

# CILCA 2025

## Background

### CILCA 2025

The International Conference on Life Cycle Assessment in Latin America, CILCA, is the most recognized Life Cycle event in Latin America. It is a forum where companies, government, academia and civil organizations share experiences, needs and points of view regarding sustainable development, circular economy, carbon footprint, water footprint and responsible production and consumption. All of the above, within the methodological and scientifically robust framework of Life Cycle Analysis.

CILCA is a biennial event that takes place in different countries of Ibero-America and brings together experts and interested parties from all over the world. The first conference was held in 2005 in San Jose, Costa Rica, gaining renown and attendees; in 2007 it was held in Sao Paulo, Brazil; in 2009 in Pucon, Chile; in 2011 in Coatzacoalcos, Mexico; in 2013 in Mendoza, Argentina; in 2015 in Lima, Peru; in Medellin, Colombia in 2017, in San Jose, Costa Rica in 2019. In 2021, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, CILCA did not stop and was held virtually, being transmitted from Buenos Aires, Argentina; later, in 2023, Valparaiso, Chile hosted the event and in 2025 CILCA RETURNS TO MEXICO!

### Ibero-American Life Cycle Network (RICV)

The Ibero-American Life Cycle Network, RICV, has its origins long before it was officially constituted in September 2009. The founding members carried out joint activities since the beginning of the millennium to give shape to a functional but informal structure that served as a driving force for the first joint projects in Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and also for the first International Conference on Life Cycle Assessment in Latin America (CILCA) in 2005.

Subsequently, considering the opportunity to expand the actions of the network and make more effective the achievement of general objectives shared by all, it was proposed to raise a formal structure that would transcend any type of organization subject to specific legislation of any member country, so that the regulations governing the IACN would correspond absolutely and totally to the agreements of its members.

The IACN is made up of National Life Cycle Assessment Networks, coordinated by their representatives, who are part of different types of organizations (universities, technology centers,

standardization entities, companies, professional associations, governmental entities or others) that adhere to the vision, mission and objectives established in the IACN.

On the other hand, the mission of the RICV is to ensure that the joint efforts of its members, together with those related to sustainable consumption and production, which are also carried out in a complementary manner by strategic allies of the network, contribute to development and research that will drive our societies towards sustainability. We understand that the union and joint action strengthen us while allowing us to offer a great potential to generate greater impact on market decisions, policies and practices of sustainable consumption and production. Likewise, this joint action contributes efficiently and effectively to fundraising activities for training activities, consultancies and various practices, as well as for research, development and innovation projects in LCA and related areas.

### **Mexican Network of Life Cycle Analysis (REMACV)**

- The Mexican Life Cycle Assessment Network (REMACV) is made up of professionals, companies and organizations that share a common interest in the development of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) under an ethical and best practices approach.
- REMACV's vision is to be a reference in LCA in Mexico by promoting the life cycle approach in decision making at the consumer, governmental, business and academic levels, which will contribute to sustainability.
- REMACV was formed, through two working sessions held in 2011, and in 2015 it was formalized as a non-profit Civil Association.
- Much remains to be done in terms of Life Cycle Assessment, sustainability and circular economy and we are confident that CILCA 2025 will be the space to bring together new committed actors and generate a renewed work agenda for the coming years.
- REMACV's work has included the promotion of the Life Cycle Assessment approach in Mexico, the generation of knowledge through research projects, training and in some cases the critical review of life cycle studies.

## **Executive Committee**

### **Steering Committee**

#### **Dr. Leonor Patricia Güereca Hernández**

President of CILCA 2025

Instituto de Ingeniería,

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)

México

Leonor Patricia Güereca is a Researcher at the Institute of Engineering of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, where she leads the Life Cycle, Climate Change and Sustainability research group (CIVICCS). Dr. Güereca received her PhD from the Polytechnic University of Catalonia and has been a researcher at the Barcelona Supercomputing Center in Barcelona, Spain.

