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Wi-Fi 6 or 5G

Which will lead the future of enterprise wireless connectivity?

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International Sustainability and Climate Standards (IFRS S1 and IFRS S2)

In March 2022, the ISSB published two draft standards.

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Economic figures

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International Sustainability and Climate Standards (IFRS S1 and IFRS S2)

In order to prepare a new global financial reporting framework, adhering to sustainability criteria, in March 2022, the ISSB published two draft standards.

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Economic figures

We provide you with the economic figures of the following variables: inflation, interest rates, employment and unemployment, trade balance, exchange rates, among others.

Wi-Fi 6 or 5G: Which will lead the future of enterprise wireless connectivity?

High connectivity requirements across the digital world accelerate adoption of advanced wireless initiatives, and both technologies have a critical role to play, not only for consumers, but also for businesses.

With the generous investment in press and advertising dedicated to 5G, one might think that next-generation enterprise wireless networks will revolve almost exclusively around that technology, while Wi-Fi 6 would play a more modest role among connectivity options, but that scenario doesn't seem to be that true.

Deloitte Global's Technology, Media, and Telecommunications Predictions 2022 (TMT Predictions) report predicts that more 6 Wi-Fi devices will be sold during 2022 than 5G devices – about 2,500 million 6 Wi-Fi units versus 1,500 million 5G devices.

One of the reasons for this situation is the cost, as Wi-Fi 6 devices are more affordable and more available than 5G. Acquiring the right spectrum can also be a challenge in some countries: while the first technology uses free and unlicensed spectrum, 5G typically requires companies to license spectrum to network providers or government entities.

Ease of deployment is also likely to have contributed to the initial advantage of Wi-Fi 6. Wi-Fi networks are already widely established, along with a large base of such devices. As companies upgrade to Wi-Fi 6 networks, they can take advantage of backward compatibility, avoiding the need to replace all older devices at once.

Familiarity with technology can also be an advantage. While there are 4G LTE private cellular networks, these are outnumbered by enterprise Wi-Fi deployments, which means that many IT departments already have experience in deploying and operating these networks.

By contrast, setting up an 5G network (either private or with a network operator) usually means learning something new and potentially more complex, adapting to a standard that is still being implemented, and perhaps working with a provider that is also catching up with this technology.

It's worth noting that the countries showing the highest Wi-Fi 6 deployment

(Germany, Brazil, UK, China, and Australia) are also the ones boasting the highest levels of 5G testing and commissioning. Again, it is clear that both technologies are being adopted at the same time.

Both complement each other

Unlike previous generations of wireless technology, Wi-Fi 6 and 5G are designed to work together seamlessly and the wireless industry seems headed towards a future where devices can move safely and seamlessly between all types of wireless networks.

Deloitte's study, involving 437 wireless executives, reveals that 45% of companies are simultaneously testing or deploying 6 and 5G Wi-Fi for their projects. In fact, almost all the leaders consulted (98%) estimate that their organization will use both within three years.

The projected investment also reflects the adoption of the two technologies. Enterprises expect to allocate 48% of their enterprise wireless network spending to



Wi-Fi and 52% to mobile. This isn't entirely a surprise, as Wi-Fi 6 and 5G have some similar capabilities, but they also have different, complementary strengths. Both allow for higher speeds, lower latency, and higher device density and network capacity.

The differences lie in areas such as scope, mobility support and cost. Wi-Fi 6 and its predecessors tend to be used for smaller, less expensive local area networks, often for home and office connectivity. Cellular networks such as 5G are used for wide area networks both indoors and outdoors, often for devices that move across large geographic areas, for example, for smart city, port, airport, and autonomous vehicle applications.

The future of connectivity

Because advanced connectivity is a key enabler of other innovative technologies, organizational leaders must increasingly treat advanced networking as a key component of their company's architecture, changing the way they operate, as well as how they develop new products and

business models, as well as their relationship with customers.

For effective implementation, companies must determine which usage scenarios they want to target their application requirements and usage restrictions. Understanding the specific capabilities of 6 and 5G Wi-Fi, identifying the associated costs, and determining which would be best suited for different situations can also help in decision making.

