

GLOBAL BUSINESS IRCUIT

Corporación Grupo Mosqueda

CONTENIDO—CONTENT

ENSAYO: EL FIDEICOMISO EN MÉXICO

Gaceta Corporativa Digital
Digital Corporate Gazette
<https://www.globalbusinesscircuit.com>

**Recuerda
No estás solo,
estamos Contigo**

**Remember
You are not alone,
we are with you”**

Exposición Preliminar.— Análisis Doctrinal y Legal del Fideicomiso.

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1.1.2 Antecedentes Históricos del Fideicomiso en el Derecho Romano

1.1.3 El Fideicomiso en México y su Naturaleza Jurídica.

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Gaceta Gratuita - Free Gazette



With a proactive attitude, the Grupo Mosqueda Corporation has created the Digital Corporate Gazette "GLOBAL BUSINESS CIRCUIT," located at www.globalbusinesscircuit.com, with the goal of strengthening the business sector by providing legal guidance to our readers. Therefore, you will find articles and essays on current and specialized topics, derived from our ongoing research and experience as a legal corporation with over 65 years of experience (we are the 2nd Generation), which can be useful tools for companies and businesspeople.

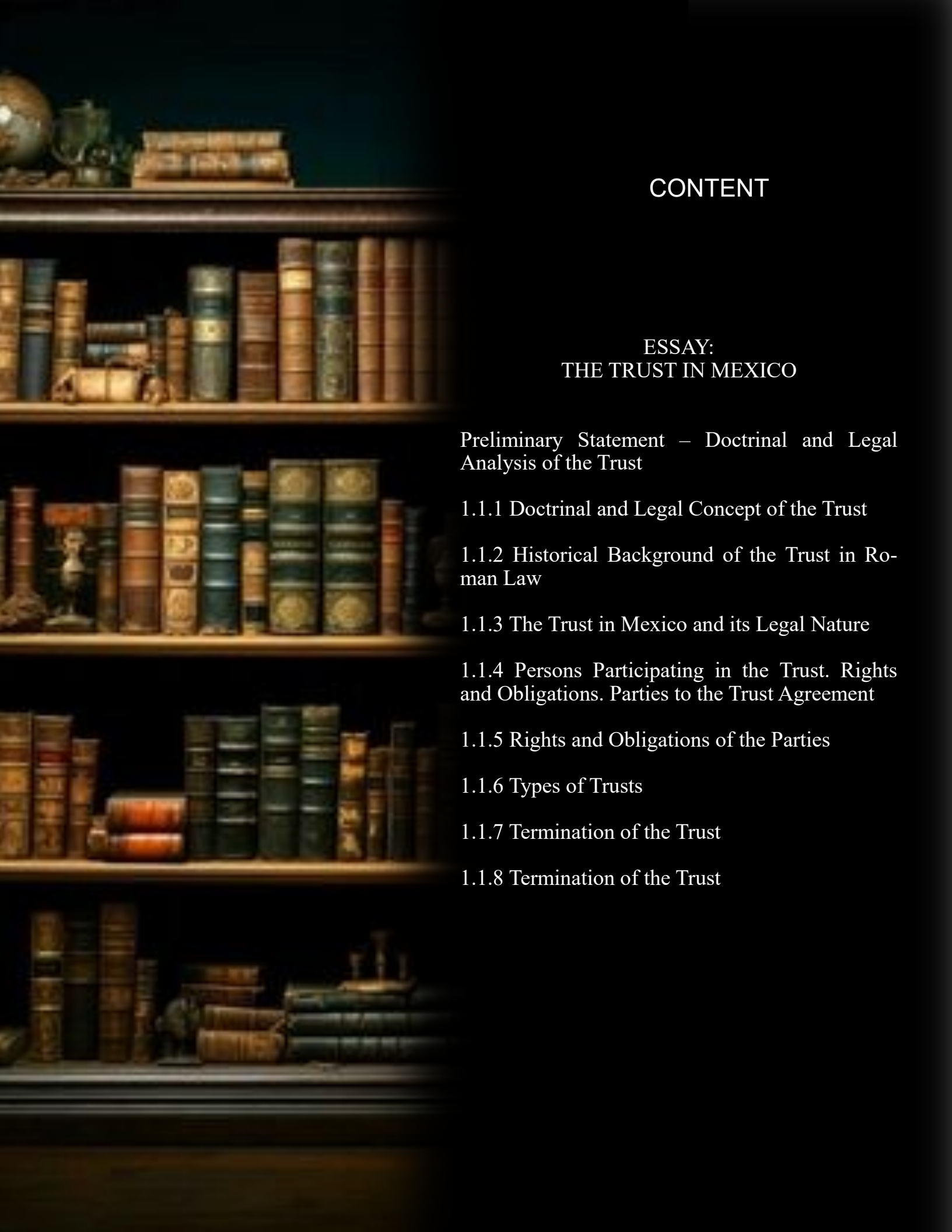
You will also find information on events that will be of interest to you and your business, such as conferences, courses, diplomas, orientation talks, and legal advice, etc.; all with the goal of structuring an up-to-date and specialized information channel to make business more secure and further consolidate your company and your business; hence the name of the Gazette "Global Business Circuit."