She has developed more than 60 Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) projects in different sectors and economic activities, among them: cement industry, wastewater treatment, cities, livestock, beef production, construction materials production, banknote manufacturing, renewable energies, waste management and plastic bags.

Dr. Güereca is a pioneer in LCA in Mexico since she developed the first life cycle study in the country in 1999. She has published 42 scientific articles, 3 books and 17 book chapters.

She is a member of the National System of Researchers (SNII) Level II of the National Council of Humanities, Sciences and Technologies (CONAHCYT), Founding President of the Mexican Network of Life Cycle Analysis and the Iberoamerican Network of Life Cycle, member of the Mexican Academy of Engineering, member of the Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering, and member of the Mexican Association of Engineering, Science and Environmental Management.

#### **Dr. Nydia Suppen Reynaga**

Co-Chair of CILCA 2025

Centre of Latin America of the International EPD System

Center for Life Cycle Analysis and Sustainable Design, S.A. de C.V. (CADIS)

Nydia Suppen is Lead Trainer in Circularity, Environmental Footprints, and Ecolabeling for the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the United Nations Environment

Program (UNEP). She promotes sustainable lifestyles and circularity in Latin America and the communication of Environmental Footprints.

From 2005 to 2020 she was director of the Center for Life Cycle Analysis and Sustainable Design (CADIS) where approximately 300 life cycle sustainability studies have been conducted.

She is vice-president of the international ISO subcommittee for Life Cycle Analysis and of the Mexican Life Cycle Analysis Network. She is a founding member of the Ibero-American Life Cycle Network and EcodAI (Ecodesign Latin America). She is editor for Latin America of the "International Journal for Life Cycle Assessment".

### **Comité Organizador**

- **Dra. Leonor Patricia Güereca**  
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México
- **Dra. Adriana Rivera Huerta**  
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México
- **Dr. Alejandro Padilla Rivera**  
Universidad de Calgary – Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México  
Canadá - México
- **Dr. Pasiano Rivas**  
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- **Dra. Guadalupe Paredes Figueroa**  
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University of Canterbury  
Nueva Zelanda
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- **Dr. Patricio Newman**  
Universidad del Bío Bío  
Chile
- **Dr. Ricardo Rebolledo**  
Universidad de Santiago de Compostela  
España
- **Dra. Elizabeth Garrido**  
Universidad Andrés Bello  
Chile

## Receipt of papers

### Topics and Subtopics (table)

1. Life Cycle Analysis
  - 1.1. Life cycle analysis of products and services in the Latin American context
  - 1.2. Methodological contributions to LCA
  - 1.3. Social Life Cycle Analysis
  - 1.4. Organizational Life Cycle Analysis
  - 1.5. Economic Life Cycle Analysis
  - 1.6. LCA-based databases, software and tools
2. Circular Economy
  - 2.1. Circular economy success stories with life cycle assessments
  - 2.2. Circular waste economy
  - 2.3. Circular wastewater economy
  - 2.4. Legislative advances in Circular Economy in Latin America
  - 2.5. Industrial ecology
  - 2.6. Bioeconomy
3. Climate change
  - 3.1. Carbon Footprint Assessment
  - 3.2. Carbon neutrality and "Net Zero Carbon".

- 3.3. Climate change in tropical areas
- 3.4. Energy and climate change
- 3.5. Climate change adaptation strategies
- 3.6. Implications of the COP 28 agreements in Latin America
  
4. Responsible production
  - 4.1. Water Footprint Assessment
  - 4.2. LCA of agri-food and agroforestry systems
  - 4.3. Solid waste and wastewater management
  - 4.4. Biodiversity and animal welfare
  - 4.5. Ecodesign and raw material selection
  - 4.6. Barriers and opportunities for LCA-based business decision making
  
5. Intelligent consumption
  - 5.1. Environmental product declarations
  - 5.2. Type I and Type II Ecolabeling
  - 5.3. Packaging and packing
  - 5.4. Single-use plastics
  - 5.5. Construction. Sustainable buildings with LCA
  - 5.6. Plans, programs and policies for smart consumption
  