Deloitte Global's TMT 2022 Predictions

If you would like to expand on the recommendations to consider when adopting these wireless technologies, we invite you to explore Deloitte Global's annual report: TMT Predictions 2022, which provides insight into these and other trends in technology, media and telecommunications that will impact and transform the world's business and consumer ecosystems.

i For more information, please visit www.deloitte.com/ec

Rules change

The concern of society about the care of the environment is not a new issue and it is in the hands of the different actors to ensure that development is sustainable. Therefore, on November 3, 2021, during the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP 26), the main economies of the world agreed to carry out some actions to reduce the environmental impact.

What do these rules actually consist of?

- **IFRS S1** establishes general requirements regarding sustainability issues that companies must disclose periodically, for example, what type of governance structure they have to identify, assess and monitor climate- or societal-related risks; how they manage and mitigate these risks;

the company's strategy to address significant sustainability-related risks and opportunities; and, their metrics and targets, that is, the commitments they have to combat climate change, the measurements they make in this regard and the actions with which they plan to meet their goals.

- **IFRS 2** focuses specifically on the issue of climate and the disclosures that companies must make specifically regarding their environmental impact; for example, the measurement of greenhouse gases (GHG)

The organizational turn and the challenges to come

The new financial rules on sustainability represent an important milestone in what has to do with preparing the accounting information of companies, for two reasons: the first is that it will be possible to have a comprehensive and unique framework that promotes social responsibility and care for the environment; the second, that this framework will use a structured language that is understandable for the areas that prepare the accounting or financial reports of the companies.

But moving towards a sustainable approach should not only be limited to the exclusive work of accounting teams, but should cover all areas of the organization. Today, as a path has opened up to include in the financial statements information that was previously considered non-financial, sustainability issues have become highly relevant on the agenda of CFOs, Boards of Directors, investors, regulators and among the different participants of the global business ecosystem.

When a company adopts a sustainability strategy, it is actually creating a value strategy, and this implies making investment decisions, financing, mergers and acquisitions, tax planning, legal aspects, as well as production processes (for example, the organization may modify its supply to meet its sustainable strategy and commitments to reduce GHG emissions)

New rules, new opportunities

Having a new framework to align with financial and sustainability trends can also bring various benefits for companies. For example, if an effort is made to convey the new organizational approach to employees, the issues that concern them would most likely be addressed at the same time. This would help generate greater loyalty and commitment from talent to companies.

In the future, let's not forget, the younger generations, which are those who show greater concern about issues such as the environment, diversity and the structure of business governance, will become the largest workforce in the market, and therefore, companies must begin to address those issues of interest, as soon as possible.

On the other hand, if organizations show genuine concern about issues that in the future may impact not only businesses but communities and the planet itself, the benefit they could obtain would be their differentiation among competitors. This is another element to consider sustainability in long-term strategies, beyond regulatory compliance. ●

Conclusions

As part of a new era of finance and business, in which sustainability has taken a preponderant role, making transparent the commitments, strategies and results related to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) aspects, as well as climate change, are tasks to which companies must begin to adapt.

To do this, to have approved criteria in the matter, that allow companies to report their actions and sustainability strategies - such as the regulatory framework proposed by ISSB -, becomes a fundamental necessity, to provide investors and regulators with a clearer, more unique and comparable picture of the performance of the organizations themselves.

i For more information, please visit www.deloitte.com/ec



The world's major economies agreed to take some actions to reduce environmental impact.

The digitization of payments

In a highly interconnected environment, digital payment systems represent, for the goods and services offered by a business, an ideal, convenient and affordable link with banks, collaborators, suppliers and new markets.



These systems take on a special relevance especially in the current context, characterized by a consumer accustomed to seamless payments, in daily transactions, and with increasing expectations for integrated and secure ways of paying for any product or service.

The digitalization of payments represents, in short, an essential strategy for the competitiveness of a business.

Manual payments in a digitized landscape, a good decision?

Deciding to maintain a manual payment system involves high opportunity costs that could affect a company's performance.