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This is our contribution to the business sector.



PROMOTING LEGAL CULTURE IN BUSINESS



CONTENT

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Bienvenido

PLAN DE AFILIACIÓN EMPRESARIAL

INSTITUCIÓN DE INVESTIGACIONES JURÍDICAS, A. C.



INICIAR MEMBRESÍA DE AFILIACIÓN

PLAN DE AFILIACIÓN EMPRESARIAL ANTE LA INSTITUCIÓN DE INVESTIGACIONES JURÍDICAS, A. C.

QUÉ ES EL PLAN DE AFILIACIÓN EMPRESARIAL:

Es un Programa Corporativo creado por Institución, con el fin de que las empresas, al Adquirir su Certificado de Membresía Corporativa ante la Institución de Investigaciones jurídicas, A. C., tengan acceso a toda la información actualizada día a día de las reformas y tendencias que debe conocer toda empresa, así como los estudios de investigación especializados que contribuyan al fortalecimiento de las empresas en su operatividad y negocios, nacional e internacional; pudiendo solicitar orientación en temas específicos que requieran de una opinión especializada.

BENEFICIOS PARA LA EMPRESA AFILIADA:

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- Tener acceso en forma inmediata a los trabajos de investigación jurídica documental de la Institución que publique y que tengan relación con la actividad empresarial.
- Conocer las tendencias legales y económicas, que se obtienen conforme al constantes análisis que va desarrollando la Institución a nivel nacional e internacional y que sean de interés para el sector empresarial.
- Tener acceso a consultas directas con la Institución sobre temas específicos que requieran de opinión especializada para las empresas afiliadas.
- Participación sin costo, o cuotas preferenciales, en su caso, en eventos que organice la Institución a nivel nacional como conferencias, cursos, diplomados, seminarios, reuniones de estudio, etc.

CÓMO SE DESARROLLA EL PROGRAMA DE AFILIACIÓN:

- Se registra la empresa y se le concede permiso a la sección de afiliación empresarial en la plataforma digital de la Institución en www.iijac.org para tener acceso a toda la información especializada que se publique por la Institución para su consulta y descarga.
- Mediante el grupo de difusión por whatsapp se les informa a los Miembros Afiliados sobre publicaciones nuevas en la página web y en la nube de usuarios, así como comunicados.
- Se otorga clave de acceso a la nube de Mega para intercambiar información con la Institución para consultas de orientación especializada; así como intercambiar información con los demás Miembros Afiliados.

ESSAY

THE TRUST IN MEXICO



By Jesús Alfonso Mosqueda Juárez

Inductive Analysis.

PRELIMINARY EXPOSURE. - DOCTRINAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE TRUST.

While it is true that this Honorable Court is fully aware of what a trust is, without repeating the body of knowledge, we dare to present what constitutes an anthological treatment of the trust, as this brief written account provides the basis for demonstrating the reasons for the absolute nullity of this contract due to fraudulent error against the trustee. To this end, we proceed as follows:

1.1.1 DOCTRINAL AND LEGAL CONCEPT OF THE TRUST.

As a synoptic study, it should be noted first what a trust is, the Latin root of which is fideicommissum, where the word fides means "faith" and commissus means "commission, entrusted, charge, entrustment." which leads to the conclusion that a trust is a contract or agreement by virtue of which a person, called the settlor or also the trustor, transfers assets, amounts of money or rights, present or future, of his or her property to another person called the fiduciary, so that the latter may manage or invest the assets for his or her own benefit or for the benefit of a third party, called the trustee.

The term "trust" strictly refers to the activity consisting simply of a trust or commission.

Trust doctrine defines a trust as a contract in which a person, known as the settlor, transfers ownership of assets or rights to another person, known as the trustee, for the latter to administer and use them for lawful, determined, and feasible purposes. Once these purposes are fulfilled, the person allocates the assets, rights, and profits contributed and those generated to another person, known as the trustee, who may be the settlor.



On the other hand, the Law (Positive Law) defines a trust as a contract in which the trustor transfers to a trust institution the ownership or title of one or more assets or rights, as the case may be, to be used for lawful and specific purposes, entrusting the realization of said purposes to the trust institution itself; all in accordance with the provisions of Legal Provision No. 381 of the General Law on Securities and Credit Transactions.

1.1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE TRUST IN ROMAN LAW.

It is absolutely important to briefly review the genesis of the trust, since based on this study, the understanding of the purposes pursued by the trust, as well as its composition and the obligations of those involved in it, is updated. Therefore, it is worth remembering that in the Roman Empire, two concepts existed that are precursors to the trust: *fiducia* and *fideicommissum*. The fundamental difference between the two concepts is that while *fiducia* consisted of the transfer of property by an act *inter vivos*, *fideicommissum* consisted of a transfer by reason of death.

