

Tultitlan Transformation will keep on

PROFILE

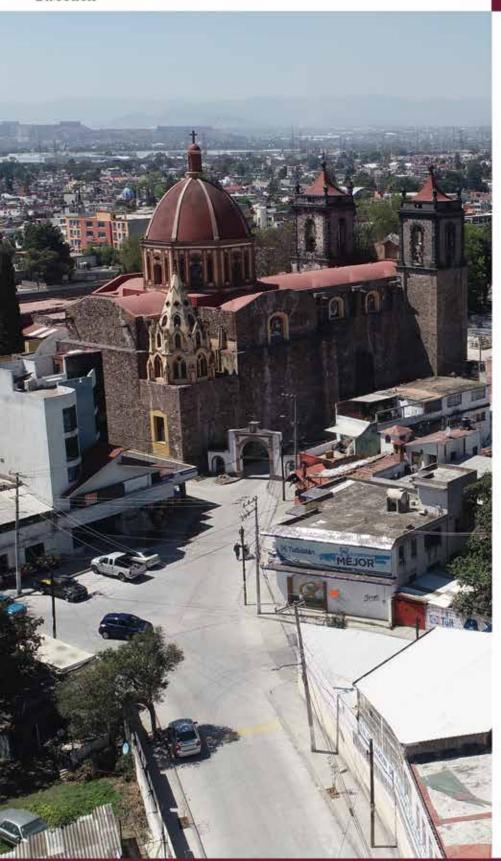
Numer: 2 Year: 2022

Information, Planning, Programming and Evaluation

Direction



TULTITLÁN Coblemo Municipal 2022 - 2024



Information, Planning, Programming and Evaluation Direction

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FREE AND SOVEREIGN MEXICO STATE.

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Tultitlan Transformation will keep on



PROFILE



Official name: United Mexican States, although it is known as the Mexican Republic or Mexico.

Mexico is a nahuatl origin word that derives from the following etymological roots: metztli, "moon"; xictli, "navel", and co, "place", which means "the place of the navel of the moon".

POPULATION.

According to the National Population and Housing Census 2020, made by the National Institute of Statistic and Geography, the Mexican population ascends to 126,014,024 persons. Mexico has the 11th place on the world most populated countries.

TERRITORIAL LENGTH::

1.960.189 km2

Mexico ranks the 14th place in the world greater territorial extension countries and the 6th place in the American continent.

ECONOMY:

On 2021, Mexico Gross Domestic Product was \$26.1B MX (Mexican peso billions).

2021 most important GDP economic sectors

| Manufacturers industries | \$4.92B MX |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Retail trade | \$2.93B MX |
| Wholesale trade | \$2.77 B MX |

FOREIGN TRADE.

Base on INEGI data, the main Mexican exports destinations are United States, Canada and China.

The imports come from United States, China and South Corea.

CULTURE.

The United Nations for Education, Science and Culture Organization, has declared as Human Heritage, the following Mexican natural and cultural goods.



PROFILE

MEXICAN UNITES STATES.



NATURAL

"Sian Ka'an" "Biosphere Reserve".

"El Vizcaíno" Whales Sanctuary.

"Calakmul", Campeche Maya´s Ancient City and Preserved Tropical Forests.

Monarch Butterfly Biophesre Reserve.

"El Pinacate" and "Gran Desierto del Altar" Biosphere Reserve.

Revillagigedo Archipelago.

Tehuacan-Cuicatlan Valley-Mesoamerica Native Habitat.

California Bay Preserved Islands.

CULTURAL

Xochimilco and Mexico Historical Downtown .

Oaxaca Historical Downtown.

"Monte Albán" Archaeological Zone.

Puebla Historical Downtown.

Teotihuacán Prehispanic City.

"Palenque" National Park and Prehispanic City.

Adjacent Mines and Guanajato Historical City. "Chichen-Itzá" Prehispanic City.

Morelia Historical Downtown.

"El Tajin" Prehispanic City.

"San Francisco" Rock Paintings.

Zacatecas Historical Downtown.

XVI Century First Monasteries on the Popocatepetl Volcano slopes.

"Uxmal" Prehispanic City.

Oueretaro Historical Monuments Zone.

"Cabañas" Hospice, Guadalajara.

Tlacotalpan Historical Monuments Zone.

"Paquimé" Historical Monuments Zone.

Campeche Fortified and Historical City.

Xochicalco Historical Monuments Zone.

Queretaro Sierra Gorda Franciscan Missions.

Luis Barragan Home Studio.

Tequila Agave landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities.

University City Central Campus, Mexico National Autonomous University.

San Miguel el Grande Protective Village and Atotonilco Nazarene Jesus.

Tierra Adentro Royal Rode.

Yagui and Mitla Prehispanic Caves, Oaxaca.

Padre Tembleque Aqueduct Hydraulic System.

Base on data UNESCO World Heritage Convention.







Political Division:

Mexico is integrated by 32 federative entities. Mexico City is the country 'capital and the three government branches (Ejective, Legislative and Judicial) seat.