First, manual payments entail a more detailed and exhaustive record of transactions, in order to ensure legal compliance and internal control, in accordance with established policies. This translates into the intensive use of man hours (in contrast to a digital payment system) and the imposition of more robust control measures to mitigate an increased risk of fraud and errors.

Maintaining this type of payment represents, secondly, the development of a higher level of control, with the purpose of avoiding security breaches and protecting customers. To do this, it may be necessary to request certain information for registration, a process that could be impacted by the rules concerning the privacy of the information.

The advantages of payment digitization

The digitalization of payments represents, for a business, a profound transformation that streamlines and optimizes processes, which implies qualitative and quantitative benefits of a high level.

Among the benefits that this change brings, the most notorious is to achieve a greater degree of security and control. Card numbers are linked to individual transactions rather than the card itself, and each purchase is limited to the pre-approved amount.



Making and receiving digital payments can also increase profitability by reducing operating costs and making it easier to manage business contracts, delivery records and accounts receivable.

Digitalization of payments: the path to implementation

Before putting digital technology into action, it is necessary for the company to calculate the Return on Investment (ROI) of the project, the time that will be saved in manual processes or if it will obtain any return. Articulating the clear benefit of digital payments will make it easier to get leaders to join this initiative.

In the same way, it is essential to analyze the way in which the organization currently makes its payments, to determine the opportunities to move the current process towards digital alternatives.

The Deloitte experience: how we can help you

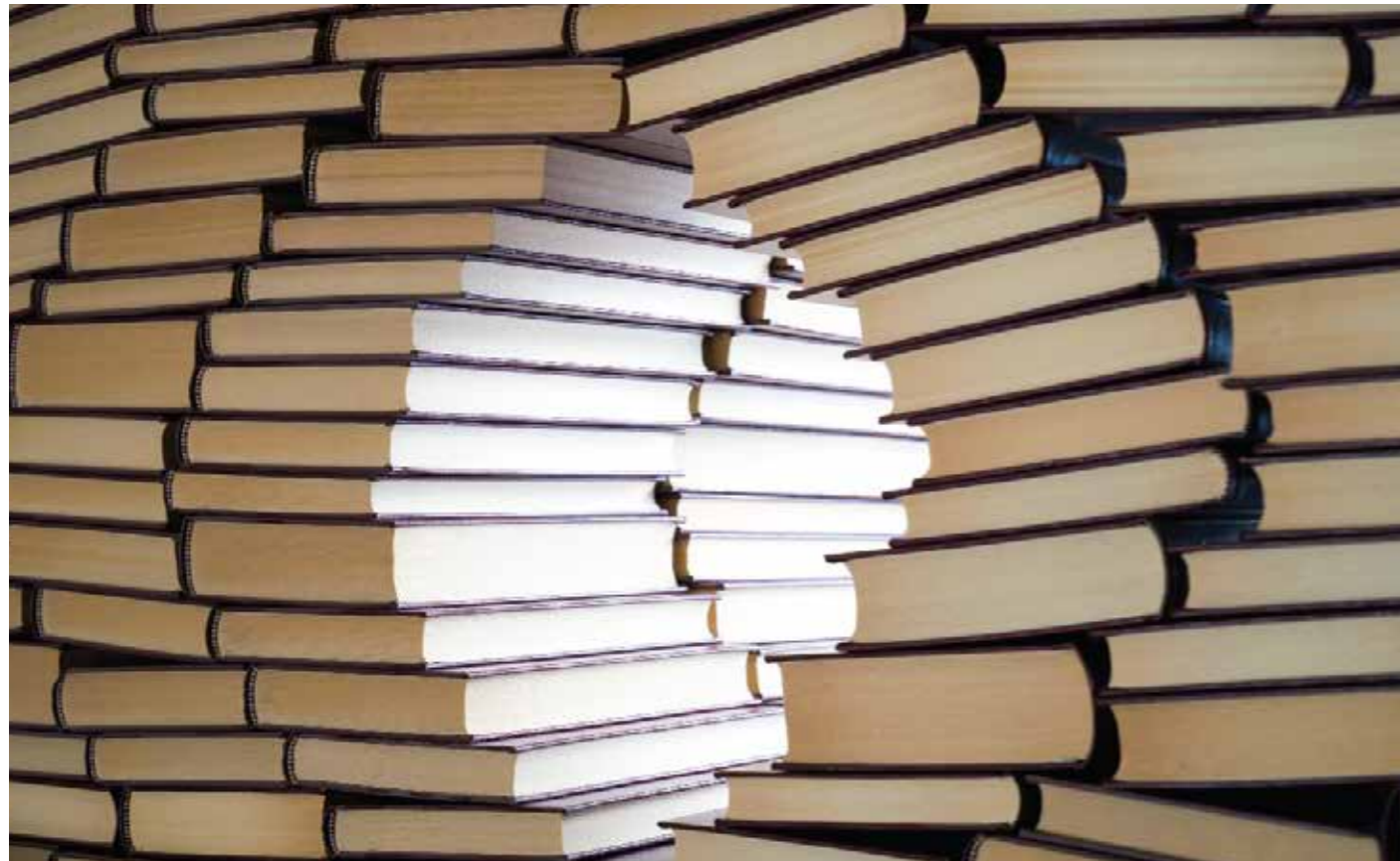
Thanks to our extensive experience in the digitalization of payments, the advisory team of Deloitte Treasury Advisory Services can provide you with end-to-end support in the implementation of this technology, regardless of the turn of your company, through different activities, such as:

- a. Diagnosis of the payment process.
- b. Design of payment policies and process development.
- c. Automation and digitization of payments.
- d. Support and training related to the digitization of payments.

i For more information, please visit www.deloitte.com/ec

Official gazette

Learn about the main laws, decrees, resolutions and agreements published in the Official Register.



We present the most important official records of august:

Tax Matter

Official Gazette No.1, Supplement, July 8, 2022 Internal Rents Service Resolution No.33

The Internal Revenue Service provides that for the only time taxpayers who on June 30, 2022 were registered in the RUC registering on that date their tax domicile in the provinces of Chimborazo, Tungurahua, Cotopaxi, Sucumbíos, and Orellana may comply with their tax obligations during the month of September according to the deadlines established in the resolution.

Official Gazette No.2, Supplement, July 15, 2022 Internal Rents Service Resolution No.34

The Internal Revenue Service amends Resolution No. NAC-DGERC-GC15-00000249 of March 30, 2015, which resolves to issue the rules governing the procedure for requesting the granting of payment facilities to taxpayers.

Official Gazette No.4, Supplement, July 21, 2022 Internal Rents Service Resolution No.35

Resolution No. NAC-DGERC-GC21-00000026 in which the special rules for withholdings at the source of Income Tax and Value Added Tax applicable to payment aggregates and online marketplaces were established.



Customs Matter

Official Gazette No.3, Second Supplement, July 11, 2022 National Customs Service (SENAE) Office No. SENAE-DSG-2022-0105-OF

The suspension of the course of the tax and customs administrative terms and deadlines is extended, whose attention, processing and / or exercise corresponds to the district jurisdictions of Quito and Latacunga that appear in Resolution No. SENAE-SENAE-2022-055-RE.

Educational Matter

Official Gazette No.5, Supplement, 18 July 2022 National Assembly

The National Assembly approves the "Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Ecuador and the Government of the Republic of Belarus for the Recognition of Educational Documents and Higher Education Degrees" between the two nations.

Economic figures

We put at your disposal the monthly economic figures of the following variables: inflation, interest rates, employment and unemployment rates, exchange rate, stock indices, among others.



Inflation (CPI)

0,16%
July 2022



Country risk

1336 points
July 2022



Basic basket

753,62 dollars
July 2022



Family income

793,33 dollars
July 2022



Suitable employment

34,0%
June 2022



Unemployment

4,0%
June 2022



GDP (Millions of US \$)

113.783,01 dollars
2022

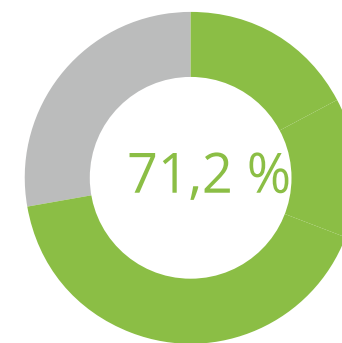


External debt (% GDP)

