

Mexican Institute of Cinematography (IMCINE)

📄 www.imcine.gob.mx/

01. / IMCINE



This institution promotes the development of national cinema. Among its objectives are:

- ▶ Increase and consolidate the country's cinematographic production.
- ▶ Establish a policy of industrial development in the audiovisual sector.
- ▶ Support production, distribution and cinematographic exhibition inside and outside of Mexico.
- ▶ Promote the spread of national cinema through festivals, exhibitions, cycles, and forums.

To do this, IMCINE promotes national film production through the Stimulus Program for Cinematographic Creators (PECC) in the following categories:

▶ **Screenplays**

(www.imcine.gob.mx/estimulos-y-apoyos/guion)

The program supports writing projects, provides senior advisors and conducts script workshops.

▶ **Project development**

(www.imcine.gob.mx/estimulos-y-apoyos/desarrollo-de-proyectos)

It helps produce full-length films (Prime operas, independent cinema, documentaries, etc.)

Es posible que en navegadores como Firefox y Safari existan dificultades para entrar a estos links. Sugerimos buscar opciones como Chrome.

IMCINE also helps produce short films through two annual calls, which are released during the first four months of the year:

www.imcine.gob.mx/estimulos-y-apoyos/cortometraje

- ▶ **The National Contest for Short Film Projects.**
Supports total production for short films in animation and fiction.
- ▶ **National Contest to Support the Production of Short Films**
Supports final cut completion of fiction, animation and documentary shorts.



Espero que estés bien (2016). Cortometraje financiado por IMCINE.
Dir. Lucía Díaz Álvarez.

Mexican Film Commission (COMEFILM)

📍 www.comefilm.gob.mx/

02. / IMCINE

The commission provides audiovisual producers what they need to film in our country: professional attention, institutional contacts, specialized guides for the producer and incentives for the film and audiovisual industry.

Mexican Network of Film Commissions

The Film Commissions —state or municipal— were created to provide all the information necessary to film in the states.

Mexico has a network of 34 offices and film commissions throughout the country. They offer logistics services, procedural advice, permits, as well as links between institutions, companies and individuals seeking services in film production and audiovisuals.

(www.comefilm.gob.mx/directorio/instituciones-y-organizaciones/comisiones-filmicas/)



1. Ex Hacienda Garabato (Aguascalientes)

Incentives

Through **Foprocine** and **Fidecine** the Institute supports independent and commercial cinema. It provides support for film production, post-production, distribution and exhibition.

(www.imcine.gob.mx/estimulos-y-apoyos/foprocine)

(www.imcine.gob.mx/estimulos-y-apoyos/fidecine)

There is also the Fiscal Stimulus for Investment Projects in National Film Production, Eficine 189, which supports the production or postproduction as well as distribution of Full-length films. As well, it allows those interested in investing in film projects in the country to receive tax credit.

(www.imcine.gob.mx/estimulos-y-apoyos/eficine)

Looking to know the calls, dates or participating locations? Write to:

infoprod@imcine.gob.mx

eficineproduccion@imcine.gob.mx

eficinedistribucion@imcine.gob.mx

eficine_st@hacienda.gob.mx

There are also incentives for foreign productions interested in filming in Mexico:

► **0% rate**

(www.comefilm.gob.mx/tasa-0/)

Foreign productions can request the return of VAT in Mexico (16%), via:

- + Honoring a contract for the provision of services with a Mexican company.
- + Submitting a Notice of export of services or of filming.
- + Payment by check or electronic transfer to a taxpayer account.

Co-production

04. / IMCINE

In order to enrich the national film industry, Mexico has signed agreements with Argentina, Canada, Spain, the United States, France and Venezuela, and others, as well as participates in the Latin American Co-production Agreement and the Ibero-American Cinematographic Integration Agreement.

The **Mexican Film Commission** online page has a database with information on Mexican producers with extensive experience in international co-productions. This database is part of a permanent call, whose main objective is to promote collaboration between Mexican producers and their counterparts in different countries.

[\(www.comefilm.gob.mx/coproduccion-con-mexico/\)](http://www.comefilm.gob.mx/coproduccion-con-mexico/).



Soy Nero (2016). Dir. Rafi Pitts.
Co-production Mexico-France-Germany.

Creative Industry

05. / IMCINE

Mexico has some of the top professionals in the audiovisual and film industry; They have modern and flexible unions that adapt to the needs of production. Its laboratories offer comprehensive post-production services to companies to rent high quality and specialized specialized equipment.

Some of its most distinct studies are:

Estudios Churubusco

- ▶ (Churubusco Studios, www.estudioschurubusco.com)

Ideal for productions that call for cellars, soundproofed forums, offices, laboratory and postproduction facilities. Some recent movies that were filmed in these locations include: *The Golden Cage* (2013), *No Returns* (2013), *Perfect Obedience* (2014), *The Perfect Dictatorship* (2014) and *Tekuani: The Guardian*, among many others.

▶ Baja Studios

www.bajafilmstudios.com

Has the largest aquatic facilities in the world; They also have soundproofed forums. Movies filmed include: *Titanic* (1997), *Tomorrow Never Dies* (1997), *Pearl Harbor* (2001), *All Is Lost* (2013), *Little Boy* and the TV series *Fear the Walking Dead* (2015).

▶ Chapala Media Park

(www.ijalti.org.mx)

Has a forum, audio mixing booth, the largest motion capture studio in Latin America, soundproof rooms and temporary office space.



Baja Studios, Rosario (Baja California).

Prior recognition and certificate of origin

These documents are used at the start of the production process to know the terms and conditions of an international co-production with Mexico. To find out more, visit the website of the **Directorate of Radio, Television and Cinematography of the Ministry of the Interior, RTC** or the **COMEFILM** website.

www.rtc.gob.mx/NuevoSitio/cinematografia.php

www.comefilm.gob.mx/reconocimiento-previo/

If you want to obtain the Certificate of Origin, send these documents to the Director of Cinematography of RTC:

- ▶ A brief explaining the purpose of the certificate.
- ▶ The technical file of the cinematographic work.
- ▶ Copy of the work on DVD.

- ▶ The documents attesting to the ownership of the rights of the cinematographic work:
 - + The certificate issued by the **National Copyright Institute (INDAUTOR)**
www.indautor.gob.mx/tramites-y-requisitos/registro/registro_obras.html
 - + The accreditation of transfer of rights, by contract or agreement, in case the applicant does not have ownership of the property rights of the work.
 - + The contracts concluded between the participating companies, if it is a co-production.
- ▶ The document demonstrate the level of character required under the Certificate (legal representative, general manager, and so on), accompanied by the original, a copy of a document proving it (constitutive act or power of attorney) and a copy of an official identification.

Film festivals

Over the years, Mexican film culture has grown thanks to the various platforms offered to promote new, alternative and challenging proposals. Mexico celebrates festivals and highest quality cinematographic shows throughout the country. Among the best known are:

International Film Festival of the National Cineteca
(www.goo.gl/SSZv4L)

Ambulante
(www.ambulante.com.mx/es)

French Film Festival
(www.tourdecinefrances.com)

Morelia International Film Festival
(www.moreliafilmfest.com)

Guanajuato International Film Festival
(www.giff.mx/)

Guadalajara International Film Festival
(www.ficg.mx/33/index.php/es/)

Monterrey International Film Festival
(www.monterreyfilmfestival.com)

Los Cabos International Film Festival
(www.cabosfilmfestival.com/inicio)

Campeche Film Festival
(www.cineentremurallas.com.mx)

Torreon National Film Festival
(www.goo.gl/ffaCXt)

Shorts Mexico, Mexico International Short Film Festival
(www.shortsmexico.com)



1. Festival Internacional de Cine de Morelia (2016).



2. DOCS CDMX (2016).



3. Ambulante (2017).

DOCS CDMX, Mexico City
International Documentary Film
Festival
(www.docsdof.org)

Durango Film Festival
(www.cinemexicanodurango.org)

Acapulco International Film Festival
(www.ficaacapulco.com)

Oaxaca Film Festival
(www.oaxacafilmfest.com)

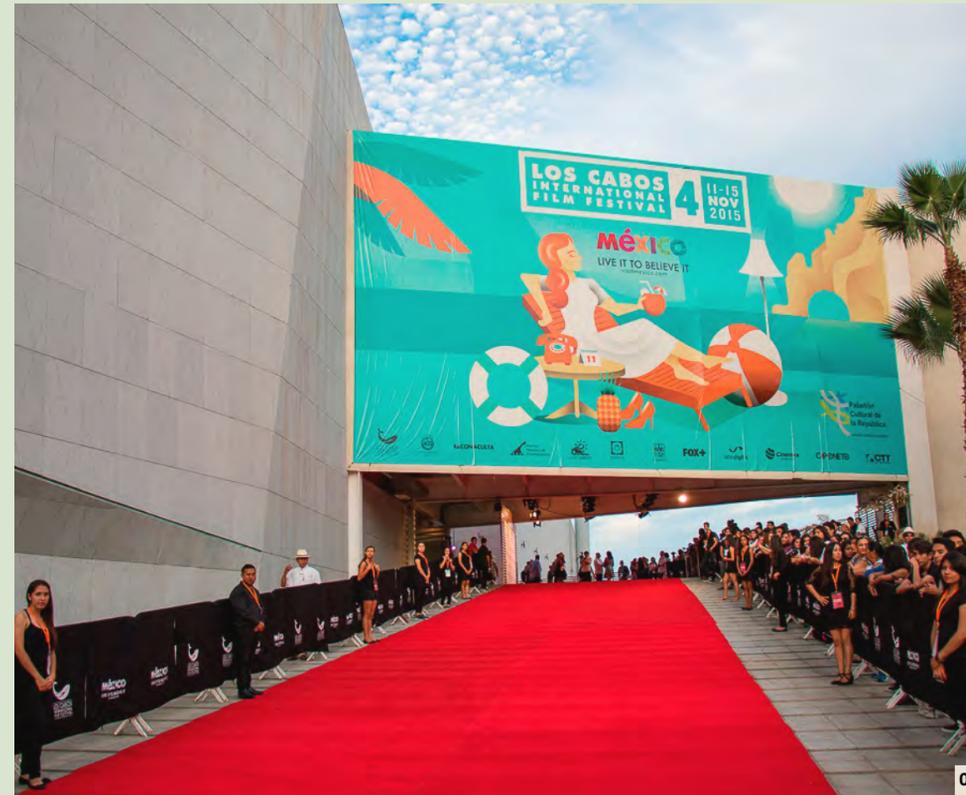
In 2011, the Mexican Network of Cinematographic Festivals emerged to promote meetings initiatives, provide advice, share information and coordinate an agenda to prevent overlap.
(www.facebook.com/RedMexFest/)

Riviera Maya Film Festival
(www.rmff.mx/)

San Luis Potosi International Film
Festival
(www.facebook.com/FICSLP)

Hermosillo International Film Festival
(www.fich.mx/)

International Film Festival of Merida
and Yucatan
(www.ficmy.com.mx/)



1. Los Cabos International Film Festival (2015).

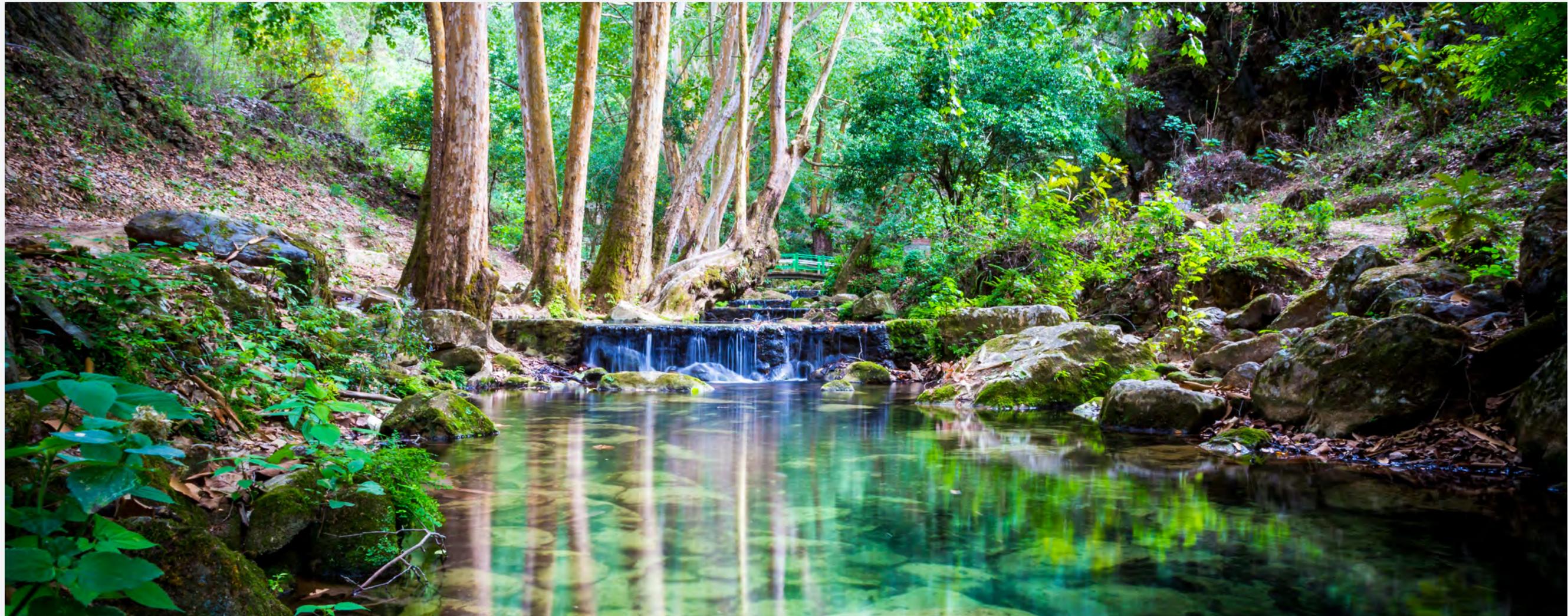


2. Riviera Maya Film Festival (2016).



3. Cineteca Nacional (Mexico City).

Mexican Republic



Sierra Gorda (Querétaro).

GENERAL INFORMATION

- ▶ **Official name:** Estados Unidos Mexicanos (United Mexican States)
- ▶ **Area:** 1 964 3745 km²
- ▶ **Geographical Location:** it is located between the 14 'and 32' of north latitude.
- ▶ **Type of government:** Mexico is a representative, democratic and Federal Republic. It has three Powers: Executive, Legislative and Judicial, elected through free voting organized by the National Electoral Institute (INE).
- ▶ **Capital:** Mexico City
- ▶ **Population:** 753 119 million 530 thousand inhabitants (2015 intercensal survey INEGI)

- ▶ **Language:** The official language is Spanish, but in many regions speak native languages. The linguistic and cultural diversity of the indigenous peoples of Mexico is expressed in the use of at least 59 different languages and in the everyday use of words from pre-Hispanic languages.