6. Sustainable societies
  - 6.1. Cities and urban contexts
  - 6.2. Life Cycle Sustainability Analysis
  - 6.3. Advances in education. Sustainability, smart consumption and circular economy.
  - 6.4. Progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
  - 6.5. Global change
  - 6.6. Sustainability plans, programs and policies in Latin America

## Submission Instructions

### Call for applications

#### General

The Call for Papers will be open from May 15 to September 15, 2024. All abstracts must be submitted through the Platform:

[\(link to the platform\)](#)

Proposals for technical papers (abstract) will be accepted for oral in person presentation, oral virtual presentation or posters in person presentation.

Papers must be original and must represent a contribution to the theme of CILCA 2025 (**see Themes and sub-themes**).

Reports, translations, or papers that make commercial promotion of any brand, product, professional services or companies will not be accepted.

The presenter must be registered in CILCA 2025 and may present a maximum of two papers in which he/she participates, in any registration modality, with the exception of the "student" modality, in which only one paper may be presented.

The presentation of any work by a person who is not among the participating authors will not be allowed.

The papers submitted should be related to the themes and sub-themes of CILCA 2025, but other topics related to the *Leit Motiv* of this event are welcome.

The abstract is requested to have the following characteristics:

1. Manuscript with a maximum of 300 words.
2. The title should be in bold (no italics), the abstract in normal type (no italics, except for scientific names or words written in Latin. Not bold).

The text may be in Spanish, English or Portuguese and must contain a summary of the following sections:

1. Introduction that justifies the relevance of the work.
2. Target
3. Methodology
4. Results and discussion
5. Conclusions
6. Three key words, below the abstract

Those authors with accepted papers, either in oral or poster format, will receive an official confirmation of acceptance, which will allow them to accelerate their travel and per diem approval process to participate in CILCA 2025.

## Registration

Once the papers are accepted, the website will be sent for registration.

## Fees

Participants	Prompt Payment (U.S. Dollars)	Payment from January 21 to March 15 (U.S. dollars)	Payment from March 16 to April 7 (U.S. dollars)
Students	250.00	300.00	350.00
Citizens from Latin American, African and Spanish countries.	320.00	360.00	400.00
Citizens of any other country	360.00	400.00	440.00
Members of RICVR and REMACV**.	250.00	300.00	350.00
Registration to REMACV + CILCA2025	300.00	400.00	450.00
Annual fee REMACV	50.00	50.00	50.00
Virtual	200.00	230.00	250.00

\* With official proof of enrollment in a university, current as of 2025.

\*\* With proof of payment of membership fee for 2025.

## Account and payment method

Coming soon

## **HEADQUARTERS**

### **Mexico City**

#### **About Mexico City**

Mexico City was founded by the Mexica in the center of the Valley of Mexico under the name of Mexico-Tenochtitlan in the year 1325. It is currently classified as a global city and is one of the most important financial and cultural centers in the Americas and the world. It is one of the 32 states that make up the Mexican Republic, is the capital and is the largest urban center of the country, as well as the main political, academic, economic, fashion, financial, business and cultural center.

Mexico City is located in the southern part of a large basin in the high plateau of central Mexico at an average altitude of 2,240 meters. Mexico City has an area of 1,485 square kilometers, divided administratively into 16 mayoralties and has a population of about 9.2 million inhabitants. The metropolitan area (called the metropolitan area of the Valley of Mexico) has a population of more than 22.5 million inhabitants, making it the seventh largest urban agglomeration in the world, the second largest in the Americas and the most populated Spanish-speaking city on Earth.

Mexico City is now second only to London in the number of museums it boasts. It has numerous museums dedicated to art, including Mexican colonial, modern, contemporary and international art. The National Museum of Anthropology (MNA) is one of the most important museums in Mexico and Latin America and is designed to house and exhibit the archaeological legacy of the peoples of Mesoamerica.