Fiducia was the transfer of property to a person, with the mandate of a *pactum fiduciae*, by which the person who received the property obligated the transferor to return the property to the transferor or a third party after certain obligations had been fulfilled. This transfer of property had a subclassification: *fiducia cum creditore* and *fiducia cum amico*. The first was used to secure a debt and consisted of the debtor granting ownership of one or more assets to their creditor until the debt was paid, with the creditor being obligated to return said assets when their interest was satisfied. And in the event that the debt is not satisfied, the creditor could retain definitive ownership of the assets transferred to him or sell them.



It should be noted that in the original *fiducia cum creditore*, the creditor was not obligated to return any difference to the debtor for partial payments made. Later, to protect the debtor's rights, the debtor was recognized the right to recover the difference once the creditor had shown disinterest.

The other form of trust constituted by acts *inter vivos*, the *fiducia cum amico*, was one by which one person gave certain assets to another for their use and enjoyment, and after a certain period of time, returned them to

the original owner. This form was primarily used by the Romans when they were away on a trip and decided to give the assets to people they trusted. The trustee (who received the assets) could freely manage and dispose of the transferred assets. This form of trust gradually fell into disuse to make way for other contractual arrangements, such as *commodatum*, deposit, pledge, and mortgage.

1.1.3 THE TRUST IN MEXICO AND ITS LEGAL NATURE.

While it is true that there are a variety of theories in Mexican law that define the legal nature of the trust, in this commercial context we could invoke those that have defined it as an irrevocable mandate, as an assigned patrimony. There are also theories that attempt to define the trust as a contract and as a legal transaction. However, it is appropriate to make the following clarification: from a formal perspective, the General Law on Negotiable Instruments and Credit Transactions places it among the credit transactions included in its Second Title, even though, undoubtedly, the trust does not possess the latter character.

However, in order to attempt to clarify the legal nature of the trust, we must refer to common law to identify the legal acts it considers as generating obligations. Thus, we have as sources:

- A. The contract,
- B. The unilateral declaration of will,
- C. Unjust enrichment,
- D. Business management,
- E. Unlawful acts.

Some legal scholars mention that a trust is a legal transaction since it involves a real transfer of assets that will form an autonomous estate and that the fiduciary receives in her own name. However, since she does so to achieve a purpose, she does not receive ownership of the assets, only title and possession. Therefore, a trust transaction is called a contract because, for its perfection, it must necessarily meet the requirements consistent with general civil theory.

Thus, according to these doctrinal ideas, the Trust is a commercial contract, as determined by Legal Status No. 1, second paragraph, of the General Law on Securities and Credit Transactions. Likewise, we emphasize that the Trust is a commercial contract, as it is based on the good faith transfer of part or all of the trustor's assets to the trustee, with the objective of obtaining benefits for the trustee.

Similarly, it should be noted that the Trust is an institutionally banking fiduciary commercial contract, since its legal perfection requires the participation of a credit institution authorized to act as Trustee in accordance with the Legal Provisions of Section 46, Section XV of the Law on Credit Institutions, in correlation with Legal Status Nos. 381 and 385 of the General Law on Securities and Credit Transactions.

Therefore, it is conclusive to say that a trust is a legal transaction that takes the name of a commercial, fiduciary, and banking contract.

1.1.4 PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRUST. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS. PARTIES TO THE TRUST AGREEMENT.

Remember that, in strict compliance with legal norms, there are four parties to a trust agreement; however, only two are indispensable. The four parties are the settlor, the trustee, the trustee, and the beneficiary.

The settlor is the person who establishes the trust by transferring ownership of the assets or rights they own. The settlor transfers the assets to the trust property, designates the beneficiary in the trust, and indicates its purpose.

Under Mexican law, only individuals or legal entities who can directly affect the assets they will transfer to the trust can be trustors, without any legal impediment.



The Trustee is the person who receives the assets delivered by the Settlor for the Trust, as Trust Property, with the obligation to use said assets for the purpose stipulated in the Trust Agreement.

Under Mexican law, only banks can be trustees; this assertion is supported by Legal Status No. 385 of the General Law on Securities and Credit Transactions, which establishes that only institutions expressly authorized to do so by the current Credit Institutions Law can be trustees. Furthermore, our current Credit Institutions Law only recognizes two types of credit institutions: development banks and commercial banks. Therefore, only the following can be trustees:



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Diagnóstico Corportivo Previsor
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Corporate Check Up



¿Quieres en verdad conocer el estatus que tiene la empresa en donde eres gerente o dueño para detectar posibles riesgos a futuro?.

Realiza un estudio especializado mediante el programa digital denominado **Corporate Check Up**, y sorpréndete con los resultados que obtendrás debidamente fundados. Recuerda que es un Derecho Humano Corporativo, del gozar de una verdadera tranquilidad empresarial.

Contáctanos



EN QUÉ CONSISTE EL PROGRAMA EMPRESARIAL DE GRUPO MOSQUEDA DENOMINADO CORPORATE CHECK UP, Y PARA QUÉ SIRVE?