Many workers in the Mexican audiovisual industry speak English and are familiar with Anglo-Saxon technicalities.

- ▶ **Currency:** peso.
- ▶ **Symbol:** \$
- ▶ **Measurement system:** decimal metric
- ▶ **Unit weight:** gram

- ▶ **Prevailing religion:** Roman Catholic, 82.9%

- ▶ **Other Religions:**
 - + Protestant or evangelical, 4.9%
 - + Jewish, 0.1%
 - + Other, 2.1%
 - + None, 3.29%

www.inegi.org.mx/

The republic is located in the northern part of the American continent.

► **Time zones**

- + UTC-5 (Southeast): Quintana Roo. Summer time is not applicable.
- + UTC-6 (Center): Aguascalientes, Campeche, Chiapas (Zapatista communities do not apply summer time), Coahuila, Colima, Mexico City, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Estado de Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan and Zacatecas.

- + UTC-7 (Pacific): Baja California Sur, Colima, Chihuahua, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Sonora (not participating in summer time).

- + UTC-8 (Northwest): Baja California (that does not participate in the summer time).

► **Summer and winter Schedule**

On March 1, 2002, the seasonal schedule was established in Mexico. It starts at 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday in April and concludes at 2:00 a.m. on the last Sunday in October of each year.



Volcán Popocatepetl
(Puebla).

► **Seasons 2017**

Estación	Inicio	Día	Hora	Minuto
Primavera	Marzo	20	16	30
Verano	Junio	20	22	34
Otoño	Septiembre	22	14	21
Invierno	Diciembre	21	22	44

- **Salidas y puestas de sol.** Para conocer la hora exacta del crepúsculo matutino, la salida del sol, la puesta del sol y el crepúsculo vespertino, de acuerdo a las diferentes latitudes del país, a lo largo del año, así como otros datos relevantes por su efecto luminoso, es recomendable consultar el [Anuario del Observatorio Astronómico Nacional 2017](http://www.astroscu.unam.mx/anuario/PDF/ANUARIO_DEL_OBSERVATORIO_2017.pdf).

www.astroscu.unam.mx/anuario/PDF/ANUARIO_DEL_OBSERVATORIO_2017.pdf

Falta traducción



Equinoccio de primavera en Chichen Itzá (2001)
(Yucatán).

FESTIVITIES

Despite being a country whose population lives mostly in the cities, Mexican culture maintains elements of diverse epochs and origins—from the pre-Columbian towns to the contemporary influences of the United States. In Mexico, there are more than 500 popular celebrations (Day of the Dead, Posadas, day of the Virgin, and so on) as well as numerous civic celebrations commemorating important events in national history (such as Constitution Day, the birth of Benito Juárez, The Battle of Puebla, Independence Day or the Anniversary of the Revolution, among others).

Finally, in city districts or in towns, fairs are organized in honor of the patron saints of the community. They include mechanical games, sports, tents, rodeos, horse races, cockfights, bullfights, games of chance, as well as agricultural, cattle or commercial exhibitions.



Día de Muertos.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROFILE

The Mexican geography is diverse and contrasting. To a large extent, its landscapes are determined by two mountain ranges that extend throughout the country: the Sierra Madre Occidental and the Sierra Madre Oriental. Among them there are valleys and plains that have diverse climates. The territory is framed by coasts rich in flora and fauna. The Mexican coastline is 11,592 km long, one of the largest in the world.

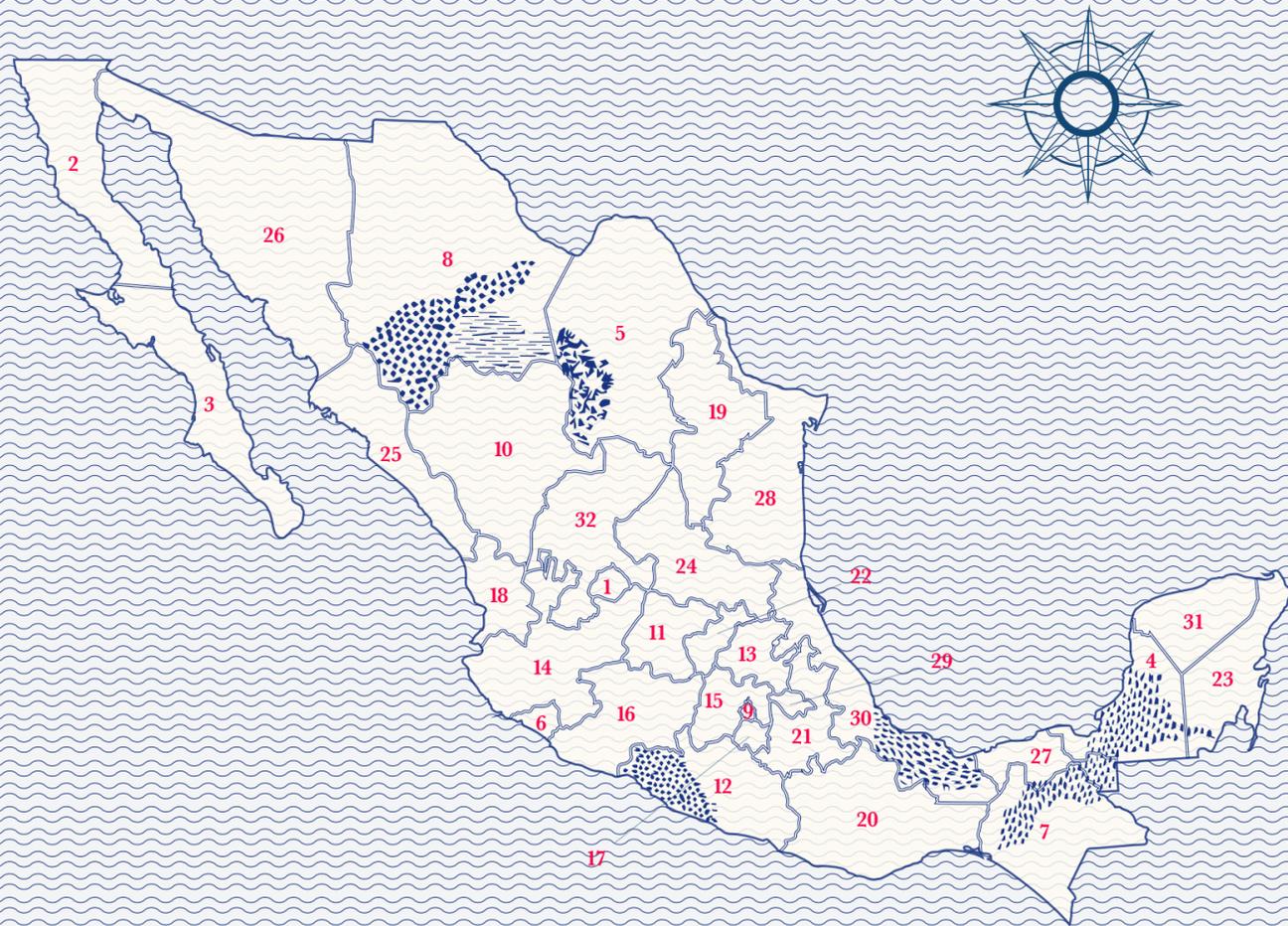
This impressive geographical variety offers countless possibilities for audiovisual work. To name a few examples: Beaches like paradise in the South Pacific and in the states of Jalisco, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Quintana Roo; The jungles of Borneo, Bali and Congo, in the jungle regions of Chiapas and Veracruz; The Amazon finds its equivalent in the Usumacinta River; The German Black Forest,

in Hidalgo and the Estado de Mexico; The Sahara, in the desert areas of Chihuahua, Sonora and Baja California; The summits of the Andes, in Puebla; The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in the Copper Canyon of the Sierra Tarahumara; Finally, the states of Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Tlaxcala offer European constructions of the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance.



Sierra de Jimulco (Coahuila).

POLITICAL DIVISION



State	Area km	Capital
1. Aguascalientes	5 616	Aguascalientes
2. Baja California	73 200	Mexicali
3. Baja California (Sur)	74 608	La Paz
4. Campeche	57 516	Campeche
5. Coahuila	151 595	Saltillo
6. Colima	5 784	Colima
7. Chiapas	73 311	Tuxtla Gutiérrez
8. Chihuahua	247 412	Chihuahua
9. Ciudad de México	1 495	Capital Federal
10. Durango	123 364	Durango
11. Guanajuato	30 607	Guanajuato
12. Guerrero	63 597	Chilpancingo
13. Hidalgo	20 821	Pachuca
14. Jalisco	78 597	Guadalajara
15. Estado de México	22 351	Toluca
16. Michoacán	58 599	Morelia



State	Area km	Capital
17. Morelos	4 879	Cuernavaca
18. Nayarit	28 095	Tepic
19. Nuevo León	64 156	Monterrey
20. Oaxaca	93 578	Oaxaca de Juárez
21. Puebla	34 309	Puebla
22. Querétaro	11 691	Querétaro
23. Quintana Roo	44 825	Chetumal
24. San Luis Potosí	61 138	San Luis Potosí
25. Sinaloa	57 370	Culiacán
26. Sonora	180 608	Hermosillo
27. Tabasco	24 731	Villahermosa
28. Tamaulipas	80 249	Ciudad Victoria
29. Tlaxcala	3 997	Tlaxcala
30. Veracruz	71 824	Xalapa
31. Yucatán	39 871	Mérida
32. Zacatecas	75 275	Zacatecas

MAIN ETHNIC GROUPS IN MEXICO

08. / IMCINE

Amuzgo
Chatino
Chichimeca jonaz
Chinanteco
Chocholteca
Chontal de Oaxaca
Chontal de Tabasco
Chol
Cora
Cuicateco
Guarijío
Huasteco
Huave
Huichol
Jacalteco
Kikapú
Kiliwa
Kumiai

Lacandón
Mame
Matlatzinca
Motozintleco
Mayo
Mazahua
Mazateco
Mexicanero
Mixe
Mixteco
Mochó
Nahua
Ocuilteco
Otomí
Paipai
Pame
Pápago

Pima
Purépecha
Seri
Tarahumara
Tarasco
Tepehua
Tepehuán del Norte
Tepehuán del Sur
Tlapaneco
Tojolabal
Totonaco
Triqui
Tzeltal (tseltal)
Tzotzil (tsotsil)
Yaqui
Zapoteco
Zoque



Indígenas tarahumaras en el poblado de Creel.
(Chihuahua).

Regions

Northwest | Northeast | Western | Center | Southwest | Southeast



NORTHWEST MEXICO

Baja California
Baja California Sur
Sinaloa

Sonora
Chihuahua
Durango

The border with the United States has allowed the inhabitants of this region to build a commercial relationship with that country. The climate is desert in most of Baja California and in the coastal plains of Sonora and Sinaloa. It is temperate to the northwest of Baja California and warm or tropical in the south of Sinaloa. Among its most famous reliefs are the Sierra Madre Occidental (western part of Sonora and Sinaloa), as well as the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir and The Giganta (Baja California).

◀◀ Films like *Titanic* (1997) and *Troya* (2004) used the northwest landscapes.

Northwest Mexico

Los Mochis, Culiacán (Sinaloa).



NORTHEAST MEXICO

Coahuila
 Nuevo León
 Tamaulipas
 Aguascalientes

Guanajuato
 Querétaro
 San Luis Potosí
 Zacatecas

The territory boasts great economic and social strength. To the east and west it is mountainous, and flat in the north and center portions. Its reliefs include the Sierra Madre Oriental and Occidental. It is an area with few rivers (among which stands the Bravo). Most of the region is covered by thorny scrub; Only in the high parts of the mountain ranges are some forests of pine and oak.

◀ Its desert zones allowed the filming of *Dune* (1984), as well as the representation of typical villages in *The Mexican* (2001) and *Bandidas* (2006), filmed in Real de Catorce, San Luis Potosi. There are also impressive locations such as the cave of Swallows, where *Point Break* (2015) was filmed.

Northeast Mexico

Zuazua, Gral. Zua zua (Nuevo León).



WESTERN REGION

Nayarit
Jalisco

Colima
Michoacán

This area has large mountain ranges, coastal plains, valleys and part of a depression (That of the river Balsas). The Sierra Madre del Sur passes through the states of Colima, Jalisco and Michoacan, while the Sierra Madre Occidental passes through Nayarit and Jalisco, and the Transversal Volcanic System is located to the south of the region, where they are the Volcano of Fire, The Nevado de Colima, The Paricutin and The Ceboruco. In this region is located part of a great plain known as El Bajío. It has several rivers, among them the Lerma-Santiago and the Balsas, in Michoacan. The climate varies from temperate, warm and cold —especially in the high parts of the mountain ranges.

« Due to its plant diversity (coniferous and mixed forests, savanna), the region has been the scene of films such as *The Night of the Iguana* (1964), *Predator* (1987), *Limitless* (2011) and *Mr. Pig* (2016).

Western Region

Monte Real (Colima).



CENTRAL REGION

Ciudad de México
Hidalgo
Estado de México
Morelos

Puebla
Tlaxcala
Northern part of Veracruz

Most of the country's political, cultural and economic activity is concentrated in this area. Its relief is mountainous, although it also has extensive valleys and plains areas. The Sierra Madre Oriental and part of the Sierra Madre del Sur cross this region. The Transverse Volcanic System goes from east to west; In it are located volcanos like the Nevado de Toluca, the Popocatepetl and the Iztaccihuatl. It has a temperate climate with summer rains, semi-dry in the northern part of the states of Hidalgo and Queretaro, and warm tropical in Morelos and south of Puebla.

« Due to its architecture, ancient buildings, large churches and varied traditions, the region has been constantly portrayed in the film industry. Some of the films that stand out are *The Mask of Zorro* (1998), *Frida* (2002), *Man on Fire* (2004) and *007 Specter* (2015).

Central Region

Nevado de Toluca (Estado de México)



SOUTHEAST REGION

Guerrero
Oaxaca

Chiapas
Southern part of Veracruz

09. / IMCINE

It has a mountainous soil due to the presence of the Sierra Madre del Sur (which runs parallel to the coastline), the Sierra Madre de Chiapas and Oaxaca, and the Central Plateau of Chiapas. The climate ranges considerably from semi-dry to tropical and rainy.

It has numerous natural resources: its extensive coastlines and rivers support agricultural activities. It owns some of the most important ports of the country in Guerrero, Veracruz and Chiapas.

It is famous for its traditions, festivities, handicrafts and gastronomy, and for the important archaeological zones of the Mayan cultures (Tonina, Yaxchilan, Palenque and Izapa), Mixteca (Mitla) and Zapotec (Monte Alban).

