSINESS HOURS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Weekdays</th>
<th>Saturdays</th>
<th>Sundays and Nationals Holidays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Offices</td>
<td>08:00-17:00</td>
<td>closed</td>
<td>closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>10:00-17:00</td>
<td>09/10:00-14:00</td>
<td>closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shops</td>
<td>06:00-21/22:00</td>
<td>06:00-21/22:00</td>
<td>06:00-21/22:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above opening hours e.g. of banks depend on their location. If they are located in a shopping mall, they are usually open from 10:00-17:00 and on Saturdays from 10:00-14:00. ATMs and online customer services of the banks can be accessed 24/7, 365 days a year.

The shops are usually open every day, but it depends on the owners. If the shops are located within a shopping mall, they have the same opening hours as the mall, but private shop owners can decide when and how long they are open.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Year</td>
<td>1 of January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnival</td>
<td>15 and 16 of February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viernes Santo</td>
<td>2 of April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Day</td>
<td>1 of May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batalla del Pichincha</td>
<td>24 of May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Independence Day</td>
<td>10 of August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence of Guayaquil</td>
<td>9 of October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difuntos</td>
<td>2 of November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence of Cuenca</td>
<td>3 of November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation of Quito</td>
<td>6 of December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas</td>
<td>25 of December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Business trips should be avoided in case of political unrests, extreme/dangerous environmental events or problems related to health topics (such as COVID-19 restrictions).

NATIONAL TRADE FAIR CALENDAR

The dates of the main trade fairs can be obtained from https://www.eventseye.com/ferias/c3_ferias_ecuador.html.

In late 2021, several fairs will take place, such as the fair of banana and non-traditional fruits (September), the Expo Europa 2021 (virtual, 19 of October)¹, Expominas (beginning of November), the Ecuador Oil and Power (end of November) and the MEDECU Show (date still unknown). The Ecuadorian fairs are managed by the Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investment and Fisheries (https://www.produccion.gob.ec/) together with PRO Ecuador (https://www.proecuador.gob.ec/).

COMMUNICATION: TELEPHONE AND INTERNET

Ecuador’s country code is: +593
Local SIM card can be bought at: the local stores of CNT (Corporación Nacional de Telecomunicación), Claro, Movistar or Alegro PCS

¹ https://www.wko.at/service/Veranstaltung.html?id=96463391-F181-43FF-AA85-A17593504FDC
In terms of phone service providers, the best providers are Claro and Movistar. In the cities, Claro has the best connection, while Movistar has the better connection on the countryside.

In terms of internet providers, Netlife provides the best connection and service. There are also Claro and CNT, which are less recommendable. There are no national internet restrictions / censorship.

Important phone numbers:

- Police  101 (or 911)
- Fire department  102 (or 911)
- Medical emergency  911

For all emergencies, call 911; they will transfer you to the other agencies.

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY**

Electricity plug and socket:

*Type A* (first picture) and *B* (second picture):

![Type A and B Plugs](image)

The voltage in Ecuador is 120 V with a frequency of 60 Hz.

Source: [https://www.enchufesdelmundo.com/ecuador/](https://www.enchufesdelmundo.com/ecuador/)

**METHODS OF PAYMENT**

National currency in Ecuador is the U.S. Dollar ($).


When entering or leaving the country with US$ 10,000 or more in cash or other monetary instruments, the money must be declared in writing to the customs office.

Information about tipping: Tipping is not mandatory. In local restaurants, people usually do not tip at all. In more fancy, expensive and/or touristic places, you can tip voluntarily, or sometimes the tip is included in the bill.

Sometimes in supermarkets, employees carry the clients’ bags or bring the shopping trolley to their cars and the clients give them 25 cents to max. US$ 1. The same happens when someone helps you to park your car (when you do not park in the blue zone you normally tip, although it is voluntary).
Acceptance of methods of payment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>everywhere</th>
<th>almost everywhere</th>
<th>limited</th>
<th>not accepted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash (national currency)</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterCard</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Express</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diners</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple Pay</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google/Samsung Pay</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some places, they accept bank transfers, but only in more expensive places. In shopping malls you can usually pay by card (debit and credit), but in general it is always recommendable to carry some cash in Ecuador, since many small and local places do not accept cards.

DOMESTIC TRAVEL, LOCAL TRANSPORT

The most commonly used kind of public transport is the bus. The quality of the services is not really good. It is usually recommended to take a taxi or use a ride hailing app.

Taxi fare for a 15 minutes journey: US$ 4-5 / 3.70-4.70 CHF.

Main ride hailing apps: Uber, inDrive, Cabify.

Main methods of payment for taxi:
- Taxi: cash
- Ride hailing apps: credit/debit card or cash.