#### **Tamayo Museum, MAM and MACG**

The Tamayo Museum was inaugurated in mid 1980 to house the international contemporary art collection, donated by the famous Mexican painter Rufino Tamayo; the collection includes pieces by Picasso, Paul Klee, Kandinski, Warhol and many other artists.

The Museum of Modern Art (MAM), located inside the Chapultepec Forest, focuses on showing Mexican art of the 20th century, including works by Rivera, Orozco, Siqueiros, Kahlo, Gerzso, Carrington, Tamayo, among others, and is also a regular venue for temporary exhibitions of international modern art. Within the same forest we can find the Chapultepec Castle, which is home to the National Museum of History since September 27, 1944.

In the south of Mexico City is the Carrillo Gil Art Museum, which presents avant-garde artists. UNAM has its own museums, such as the Museo Universitario de Arte Contemporáneo (MUAC), designed by the famous Mexican architect Teodoro González de León, and Universum, whose mission is to disseminate, promote and strengthen scientific and technological culture by bringing it to the greatest possible number of people.

#### **Soumaya Museum, MUNAL**

The Soumaya Museum, named after the wife of Mexican magnate Carlos Slim, houses a collection of Auguste Rodin and has a series of sculptures by Salvador Dalí. In the Historic Center is a museum known as the Antiguo Colegio de San Ildefonso, which houses an important archaeological, historical and artistic collection, mainly Mexican.

The National Museum of Art (MUNAL), known for the statue of El caballito, in front of the museum, is located in a palace in the Historic Center; it houses a large representative collection of Mexican art, from the viceregal era to the fifties of the twentieth century.

Another museum to highlight is the Frida Kahlo Museum, also known as La Casa Azul, which was Frida Kahlo's house, located in Coyoacán, very close to CU.

The city also has museums that are not only exclusive to art, such as the Papalote Children's Museum, and museums such as the automobile, caricature and torture instruments of the Holy Inquisition, in many of these museums you can interact and perform various activities, which will leave you with an unparalleled experience.

## **The historic center**

The Historic Center of Mexico City is the living heart of our country and the largest ancient city in America. In 1980, by presidential decree, the Historic Center of Mexico City was declared a Historic Monument Zone.

In 1987, the World Heritage Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) inscribed the Historic Center on the World Heritage List, confirming the exceptional and universal value of the site. This value is constituted by the urban layout, the architecture of its buildings -which represent different historical periods-, its temples and squares. It is a city that dates back almost 700 years of existence -from the founding of Tenochtitlan to the present day- and is considered the historical heritage of all Mexicans and of all humanity.

Since 1824, what we know today as the Historic Center has been the seat of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers of the Federation and, therefore, the seat of the main institutions of the Government of the Republic. It is also the seat of the Government of the CDMX, democratically elected since 1997, and responsible for the integral management of the Historic Center of Mexico City. This zone of historic monuments is also subject to the governmental jurisdiction of the Cuauhtémoc and Venustiano Carranza municipalities, and at the federal level, to the regulations applied by the National Institute of Anthropology and History and the National Institute of Fine Arts. Thus, a set of authorities from the three levels of government have jurisdiction in the area.

In order to coordinate the efforts of these agencies in the tasks of government and conservation in favor of the Historic Center, the Government of Mexico City created the Mexico City Historic Center Trust (FCHCM) in 1990, and the Historic Center Authority (ACH) in 2007. In recent years, the Government of the CDMX has made significant progress in reversing the deterioration that the Center had suffered during decades of neglect, seeking its repopulation and comprehensive conservation, in order to generate a better place to live and work. Currently, more than 40 thousand people live in perimeter A and economic, educational, cultural, political, recreational and tourist activities are carried out, attracting almost two million people every day.

## **Transportation**

### **Mexico City Subway (Metro CDMX)**

The Mexico City subway has 12 lines, each with a distinctive number or letter and color.