40,69%
May 2022

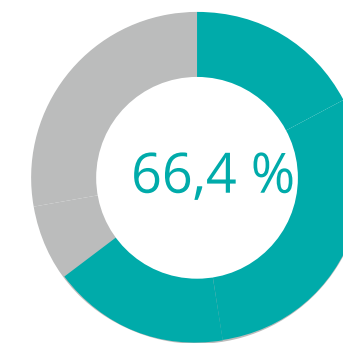
01

Total Population Composition
June 2022



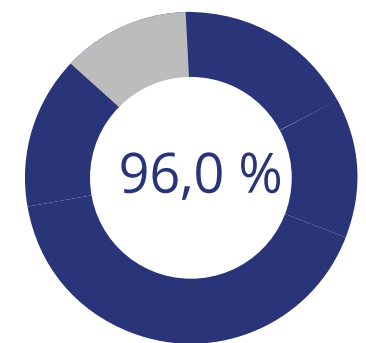
■ WAP ■ Under 15 years old

WAP Composition
June 2022



■ EAP ■ EIP

EAP Composition
June 2022

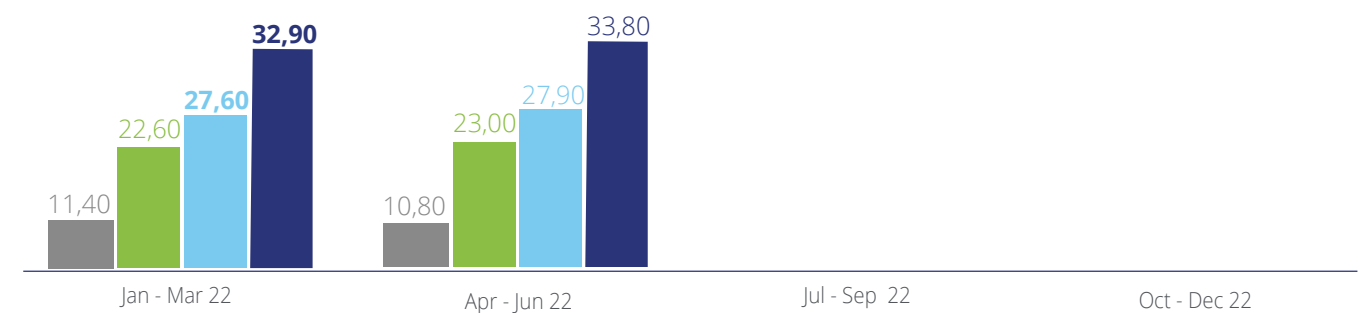


■ Employed ■ Unemployed

Source: Instituto Nacional Ecuatoriano de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC)

02

■ Unpaid employment ■ Non-full employment ■ Underemployment ■ Suitable employment