Its indigenous population represents a high percentage at national level, divided into several ethnic groups: Chocho, Ixcateca, Mazateca, Mixteca, Cuicateca, Zapotec, Huave, Lacandones, Tlapaneca, Nahuatl and Chontal. It has architectural gems such as the city of Oaxaca de Juárez, magical towns like Taxco and San Cristobal de las Casas, and paradisiacal beaches like Acapulco, Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, Puerto Escondido and Huatulco.

« For its natural landscapes, the region has been the scene of films such as *Y tu mamá también* (2001), *Apocalypse* (2006), *La vida precoz y breve de Sabina Rivas* (*The Early and Brief Life of Sabina Rivas*, 2012) and *La jaula de oro* (*The Golden Cage*, 2013).

Southeast Region

Taxco (Guerrero).



SOUTHEAST REGION

Campeche
Yucatán

Quintana Roo
Tabasco

09. / IMCINE

It is surrounded by water by the Gulf of Mexico, the Yucatan Channel and the Caribbean Sea; Has a small mountain range known as *Sierrita*. The majority of Yucatan and Quintana Roo have cenotes, which are underground reservoirs of fresh water, considered sacred by the Mayans. The climate is warm, with a period of rains in summer. Its border with Guatemala joins the rivers Suchiate and Usumacinta. The area is connected by a road network that touches the most important points of the area, and railroad tracks connect the cities of Merida, Campeche and Valladolid. There is also maritime communication between the different ports of the region (Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche, Progreso, Puerto Juárez and Chetumal), as well as between the nearby islands.

« The tourist activity in this area stands out nationally and internationally for beaches and tourist resorts such as Cancun, Playa del Carmen and the Riviera Maya, as well as ecological reserves, national parks and natural aquariums, and impressive archaeological sites such as Calakmul, Chichén-Itzá and Tulum. Some of the films that used their scenarios are *Planet Terror* (2007), *Che* (2008) and *Cásese quien pueda* (*Marry who can*, 2014).

Southeast Region

Tulum (Quintana Roo).



Protected natural areas

Biosphere Reserves | National Parks | Natural Monuments | Protected Wildlife Sites | Areas of Protection of Natural Resources | Sanctuaries | World Heritage Sites



Delta del Río Colorado (Baja California, Sonora).

Mexico has 177 protected natural areas, including 41 biosphere reserves, 66 national parks, five natural monuments, eight natural resource protection areas, 18 sanctuaries and 39 areas for protection of flora and fauna. Filming or recording can take place in all of them for commercial, educational and cultural purposes; This requires a permit from the **Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources, SEMARNAT)**, which is obtained by submitting the following documents to the **Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (National Commission of Protected Natural Areas, CONANP)**:

www.gob.mx/semarnat

www.gob.mx/conanp

- ▶ Written request to the General Directorate of Regional Operation.
.....
- ▶ Payment of fees. In any bank, presenting tax form No. 5 (SAT-5).
.....
- ▶ A report of the type of shooting, photography, capture of images or sounds, and what is the purpose of them.
.....
- ▶ Official photo identification of applicant or legal representative.
.....
- ▶ Program of activities (with dates, timetables, length of stay, site location or name of the locations where the filming will take place):.....
- ▶ The legal instrument that accredits the personality of the legal representative.
.....
- ▶ The constitutive act or legal instrument that constitutes the legal person.
.....
- ▶ Single Code of the Population Register (CURP), for the case of natural persons.
.....

» Mexico has 177 protected natural areas, including 41 biosphere reserves, 66 national parks, five natural monuments, eight natural resource protection areas, 18 sanctuaries and 39 areas for protection of flora and fauna.

- ▶ A list of the type of equipment to be used.
.....
- ▶ Data of the responsible of the filming.
.....
- ▶ Type and characteristics of vehicles used.
.....
- ▶ Signature of applicant or legal representative.
.....
- ▶ Name or business name of the applicant.
.....

- ▶ Address, telephone and name of the persons authorized to receive notifications.
.....
- ▶ Number of auxiliary persons.
.....

Project managers for foreign productions must hire the services of a Mexican producer in order to facilitate the procedures.

Maximum response time

Ten business days from the date the application was filed. If there has been no response at the end of this period, it means that the request was denied.

The decision considers the following factors:

- ▶ That the activity is not contrary to the decree of the protected natural area.
- ▶ That the activity is compatible with the Natural Protected Area Management Program.
- ▶ That the activity is consistent with the category of Protected Natural Area.

Term of prevention

There is a period of 10 business days to correct any errors as soon as the prevention notification has taken effect. If the deadline is not fulfilled, the procedure will be rejected.

Validity

The duration of the activities requested.

Additional Information

- ▶ Before sending the request, it is advisable to review the provisions foreseen in the Protected Natural Area selected, as well as those of its Management Program.
- ▶ Some areas may request additional requirements, in accordance with their Management Program.

- ▶ The authorization will be granted independently to those that have been requested in other dependencies of the Federal Public Administration.
- ▶ It is necessary to submit the application **30 days** before the scheduled start date.

General Restrictions

- ▶ Do not alter natural conditions.
- ▶ No litter.
- ▶ Do not interrupt normal operation.
- ▶ Do not damage equipment, facilities or area resources.
- ▶ Do not hunt, catch animals, cut or mark trees, light fires, or carry firearms.
- ▶ Do not appropriate of flora or wild, terrestrial or aquatic fauna.
- ▶ The production company is responsible for possible damages in the natural protected area and in its infrastructure, as well as restoration or repair if necessary.

- ▶ Respect authorized shooting days.
- ▶ The issuance of the permit will not exempt the applicants from legal responsibility for the sanctions to which they could become creditors in case of failure to comply with the aforementioned restrictions.
- ▶ Failure to comply with the conditions of the permit will be reason enough to finalize it.
- ▶ It is necessary to present the invoices of the wood that is introduced—in any presentation—to the protected area.

BIOSPHERE RESERVES

[+ http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/interactivo/anps/](http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/interactivo/anps/)



THESE ARE ECOSYSTEMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ALTERED BY HUMAN
ACTIVITY AND WHOSE VALUE (AESTHETIC, CULTURAL OR SCIENTIFIC)
NEEDS TO BE PRESERVED OR RESTORED.

Upper Gulf of California and Colorado River Delta
(Baja California, Sonora)

Revillagigedo Archipelago
(Baja California Peninsula and North Pacific)

Reefs of Sian Ka'an
(Quintana Roo)

Chinchorro Bank
(Quintana Roo)

Metztitlan's gully
(Hidalgo)

Calakmul
(Campeche)

Chamela-Cuixmala
(Jalisco)

Lagoon area Ojo de Liebre
(Baja California Sur)

El Pinacate and Great Altar Desert
(Sonora)

El Triunfo
(Chiapas)

El Vizcaíno
(Baja California Sur)

Guadalupe Island
(Baja California)

San Pedro Martir Island
(Sonora)

Marias Islands
(Nayarit)

Janos
(Chihuahua)

La Encrucijada
(Chiapas)

La Michilia
(Durango)

La Sepultura
(Chiapas)

Lacan-Tun
(Chiapas)

Los Petenes
(Campeche)



1. Chinchorro Bank
(Quintana Roo).



2. El Pinacate and Great Altar Desert
(Sonora).



3. Calakmul
(Campeche).

Los Tuxtlas
(Veracruz)

Mapimi
(Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua)

Monarch Butterfly
(Estado de México, Michoacán)

Nayarit National Marshes
(Nayarit)

Montes Azules
(Chiapas)

Swamps of Centla
(Tabasco)

Celestun Estuary
(Campeche, Yucatán)

Lagartos Estuary
(Quintana Roo, Yucatán)

El Ocote Jungle
(Chiapas)

Sian Ka'an
(Quintana Roo)

Sierra de Huautla
(Morelos)

Sierra de Manantlan
(Colima, Jalisco)

Sierra of the Abra Tanchipa
(San Luis Potosí)

Sierra Gorda
(Querétaro)

Sierra Gorda of Guanajuato
(Guanajuato)

Sierra La Laguna
(Baja California Sur)

Tehuacán-Cuicatlán
(Puebla, Oaxaca)

Whale Shark
(Quintana Roo)

Tacana Volcano
(Chiapas)

Zicuirán-Infiernillo
(Michoacán)

Bay Area Los Angeles, Whale
and Salsipuedes Canals
(Baja California)



1. Celestun Estuary
(Campeche, Yucatán).

2. Monarch Butterfly
(Michoacán).

3. Sierra La Laguna
(Baja California Sur).

NATIONAL PARKS

[+ http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/interactivo/anps/](http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/interactivo/anps/)



THEY ARE AREAS MANAGED AND PROTECTED IN ORDER
TO PRESERVE THEIR BIOLOGICAL WEALTH AND PROMOTE
THEM THROUGH TOURISM.

Alacranes Reefs
(Yucatán)

Reefs of Puerto Morelos
(Quintana Roo)

Reefs of Cozumel
(Quintana Roo)

Reefs of Xcalak
(Quintana Roo)

Loreto Bay
(Baja California Sur)

Gulch of Cupatitzio
(Michoacán)

Benito Juárez
(Oaxaca)

Bosencheve
(Estado de México, Michoacán)

Cabo Pulmo
(Baja California Sur)

Canyon of the White River
(Veracruz)

Canyon of the Sumidero
(Chiapas)

Waterfall of Bassaseachic
(Chihuahua)

Cerro de Garnica
(Michoacán)

Cerro de La Estrella
(Mexico City)

Cerro de Las Campanas
(Querétaro)

Cofre de Perote the Nauhcampatepetl
(Veracruz)

Constitution of 1857
(Baja California)

West Coast of Isla Mujeres,
Punta Cancun and Punta Nizuc
(Quintana Roo)

Peaks of Majalca
(Chihuahua)

Peaks of Monterrey
(Nuevo León)

Peaks of Ajusco
(Mexico City)

Desert of the Lions
(Mexico City)



1. Cabo Pulmo
(Baja California Sur).



2. Reefs of Cozumel
(Quintana Roo).



3. Gulch of Cupatitzio
(Michoacán).

Desert of Carmen or Nixcongo
(Estado de México)

Dzibilchaltun
(Yucatán)

El Chico
(Hidalgo)

El Cimatarío
(Querétaro)

The Historic Coyoacán
(Mexico City)

El Potosí
(San Luis Potosí)

El Sabinal
(Nuevo León)

El Tepeyac
(Ciudad de México)

El Tepozteco
(Morelos)

The Veladero
(Guerrero)

Fuentes Brotantes de Tlalpan
(Mexico City)

General Juan Álvarez
(Guerrero)

Gogorrón
(San Luis Potosí)

Caves of Cacahuamilpa
(Guerrero)

Huatulco
(Oaxaca)

Insurgent Jose Maria Morelos
(Michoacán)

Insurgent Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
(Mexico City, Estado de México)

Contoy Island
(Quintana Roo)

Isabel Island
(Nayarit)

Marietas Islands
(Nayarit)

Iztaccíhuatl-Popocatepetl
(Estado de México, Morelos, Puebla)

The Mountain Malinche
or Matlalcueyat
(Puebla, Tlaxcala)



1. Caves of Cacahuamilpa
(Guerrero).

2. Desert of Carmen
(Estado de México).

3. Marietas Islands
(Nayarit).

Lake of Camecuaro
(Michoacán)

Lagoons of Chacahua
(Oaxaca)

Lagoons of Montebello
(Chiapas)

Lagoons de Zempoala
(Estado de México, Morelos)

Lomas de Padierna
(Mexico City)

Los Mármoles
(Hidalgo)

Los Novillos
(Coahuila)

Los Remedios
(Estado de México)

Molino de Flores Nezahualcóyotl
(Estado de México)

Palenque
(Chiapas)

Pico de Orizaba
(Puebla, Veracruz)

Rayón
(Michoacán)

Sacromonte
(Estado de México)

Sierra de Organos
(Zacatecas)

Sierra de San Pedro Mártir
(Baja California)

Veracruz Arrecifal System
(Veracruz)

Tula
(Hidalgo)

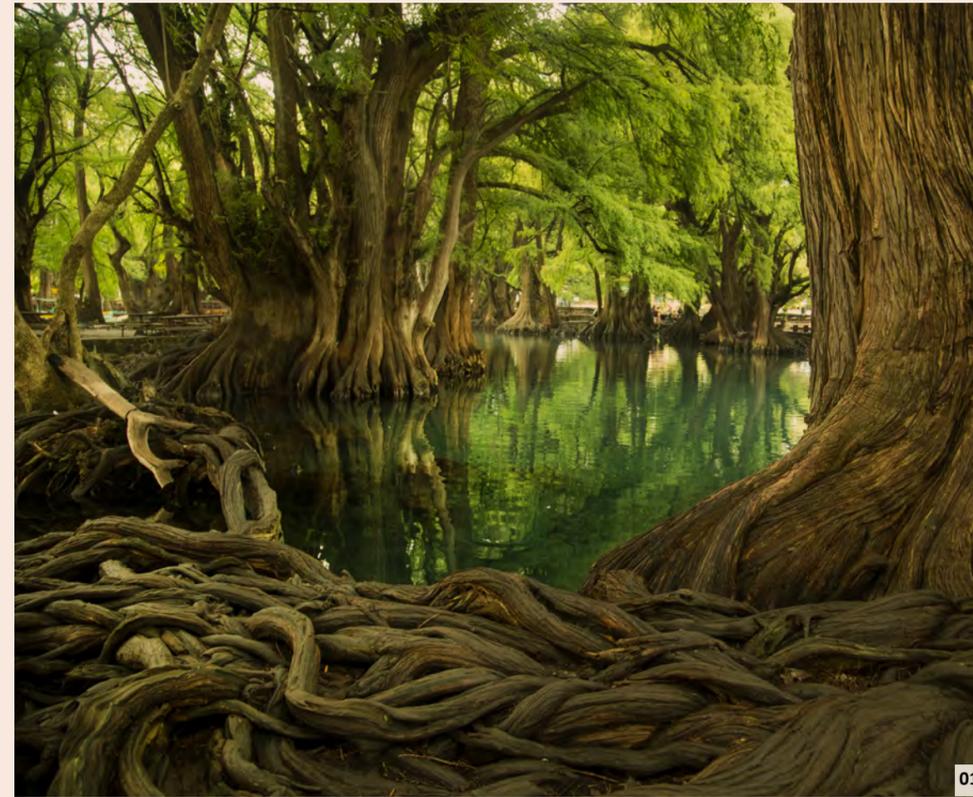
Tulum
(Quintana Roo)

Volcan Nevado de Colima
(Colima, Jalisco)

Xicoténcatl
(Tlaxcala)

Marine area of the Archipelago
of Espirito Santo
(Baja California Sur)

Marine area of the Archipelago
of San Lorenzo
(Baja California)



1. Lake of Camécuaro
(Michoacán).



2. Pico de Orizaba
(Puebla, Veracruz).



3. Tula
(Hidalgo).

NATURAL MONUMENTS

[+ http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/interactivo/anps/](http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/interactivo/anps/)

10. / IMCINE

Bonampak
(Chiapas)

Cerro de la Silla
(Nuevo León)

Río Bravo del Norte
(Chihuahua, Coahuila)

Yagul
(Oaxaca)

Yaxchilán
(Chiapas)



Yagul (Oaxaca).