WHAT DOES THE MOSQUEDA GROUP BUSINESS PROGRAM CALLED CORPORATE CONSIST OF? CHECK UP, AND WHAT IS IT FOR?

EXPLICACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA CORPORATIVO

Hemos comentado, que nosotros como corporación, tenemos un principal elemento filosófico y que es **la Innovación**, entre otros principios.

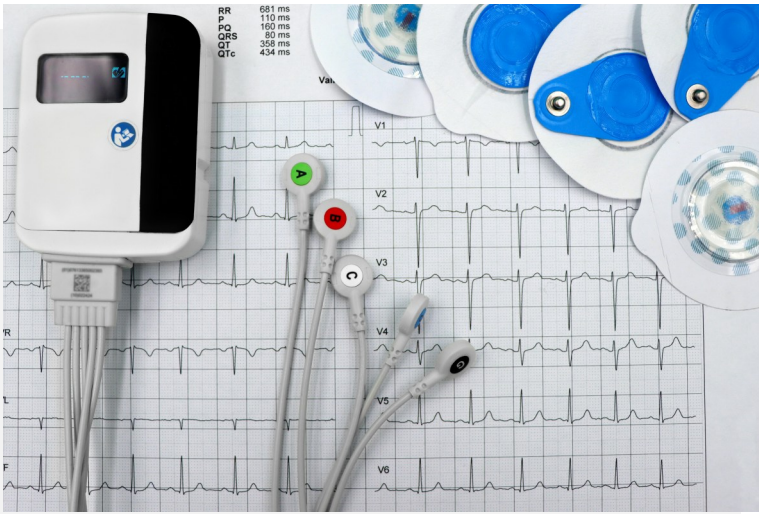
La innovación en el servicio profesional como abogados es diseñar una nueva forma de ofrecer la asesoría legal para empresas y personas físicas que ofrezca certeza, seguridad, confianza y resultados en el desarrollo del servicio legal profesional conforme a las necesidades y exigencias del cliente contemporáneo, tomando en cuenta las circunstancias nacionales e internacionales, creando de esta forma el servicio profesional bajo la disciplina de “programa de servicio legal corporativo”

Dentro de esta innovación se creó el programa de servicio legal corporativo denominado “corporate check up”, el cual está creado para analizar el estatus de una empresa para determinar si existen o no riesgos legales a corto, mediano o largo plazo, señalando los tipos de riesgos y la razón de su existencia.

Cuando una empresa solicita este servicio corporativo, se programa una reunión en donde la empresa deberá contestar un cuestionario que se encuentra en un software creado por la Corporación Grupo Mosqueda e Institución de Investigaciones Jurídicas, A. C.. Solo se limitará el empresario a contestar el cuestionario junto con los directivos que se acompañe, sin presentar documento alguno, solo se limitará en contestar “sí” o “no” a las preguntas que se formulen, y el mismo sistema estará dando observaciones conforme se dan las respuestas.

Se requiere la sinceridad de quienes contestan, porque de ello dependerá la autenticidad de los resultados.

Las preguntas están clasificadas, en la estructura de la empresa, su funcionamiento, contratación de personal, cumplimiento de obligaciones laborales, así como fiscales, contratos celebrados con clientes, acreedores, etc.



Reiteramos, no se requiere presentar documento alguno, menos aún, proporcionar información de trabajadores, clientes, etc., las preguntas son simples y solo están dirigidas para detectar el estatus de la empresa.

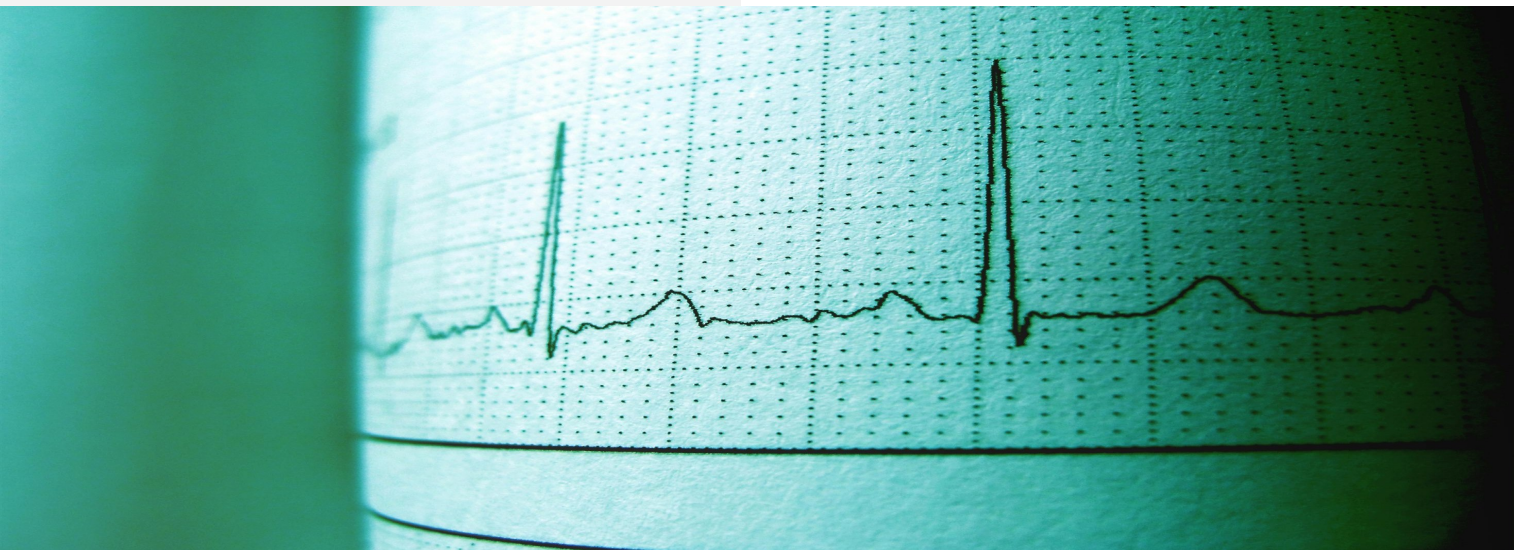
Al concluir, se darán las observaciones y calificación de riesgos que tiene la empresa y sugerencias para eliminar los riesgos.