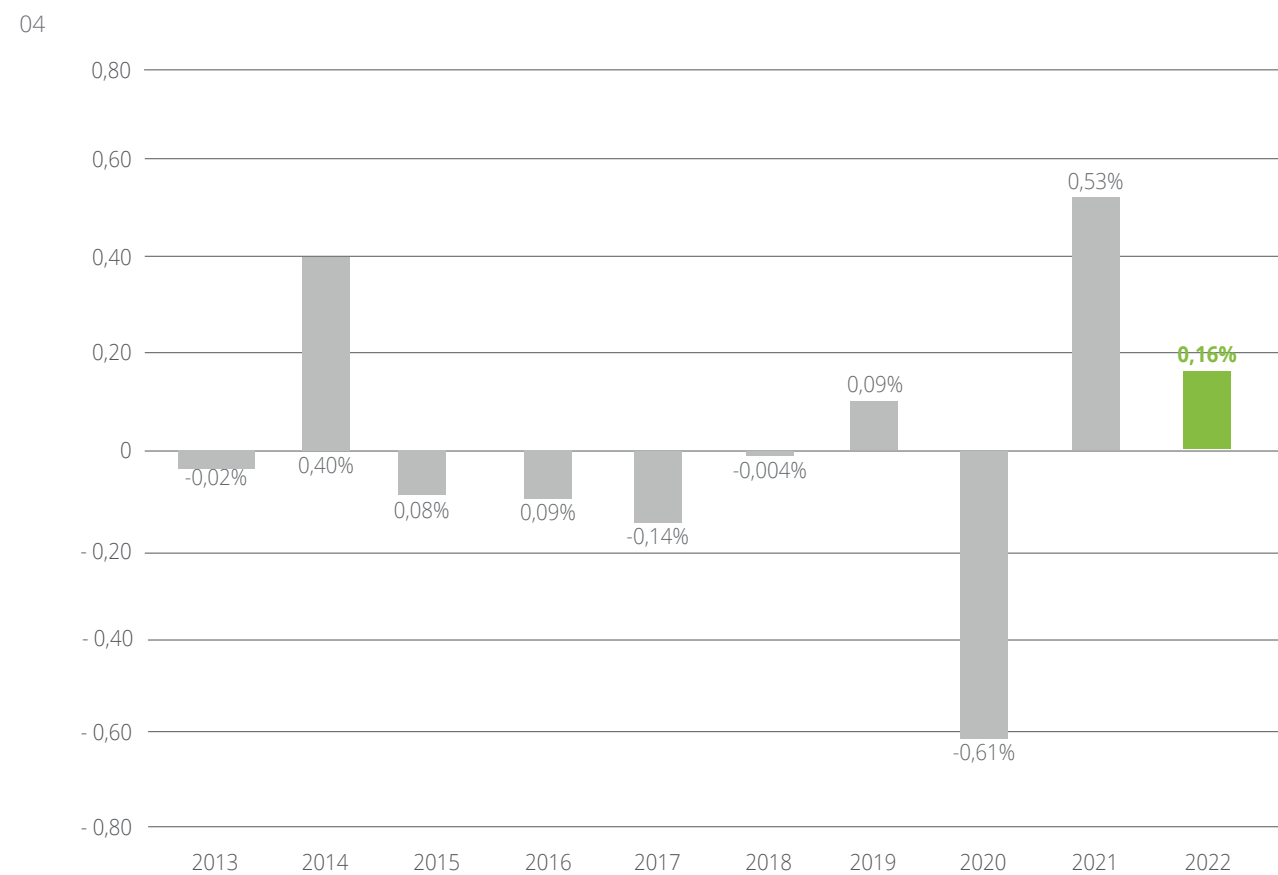


Source: Instituto Nacional Ecuatoriano de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC)

03

	2021				2022			
	Inflation				Inflation			
	Index	Monthly	Annual	Acumulated	Index	Monthly	Annual	Acumulated
January	104,35	0,12 %	(1,04 %)	0,12 %	107,02	0,72 %	2,56 %	0,72 %
February	104,44	0,08 %	(0,81 %)	0,20 %	107,27	0,23 %	2,71 %	0,96 %
March	104,63	0,18 %	(0,83 %)	0,38 %	107,39	0,11 %	2,64 %	1,07 %
April	104,99	0,35 %	(1,47 %)	0,73 %	108,03	0,59 %	2,89 %	1,67 %
May	105,08	0,08 %	(1,13 %)	0,81 %	108,63	0,56 %	3,38 %	2,24 %
June	104,89	(0,18 %)	(0,69 %)	0,63 %	109,34	0,65 %	4,23 %	2,90 %
July	105,45	0,53 %	0,45 %	1,16 %	109,51	0,16 %	3,86 %	3,06 %
August	105,57	0,12 %	0,89 %	1,28 %				
September	105,58	0,02 %	1,07 %	1,30 %				
October	105,80	0,21 %	1,47 %	1,51 %				
November	106,18	0,36 %	1,84 %	1,87 %				
December	106,26	0,07 %	1,94 %	1,94 %				

Source: Consumer Prices Index (CPI)