PROTECTED WILDLIFE SITES

⊕ <http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/interactivo/anps/>



THEY ARE NATURAL AREAS WHOSE EQUILIBRIUM AND
CONSERVATION DEPEND ON THE HABITATS OF DIFFERENT
SPECIES OF FLORA AND FAUNA.

Bala'anK'aax
(Quintana Roo)

Balandra
(Baja California Sur)

Boquerón de Tonalá
(Oaxaca)

Cabo San Lucas
(Baja California Sur)

Campo Verde
(Chihuahua, Sonora)

Canyon of Santa Elena
(Chihuahua)

Canyon of the Usumacinta
(Tabasco)

Waterfalls of Agua Azul
(Chiapas)

Chan-Kin
(Chiapas)

Ciénegas del Lerma
(Estado de México)

Chichinautzin Biological Corridor
(Morelos)

Cuatrociénegas
(Coahuila)

El Jabalí
(Colima)

Islands of the Gulf of California
**(Baja California, Baja California Sur,
Sinaloa, Sonora)**

The northern portion and the eastern,
terrestrial and marine coastal strip of
the Island of Cozumel
(Quintana Roo)

La Primavera
(Jalisco)

Lagoon of Terms
(Campeche)

Laguna Madre and Delta del Rio Bravo
(Tamaulipas)

Maderas del Carmen
(Coahuila)



1. Balandra
(Baja California Sur).



2. Canyon of Santa Elena
(Chihuahua).



3. Cuatrociénegas
(Coahuila).

Manglares of Nichupté
(Quintana Roo)

Médanos de Samalayuca
(Chihuahua)

Meseta de Cacaxtla
(Sinaloa)

Metzabok
(Chiapas)

Nahá
(Chiapas)

Nevado de Toluca
(Estado de México)

Ocampo
(Coahuila)

Otoch Ma'ax Yetel Kooh
(Quintana Roo y Yucatán)

Papigochic
(Chihuahua)

Pico de Tancítaro
(Michoacán)

Sierra de Álamos - Río Cuchujaqui
(Sonora)

Sierra de Álvarez
(San Luis Potosí)

Sierra de Quila
(Jalisco)

Sierra La Mojonera
(San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas)

Sistema Arrecifal Lobos-Tuxpan
(Veracruz)

Tutuaca
(Chihuahua)

Uaymil
(Quintana Roo)

Valley of the Cirios
(Baja California)

Yum Balam
(Quintana Roo)

Cerro Mohinora
(Chihuahua)



1. Nevado de Toluca
(Estado de México).



2. Valley of the Cirios
(Baja California).



3. Manglares of Nichupté
(Quintana Roo).

AREAS OF PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

⊕ <http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/interactivo/anps/>

10. / IMCINE



AREAS DESIGNED TO PROTECT SOILS, WATERSHEDS,
WATERS AND, IN GENERAL, THE NATURAL RESOURCES
LOCATED IN FOREST LANDS.

AREAS OF PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Feed Basin of the National Irrigation District 001 Pavilion
(Aguascalientes, Zacatecas)

Feed Basin of the National Irrigation District 004 Don Martin
(Coahuila)

Feed Basin of the National Irrigation District 026 Bajo Rio San Juan
(Coahuila, Nuevo León)

Feed basin of the National Irrigation District 043 State of Nayarit
(Zacatecas, Durango, Jalisco, Nayarit)

Las Huertas
(Colima)

Forest Protection Zone in the lands that are in the municipalities of La Concordia, Angel Albino Corzo, Villa Flores and Jiquipilas
(Chiapas)

Forest Protection Zone in the constituent lands of the basins of the rivers Valle de Bravo, Malacatepec, Tilostoc and Temascaltepec
(Estado de México)

Forest Protected Area Forbidden, Hydrographic Basin of the Necaxa River
(Hidalgo, Puebla)



Valle de Bravo
(Estado de México).

SANCTUARIES

[+ http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/interactivo/anps/](http://sig.conanp.gob.mx/website/interactivo/anps/)



AREAS THAT HARBOR A CONSIDERABLE WEALTH OF FLORA OR FAUNA, OR WHICH ARE THE EXCLUSIVE HABITAT OF SOME SPECIES OR SUBSPECIES.

La Pajarera, Cocinas, Mamut, Colorada, San Pedro, San Agustín, San Andrés y Negrita, islands and the Islets Los Anegados, Novillas, Mosca y Submarino
(Jalisco)

Beach adjacent to the town called Rio Lagartos
(Yucatán)

Ceuta Beach
(Sinaloa)

Cuitzmala Beach
(Jalisco)

Escobilla Beach
(Oaxaca)

Bahía de Chacahua Beach
(Oaxaca)

Contoy Island Beach
(Quintana Roo)

Maruata and Colola Beach
(Michoacán)

Mismaloya Beach
(Jalisco)

Puerto Arista Beach
(Chiapas)

Rancho Nuevo Beach
(Tamaulipas)

Tierra Colorada Beach
(Guerrero)

El Tecuan Beach
(Jalisco)

Playa El Verde Camacho
(Sinaloa)

Playa Mexiquillo
(Michoacán)

Tlacoyunque Stone Beach
(Guerrero)

Teopa Beach
(Jalisco)

Hydrothermal vents of the Guaymas Basin and the Eastern Pacific Rim



1. Ceuta Beach
(Sinaloa).



2. Mismaloya Beach
(jalisco).

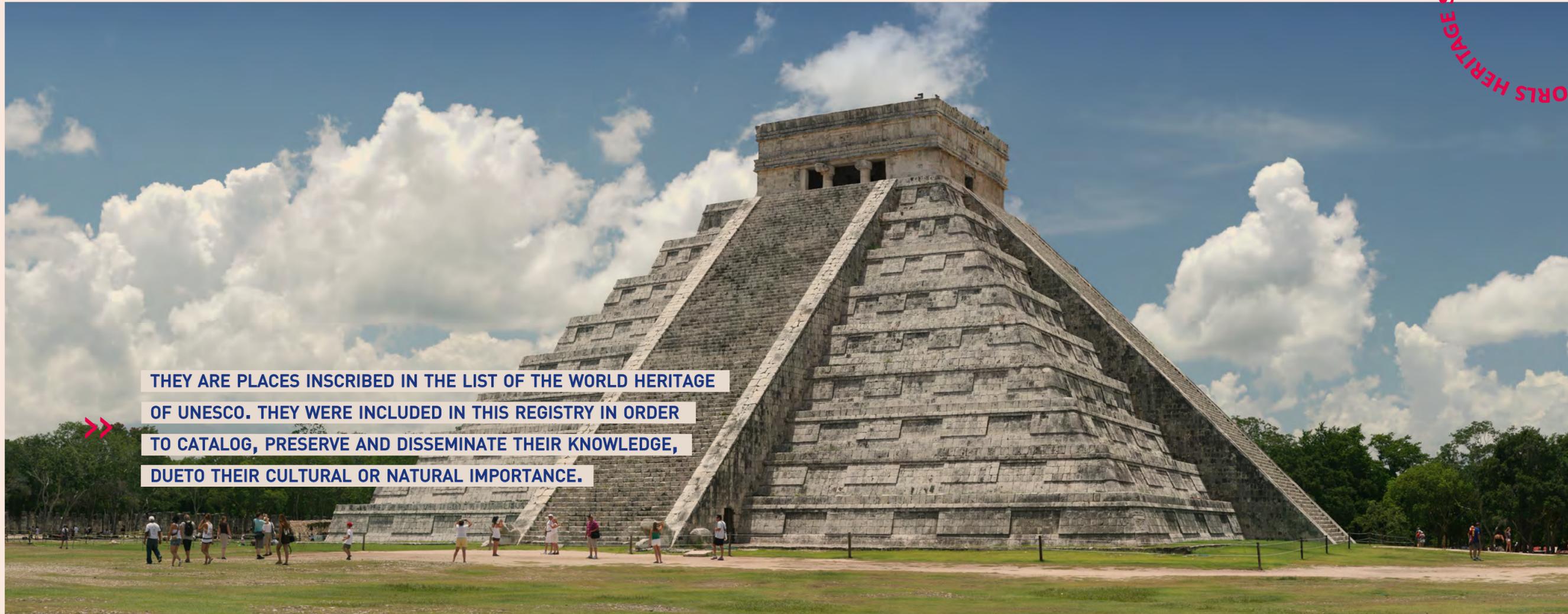


3. Contoy Island Beach
(Quintana Roo).

WORLD HERITAGE SITES

www.unesco.org/new/es/mexico/work-areas/culture/world-heritage

WORLD HERITAGE SITES
WORLD HERITAGE SITES
WORLD HERITAGE SITES



THEY ARE PLACES INSCRIBED IN THE LIST OF THE WORLD HERITAGE OF UNESCO. THEY WERE INCLUDED IN THIS REGISTRY IN ORDER TO CATALOG, PRESERVE AND DISSEMINATE THEIR KNOWLEDGE, DUE TO THEIR CULTURAL OR NATURAL IMPORTANCE.

Cultural Heritage

Historic center of Mexico and Xochimilco

Historic center of Oaxaca and archeological zone of Monte Alban

Historic center of Puebla

Prehispanic city of Teotihuacan

Prehispanic city and Palenque National Park

Historic city of Guanajuato and adjacent mines

Prehispanic city of Chichen Itza

Historic center of Morelia

Prehispanic city of El Tajin

Historic center of Zacatecas

Rock paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco

Early sixteenth-century monasteries on the slopes of Popocatepetl

Prehispanic city of Uxmal

Hospicio Cabañas de Guadalajara

Area of historical monuments of Queretaro

Archaeological Zone of Paquime, Casas Grandes

Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan

Fortified Historical City of Campeche

Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco

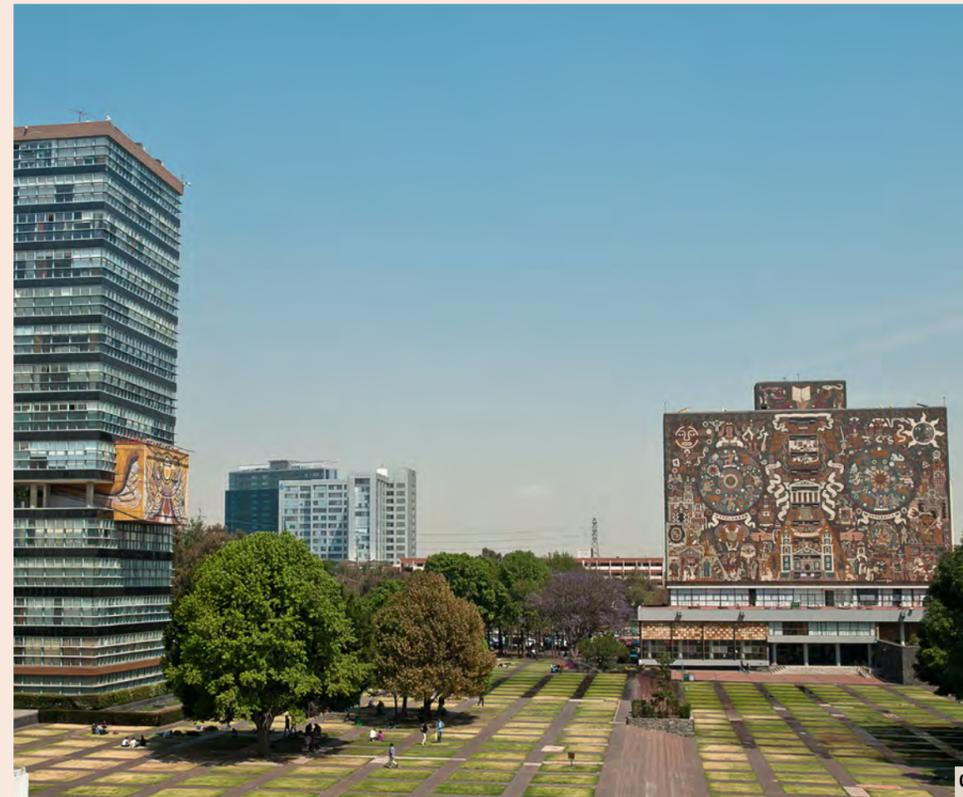
Ancient Mayan City of Calakmul

Franciscan Missions of the Sierra Gorda of Queretaro

House and Studio Luis Barragan

Landscape of agaves and old industrial facilities of Tequila

Central Campus of the University City of the UNAM



1. Central Campus of the university City of the UNAM (Mexico City).



2. Protective Villa of San Miguel (Campeche).



3. Franciscan Missions of the Sierra Gorda (Querétaro).

Protective Villa of San Miguel
El Grande and Sanctuary of Jesús
Nazareno de Atotonilco

Camino Real de Tierra Adentro

Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla
in the Central Valleys of Oaxaca

Natural Heritage

Sian ka'an

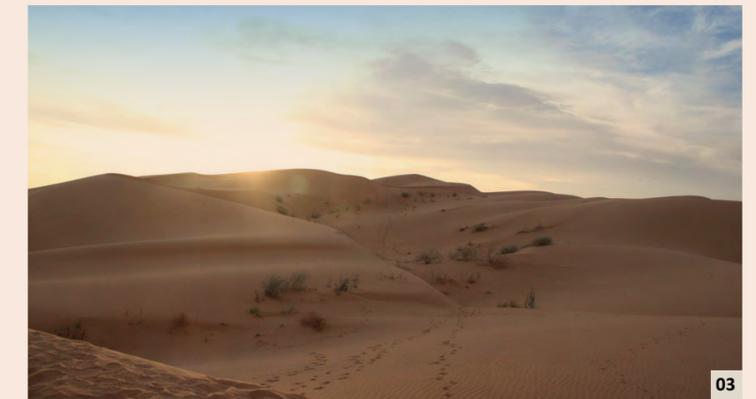
Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino

Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf
of California

Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve

El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar
biosphere reserve

To use these sites as locations it is
necessary to enter in contact with the
authorities in charge.



1. El Vizcaíno
(Baja California Sur).

2. Sian ka'an
(Quintana Roo).

3. El Pinacate and Gran Desierto de Altar biosphere reserve.
(Sonora).

Locations

Historical and Archaeological Sites | Mexico City | Subway | States | Filming at Sea and Underwater | Aerial Films | Airports | Helicopters | Drones



» Thanks to the geographical, climatic and cultural diversity of Mexico, it is possible to find areas and different locations in the same region. For this reason, the **Mexican Film Commission** provides a catalog for audiovisual producers of locations with representative information from each state.

www.comefilm.gob.mx/locaciones/



To identify the ideal location, we suggest:

- ▶ Inspect it personally.
- ▶ If you can not go in person, hire the services of a local production company that investigates and sends the necessary information about the locations.
- ▶ Request specific information and provide details on equipment, personnel and infrastructure requirements.