Es un servicio legal muy noble, solo hay que

contestar un cuestionario respondiendo si o no, y listo, se tendrán los resultados de la situación en que se encuentra la empresa.

Las preguntas o reactivos están diseñadas en base a la experiencia de 60 años que ha tenido en juicios la corporación Grupo Mosqueda, a través de Grupo Mosqueda y Mosqueda, S. C. (antes despacho jurídico J. Jesús Mosqueda M., y Asociados), así como el estudio, actualización e investigación jurídica documental de la Institución de Investigaciones Jurídicas, A. C.; por esa razón, las empresas que desean contratar este servicio legal profesional estructurado en programa corporativo, tienen una experiencia admirable, ya que se obtienen resultados que no se apreciaba ni con una revisión profesional de la áreas de la empresa.

Es un servicio para las empresas previsoras y que actúan con disciplina en sus negocios y organización.



A. Development banks, which operate commercially as National Credit Societies in accordance with Legal Provision No. 30 of the Credit Institutions Law.

B. Commercial banks, which operate commercially as Federally authorized Public Limited Companies in accordance with Legal Proposition No. 9 of the Credit Institutions Law.

The fiduciary delegate intervenes, since fiduciary institutions are commercial companies.



They cannot personally perform the role, but rather through a representative in accordance with Legal Status No. 10 of the General Law on Commercial Companies. The nature of the trust's credit requires that the representative be a special institution, called the fiduciary delegate, who is the natural person charged with materially representing the Trustee in achieving each of the purposes agreed upon in the contract. It should be understood that not just anyone can be a fiduciary delegate, to the extent that each fiduciary must request that its prospective clients be authorized by the National Banking and Securities Commission. Until such time, they acquire legal capacity and may act as such in accordance with the provisions of Legal Precept No. 25, first paragraph, of the Credit Institutions Law. The delegate accredits his or her legal status by presenting a certification of his or her appointment, issued by the secretary or deputy secretary of the board of directors or administration, depending on whether the bank is a development bank or a multi-family bank, respectively, in accordance with Legal Status

No. 90, first paragraph, of the Credit Institutions Law.

The trustee is the person who receives the benefits of fiduciary administration, by order of the trust.

1.1.5 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES

As in any contract, there must be RECIPROCAL Rights and Obligations for each of the parties involved in the contract, under the principle of "Pacta un cervanda" (the Supreme Law of Contracts is the Will). These Rights are classified as:

The Rights of the Settlor. - The rights of the settlor can be of two types:

- Legal or Institutional: these are those that the settlor has in all cases;
- Conventional: those that the settlor may reserve in each contract, depending on the circumstances.

Legal or institutional powers are further divided into designatory and restorative powers.

Designatory powers are responsible for designating the trustee who will be responsible for carrying out the purpose. If this is not designated nominally in the contract, it is the responsibility of the trustee or, failing that, the judge of First Instance of the place where the assets are located, in accordance with Article 385, third paragraph, of the General Law on Negotiable Instruments and Transactions. They are also responsible for appointing the trustee(s) in accordance with Article 383, second paragraph, of the same legal system. Finally, they are responsible for appointing the members of the technical committee in accordance with Article 80, third paragraph, of the Credit Institutions Law, which is becoming increasingly common and important in practice. Obviously, this applies only to bank trusts.



Regarding the restitutionary power, if during the termination of the trust, all or part of the assets remain in the hands of the trustee, the settlor has the right to have them returned.