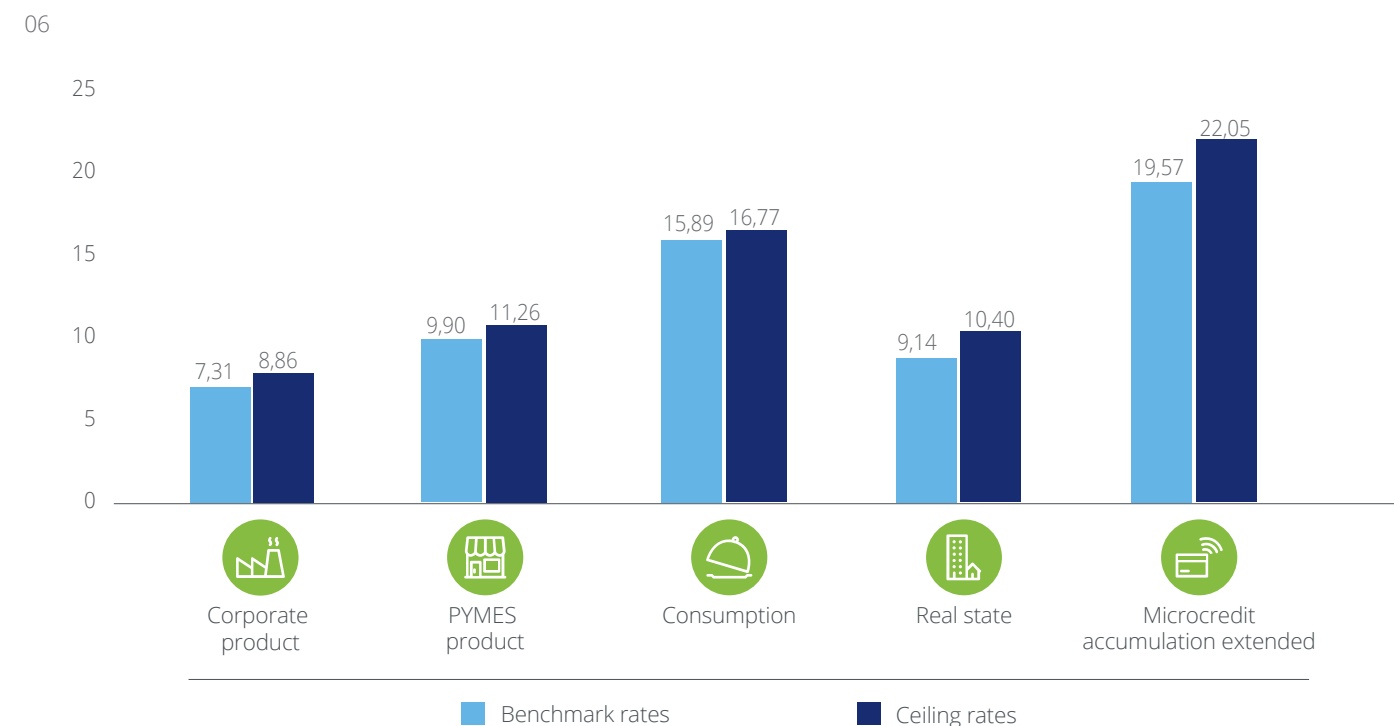
Source: Instituto Nacional Ecuatoriano de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC)

04

Period	Benchmark interest rates				International interest rates				
	Basic Central Bank rate	Benchmark passive rate	Benchmark active rate	Legal	Federal funds	Prime NY	SOFR *		
							30 days	90 days	180 days
2018	0,20	5,43	8,69	8,69	2,50	5,50	-	-	-
2019	0,20	5,70	8,82	8,82	1,75	4,75	-	-	-
2020	0,20	5,82	8,58	8,58	0,25	3,25	-	-	-
2021	0,20	5,91	7,44	7,44	0,25	3,25	-	-	-
2022									
January	0,20	5,57	7,39	7,39	0,25	3,25	0,04867	0,04945	0,04934
February	0,20	5,71	7,38	7,38	0,25	3,25	0,04967	0,04934	0,04928
March	0,20	5,51	7,23	7,23	0,50	3,50	0,15934	0,08590	0,06751
April	0,20	5,79	7,04	7,04	0,50	3,50	0,28703	0,16292	0,10619
May	0,20	5,54	6,74	6,74	1,00	4,00	0,71920	0,39130	0,22034
June	0,20	6,10	7,11	7,11	1,75	4,75	1,08879	0,69870	0,39371
July	0,20	5,67	7,31	7,31	2,50	5,50	1,55494	1,10827	0,63710
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									