Car rental with/without a driver can be arranged at numerous companies:
- Kayak: [https://www.kayak.com.co/Ecuador-Renta-de-autos.70.crc.html](https://www.kayak.com.co/Ecuador-Renta-de-autos.70.crc.html)
- Sixt: [https://www.sixt.es/alquiler-coches/ecuador/#!/](https://www.sixt.es/alquiler-coches/ecuador/#!/)

ACCOMMODATION, TEMPORARY OFFICE SPACE

If temporary office spaces are available depends on the responsible real estate agent. We generally recommend to collaborate with a real estate agent to find a suitable space. The Swiss embassy works with Ana Maria Burneo ([amariaburneo@gmail.com](mailto:amariaburneo@gmail.com)), who also speaks German.

LANGUAGES USED FOR BUSINESS

The official national language is Spanish. The most widespread Indigenous language is Kichwa (a regional dialect of Quechua). In Ecuadorian companies with international activities, English is widely understood.
BUSINESS PRACTICES

Tips for initiating business contacts
To initiate business contacts, the most common way is to contact the SwissCham: (https://swisscham.com.ec/).

Scheduling Meetings:
Schedule meetings in advance, reconfirm them and constantly maintain your contacts. Be organized and plan your time accordingly. While Ecuadorians are a little less punctual in their private lives than e.g. Swiss people are, it is important to be punctual at business meetings. Keep the necessary papers, documents and files for the meeting on hand, if necessary make extra copies for each person participating in the meeting. Formal business lunches are an excellent option and can be held in a fine dining restaurant and last for a few hours. Choose a formal and modern restaurant, as your choice may be scrutinized and your client will interpret it as a sign that you are serious about doing business with them. In Ecuador, it is common to do breakfast or lunch meetings, dinners are a little less widespread. It is important to first present to the client/partner the matters you want to discuss at the meeting.

Business attire:
Normally, Ecuadorian business people are dressed formally, but it depends on the event and on the agreement between the partner. It is mostly recommended to dress discreetly. Necklines and bright colors, for example, should be avoided, otherwise you might not appear serious. Additionally, personal hygiene is very important.

Introducing yourself:
The first impression is fundamental: always be cordial and ready to make the first contact. Be a good listener, speak at the right time, and always have business cards at hand. Bring plenty of business cards, since Ecuadorians tend to be very keen about exchanging them. Ecuadorians are mostly very open, extroverted, and like chatting away.

Building trust and personal relationships:
Communicate in a friendly way with people, look at them into their eyes, pay attention to what your vis-à-vis talks about, do not get distracted during the conversation and try to form a dialogue. At the beginning of a business meeting, do not forget to introduce all the present staff members. It is always better to give a little more information than only the first and last name of co-workers, such as their role in the department and the tasks they perform within the company. When making direct eye contact, smile to convey reliability and do not forget that the handshake should be firm (or in case of COVID-19, people greet each other with their fists. Generally, if you are the older person or the host of the meeting, you should initiate the handshake.

Offering and accepting gifts and invitations:
It is generally not recommended to accept gifts of high values. Expensive gifts must be refused in a respectful manner. Small gifts (they should not exceed the value of US$ 200), however, can be accepted. Additionally, representative gift of the country is a good idea. Instead of a gift, you might also offer to invite for lunch and use this opportunity to learn more about the recipients.

Sensitive topics:
Religion and politics.

Other considerations:
In general, being a foreigner is a plus. Ecuadorians like to know about other countries and cultures. Foreign products are often considered superior to local ones.

In general, Ecuadorians perceive Swiss products as reliable, high tech and high quality. The brand “Swiss Made” makes a good impression and facilitates the entrance of Swiss goods in the Ecuadorian market.
BUSINESS RISKS

The biggest business risk when negotiating with/in Ecuador is undoubtedly corruption. Therefore, it is no surprise that Ecuador takes up rank 93 (2020) with its score of 46.8 in the global corruption index ranking. 0 corresponds to the lowest and 100 to the highest risk (see: https://risk-indexes.com/global-corruption-index/). Additionally, the SERV (Swiss Export Risk Insurance) categorizes the Country Risk Category (CRC) of Ecuador as a 7, that is, the highest risk (see: https://www.serv-ch.com/coverpractice/list). There are several Swiss companies facing unresolved disputes due to corruption incidences since several years.

Ecuador has a long list of problems when it comes to the issue of intellectual property, which is poorly protected. However, with Decree 356 of April 3, 2018, the former president Lenin Moreno transformed the Ecuadorian Institute of Intellectual Property (IEPI) into the National Service of Intellectual Property (SENADI) and equipped it with new tasks to promote the protection of intellectual property rights. The SENADI has the authority to guarantee the acquisition and exercise of intellectual property rights in accordance with the Social Economy Law of Knowledge, Creativity and Innovation. Furthermore, it must cooperate with the competent parties in the negotiation of treaties and other international agreements that are responsible for property rights.

Although much has been done in the area of intellectual property protection since the Correa government, by the Moreno government and now by the new Lasso government, the intellectual property of foreign companies in Ecuador is still not 100% protected. There are numerous cases, especially in the pharmaceutical industry, where patents are regularly infringed. With the free-trade agreement between the EFTA states and Ecuador, there is hope that the protection provisions agreed in this treaty will bring additional legal certainty in this area.