#### SERVICE SCHEDULE

Weekdays from 5:00 a.m. to 00:00 a.m.

Saturdays from 6:00 a.m. to 00:00 a.m.

Sundays and holidays from 7:00 a.m. to 00:00 a.m.

Travel fee: \$5.00 pesos (\$0.26 USD)

Access will be by means of a rechargeable card (which can also be used in other transportation systems), the cost of the plastic is \$15 pesos MXN (\$0.70 USD) and you will be able to charge the trips you require at the station counters or at the recharge machines.

For more information, see <https://metro.cdmx.gob.mx/tramites-y-servicios/servicios/tarjeta-recargable>

#### **Metrobus**

Metrobus is a bus rapid transit system in Mexico City. The system has seven lines; currently, a distinctive number and color is assigned to each line.

All stations are located within the CDMX.

Travel fee: \$6.00 MXN pesos (\$0.30 USD)

Access will be by means of a rechargeable card (which can also be used in other transportation systems), the cost of the plastic is \$15 pesos MXN (\$0.70 USD) and you will be able to charge the trips you require at the recharge machines.

For more information, please visit: <https://www.metrobus.cdmx.gob.mx/mapas-de-sistema/mapa-completo-del-sistema>

#### **Rental cars (Taxi/Uber)**

For private transportation, you can take a cab or order an Uber from anywhere in the CDMX, although there are several risks that can be prevented by being well informed.

Cabs use a taximeter where a fare is charged according to the distance between the time of use, plus an initial fee known as "banderazo", official cabs must always carry the driver's identification and car data in a visible place for the passenger. There are also ecological cabs, both cycle cabs, modified bicycles with a space for two people that provide service in the historic center, as well as zero emission cabs, hybrid vehicles purchased.

For more information, please visit: <https://adip.cdmx.gob.mx/app-cdmx>

Uber is a platform that connects drivers and delivery drivers with users, customers and restaurants. In cities where Uber is available, you can use the app to request a ride.

<https://www.uber.com/global/es/sign-in/>

## **Turibus**

It is a transportation system aimed primarily at visitors, which runs through the most important sites of interest in the city. The cost of the ticket includes transportation for the whole day and allows you to get on and off at any stop at no extra cost. It can be boarded at any of the stops on both circuits and the fare is paid on board. The service includes a pre-recorded audio explanation in Spanish, English, Japanese, German, Italian and French with details of each area and place of interest that can be listened to through disposable headphones provided with the ticket.

Turibus Circuito Centro Histórico CDMX; 16 stops, duration 2:30 hours, where you can visit sites and monuments such as the Plaza de Constitución (Zócalo), the Monumento a la Revolución, the Palacio de Bellas Artes, the Hemiciclo a Juárez, the Monumento a la Independencia, among many others.

Rates from \$150.00 to \$299.00 (\$7.00 USD to \$16.00 USD)

More information in <https://www.turibus.com.mx/cdmx/circuitos/centro-historico>

Coyoacán CDMX South Circuit Turibus; 9 stops, duration 2:00 hours, you will visit mystical places while exploring its charming cobblestone streets, colonial buildings and markets with traditional gastronomy.

Immerse yourself in the bohemian atmosphere that once inspired famous Mexican artists in their famous "Casa Azul", now transformed into a fascinating museum showcasing their extraordinary lives and artistic legacies.

Rates from \$150.00 MXN to \$299.00 MXN (\$7.00 USD to \$16.00 USD)

. More information at <https://www.turibus.com.mx/cdmx/circuitos/circuito-sur-coyoacan>.

Turibus Polanco Circuit CDMX; 10 stops. Duration 2:00 hours, during this tour in Polanco, you will be able to explore the most outstanding corners of this area and admire sites such as President Masaryk Avenue or the Soumaya Museum. Discover the great variety of gourmet restaurants located in this area such as the emblematic "Carajillo", as well as exclusive brand stores.