The Settlor's Obligations. - The settlor's fundamental obligations are the following:

- ☐ Transfer ownership of his or her assets, that is, he or she is obligated to part with all or part of his or her assets to build another, independent of the first and any other assets, for which he or she is obligated to provide compensation in the event of eviction, in accordance with private law.
- ☐ Payment of the fees that the trustee will charge for acting as such.
- ☐ Pay the expenses arising from the establishment and management of the trust.

The Trustee's Rights: Pursuant to the relevant law, the Trustee has the following rights:

- ☐ To carry out the powers assigned by the constitutive act, which may include acts of ownership, alienation, exchange, transfer of property, administration or obtaining credits and encumbrances, and, where appropriate, leasing and carrying out repairs and improvements.
- ☐ To make the necessary arrangements for the preservation of the Assets.
- ☐ To act in lawsuits related to the Trust and grant a mandate for litigation and collections.
- ☐ And, of course, the power to collect its fees.

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**THE RIGHTS OF
FOREIGNERS IN
MEXICO**

Jesús Alfonso Mosqueda Juárez



Institución de Investigaciones Jurídicas, A. C.

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO

This book is written by Jesús Alfonso Mosqueda Juárez, President of the Grupo Mosqueda Corporation, based on the author's professional experience of over 30 years as a Constitutional and Corporatist Lawyer and Legal Researcher, and on the Corporation's experience of over half a century since its founding. It is supported and published by the Legal Research Institution, A.C.

This is a practical book dedicated to foreigners so they know their rights in Mexico and before which authorities they can defend themselves; and in which cases they should seek professional advice and how to do so, whether here in Mexico or from their country of origin.

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The Trustee's Obligations: Regarding the Trustee's obligations, the following are mentioned:

- ☐ Adhere to and comply with the terms of the constitutive agreement to fulfill its purpose.
- ☐ Accept the Trust.
- ☐ Preserve and maintain the assets.
- ☐ Keep separate accounting records for each Trust.
- ☐ Comply with the tax obligations arising from the trust.
- ☐ Carry out its activities through a fiduciary delegate.
- ☐ Maintain fiduciary confidentiality.
- ☐ Serve and render accounts.



The Trustee's Rights: Strictly speaking, the Trustee's rights are as follows:

- ☐ He has the rights granted by the Trust's constitutive act.
- ☐ You have the right to demand that the Trustee comply, to abide by the validity of any acts committed against you, in bad faith, or in excess of the powers granted by

the constitutive act or the law, and, when appropriate, to claim any assets that have left the trust estate as a result of these acts.

- ☐ When the settlor has not appointed a trustee, this power falls to the trustee.
- ☐ In all matters not provided for in the trust, the will of the trustee must be consulted.
- ☐ Conventional rights consist of the benefits that the trust provides, which necessarily vary from contract to contract.
- ☐ The right to revoke and terminate the trust early, if so provided in the constitutive act.

Obligations: Regarding the Trustee's obligations, we can outline the following:

- ☐ Obligation to pay taxes, fees, and fines incurred by the execution of the Trust.
- ☐ Obligation to pay expenses incurred in the execution and termination of the trust.
- ☐ Obligation to pay fiduciary fees.



1.1.6 TRUST TYPES

According to the Law, there are several types of trusts, which are as follows:

- A. Guarantee
- B. Investment
- C. Insurance
- D. Administration
- E. Testamentary
- F. Transfer of Ownership
- G. Public and private.



Corporate Veil

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Blindar y Proteger el Patrimonio Personal
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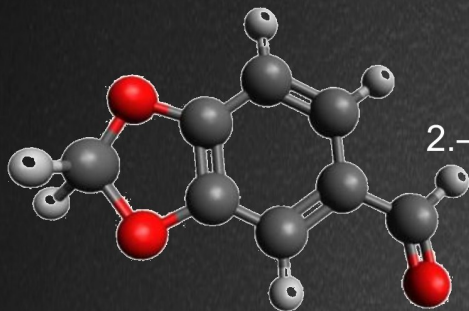
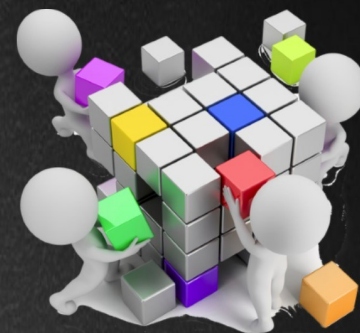
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Logística del Proyecto Corporativo

OBJETIVO

Proteger el Patrimonio, Aseguramiento las Operaciones de Negocios, Fomentar el Crecimiento de la Empresa.

1.– ETAPA PRELIMINAR.- Implementar la disciplina colaborativa y la Cultura de la Prevención y Cultura de la Innovación.



2.– ETAPA RESTRUCTURAL.– Crea la conformación del núcleo y de la células de la empresa, generando la Nueva Corporación.

3.– ETAPA DE INICIACIÓN.– Reorganizar todas las actividades, bienes y servicios conforme al Corporate Veil.



4.– ETAPA DE DESARROLLO DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE LA CORPORACIÓN.– La nueva corporación desarrollará sus actividades conforme al nuevo esquema corporativo.