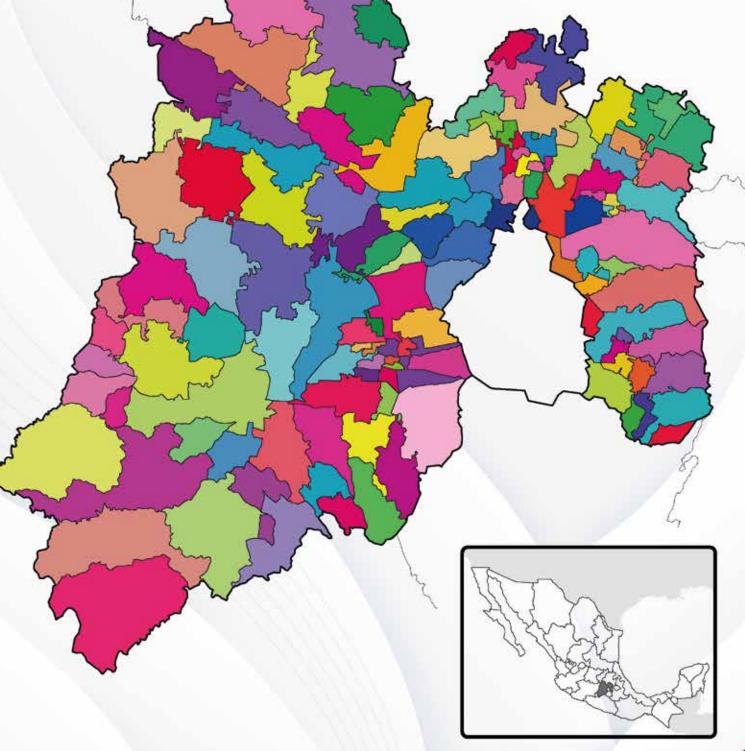
Municipalities constitute each federative entity; they represent the political and territorial base division, and the closet government to the population.

Currently there are 2,471 municipalities nationwide.

Mexico City is integrated by 16 territorial demarcations, named town hall.

FREE AND SOVEREIGN MEXICO STATE.





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POPULATION.

According to the National Population and Housing Census 2020 data, Mexico State population is 16,992,418 inhabitants.

- · 8, 741,123 inhabitants are women and 8, 251,295 are men.
- Mexico State ranks first nationally by number of people.

TERRITORIAL LENGHT.

Mexico State territorial length is 22,351.8 km2, it represents 1.1% of the country area.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.

125 municipalities integrated Mexico State. Source: INEGI Geostatistical Framework, 2020.

ECONOMY.

Mexico State Gross Domestic Product: 116,833M USD.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE:

Up to december 2021, Mexico State' international shopping volume was 2.488M USD, and international sells were 1.112M USD.

Mexico State first international sales destiny is United States, following of Colombia and Guatemala.

The main international sales products on 2021 were auto parts and accessories, screens and projectors, television reception accessories, motors and generators.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

From January to December 2021 Mexico State FDI reached 1,625M USD,. The foremost origin countries of investment are the United States, Spain and Germany.



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CULTURE.

In Mexico State there are 18 archaeological sites, the most popular are Teotihuacan and Malinalco.

Mexico State Archeological Sites.

Huamango, Chimalhuacán. Acozac, Tlapacoya, El Conde, Ocoyoacac, Los Reyes La Paz, San Miguel Ixtapan, Teotenango, Los Melones, Tetzotzinco, Huexotla, Tenayuca y Tenayuca II, Santa Cecilia Acatitlan, Calixtlahuaca. Source: National Cultural Information System, 2022.

Also, in the entity there are 83 museums, as the Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz House-Museum. "Beatriz de la Fuente" Teotihuacan Paint walls Museum, Anthropology and History Museum, Toluca National Agriculture Museum, Museum, CosmoVitral, Toluca Botanical Garden.













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TULTILÁN.

Tultitlan as words belongs to nahuatl language, it was spoken by mexicas and aztecs. It means "tollin" or "tullin" tulle, "titlan" between or together Tultitlán translates as "Place between Tulles".

ORIGIN.

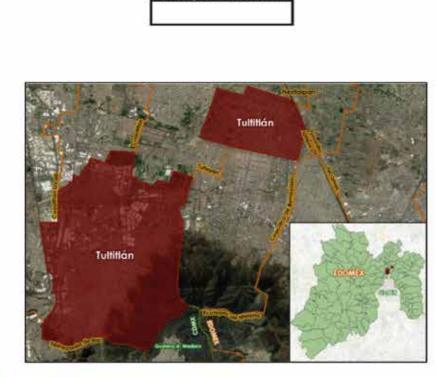
On 1356, Tepanecas founded Tultitlan.

Cuauhtzinteuctli was the first City Governor, known as Tlatoani. His government starts in 1408.