Source: Banco Central del Ecuador (BCE)

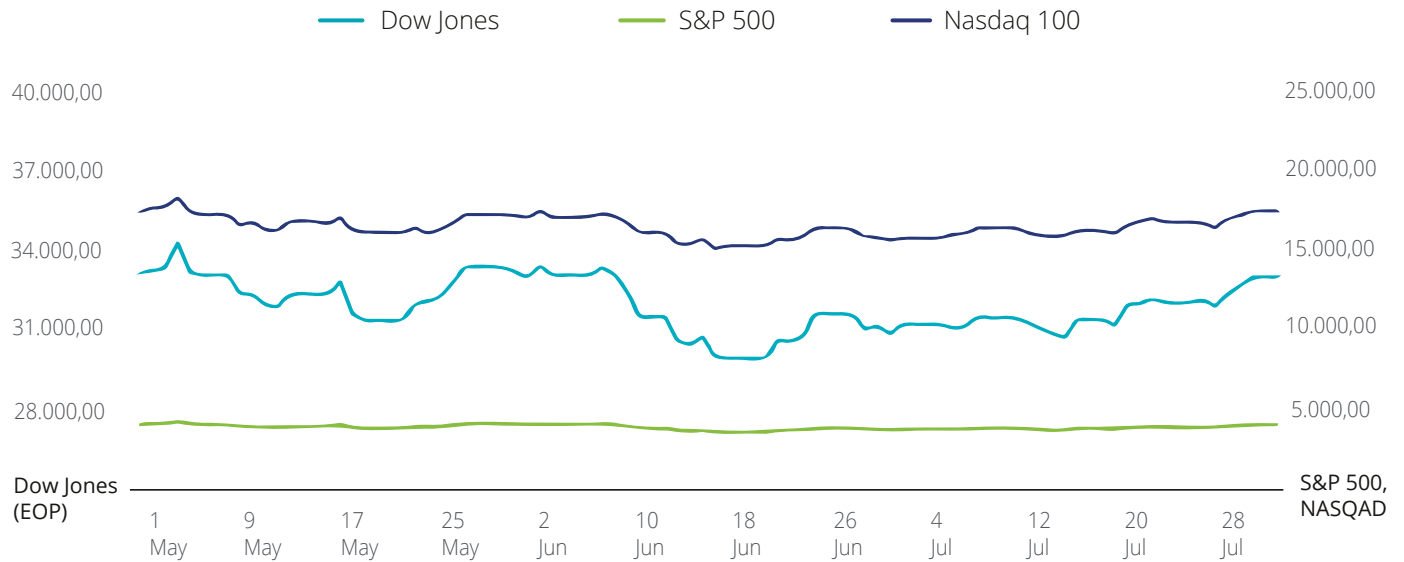
(*) The LIBOR has been replaced by the SOFR since January 2022.



Source: Banco Central del Ecuador (BCE)

07

Financial markets daily indicators



Source: Investing.com

08

Currency	Internacional Price	Official rate	Transactions	
			Purchase	Sale
Bolívar soberano	5,73	5,75	5,75	5,75
Euro	0,98	0,98	0,98	0,98
Libra esterlina	0,82	0,82	0,82	0,82
Nuevo sol peruano	3,92	3,92	3,92	3,92
Peso argentino	131,24	131,23	131,23	131,23
Peso boliviano	6,80	6,88	6,88	6,88
Peso chileno	898,96	900,90	900,90	900,90
Peso colombiano	4.288,16	4.347,83	4.347,83	4.347,83
Real brasil	5,18	5,19	5,19	5,19
Yen japonés	133,34	133,33	133,33	133,33

(*) Values express units of each currency obtained per \$ US dollar, corresponding to July 31, 2022

Source: Banco Central del Ecuador (BCE)

09



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