5.– CORPORATE PARTNER.– Si se causa un piercing the corporate veil, atribuible a la propia estructuración del corporate veil, se responde sobre dicha falla y se corrige por nuestra cuenta.



Brief Explanation of Each Type of Trust



A. GUARANTEE:

The trustee receives the assets or rights entrusted to guarantee the fulfillment of a principal obligation, which is the responsibility of the settlor. These are contracts linked to a principal business (credits: fixed- or variable-income securities, real estate, cash, etc.).

B. INVESTMENT:

These are contracts whose purpose is for the trustee to allocate the trust assets to carry out profitable economic operations: credit, business activities; fixed-income and variable-income securities; real estate; and profit-making (savings funds, pension and retirement plans).

C. INSURANCE:

This consists of managing the total or partial compensation received from the insurance company in the event of a loss or accident, according to the insured's prior instructions.

D.- ADMINISTRATION:

The trustee receives the assets or rights entrusted to carry out the investments specified in the trust. The trustor (owner of the assets) seeks a return through the investment.



E.- TESTAMENTARY TRUSTS:

This trust is established so that the assets delivered in trust are administered upon the death of the settlor, in favor of the beneficiaries, strictly following the instructions given by the settlor/testator.

F.- TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP.

This is a contractual agreement whereby the owner of the property transfers real estate to a trust institution for its administration. This institution is responsible for transferring ownership to the parties to the trust in order to transfer the use and enjoyment of the property without having direct control over it.

This type of trust is used to allow foreigners to acquire property in a zone prohibited by constitutional mandate, such as the northern and southern borders of the country, as well as coastal areas, etc.

G.- PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TRUSTS.

A public trust is a contract entered into between the government (which will be the public administration) and a fiduciary institution (a legally constituted credit institution) for the purpose of managing public resources to promote economic, social, and cultural development projects. The trustee will be the public body or the sector benefiting from the trust.

The difference between a public trust and a private trust is that the public sector will always participate in the former, while the latter only involves private individuals for the purpose of managing assets.

1.1.7 TERMINATION OF THE TRUST

The following are grounds for termination of the trust:

- ☐ Upon the fulfillment of its purpose
- ☐ Upon the trust's purpose becoming impossible to execute
- ☐ Upon the fulfillment of the condition to which the trust was subject
- ☐ Upon the parties agreeing to the termination of the trust
- ☐ Upon the settlor's revocation of the contract
- ☐ Upon the trustee's resignation or removal and cannot be replaced
- ☐ Upon bankruptcy or suspension
- ☐ Upon expiration of the term



1.1.8 TERMINATION OF THE TRUST

The following are grounds for termination of the trust:

- ☐ Upon an action for annulment
- ☐ Upon an action for rescission
- ☐ Upon an administrative resolution
- ☐ Civil causes for termination of contract

ASISTENCIA JURÍDICA EMPRESARIAL PREVENTIVA AJEP



**EL SERVICIO PROFESIONAL LEGAL TRANSFORMADO EN
PROGRAMA DE ASESORÍA PERMANENTE PARA VIGILAR Y
PROTEGER EL DESARROLLO DE LA EMPRESA
PARA EVITAR PROBLEMA LEGALES FUTUROS.**

CARACTERÍSTICAS DE PROTECCIÓN DEL PROGRAMA AJEP

1. SUPERVISIÓN CORPORATIVA PERMANENTE PARA MINIMIZAR RIESGOS EN LA EMPRESA Y EN SUS ACTIVIDADES:
PROTECCIÓN TOTAL: LABORAL, ADMINISTRATIVO, CONTRATOS, ETC.
PROTECCIÓN ESPECÍFICA: SOLO LAS ÁREAS QUE SEÑALE LA EMPRESA
2. SOLUCIÓN DE CONFLICTOS LEGALES, EN SU CASO, CON VENTAJAS AL CLIENTE POR LA PREVENSIÓN APLICADA.
3. CLÁUSULA DE GARANTÍA CONTRACTUAL, SI SE DIERA ALGUNA FALLA DE APLICACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA NOSOTROS RESPONDEMOS.
- 4, CON CLÁUSULA DE SECRECÍA PARA LA PROTECCIÓN DE DATOS PERSONALES DE LA EMPRESA.
5. PROGRAMA REGISTRADO ANTE EL INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE DERECHOS DE AUTOR.
6. EL CONTRATO ESTÁ REGISTRADO ANTE LA PROCURADURÍA FEDERAL DEL CONSUMIDOR CONFORME A LA LEY FEDERAL DE PROTECCIÓN AL CONSUMIDOR Y LAS NORMAS OFICIALES MEXICANAS.



PROGRAMAS CORPORATIVOS CORPORATE PROGRAMS

La innovación del servicio
profesional

The innovation of professional
service



Es el Servicio Profesional convertido en Programa Corporativo de alta confianza que contiene: Descripción del servicio con objetivos específicos. Calendario de desarrollo. Evaluación de avances. Obtención de resultados en los tiempos programados. Seguimiento del programa. Cláusula Corporate Warranty, (garantía del servicio).