Rates from \$150.00 MXN to \$299.00 MXN (\$7.00 USD to \$16.00 USD)

More information at <https://www.turibus.com.mx/cdmx/circuitos/circuito-polanco>.

Basilica Tour CDMX: 4 stops, duration 2:00 hours, Visit the second most visited temple in the world north of Mexico City, the Basilica of Guadalupe and live an experience full of culture, history and religion.

Rates from \$150.00 MXN to \$299.00 MXN (\$7.00 USD to \$16.00 USD)

More information at <https://www.turibus.com.mx/cdmx/circuitos/circuito-basilica>.

There are also other turibus tours that offer other experiences:

Nocturnal; <https://www.turibus.com.mx/cdmx/experiencias/nocturno>

Brewer; <https://www.turibus.com.mx/cdmx/experiencias/cervezero>

## **Airport**

Mexico City International Airport, officially Mexico City Benito Juárez International Airport, has

connections to the main capitals of Latin America and several cities in the United States, Europe, Asia and Oceania, including the most sought-after destinations in the interior of Mexico.

It is a commercial airport serving the metropolitan area of the Valley of Mexico. It is the busiest airport in Mexico and the second busiest in Latin America for air operations. The airport supports 35,000 direct jobs and about 15,000 indirect jobs in the adjacent area. The airport is served by 27 domestic and international passenger airlines and 17 cargo airlines.

Operating at the limits of its capacity, the Felipe Ángeles International Airport was built as part of a regional airport system that complements the Mexico City International Airport, the airport was inaugurated on March 21, 2022.

The airport is 44 km north of Mexico City's Historic Center and is surrounded by urban areas in the municipalities of Nextlalpan and Tecámac to the west, south and east. As it is worth mentioning, this airport is located in the metropolitan area of Mexico City and therefore has a road connection with other states of the country such as Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Puebla and Querétaro.

## Headquarters

### About UNAM and the Institute of Engineering

The National Autonomous University of Mexico has played a leading role in the history and formation of our country. The substantive tasks of this public, autonomous and secular institution are teaching, research and the dissemination of culture.

In the academic world it is recognized as a university of excellence. UNAM responds to the present and looks to the future as the most important cultural project in Mexico.

UNAM is a place of freedom. It is a place where respect, tolerance and dialogue are practiced on a daily basis. The plurality of ideas and thought is appreciated as a sign of its richness and never as a factor of weakness.

### UNAM

Built between 1949 and 1952, the central campus of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) consists of a complex of buildings, sports facilities and open spaces located in the southern part of the Mexican capital. The construction project was executed by more than 60 architects, engineers and artists. The result was the creation of a monumental complex exemplary of 20th century modernism that integrates urban planning, architecture, engineering, landscaping and fine arts, associating all these elements with references to local traditions, and in particular to Mexico's pre-Hispanic past. The complex embodies social and cultural values of universal transcendence and has become one of the most important symbols of modernity in Latin America.

In 2007 UNAM joined the select group of five universities in the world that are inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List, the highest global category in recognition of cultural heritage.

In the configuration of the Central Campus, the following stand out: the Rectory Tower, with its 59 meters, and murals by David Alfaro Siqueiros; the Olympic Stadium, with capacity for 72,000 spectators, with an unfinished mural in high relief by Diego Rivera; and the Central Library, with 50 meters and a facade free of windows, with a mural that covers its four faces, called Historical Representation of Culture, by Juan O'Gorman. Other outstanding spaces are Tower II of Humanities, 56 meters high, by Mario Pani; Building A of Medicine, with a mural by Francisco Eppens Helguera; and the Alfonso Caso Auditorium, with murals by José Chávez Morado. In total, there are around 110 murals in the University City that represent the history of Mexico and the University.