To do a scouting, no work visas are required; For those countries that require a visa to enter the country, a tourist visa is enough, which is obtained in the Mexican embassy or consulate of the country of residence.

www.inm.gob.mx/gobmx/word/index.php/paises-requieren-visa-para-mexico/

Recommendations:

- ▶ Contact people from the filming site: they know the area and the local inhabitants, which facilitates production work.
- ▶ To film or record on private property, we suggest you make a contract in which the rights to the footage filmed or recorded at that location are ceded to the production company.
- ▶ Establish a good relationship with the authorities and the community. This facilitates the work and generates benefits for the production.
- ▶ If you have the necessary written permissions to film, you will avoid problems.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

To film in spaces managed by the Federal Government, you must apply for permission in advance.

- ▶ **In the states**, authorization is processed in the Single Care Attendants installed in each INAH Center or by calling: 01800 623 4624
- ▶ **In Mexico City**, the Single Window for Public Attention is located at Correo Mayor street No. 11, Planta Baja, Col. Centro de la Ciudad de México, Cuauhtémoc Delegation. Telephone: 40 40 56 65.

In both cases, includes the following materials:

- ▶ **Storyboard**
A storyboard consisting of a set of illustrations shown in sequence.
- ▶ **Dummy**
Quality sketch containing the visual elements to be used.

The rates for filming in national locations are explained in article 288-D of the **Federal Law of Rights**. Payment will be made at the time the permit is delivered.

http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/107_221217.pdf

In case of being authorized, the validity of the permit is equal to the duration of the project.

The authorization is formalized by a memorandum, along with which the guidelines and restrictions to which the film must be subjected are disclosed.

There is no need to carry out the process of photographing or videotaping archaeological sites, historical monuments or museums open to the public in INAH custody for personal purposes, which do not use professional equipment. The permit is subject to the restrictions that exist in each site, unless they are carried out in areas and monuments not open to the public.

» **It is important to consider that the process must be done at least 10 business days before the start of the shooting.**

The response deadlines are:

- ▶ Five business days for zones, monuments and museums open to the public, if it is a process carried out in the metropolitan area of Mexico City.
- ▶ Six business days in the case of zones, monuments and museums open to the public, in the case of formalities outside the metropolitan area of Mexico City.
- ▶ Or Forty-five working days in the case of areas, monuments and museums not open to the public; Streets, roads, bridges and federal land area of ports, airports and railways.

MEXICO CITY

If you want to film on public roads or in public places within Mexico City, submit the application with the **Filming Commission of Mexico City**. The support of the **Secretariat of Public Security of Mexico City** can be obtained through a request to the Director of Social Communication of the Secretariat.

www.cfilma.cultura.cdmx.gob.mx/

www.ssp.cdmx.gob.mx

To shoot in common property locations (roads that are not federal or private, used by the inhabitant of the city), you must register as a producer in the **Mexico City Film Commission**.

www.tramites.cdmx.gob.mx/tramites_servicios/muestraInfo/922

Permits are not required for activities in privately owned buildings or in parked vehicles where pedestrian crossings are not obstructed.

The following types of productions are expected to give prior notice:

- ▶ Mass media for journalistic, reporting or documentary purposes.
- ▶ Those that have academic purposes, provided they have an endorsement letter issued by an educational institution.
- ▶ Shots taken by citizens for private use, as well as national and foreign tourists.



Monumento a la Independencia
(Mexico City).

SUBWAY

11. / IMCINE

In order to film, record or photograph in the Subway facilities, a letter must be sent to the Customer Service Management, specifying:

- ▶ The purpose of the work.
- ▶ Date and time requested.
- ▶ The area, station and line to film, record or photograph.
- ▶ The characteristics of the photographic or film equipment to be used.
- ▶ Names, addresses and telephone numbers of participants.



Estación San Lázaro, Línea B
(Mexico City).

Foto por: Tateyama / Shutterstock.com

STATES

11. / IMCINE

State roads, roads and streets are under the jurisdiction of State and Municipal Governments. Filming permits are requested from the municipalities (State Commissions and Cinematography Directorates help to obtain them).

However, some road sections are federal zones, and in that case, the permit must be requested in the General Directorate of Social Communication of the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation. The request should include a brief description of the project, the day and time of filming, what is to be filmed, if it is necessary to close the road or if some type of security is required.



Carretera en la Bahía de la Concepción
(Baja California, México).

FILMING AT SEA AND UNDERWATER

All Mexican beaches and territorial waters are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Marine. (Ministry of Marine). Those interested in filming in them, must notify the port captaincies and the corresponding Naval Military Zones. The first belong to the **Ministry of Communications and Transportation, SCT** (www.gob.mx/sct), which issues navigation permits, transportation of personnel and equipment in their jurisdictions, as well as the use of beaches considered Federal Maritime Zone.

The use of naval bases, equipment or shelter in a filming, must be requested to the corresponding Naval Military Zone or to the Secretariat of Marine, in Mexico City. This will set the costs corresponding to the services, equipment and personnel required.



1. Parque Nacional Cabo Pulmo
(Baja California Sur).

2. Akumal
(Quintana Roo).

3. Tulum
(Quintana Roo).

AERIAL FILMS

In Mexico there are companies that rent airplanes and helicopters and that have equipment necessary for filming.

Permits for aerial filming and minimum altitudes

The aviation regulations prohibit flying over urban areas below 2000 feet. When it is necessary to make panoramic filming at a lower height, the commander of the corresponding airport must be notified and requested.

If it is necessary to land in public places, you must obtain the permission of the aeronautical authorities.

There are landing restrictions in areas near oil refineries and storage tanks of gasoline or fuel. The distance limits for offshore flights will depend on the type of helicopter or aircraft used.

Requirements for aerial shots

- ▶ Name of the company that leases the air vehicle.
.....
- ▶ Pilot's name and flight registration number.
.....
- ▶ Flight permit issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.
.....



Aerial view
(Mexico City).

PERMITS FOR FILMING IN AIRPORTS

11. / IMCINE

If filming is required at an airport facility, the permit must be requested from **Airports and Auxiliary Services (ASA)**, in addition to covering the fee for the requested service.

www.gob.mx/asa

For the access of personnel and equipment, it is necessary to notify the airport administrator in advance, who will set the operating schedule and give, if necessary, official notice to the control tower and the traffic services involved.



Aeropuerto San Felipe
(Mexicali, Baja California).

HELICOPTER FLIGHT RANGE, PROCEDURES AND INSURANCE

11. / IMCINE

The range of helicopter flights used for filming is two to three hours, depending on the vehicle and altitude above sea level where it is filmed. At higher altitude, the power of the helicopter will decrease and it will be necessary to restrict its weight, either by reducing the number of passengers or the amount of fuel.

All aircrafts must have an insurance policy for passengers, authorized by the General Directorate of Civil Aviation. The policy covers damages to third parties, passengers and luggage.

Finally, you need a flight plan and notify the airport where the aircraft will land.

<https://www.gob.mx/sct/acciones-y-programas/direccion-general-de-proteccion-y-medicina-preventiva-en-el-transporte>



Cúpula del Palacio de Bellas Artes
(Ciudad de México).

DRONES

In order to fly drones it is necessary to request a permit from the **General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics of the Secretariat of Communications and Transport**. For this purpose, a format must be completed.

Drones registered abroad or operated by foreigners, require permission from the Ministry of National Defense.

General rules

Regardless of weight, drones can only be operated:

- ▶ During the day (between sunrise and sunset).
.....
- ▶ At least 9.2 kilometers (5.72 miles) from controlled airports.
.....
- ▶ 3.7 kilometers (2.3 miles) from uncontrolled aerodromes.
.....
- ▶ 900 meters (3000 feet) from the heliports.
.....

Criteria by weight of drones

- ▶ **MICRO RPAS. 2 kg (4.4 pounds) or less.**
No authorization is required to operate at a maximum height of 122 m above the ground. You must have insurance.
.....
- ▶ **LIGHT RPAS. From 2 to 25 kg (4.4 to 55.11 pounds).**
Requires authorization. If they are recreational, they can only be used in clubs.
.....
- ▶ **HEAVY RPAS. More than 25 kg (55.11 pounds).**
Must have pilot license and specific authorization.
.....

Institutions

Mexican Army

Federal Police

Secretariat of Public Security of Mexico City



INSTITUTIONS
INSTITUTIONS
INSTITUTIONS

MEXICAN ARMY

12. / IMCINE

//////

If a script written in another language mentions the Mexican army and involves the use of weapons and explosives, the text, translated into Spanish, must be submitted to the **Ministry of National Defense, SEDENA**.

(www.gob.mx/sedena)

If in the filming requires the participation of staff of the army, the SEDENA must be contacted to define requirements, times and procedures, and to take the requirement to the offices of the General Directorate of the Federal Register of Firearms and Explosives Control.

The SEDENA will determine the salaries of the military personnel involved.



Foto por: BondRocketImages

Plaza de la Constitución
(Ciudad de México).

FEDERAL POLICE

12. / IMCINE



Regional Security Division

When support from the **Federal Police (PF)** (www.gob.mx/policiafederal) is required during a production, the written authorization will depend on the General Command, both for the use of uniforms and corporate insignia as for the participation of staff.

In case of needing the appearance of the PF in one or several sequences, it is necessary to have the script reviewed and obtain the authorization of the holder of the corporation.

The costs of police personnel and equipment of the corporation will be determined according to the authorized tabulator and by signing a contract.



Foto por: Benny Marty

Patrulla de la Policía Federal
(Nopolo, Baja California Sur).

SECRETARIAT OF PUBLIC SECURITY OF MEXICO CITY

12. / IMCINE



When the script requires dressing up actors or extras with uniforms such as the **Police and Transit of Mexico City** (www.ssp.cdmx.gob.mx), no authorization from the Secretariat of Public Security is required, as long as the wardrobe does not have The official insignia.

In the case of the other states of the republic, the local police department should be consulted to find out if police uniforms can be used in filming and to know the necessary procedures and requirements.



Oficiales de la SSP
(Ciudad de México).

Foto por: JHMimaging

Legislation

RTC | Copyright | Cinematography Law | Federal Labor Law | General Population Law | Insurance | Social Security | Children and Underage Actors
Foreign | Working with Animals | Animal Mobility | Environmental Protection | Harm to the Nation | Legal Assistance



La delgada línea amarilla, 2015, México, Celso García

RTC

The Ministry of the Interior, through the **Direction of Radio, Television and Cinematography (RTC)**, authorizes the exhibition of foreign and national films, as well as their distribution for sale or rent in any format. (www.rtc.gob.mx)

The films are classified as follows:

- ▶ AA Comprehensible for children under 7 years
- ▶ A For the whole public
- ▶ B For adolescents 12 years and over
- ▶ B15 Not recommended for children under 15
- ▶ C For adults 18 years and over
- ▶ D Adults Movies

» Legal aspects of production:

It is recommended to hire the services of an Mexican producer expert and a legal adviser to solve legal production requirements.

COPYRIGHT

International Agreements

Thanks to the various international agreements on copyright that Mexico has signed, the copyright of the works of foreign contracting filmmakers is automatically protected in our country. In the same way, the copyrights of Mexican filmmakers are protected in other nations.

Federal Copyright Law

This law protects and secures the copyright of any intellectual or artistic work, whether it be photographs, cinematographic and audiovisual works, or radio and TV programs.

Moral and patrimonial Copyright

The **Federal Copyright Law** states that works are forever linked to its creator, who has the right to be recognized as such and to disclose his work, keep it unpublished or Withdraw it from trade and modify it, or oppose others to modify it. These faculties are known as moral rights.

www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/122_130116.pdf

The use or temporary exploitation for profit of a work, carried out by the author or by third parties, is related to the economic rights. These last the entire life of the author and last up to 75 years after his death. The heirs or assignees have the same faculty during this period, after the death of the author.

The creators of arguments or scripts, composers and directors, have exclusive rights, both moral and patrimonial (the patrimonial are ceded to producers).

COPYRIGHT

Registration of films, TV shows, videos or scripts

The registration of a work is done in the Public Copyright Register of the **National Institute of Copyright** of the Ministry of Culture.

(www.indautor.gob.mx).

The law establishes that literary and artistic works are protected since they are written, recorded or embodied in any medium. It is not obligatory to register them, but, since the law establishes that the facts and acts that appear in those inscriptions are true, the author counts on an important instrument of support in case of conflict.

Since the validity of the new **Cinematographic Law**), all the formalities and formulations that were carried out in the Cinematographic Public Registry were passed to the jurisdiction of the Public Copyright Registry.

www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/103_171215.pdf

Contracts

Agreements that grant, modify, transmit, record or extinguish copyright, or authorize modifications to a work, are registered in the Public Copyright Register of the National Institute of Copyright.



CINEMATOGRAPHY LAW

The **Federal Law of Cinematography** states that the freedom to realize, produce and distribute films is inviolable. Filming is understood to mean Filming and recordings national and foreign of long, medium and short films, in any format or modality.

www.imcine.gob.mx/imcine/leyes-y-reglamentos

The films of national production are those made by Mexican, or those created within the framework of the international agreements or co-production agreements signed by the Mexican Government. With the exception of international treaties, exhibitors will reserve 10% of their screen time to project Mexican cinema.

Every national film will be released, after the conclusion, for a period of more than one week, within six months of the date it is registered with the National Copyright Institute, provided that it is available on the terms established by the rules.

The companies that promote the production, distribution, exhibition and / or commercialization of national films made by students of cinematography, will receive the incentives and fiscal incentives indicated by the Federal Executive.

Producers who participate, by themselves or through third parties, at international film festivals, with one or several films, and who obtain awards or recognitions, will receive economic stimulus and fiscal incentives within the legal framework dictated by the Federal Executive.

The Cinematographic Law states that, in order to commercially project any professional production in Mexico, it requires the distribution, exhibition and marketing authorization of the Ministry of the Interior (SG), which issues the Radio Television and Cinematography Directorate (RTC).

FEDERAL LABOR LAW

The **Federal Labor Law** is governed by Article 23 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States; In it is based the Mexican Labor Law.

www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/125_120615.pdf

Of the nationality of the workers

Mexican law protects and gives preference to Mexican workers. In its Article 7 states that:

"In any company or establishment, the employer must employ at least ninety percent of Mexican workers. In the category of technicians and professionals, workers must be Mexican, unless they are in a particular specialty, in which case the employer may temporarily employ foreign workers, in a proportion not exceeding ten percent of specialty. The employer and foreign workers will have the joint obligation to train Mexican workers in the specialty concerned. The doctors at the service of the companies must be Mexican." (**Federal Labor Law**, 2012, art. 7).

www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/92_121115.pdf

This does not apply to directors, managers and general managers.