Nuestros Programas de Servicio Empresarial:

- 1.- Asistencia jurídica Empresarial Preventiva (AJEP)
- 2.- Corporate Veil.
- 3.- Innovación a la Medida.
- 4.- Asistencia en Arrendamiento Inmobiliario (próximamente).
- 5.- Creación y Desarrollo Empresarial Internacional. (Exclusivo para Extranjero).
- 7.- Crea y Crece. (Exclusivo para Extranjeros).
- 8.- Programa de Asistencia a las Operaciones Mercantiles.

It is the Professional Service converted into a high-confidence Corporate Program that contains: Description of the service with specific objectives. Development schedule. Evaluation of progress. Obtaining results in the scheduled times. Monitoring of the program. Corporate Warranty Clause, (service guarantee).

Our Business Service Programs:

- 1.- Preventive Business Legal Assistance (AJEP)
- 2.- Corporate Veil.
- 3.- Customized Innovation.
- 4.- Real Estate Leasing Assistance (coming soon).
- 5.- International Business Creation and Development. (Exclusive for Foreigner).
- 7.- Create and Grow. (Exclusively for Foreigners).
- 8.- Assistance Program for Commercial Operations.



CURSOS CORPORATIVOS PARA ALTOS EJECUTIVOS.

CORPORATE COURSES FOR SENIOR EXECUTIVES.

Impartidos por el Presidente de la Corporación Grupo Mosqueda y como Agentes Capacitadores Externos debidamente autorizados y registrados ante la Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social (STPS). Incluyen Material Didáctico, Reconocimiento con Valor a Curriculum y Constancias de Competencia o de Habilidades Laborales con validez ante la STPS.

Taught by the President of the Grupo Mosqueda Corporation and as External Training Agents duly authorized and registered with the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (STPS). They include Didactic Material, Recognition with Value to Curriculum and Certificates of Competence or Labor Skills valid before the STPS.

Cursos:

- 1.- Lenguaje de Actitud en las Relaciones Laborales y de Negocios
- 2.- Corporate Veil
- 3.- Creación del Reglamento Interior de trabajo
- 4.- Integración de las Comisiones Mixtas y Comités
- 5.- Elaboración de Políticas Organizacionales
- 6.- Filosofía Institucional
- 7.- La Actitud Empresarial dentro de la Cultura de la Prevención

Courses:

- 1.- Language of Attitude in Labor and Business Relations
- 2.- Corporate Veil
- 3.- Creation of the Internal Work Regulations
- 4.- Integration of Mixed Commissions and Committees
- 5.- Development of Organizational Policies
- 6.- Institutional Philosophy
- 7.- The Business Attitude within the Culture of Prevention





Asesoría Empresarial



www.businesscenter.mx

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**ASESORÍA LEGAL
PARA TI Y TU
EMPRESA**

**LEGAL ADVICE FOR
YOU AND YOUR
COMPANY**

Somos Corporación Grupo Mosqueda con más de medio siglo de experiencia, Asesoría legal a nivel nacional. Tú nos contactas y nosotros vamos en donde estés. La distancia no es obstáculo para asesorarte adecuadamente en problemas legales personales o de tu empresa o negocio. Recuerda, nunca digas no se puede, ya que todo tiene solución.

We are Grupo Mosqueda Corporation with more than half a century of experience, legal advice nationwide. You contact us and we go wherever you are. Distance is not an obstacle to adequately advise you on personal legal problems or those of your company or business. Remember, never say you can't, since everything has a solution.

Firma Legal en México / Legal firm in Mexico.
Segunda generación / Second generation.



GLOBAL BUSINESS CIRCUIT

Gaceta Corporativa Digital - Digital Corporate Gazette

El objetivo de la Gaceta Corporativa Digital “**GLOBAL BUSINESS CIRCUIT**”, ubicada en <https://www.globalbusinesscircuit.com>; es fortalecer al sector empresarial promoviendo la cultura jurídica en los negocios; ofreciendo publicación de artículos y ensayos que sirvan de orientación legal para los lectores para poder tomar decisiones con mayor sustento legal a favor de sus negocios.

En el sitio web encontrarás contenido de importancia para ti y tu empresa; sección de innovación en asesoría empresarial.; sección de eventos como conferencias, diplomados, seminarios, pláticas de información empresarial, etc. en la sala de ponencias de la sede de la Corporación Grupo Mosqueda.

Esta gaceta corporativa es gratis, tanto su consulta en internet, así como su descarga, pues la intención es que sea un apoyo al sector empresarial y personas de negocios.

La Gaceta Corporativa Digital Global Business Circuit es propiedad de la Corporación Grupo Mosqueda.

Recuerda “NO ESTAS SOLO, ESTAMOS CONTIGO”.

Más información en www.globalbusinesscircuit.com
Contáctanos: globalbusinesscircuit@gmail.com

Dirección de Global Business Circuit

Corporación Grupo Mosqueda.