### **Institute of Engineering UNAM**

The Engineering Institute of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (IIUNAM) is one of the 24 scientific research institutes of the UNAM, in addition to postgraduate education. It is made up of about 216 researchers and academic technicians, and more than 600 students, in addition to administrative workers, totaling about a thousand people. The projects carried out at the IIUNAM are aimed at providing solutions to general engineering problems. The institute collaborates with public and private entities, such as ICA, CONAGUA, CFE, PEMEX, federal and state government entities, among others, providing services to various sectors of the regional society.

It is located in Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico City, and has a total area of 124,500 square meters. It consists of 18 buildings and 24 laboratories.

### **Hosting**

#### **Sites where you can book and consult various accommodations**

- <https://www.airbnb.com/>
- <https://www.trivago.com.mx>
- <https://www.kayak.com.mx/hotels>

#### **List of hotels**

- **Hotel Royal Pedregal**  
Anillo Periferico (Blvd Adolfo Ruiz Cortines) 4363 Col. Jardines En La Montaña Deleg, Pico de Tolima S/N, Jardines en la Montaña, Tlalpan, 14210 Mexico City, CDMX  
+52 55 5449 4000  
<https://www.hotelesroyal.com.mx/>
- **Radisson Paraiso Hotel**  
Cúspide 53, Parques del Pedregal, Tlalpan, 14010 Mexico City, CDMX  
+52 55 5927 5959  
<https://www.radisson.com.mx/>

- **Peña Pobre Farm**  
Cam. a Sta. Teresa 480-2, El Bosque, Tlalpan, 14266 Mexico City, CDMX  
+52 55 6610 7348  
<https://haciendapenapobrehotel.com-website.com/es/>
  
- **Camino Real Pedregal Mexico**  
Periférico Sur 3647, Héroes de Padierna, Héroes de Padierna, La Magdalena Contreras, 10700 Mexico City, CDMX  
+52 55 5449 3650  
<https://www.caminoreal.com>

## Tourism

### Tourism

The tourist attraction that the CDMX offers to the visitor is the fusion of European (particularly Spanish) colonial culture and architecture, the history and legacy of Mexico-Tenochtitlan, together with the architectural modernity of the capital, as well as colonies of great tradition, museums focused on art and archaeological legacy, heritage ecological reserves, religious precincts, sites declared World Heritage Sites by UNESCO, cultural and recreational events based in the capital, monuments that are part of the capital's iconography, etc.

Mexico City has several tourist attractions concentrated in different areas:

### Downtown

The Historic Center of Mexico City or first square of Mexico City is the area where the Zócalo is located, the place where before the arrival of the Spaniards was the political and religious center of Mexico-Tenochtitlan, capital of the Mexicas. Currently the Zócalo is surrounded by the Metropolitan Cathedral of Mexico City to the north, the National Palace to the east and to the south the Old City Hall and the Government Building.

La Condesa is a residential neighborhood located in the area between the Circuito Interior and Insurgentes Avenue; the area enjoys a large number of cafes, bookstores, restaurants, galleries and boutiques, as well as its art deco architecture and cultural and nightlife.

Colonia Roma is a colony developed during the Porfiriato that has an aristocratic and European anchorage. In it you can find old style houses and squares. It was one of the neighborhoods most affected by the 1985 earthquake, so many of the original buildings in the area were replaced by buildings or houses with more contemporary styles. Today it is known for its gastronomic scene.

The Zona Rosa, a neighborhood once dedicated mainly to art and culture, today focuses its activities on commerce and above all is home to many nightclubs and bars for young people and a meeting point for the LGBT community.

## **North**

The Villa de Guadalupe is the main religious district. Every December 12, the main festivities of the anniversary of the Virgin of Guadalupe, perhaps one of the most religiously fervent Catholic symbols in the country, take place there.