Benefits under the law

The companies register their staff in the **Mexican Institute of Social Security, IMSS** (www.imss.gob.mx) and cover the corresponding employer quotas of 28% on the worker's salary. They also have to enroll them in the National Housing Fund for Workers, INFONAVIT. The employers are obliged to deliver witness of the contributions made.

<http://portal.infonavit.org.mx/wps/wcm/connect/infonavit/inicio>

The quotas established in relation to the worker's salary are 5% for the housing fund and 2% for the Retirement Savings System (SAR).

Safety and health

The **General Regulations on Safety and Hygiene at Work** establishes the health and safety measures that employers are obliged to observe. The instance entrusted to monitor the application of the regulations is the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, in coordination with the state authorities.

www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/regla/n152.pdf

The Federal Labor Law establishes the indemnities that correspond to the risks of work, accidents and diseases resulting from work.

GENERAL POPULATION LAW

13. / IMCINE

Foreigners may enter and remain in Mexico for up to 180 days, if their visit is tourist-related, if in transit or for carrying out activities that do not involve remuneration.

If a foreigner offers employment to a foreigner, he/she must submit, to the **National Institute of Migration, INM** (www.gob.mx/inm), a visa application **by offer of employment**, showing proof of registration issued by the Institute.

SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE MIGRACION

INSURANCE

Mexico has insurance companies and insurance consultants specializing in coverage for the film industry.

www.comefilm.gob.mx/segueros-filmicos/

The following coverages can be purchased:

- ▶ Shooting equipment
- ▶ Scenography and sets, props and furniture
- ▶ Wardrobe
- ▶ Film negatives
- ▶ Post-production negatives
- ▶ Occupational hazards
- ▶ Civil liability in filming
- ▶ Money and values
- ▶ Loss of investment in filming
- ▶ Film Interruption
- ▶ Television, sound, multimedia and computer equipment
- ▶ Vehicle insurance
- ▶ Animals

These coverages are contracted in particular policies for each item. Not all insurance companies offer coverage regarding animals, but it is possible to negotiate their inclusion in the package contracted.

INSURANCE

It is recommended to contract the following policies:

▶ **Workers' Compensation Insurance or Occupational Risks**

Mexican law states that compulsory insurance for professional risks covers all employees, either through Social Security or through an authorized insurance company. In this case, the insurance company will provide full private medical coverage (including surgery, rehabilitation, hospital, pharmacy and prosthetic, as well as disability and death coverage for all personnel involved in production).

▶ **Damage to third parties**

Covers any damage caused to the goods and / or persons of third parties not involved in the production, as long as they have been caused by employees, collaborators or contractors who work for the producing company.

▶ **Vehicle insurance**

In Mexico, all drivers need insurance that guarantees third parties compensation for damages that may be caused to their property and / or persons due to the driving of a vehicle. The vehicle owner is responsible for contracts. (Article 63 BIS, Law of Roads, Bridges and Autotransport).

For imported vehicles, insurance can be obtained from an insurance company in the country of origin, or by going to Mexican insurance advisers. Similarly, Mexican vehicles must be secured by a Mexican adviser.

In the case of vehicles rented to specialized companies, it is important to make sure that they have at least an insurance with coverage against damages to third parties. Policies must include the name of the producing company so that it is covered during the time that rents the units.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Mandatory Regime

The employer is obliged to register all workers in the IMSS Mandatory Regime. A production company must register all unionized personnel and pay the employer's workers' quotas of:

- ▶ Work risks
- ▶ Diseases and maternity
- ▶ Disability and life
- ▶ Retirement, unemployment in old age and old age
- ▶ Day care center and social benefits

Voluntary Regime

The **Social Security Law** provides for voluntary incorporation into the social security system of workers in family industries, the self-employed (professionals, small tradesmen, artists and other non-salaried workers), employers and individuals with staff in their service.

The incorporation will be made by agreement, and can be done individually or in groups, at the request of the interested parties. Includes benefits of the following types:

- ▶ Diseases and maternity
- ▶ Disability and life
- ▶ Retirement, unemployment in old age and old age



SOCIAL SECURITY

Receiving pension

The voluntary incorporation of workers into Social Security is voluntary and subject to the modalities of the **Law of the IMSS**.

www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/92_121115.pdf

It includes:

- ▶ Family health insurance
- ▶ Additional insurance

The cost of the employer's worker fees is divided, according to the type of insurance, between the employer, the employees and the government, in certain percentages.

The Institute grants to the insured the medical, surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital care that is necessary from the beginning of a disease and for 52 weeks. In case of incapacity, the IMSS covers

100% of the worker's salary, when the incapacity derives from a work risk. If it is due to an illness, the Institute covers 60% of the worker's salary from the 4th day.

To register a production company in the Institute, the form AFIL-01 must be completed (Notice of employer registration or modification of its registration). Workers, when joining, must complete the form AFIL-2 (Notice of affiliation the worker). The procedures are carried out in the sub-delegations of the IMSS during the first five working days counted from its recruitment.

We recommend that the workers' affiliation be carried out one day before starting the work, in order to prevent accidents occurring before the notice has been presented or transmitted, which would cause the producer to still be responsible for expenses.



WORKING WITH CHILDREN AND UNDERAGE ACTORS

Working with children

Work children requires written permission from the parents or guardians and, in the absence of these, from the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration (Article 23 of the **Federal Labor Law**).

The **Federal Labor Law** grants the employers the following attributions and obligations:

- ▶ Require medical certificates proving that those over 14 and under 16 are eligible to work.

~~Give them time to complete their school programs.~~

~~Do not subject them to dangerous or unhealthy work.~~

- ▶ Children under 16 years old can work in a maximum of six hours a day, divided into periods of

three. Between each period, they will enjoy a rest of at least one hour. If they work on Sundays or compulsory rest days, they will be paid 200% more of the corresponding salary.

- ▶ Registry of special inspection of the work of the minors, indicating date of birth, class of work, schedule, salary and other general conditions of work.

Underage actors

The **National Association of Actors, ANDA** (www.anda.org.mx) establishes in its collective agreement the working conditions for actors under 14 years of age. It stipulates that they may not work more than six hours or overtime, and that they must be accompanied by a tutor and a teacher appropriate to the grade they attend to continue their studies. The producer will cover the expenses of transportation, lodging and meals of both companions.



Tesoros, de María Novaro (2017).

FOREIGN

13. / IMCINE

Human Rights indicate that all persons are equal before the law, without distinction of race, creed or nationality. Consequently, foreigners enjoy the individual guarantees established by Mexican law. Constitutionally, the only prohibition on foreigners is their participation in political activities. Noble titles are not recognized in the country, except in diplomatic protocols.



600 millas, 2015, México, Gabriel Ripstein.

WORKING WITH ANIMALS

13. / IMCINE

Work with rare, threatened, or endangered wildlife species is subject to special protection. A permit from the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, SEMARNAT is required through the General Directorate of Wildlife of the National Institute of Ecology. In the states, the permit is processed in the State Delegations of SEMARNAT.

Those who own these animals without authorization will be breaking the law; The animals will be confiscated and the equipment or means used in the commission of the crime will be confiscated in addition to sanctions.

Species in danger of extinction and subject to protection

Filmmakers must know the lists of species of flora and fauna protected in the **Directorate General of Wildlife of the National Institute of Ecology** (www.gob.mx/inecc), as well as the Synergetic calendar of Hunting and exploitation seasons of songbirds and ornamental birds that is published annually in the **Official Journal of the Federation** (www.dof.gob.mx). These documents indicate which species live in each state, which are in danger of extinction and have a ban; What regions and hunting areas are allowed or prohibited, and what species can be exploited, in what numbers and during what seasons.

Calendars can also be obtained at Mexican Consulates.

<https://directorio.sre.gob.mx/index.php/consulados-de-mexico-en-el-exterior>



La Cebra, 2012, México, Fernando J. León R.

WORKING WITH ANIMALS

Crime against animals

Most illicit activities are related to illegal exploitation, collection, capture and transport. Information on specific behaviors can be consulted at the Legal Department of the National Institute of Ecology.

www.gob.mx/inecc

Among the sanctions established by the **Federal Penal Code** is a penalty of one to nine years in prison and for the equivalent of three hundred to three thousand in daily fines to those who:

- ▶ **III.**
Perform activities of hunting, fishing or capturing with means that are not permitted, of any specimen of a species of wild fauna, or endangering the biological viability of a population or species.

- ▶ **IV.**
Perform any activity for the purpose of traffic, or capture, possession, transport, collection, entering into another country or extraction of any specimen, its products or byproducts and other genetic resources, of a species of wild flora or fauna, terrestrial or aquatic in nature, Which is considered endemic, threatened, endangered, subject to special protection or regulated by any international agreement of which Mexico is a party.
- ▶ **V.**
Damage any specimens of the wild, terrestrial or aquatic species of flora or fauna indicated in the previous section. An additional penalty of up to three additional years in prison and up to a thousand additional days of fines will be applied when the conduct described in this article is carried out in or affecting a protected natural area or when carried out for commercial purposes.

Animal Protective Societies

Protective animal associations - and individuals - have the right to cooperate with the authorities to ensure compliance with the **Law on Protection of Animals of the Government of Mexico City** and similar laws of each state. Recognized and registered animal protection associations are also entitled to collect animals that have been victims of any of the offenses provided for by law.

ANIMAL MOBILITY

Specimens of wild species

Submit the application for this process along with all the required documentation. The application is obtained from the General Directorate of Wildlife of the National Institute of Ecology of SEMARNAT. To obtain the export or re-export authorization, the following documentation must be submitted:

- ▶ Single application, duly requested, for import, export or re-export of specimens, products and by-products of wild flora and fauna.
- ▶ Copies of all documents that prove the legal origin and possession of the specimens, products and by-products of wild flora and fauna.
- ▶ Copy of the import authorization and the customs request generated during the operation.

- ▶ Copy of payment of corresponding rights in format 5 of the Finance and Public Credit Ministry (SHCP) with the Receiver bank original, for the amount in force at the time of the operation.

In the species of wild fauna from Mexico, a copy of the invoice issued by a Unit for the Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of Wildlife must be attached, as well as a copy of registration with the General Directorate of Wildlife, Or failing that, a copy of the Authorization of Scientific Collection from the Wild.

www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/usos/UMAs.html

Once the export or re-export authorization is received, a commitment is made to deliver a copy of the export petition when the animals have left Mexico, and no later than 10 days after the operation.

The response time for import, export or re-export procedures for animals is five to 10 business days.

Transfer of animals within Mexico

Once the animals are in Mexican territory, either to change their flight or to transport them by land, you must obtain a Zoosanitary Certificate of Mobilization, according to NOM SENASICA - 0-07, contained in the

Zoosanitary Guide for Mobilization of animals. This can be processed in the offices that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development has in the customs of the airports. You must present the import documents and a health certificate issued by a veterinarian of the country of origin or Mexican.

www.gob.mx/senasica/documentos/organismos-nacionales-de-certificacion
www.aicm.com.mx/dependencias/sagarapa-senasica

During the transfers, it is convenient to have all the original documents available, for any clarification to the authorities.

ANIMAL MOBILITY

Cattle and domestic animals

The departure of animals requires a Zoosanitary Certificate for Exportation (CZE) issued by the National Health Service, Safety and Agri-Food Quality (SENASICA) of the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishing and Food (SAGARPA).

To obtain it, attach the following documents:

- ▶ Identification of the applicant or representative.
 - + **Natural Person:** A photocopy of your Federal Taxpayers Registration and personal identification.
 - + **Representative of a natural person:** A power of attorney of the exporter that authorizes him to carry out the procedure and official identification.
 - + **Legal entity:** Letter on company letterhead stating that the holder is authorized by the company to carry out the procedure, and an official identification.

- ▶ Proof of the original receipt of payment, in the tax form "General Declaration of Payment of Rights 5 PIA966T183, for the concept" Zoosanitary Certificate of Exportation of Animals ", with code 662. Animals, products and by-products that are temporarily exported, as well as pets and guide dogs for the blind, will be exempted from payment of the right to be paid.
- ▶ Request for the issuance of the CZE by means of a letter previously prepared by the client containing:
 - + Destination country.
 - + Name, address, telephone and fax of the importer.
 - + Animal species, zootechnical function, name, number of tattoo or earring, race, color, sex and age.
 - + Name, address, telephone and fax of the producing company, plant or establishment of origin.

- + Name, company, address, telephone and fax of exporter. Indicate departure customs and means of transport.
- + Certificate of vaccination, original and copy.
- + Health certificate on letterhead paper of the responsible veterinarian (original and copy).

Based on the zoosanitary requirements established by the country of destination, the user will submit the necessary supporting documentation (original and two copies).

The issuing of the Cze units are:

- ▶ The Headquarters of the General Directorate of Animal Health through the Directorate of Imports and Exports.
- ▶ State Delegations of SAGARPA.

- ▶ Authorized International Phytozoosanitary Inspection Offices.

The CZE will be presented along with all the required documentation.

When the animal health requirements established by the importing country are in the Central Office of the General Directorate of Animal Health or in the International Phyto-Zoosanitary inspectorate and the user has submitted the required documentation, the procedure is concluded on the same day.

ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION

13. / IMCINE

The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, SEMARNAT is responsible for protecting, restoring and conserving ecosystems and natural resources, to promote their use and sustainable development; To promote and direct the national policy on natural resources, as well as to organize and manage protected natural areas of interest to the Nation.

The **National System of Protected Natural Areas, SINAP**, dependent of the SEMARNAT, includes the areas that are relevant to the country thanks to its biological wealth and ecological characteristics.

Its protection and management, includes the biosphere reserves, national parks, natural monuments, areas of protection of natural resources, areas of protection of flora and fauna, and sanctuaries.

www.gob.mx/conanp/acciones-y-programas/sistema-nacional-de-areas-protegidas-sinap



Reserva de la Biósfera Sian Ka'an
(Quintana Roo).

HARM TO THE NATION

13. / IMCINE

Damage to State property and to communal property —public offices and buildings, streets, traffic lights, police cars— are considered harm to the nation, and are a severely punished crime. This applies to mistreatment to parks and natural reserves in the cities, or to national monuments and archaeological sites. Therefore, care must be taken during location shooting.

Violations of objects considered as national heritage

Foreigners can not take out of the country any significant object for the nation. If jewels, pre-Hispanic and/or colonial pieces considered national patrimony are found, they will be confiscated. Whoever holds them will be treated as a smuggler.



Templo Mayor
(Ciudad de México).

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

For assistance and information anywhere in the republic, go to:

- ▶ **Tourism Secretariat (SECTUR)**
(<http://www.gob.mx/sectur/>)

- ▶ **Federal Consumer Office (PROFECO)**
(www.profeco.gob.mx/)

- ▶ **Attorney General of the Mexico City (PGJDF)**
(www.pgjdf.gob.mx/)

The investigating agencies numbers 6 and 63 of the Public Prosecutions serve foreigners who are victims of a crime or detained in Mexico City for crimes of common law (such as assaults or robberies). They have a 24-hour phone line and bilingual staff that provides information and legal advice.