Finally, yet importantly, Ecuador does not have many Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BITs) with other countries, meaning that the foreign investments lack legal regulation and protection. According to the President of the Constitutional Court of Ecuador, the conclusion of modern BITs with international arbitration would only be possible if the corresponding constitutional article would be changed.

However, the currency (US$) is one of the most stable ones in Latin America.

Swiss Export Risk Insurance SERV insures political and del credere risks involved in exporting goods and services.

Products for exporters
Product for service providers
Products for financial institutions

The full range of services and products offered by SERV can be obtained at www.serv-ch.com.

Your contact person in Zurich
Verena Utzinger
Vice President, Acquisition & Representation
Tel.: +41 58 551 5515
Email: verena.utzinger@serv-ch.com

Your contact person in Lausanne
Dominique Aubert
Senior Vice President, Acquisition & Representation
Tel.: +41 21 613 35 84
Email: dominique.aubert@serv-ch.com

IMPORT OF SAMPLES AND CATALOGUES

Ecuador does not belong in the list of Carnet Countries. The importation of samples and catalogues must be cleared up first with the customs direction SENAE before sending, in order to receive confirmation of acceptance. In Ecuador, it is necessary to have an import company do the importation.
USEFUL LOCAL WEBSITES, ADDRESSES, EMAIL AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Business news  [https://www.revistalideres.ec/]
Customs hotline  [https://www.aduana.gob.ec/]
Foreign Ministry  [https://www.gob.ec/mremh]
Pro Ecuador  [https://www.proecuador.gob.ec/]
Banco Central Ecuador  [https://www.bce.fin.ec/]
Fedexpor Ecuador  [https://www.fedexpor.com/]
Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca  [https://www.produccion.gob.ec/]

ADDRESSES BILATERAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Bilateral Chamber of Commerce:  [https://swisscham.com.ec/]
International Chamber of Commerce:  ICC Ecuador:  [https://iccecuador.ec/]
National Chamber of Commerce:  Ministerio de comercio exterior:  [https://www.produccion.gob.ec/]
Local Chamber of Commerce:  Quito:  [https://ccq.ec/]
Guayaquil:  [https://www.lacamara.org/website/]
Industry and Production:  [https://www.cip.org.ec/]

ADDRESS OF EMBASSY AND CONSULATE OF SWITZERLAND

Embassy of Switzerland in Quito
Ambassador Rita Hämmerli-Weschke
(from Oct. 2021: Marianne Jenni)
Av. Amazonas N35-17 and Juan Pablo Sanz
Building Xerox, 2nd Floor, Quito, Ecuador

New address from Sept./Oct. 2021:
Building Corporativo 194
Av. Eloy Alfaro N34-194 y Catalina de Aldaz
Tel.: +593 2 243 49 49
Fax: +593 2 244 93 14
E-Mail: quito@eda.admin.ch
www.eda.admin.ch/quito

Honorary consulate of Switzerland in Guayaquil
Av. Juan Tanca Marengo km 1.8 y Santiago Castillo
Building Conauto, 5th Floor
Guayaquil, Ecuador
Tel.: +593 4 268 19 97
Fax: +593 42 681 997
E-Mail: guayaquil@honrep.ch
[https://www.eda.admin.ch/countries/ecuador/es/home/representaciones/embajada/consulado-general-guayaquil.html]
ADDRESS OF THE EMBASSY AND CONSULATE OF ECUADOR IN SWITZERLAND

Embassy and Consulate of Ecuador in Bern
Ambassador José Delgado Mendoza
Kramgasse 54
CH – 3011 Bern
Tel.: +41 31 351 62 54 / +41 31 351 17 55
E-Mail: secretaria@embajadaecuador.ch
www.embajadaecuador.ch

Opening hours:
Monday to Friday: 09:00 – 13:00 and 15:00 – 17:00

Disclaimer: By using this document, the user agrees to this usage policy and the disclaimer. The use of information is expressly at user’s own risk and responsibility. We do not assume any liability or guarantee that the information provided in this document is up to date, correct or complete. Nor do we assume any liability for loss or damage caused by downloading and using our information and content.

The document may contain also various links leading to third-party websites or documents. We assume no responsibility for any loss or damage sustained by the user as a result of any violation of legal requirements by third parties linked to this document. In addition, we assume no liability or guarantee for the content of third-party websites or documents that can be accessed from this document.

Copyright: The information published in this document comes from a wide variety of sources. These include third parties. The user may use the published information and content for his / her own purposes. Commercial distribution of the information and content to third parties is not permitted without the express written consent of the respective rights holder.

We may unilaterally change this usage policy and the disclaimer at any time without specific notification.

Date August 2021

Author: Swiss Embassy in Quito, Ecuador (Meret Yannice Wälti)

Author’s address: Juan Pablo Sanz, Quito 170135, Ecuador
Tel.: +593 2 243 49 49 / Fax: +593 2 244 93 14
quito@eda.admin.ch, www.eda.admin.ch/quito