Plaza of the Three Cultures. The name of the square derives from the three cultures represented in the local architecture: the Nahua, whose testimony are the pre-Hispanic ruins; the Christian, symbolized by the church of Santiago in the center of the square, and the culture resulting from the fusion of the two previous ones, represented by the modern buildings of the housing unit and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Santa María la Ribera is a traditional neighborhood of great architectural and historical value in Mexico City; it is considered the first modern subdivision of the city, in which have paraded a number of important characters for the history of our country, this due to the popularity that the colony acquired by being exclusive to the upper middle class of those years. Another important fact to highlight is the adoption of the Moorish kiosk by this colony, since it is one of the elements that has greater importance for the history it has in addition to representing what at that time were the technological advances mixed with an exquisite culture. Its alameda is famous for having the Moorish kiosk, used as Mexico's pavilion in the Universal Exposition of New Orleans in 1884-1885.

## **South**

Coyoacán is one of the most attractive cultural neighborhoods for both national and foreign tourists, this area has purely colonial characteristics. It is home to many of the most important museums in the city; Fernandez Leal Street is said to be one of the most expensive in terms of buying a house; Frida Kahlo, Diego Rivera, Leon Trotsky and Guati Rojo, among others, had their homes here.

San Angel is also a colonial neighborhood in the south of the city, very close to the University City of the UNAM and the Ecological Reserve of Pedregal de San Angel.

Tlalpan is a colonial neighborhood, currently with the presentation of numerous cultural events in its museums and squares. It has several parks and gardens: the Loreto and Peña Pobre Ecological Park (with the Cuicuilco pyramid on the side, which has a small museum of the site), the Fuentes Brotantes National Park, the Juana de Asbaje Park, the garden with a monument to Juarez and the Pedregal National Park, this forest is part of the Pedregal Ecological Reserve, bordering the northwest with the Ajusco hill. Currently this forest receives about 110 thousand people monthly. Next to it is the Casa de Tlalpan.

Ciudad Universitaria of the UNAM located south of Mexico City, inside you can find museums, for example, the MUAC, Universum, where very interesting temporary exhibitions are presented, the Nezahualcoyotl concert hall and the Sculpture Space. You can also appreciate the murals painted in buildings of all the faculties; the most popular are those of the rectory building created by the muralist Siqueiros.

Xochimilco is a very traditional place that is also considered part of the CDMX and where you can board one of the more than 200 trajineras that have nine piers in this area: Cuemanco, Caltongo, Fernando Celada, Salitre, Belém, San Cristóbal, Zacapa, Las Flores, Nuevo Nativitas and Belem de las Flores. It is important to highlight the Acuexcomatl Center, the San Luis Tlaxialtemalco and Nativitas forests, as well as the Chinampero Michmani Ecotourism Park and Barrio 18, one of the most important in this delegation.

### **Poniente**

Chapultepec is an area comprising the Bosque de Chapultepec (the largest urban park in Latin America); it includes part of the San Miguel Chapultepec neighborhood and part of the residential area of Lomas de Chapultepec. The Chapultepec Forest, a natural and artificial forest created during the Mexica government of the Valley of Mexico, is popularly known as Chapultepec Forest, where there are water sources that serve to supply the city and which is characterized by a hill in an area of gentle slope where the mountain range of Las Cruces begins and serves as a recreation and leisure area for the city's population.

Polanco: A neighborhood that stands out as a tourist attraction for being an area with a Californian colonial style; it was founded in the 1920's. It is home to the Soumaya Museum, which houses a variety of collections, including one of the sculptor Auguste Rodin.

Santa Fe, the area where the city's garbage dumps were originally located, is now occupied by some of the most modern residential and office buildings, which, contrasted with other more traditional areas, gives the visitor the impression of being in another city. In this area is one of the largest shopping malls in Latin America and within which is built the first family entertainment center, Kidzania. It is also the area with the most foreigners after Polanco.

The Tacuba neighborhood has some attractions such as the Tree of the Sad Night, its Porfirian style houses or the modern Bicentennial Park inaugurated in 2010.

The neighborhood of Tacubaya is one of the oldest neighborhoods in the west of the city; it is home to the National Museum of Cartography. The Casa de la Bola Museum and the Luis Barragán House are located in Parque Lira; the latter is a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site.