The **Office of the Attorney General, PGR** (www.gob.mx/pgr) provides information on detainees in Mexico City for federal crimes, such as drug trafficking or damages to public property. It has a 24-hour phone line, but does not have bilingual staff.

Lodging

Mexico has more than 18 thousand hotels with an installed capacity of more than 690 thousand rooms. These offer a wide range of rates and qualities, from Gran Turismo to student hostels.



Isla Mujeres
(Quintana Roo).

Postal and parcel service

National and international service

The Mexican Postal System has parcel services, express courier and national and international courier services for both companies and individuals.

Among the companies that make national and international air shipments are:

DHL

Estafeta

FedEx Express

Accounting and finance

15. / IMCINE

Foreign Companies in Mexico

Tax Receipts or Electronic Invoices

Banking System

Bank Cards and Tax Regime



Foto por: Enriquek / Shutterstock.com

FOREIGN COMPANIES IN MEXICO

Foreign companies established in Mexico or having legal representation are required to:

- ▶ Identify each operation, act or activity and its characteristics, relating them to the documentation that verifies them.
- ▶ Identify the investments made, specifying the date of acquisition of the asset or the investment made; its description, the original amount and the amount of the annual deduction.
- ▶ Link each operation, act or activity with the balances that result in the final figures of the accounts.
- ▶ Make the financial position.
- ▶ Relate the statements of financial position to the accounts of each operation.
- ▶ Have the documentation and information of the records of all operations, acts or activities and ensure that they are correctly established, through the necessary internal control and verification systems.
- ▶ Identify contributions that must be canceled or returned, by virtue of refunds received and discounts or rebates that are granted in accordance with the tax regulations.
- ▶ The entries in the accounts must be analytical and be made within two months of the date on which the respective activities are carried out.
- ▶ Carry the accounting at your tax address.
- ▶ When data are entered in the accounts in a language other than Spanish or the values are entered in foreign currency, the tax authorities may request translation and provide the exchange rate used.
- ▶ It is your duty to preserve all accounting documentation in an orderly manner for at least 10 years.

TAX RECEIPTS OR ELECTRONIC INVOICES

These are forms of invoices in which paper is not used as a support to demonstrate its authenticity.

www.siat.sat.gob.mx/PTSC/

The requirements that must meet are:

- ▶ Code of the Federal Register of Taxpayers (RFC) from whom it is issued.
- ▶ Tax regime in which they tax according to the ISR law, Income Tax Law) (See the procedure to obtain the tax regime).
- ▶ If you have more than one place or establishment, indicate the address where the invoices are issued.
- ▶ The folio number assigned by the Tax Administration Service and the SAT digital stamp.

- ▶ Digital stamp of the taxpayer that issues it.
- ▶ Place and date of issue.
- ▶ Code to the Federal Taxpayers Registry of the person to whom it is issued.
- ▶ Quantity, unit of measurement and class of goods, merchandise or description of the service or use or enjoyment that they shelter.
- ▶ Unit value entered in number.
- ▶ Total amount indicated in number or letter.
- ▶ Express indication when the benefit is paid in a single exhibition or in partialities.
- ▶ Where applicable, the amount of taxes transferred, disaggregated by tax rate and, if applicable, the amount of taxes withheld.

- ▶ Way in which payment was made (cash, electronic funds transfer, personal checks or debit card, credit, service or the so-called e-wallet authorized by the Tax Administration Service).
- ▶ Number and date of the customs document, in the case of first-hand sales of import goods.

In addition, it must contain the following data:

- ▶ Date and time of certification.
- ▶ Serial number of the digital certificate of the SAT with which the sealing was performed.

Electronic invoices (CFDIs) come with an optional element called Addenda, which allows the integration of non-fiscal or commercial information, if required. The Addenda must be incorporated once the invoice has been validated by the SAT or the Authorized Certification Provider (PAC) and has been assigned the folio.

BANKING SYSTEM

Banking institutions

The main private banking institutions can be found in the cities and in the different localities of the country.

ABC Capital
American Express Bank (México)
Banca Afirme
Banca Mifel
Banco Actinver
Banco Ahorro Famsa
Banco Autofin México
Banco Azteca
Banco Base
Banco Compartamos
Banco CreditSuisse (México)
Banco del Bajío
Banco Finterra
Banco Forjadores
Banco Inbursa
Banco Inmobiliario Mexicano
Banco Interacciones

Banco Invex
Banco JP Morgan
Banco Mercantil del Norte
Banco Monex
Banco Multiva
Banco Nacional de México
Banco PagaTodo
Banco Progreso Chihuahua
Banco Regional de Monterrey
Banco Sabadell
Banco Santander
Banco Ve por Más
BanCoppel
Bancrea
Bank Of America Mexico
Bank Of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ (México)
Bankaool
Bansí
Barclays Bank México
BBVA Bancomer
CIBanco

Consubanco
Deutsche Bank México
Fundación Dondé Banco
HSBC México
Intercam Banco
Investa Bank
Scotiabank
UBS Bank México
Volkswagen Bank

» The National Banking and Securities Commission publishes in the Official Gazette of the Federation the days on which credit institutions must close and suspend operations.

Días de asueto

- ▶ January 1
- ▶ The first Monday in February, in commemoration of February 5
- ▶ The third Monday in March, in commemoration of March 21
- ▶ [Jueves y viernes santos](#)
- ▶ May 1
- ▶ September 16
- ▶ November 2. Additionally, the third Monday of the month in commemoration of November 20
- ▶ December 12 and 25
- ▶ On Saturdays and Sundays

BANK CARDS AND TAX REGIME

Bank cards

The main international cards operating in the country are:

- ▶ American Express
- ▶ Diners
- ▶ Visa Internacional
- ▶ Mastercard
- ▶ Discovercard
- ▶ Platinum

Tax Regime

The Mexican tax system is based, inter alia, on the following laws and regulations:

- ▶ Federation fiscal Code
- ▶ Income Tax Law (ISR)
- ▶ Asset Tax Law (IA)
- ▶ Value Added Tax (VAT)
- ▶ Tax on Production and Services (IEPS)
- ▶ Social Security Act
- ▶ Law of the Institute of the National Fund for Housing for Workers (INFONAVIT)

Treaties to avoid double taxation

The benefits of treaties to avoid double taxation will only apply when the taxpayer proves that he lives in the country in question and that the provisions of the treaty itself are complied with.

Press

16. / IMCINE

In Mexico there are approximately 20 national newspapers plus a large number of local and specialized magazines. International newspapers and publications such as News, Time, Newsweek and many others can also be found.

Los principales periódicos nacionales son:

El Universal

www.eluniversal.com.mx/

Excélsior

www.excelsior.com.mx/

La Jornada

www.jornada.unam.mx/ultimas

Reforma

www.reforma.com/

El Financiero

www.elfinanciero.com.mx/



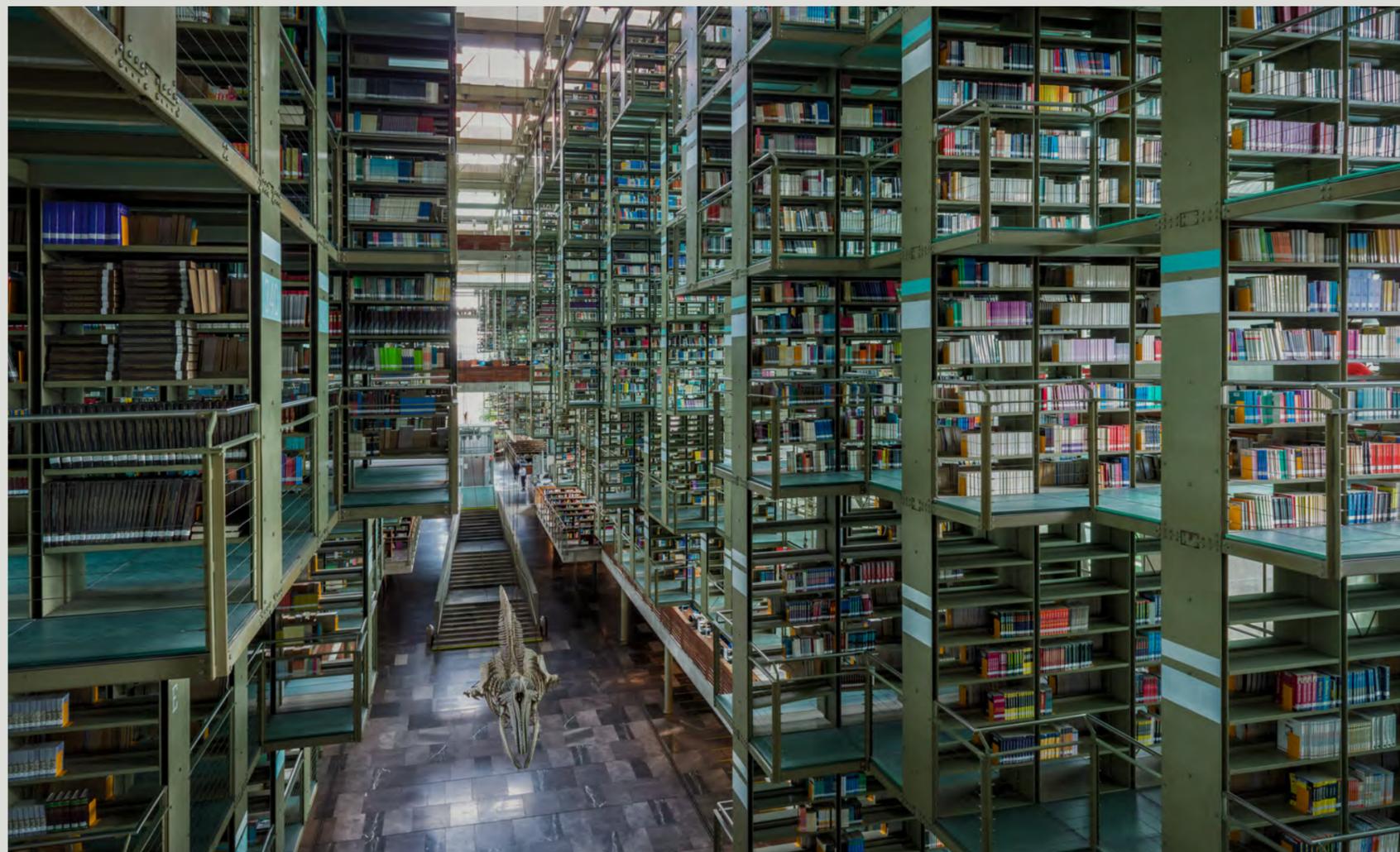
Bicicleta de voceador en la entrada de la Catedral de Puebla de Zaragoza (Puebla).

Culture and entertainment

16. / IMCINE

Mexico has the most important cultural infrastructure in Latin America. The Ministry of Culture, mentions that there are 187 archaeological zones open to the public; 1184 museums; 7363 public libraries; 594 theaters; 1852 cultural centers and 869 auditoriums, in which cultural activities are carried out permanently.

In addition, in the main cities of the country you can find a huge variety of entertainment options, such as movie theaters, amusement parks, bars, nightclubs and dance halls.



Biblioteca Vasconcelos
(Ciudad de México).

Foto por: Vincent St. Thomas / Shutterstock.com

Infrastructure and services

Aerial Transportation

Transportation by Land

Means of Transportation

Telecommunications



AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

Main Aerial Routes in the Mexican Republic

Flying in Mexico has improved with the creation of new routes within the country interior at reasonable costs. At the same time, international routes continue to increase and include more connections to other countries (mainly the United States and Europe).

Main Airlines in Mexico

National

- ▶ **Aeromar** (www.aeromar.com.mx)
Possesses a fleet of 16 planes with a capacity range from 48 to 68 passengers. Its destinations include Mexico City, Veracruz and Villahermosa.
- ▶ **Aeroméxico** (www.aeromexico.com/es/mx/)
Offers national and international flights. Manages 41.7% of the Mexican domestic market and 79.8% of international flights. Operates a total of 500 flights daily with 70 destinations in four continents and a fleet of around 103 planes.

- ▶ **Aeroméxico Connect** (www.goo.gl/Uc8a8j)

Is looking to specialize in regional markets and focus on destinations not typically considered by larger airlines. Offers connections to passengers of large cities with medium-sized and smaller cities, with flexible hours.

- ▶ **Interjet** (www.interjet.com.mx)

Carries out 27 daily flights to national and international destinations, with departures from Toluca International Airport and Mexico City International Airport.

- ▶ **Magnicharters** (www.magnicharters.com)

With locations in Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey. Focused primarily in the tourist market, its flights travel mainly to beach destinations.

- ▶ **TAR** (www.tarmexico.com/)

Operates in the city of Santiago de Querétaro in Querétaro. Focused on developing regional routes, with a presence in the Cortez Sea—to the west, center, and north—the Gulf of Mexico and the Mundo Maya (Mayan World) in the southeast.

- ▶ **VivaAerobus** (www.vivaerobus.com/mx)

Low cost Mexcian airline. Features international flights to major U.S. cities like Houson and San Antonio, Texas, Las Vegas, Nevada and Chicago, Illinois.

- ▶ **Volaris** (www.volaris.com)

Low cost national airline. Constitutes 14% of the market for flights within Mexico. Offers 27 flights within Mexico and seven to the United States.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

International

The Mexico City International Airport is the main center for connecting flights in the country.

Its facilities receive the following international airlines:

Copa Airlines Colombia	www.copaair.com/es/	Colombia
Air Canada	www.aircanada.com/edition.html	Canada
Air France	www.airfrance.com.mx/	France
Southwest Airlines	www.southwest.com	United States
American Airlines AAL	www.aa.com	United States
Avianca Colombia	www.avianca.com/es-mx/	Colombia
British Airways	www.britishairways.com	UK
Copa Airlines	www.copaair.com/es/web/pa	Panama
Cubana de Aviación	www.cubana.cu	Cuba
Delta Airlines	https://es.delta.com/	United States
Iberia	www.iberia.com/es/	Spain
Jet Blue	www.jetblue.com/	United States
KLM	www.klm.com	Netherlands
Lacsa	http://lacsa.aereos.net/venezuela/	Venezuela
Latam Airlines	www.latam.com/es_mx/	Brazil / Chile
Lufthansa	www.lufthansa.com/mx	Germany
Taca	https://taca.alternativeairlines.com/	El Salvador
United Airlines	www.united.com	United States
Alitalia	www.alitalia.com	Italy

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

17. / IMCINE

Most Active International Airports

Benito Juárez International Airport of Mexico City (AICM)

General Juan N. Álvarez International Airport (Acapulco International Airport)

Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla International Airport of Guadalajara

Cancún International Airport

Monterrey International Airport

Adolfo López Mateos International Airport (Toluca International Airport)

Tijuana International Airport

Puerto Vallarta International Airport (License under Gustavo Díaz Ordaz)

Los Cabos International Airport

Manuel Crescencio Rejón International Airport (Mérida International Airport)

Federal de Culiacán International Airport

Guanajuato International Airport

Hermosillo International Airport

General Heriberto Jara International Airport (Veracruz International Airport)



Foto por: Andrea Izzotti / Shutterstock.com

Aeropuerto Internacional de la Ciudad de México
(Ciudad de México).

TRANSPORTATION BY LAND

Highways

The highway network is the most frequently used mode of transportation, due to its flexibility for trucking routes, as well as for the extent to which it spans. It integrates freeways, highways, roadways and gap roads that allow for connectivity among all of the country's population. It conforms to federal, state and rural roads, as well as more than 70000 km of Gap roads improved.

The majority of shared highways are run by the Federal Roads and Bridges Revenue and Related Services (**Camionos y Puentes Federales de Ingresos y Servicios Conexos (CAPUFE)**). Shared roads can vary. When covering the cost, the driver is insured against road accidents.

Considerations:

- ▶ In the highways and cities, the signage sticks to internationally recognized patterns.
- ▶ The speed limit is 90 km/h.
- ▶ There are road bumps or vibrators at the entrances to population centers and towns.
- ▶ For maximum convenience, you can purchase the TAG IAVE (www.capufe-iave.com.mx), a device that lets you to waive toll fees. It is safe and nontransferable.

The main highways are patrolled by the Green Angel a group with bilingual mechanics for motorists. By dialing 078, they offer free services along the main highways.

<https://www.gob.mx/sectur/angelesverdes>

TRANSPORTATION BY LAND

17. / IMCINE

Driving in Mexico

Considerations:

- ▶ Any foreign license is valid for driving in the country.
- ▶ The main cities have speed limit signs, as well as preventative and restriction signs.
- ▶ The speed limit ranges from 20 to 60 km. In the expressways it is 80 km/h.
- ▶ There are one way streets.

Given the large flow of traffic both in the city as well as in the country overall, a program called No Flow Today (Hoy No Circula) was established to give means to limit the flow of traffic to minimize environmental impact. The program applies to all registered vehicles.

One option to extend this program is to register with Tourist Pass (Pase Turístico) (<http://www.paseturistico.df.gob.mx/pasetur/>); it is free and granted to foreign cars or foreigners.



Fuente de la Diana Cazadora en la avenida Paseo de la Reforma (Ciudad de México).

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Automobile Rental

The country has numerous offers for rental cars that meet the needs of their drivers. The rental do not differ very much from those of other countries:

- ▶ Minimum one day rental
- ▶ 21 year minimum age
- ▶ Valid driver's license
- ▶ Valid credit card
- ▶ The client is responsible for paying the deductible, equal to 10% of the commercial value of the rental.

Rental conditions can vary by Company, but it is important to make sure that the vehicle is insured and its replacement costs are fully covered.

Buses and Railways

Bus services are direct, frequent, and punctual. The majority of available bus lines are modern and safe. Executive services are recommended for maximum comfort for the rider.

In Mexico City, there are four main terminals: North Terminal (Terminal del Norte), South Terminal (Terminal del Sur), East Terminal (Terminal Oriente, TAPO), and West Terminal (Terminal Poniente).

On the other hand, the rail network is advisable for transporting heavy cargo. It facilitates connections to North American rail lines and the main industrial cities for any type of equipment.

Buses and Omnibuses

Collective transport is generally the most economical. Passenger transportation does not have fixed schedules in the larger cities; the intervals for each vehicle depend on available locations as well as traffic flow.

Taxis

Though there are independent taxis, it is advisable to use radio taxis (radio-taxis)—with first rate services—on-site taxis—available 24 hours—or taxis specialized in tourism. UBER private services can be found in the cities of Aguascalientes, Cuernavaca, Hermosillo, Mérida, Mexicali, San Luis Potosí, Mexico City, Guadalajara, León, Monterrey, Puebla, Querétaro, Tijuana and Toluca.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Metro and Light Rail

The **metro** (www.metro.cdmx.gob.mx) and **light rail** (www.ste.cdmx.gob.mx) are two of the main modes of transportation in Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey. The Mexico City metro has 12 lines that connect through the majority of urban regions, while light rail only operates in the south and offers a more environmentally friendly service to clients in Coyoacán, Tlalpan and Xochimilco.

In Monterrey, the metro is called **Metrorrey** (<http://www.nl.gob.mx/metrorrey>); it has two lines and 32 stations. In Guadalajara, the light rail has two lines and 29 stations. (www.siteur.gob.mx).

Metrobus

Part of the Rapid Transit Bus system (BRT), there are six lines; each one has an assigned number and specific color. Tolls are automated with a personal, nontransferable smart card.

(www.metrobus.cdmx.gob.mx/)



Metrobus
(Ciudad de México).

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

17. / IMCINE

Transportation by Sea and Ports

Mexico's geographic position allows it to link to ports in the Gulf and Pacific Ocean, providing access to 532 destinations and almost any part of the world.

As well, the cruise lines are ideal for getting to know the tourism and coasts of Mexico, thanks to the Transcanal cruise line—with departures from Los Angeles, California—and routes that run through the country.

► **Transcanal Cruises**

Departs from Los Angeles, California en route to Panama. Stops in tourist ports like Los Cabos, Puerto Vallarta and Zihuatanejo; all its boats stop in Acapulco.

► **Mexico Cruises**

You can start your journey in Los Angeles, San Diego or Acapulco and go through Los Cabos, Mazatlán, Puerto Vallarta and Zihuatanejo. Cruises running through el Mar de Cortés are naturalist excursions.



Puerto de Cozumel
(Quintana Roo).

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Ferries

Baja California and the Yucatán are ideal for maritime transportation, and their ferries hold cargo and passengers.

The main routes in the northeast for passenger and vehicle transport are:

▶ **Santa Rosalía / Guaymas**

8 hour trip, crossing the Cortez Sea.

▶ **La Paz / Mazatlán**

17 hour trip through the Cortez Sea.

▶ **La Paz / Topolobampo**

8 hour trip.

The routes of the Yucatán Peninsula are:

▶ **Puerto Juárez / Isla Mujeres**

Departures every half hour from 5am to 11:30pm. There is an additional weekend route starting from 12:30am.

▶ **Playa del Carmen / Cozumel**

10 daily departures from both directions, 45 minutes each way.

▶ **Puerto Morelos / Cozumel**

Only for cargo transport.



Foto por: Eddy Galeotti

Transbordador que va de Puerto Juárez a Isla Mujeres (Quintana Roo).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Open Television and Cable

In Mexico, open television has many different cultural, educational and independent shows through two leading companies in the national market. At the same time, there are many companies that offer cables services adjusted to the client's needs.

Satellite TV

The satellite communication network is composed of the satellites *Solidaridad II*, *SATMEX 5*, *SATMEX*, *Morelos II*, and, more recently, *Centenario*.

Radio

Radio is a more than 70 year old tradition in Mexico and has 1,750 stations all around the country.

Telephone and Internet

Telephone lines have a more than 135 year old history in Mexican homes. One can buy individual service or packages with other services (telephone and internet), designed by cable and telephone companies to combine needs in a single account.

▶ **Mexico Telephone Code:** **+52**

▶ **Long distance:**

Nationally: **01**

United States and Canada: **001**

International: **00**

▶ **Operator Assistance**

National: **020**

International: **090**

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

17. / IMCINE

Long Distance Codes (Claves Larga Distancia (LADA)) in the Mexican States

State	Capital	Code
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Aguascalientes	Aguascalientes	449
Baja California (Norte)	Mexicali	686
Baja California (Sur)	La Paz	621
Campeche	Campeche	981
Ciudad de México	Capital Federal	55
Coahuila	Saltillo	844
Colima	Colima	312
Chiapas	Tuxtla Gutiérrez	961
Chihuahua	Chihuahua	614
Durango	Durango	618
Guanajuato	Guanajuato	473
Guerrero	Chilpancingo	747
Hidalgo	Pachuca	771
Jalisco	Guadalajara	33

State	Capital	Code
-------	---------	------

Michoacán	Morelia	443
Morelos	Cuernavaca	777
Nayarit	Tepic	311
Nuevo León	Monterrey	81
Oaxaca	Oaxaca de Juárez	951
Puebla	Puebla	222
Querétaro	Querétaro	442
Quintana Roo	Chetumal	983
San Luis Potosí	San Luis Potosí	444
Sinaloa	Culiacán	667
Sonora	Hermosillo	662
Tabasco	Villahermosa	993
Tamaulipas	Ciudad Victoria	834
Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala	246
Veracruz	Xalapa	228
Yucatán	Mérida	999
Zacatecas	Zacatecas	492

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Dialing Local

From a fixed line:

- ▶ Fixed line in Mexico City:
Dial an 8 digit number

- ▶ Mexico City Cell Lines:
044 (55) + an 8 digit number

- ▶ Fixed Lines in the Interior:
01 (LADA) + a 7 or 8 digit number

- ▶ Cell Lines in the Interior:
045 (LADA) + an 8 digit number

From a cell phone:

- ▶ Fixed line in Mexico City:
Dial an 8 digit number

- ▶ Mexico City Cell Lines:
(55) + an 8 digit number

- ▶ Fixed Lines in the Interior:
01 (LADA) + a 7 or 8 digit number

- ▶ Cell Lines in the Interior:
045 (LADA) + an 8 digit number

Outside of Mexico City

From a fixed line:

- ▶ Fixed line in Mexico City:
01 (55) + número de 8 dígitos

- ▶ Mexico City Cell Lines:
044 (55) + an 8 digit number

- ▶ Fixed Lines in the Interior:
01 (LADA) + a 7 or 8 digit number

- ▶ Cell Lines in the Interior:
045 (LADA) + an 8 digit number

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

From a cell phone:

- ▶ Fixed line in Mexico City:
01 (55) + número de 8 dígitos
 - ▶ Mexico City Cell Lines:
044 (55) + an 8 digit number
 - ▶ Fixed Lines in the Interior:
01 (LADA) + a 7 or 8 digit number
 - ▶ Cell Lines in the Interior:
045 (LADA) + an 8 digit number
 - ▶ From another country to a fixed line in Mexico:
+52 (LADA) + an 8 digit number
 - ▶ From other countries to a cell phone in Mexico:
+52 1 (LADA) + an 8 digit number
 - ▶ Long distance through the operator:
020+ (LADA) + long distance number
 - ▶ Automatic International long distance:
00+ 1+ (LADA) + local number
 - ▶ Automatic International long distance through the operator: 090+ (LADA) + local number
- For more information about LADA codes as well as emergency numbers, you can go to the following website: www.claveladade.info

Telephone Service in Mexico

- ▶ Tourist Information: **01800 008 9090**
- ▶ National long distance through the operator: **020**
- ▶ Exact time: **030**
- ▶ Alarm clock: **031**
- ▶ National telephone directory: **040**
- ▶ International long distance through the operator: **090**
- ▶ Emergency number: **911**

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

General and Emergency Services

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ▶ Red Cross: | 065 o +52 (55) 5557 5757 | ▶ Leaks and Water Loss: | 5654 3210 |
| ▶ National Emergency Services: | 066 | ▶ Gas Leaks: | 5353 2763 / 5353 2823 |
| ▶ Firefighters: | 068 o +52 (55) 5768 3700 | ▶ Civil Protection: | 5683 2222 |
| ▶ Anonymous complaints: | 088 o 089 | ▶ Police (Emergency): | 080 |
| ▶ Setravi: | +52 (55) 5209 9913 | ▶ Phone location IMSS: | 5241 0245 |
| ▶ Cazabaches: | +52 (55) 5062 2243 | ▶ Emergency Transportation Chemicals: | 5230 5100 |
| ▶ Highway emergency: | 07 | ▶ Green Angels: | 078 |
| ▶ Forest fires: | 5554 0612 | | |

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Mexico City

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|------------------------------|
| ▶ DF Police and Green Cross: | 060 | ▶ Preventitive Federal Police: | 01 800 440 6390 |
| ▶ Judicial Police: | 061 | ▶ Federal Consumer Attorney: | 5658 8722 |
| ▶ Locatel (Emergencies, locating people and information): | 5658 111 | ▶ Citizen care: | 072 |
| ▶ Human Rights Comission: | 5229 5600 | ▶ Radio patrols: | 060, 066 |
| ▶ Tourist Assistance Patrol: | 5250 8221 | ▶ Urgent Rescue and Care Squadron (ERUM): | 5588 7418 y 5242 5000 |
| ▶ Roadway Federal Police: | 5677 2227 | ▶ Car Robbery: | 5130 8000 y 5130 8646 |

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

State of Mexico

- ▶ Ecatepec Red Cross: **5770 3548 y 5787 1540**
.....
- ▶ Naucalpan Red Cross: **5560 6988**
.....
- ▶ Tlalnepantla Red Cross: **5565 1039 y 5565 0521**
.....
- ▶ Naucalpan firefighters: **5373 1122**
.....
- ▶ Tlalnepantla firefighters: **5565 3638 y 5565 05**
.....
- ▶ Servitel (citizen services): **01 800 591 60 0021**
.....

Cell Service

There are many companies with cell coverage over most of the country.

Telegraph

Mexico has telegraph services that help provide social inclusion through their branch offices, such as a modern telecommunication network with satellite coverage and fiber optics and informatics, at competitive prices and high quality standards.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Citizen's bands and private radio communication systems

It is a useful form of communication in Locations and don't require permission or licenses to operate: any person can transmit and receive messages through any one of the free frequencies regularly available.

Frequency bands in the radio spectrum for free use

VHF	151.61250 - 151.63750 MHz
	153.01250 - 153.23750 MHz
	154.58750 - 154.61250 MHz
	159.01250 - 159.20000 MHz
	163.01250 - 163.23750 MHz

UHF	450.2625 - 450.4875 MHz
	455.26250 - 455.48750 MHz
	462.55625 - 462.56875 MHz
	462.58125 - 462.59375 MHz
	462.60625 - 462.61875 MHz
	462.63125 - 462.64375 MHz
	462.65625 - 462.66875 MHz

UHF	462.68125 - 462.69375 MHz
	462.70625 - 462.71875 MHz
	463.76250 - 463.98750 MHz
	464.48750 - 464.51250 MHz
	464.53750 - 464.56250 MHz
	467.55625 - 467.56875 MHz
	467.58125 - 467.59375 MHz
	467.60625 - 467.61875 MHz
	467.68125 - 467.69375 MHz
	467.70625 - 467.71875 MHz
	467.83750 - 467.86250 MHz
	467.86250 - 467.88750 MHz
	467.88750 - 467.91250 MHz
	468.76250 - 468.98750 MHz
	1920.0000 - 1930.0000 MHz
	2400.0000 - 2483.5000 MHz
	2450-2483.5 MHz