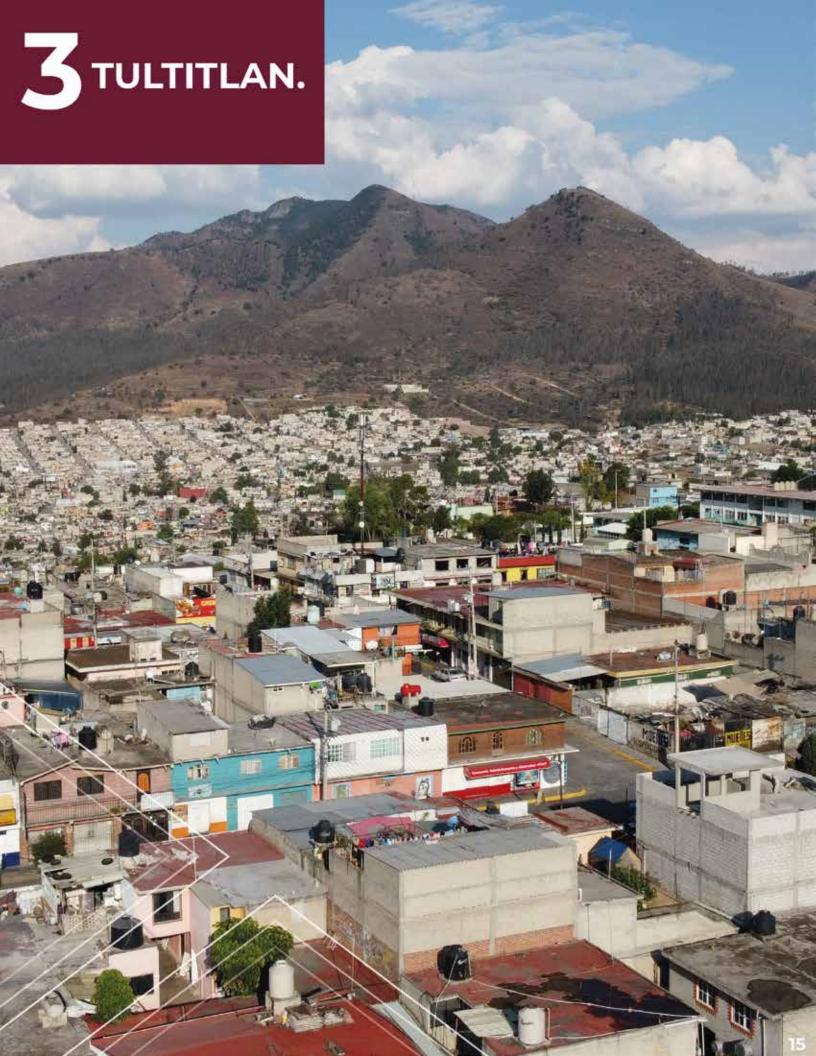
LOCATION.

Tultitlan is located in the Mexico State northern región. It s part of the Mexico Valley Metropolitan Zone.

It borders to the north with Tultepec and Cuautitlan municipalities; to the northeast with Tonanitla and Nextlalpan; to the east with Jaltenco, Coacalco and Ecatepec; to the West: with Cuautitlan Izcalli and Cuautitlan, and to the south with the municipality of Tlalnepantla and Mexico City Gustavo A. Madero town hall. Source: Municipal Development Plan 2022-2024.







PROFILE

TERRITORIAL LENGHT.

According to Municipal Decree 2022, Tultitlan territorial length is 70.74 km2. Source: Municipal Development Plan 2022-2024.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.

According to its political-administrative division, the municipality is made up of 12 localities:

- 1. Tultitlan de Mariano Escobedo:
- 2. Buenavista;
- 3. Fuentes del Valle;
- San Pablo de las Salinas;
- Ampliación San Mateo (Colonia Solidaridad);
- Sierra de Guadalupe;
- Colonia Lazaro Cárdenas (Los Hornos);
- Las Chinampas;
- 9. Ejido la Reyna (La Reyna);
- 10. Ejido de San Antonio Tultitlan;
- 11. Paraje San Pablito; y
- 12. El Cerrito (La Capilla).

The Municipal Downtown called Tultitlan de Mariano Escobedo is made up of 7 neighbourhoods). The municipality has 4 original towns, 54 neighbourhoods, 89 subdivisions and housing units, 72 condominiums, 5 industrial zones, 5 industrial parks, 7 ejidos and one ecological park.

ORIGINAL TOWNS.

- 5. San Francisco Chilpan;
- 6. Santa María Cuautepec;
- 7. San Mateo Cuautepec y
- 8. San Pablo de las Salinas.

POPULATION.

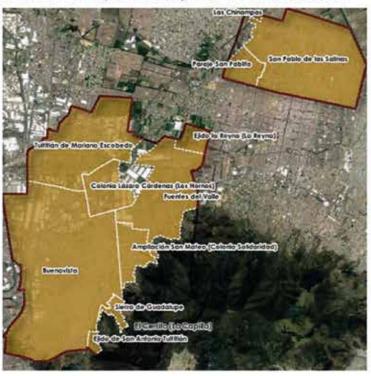
Total: 516,341 inhabitants.

Women: 260,703

Men: 251,638

Tultitlan is the tenth most populous municipality in Mexico State.

Source: Municipal Development Plan 2022-2024.







PROFILE

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

EDUCATION.

In the municipality, there are 183 public schools, of basic education and high schools.

| Typology | Schools | Classrooms |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Kindergarden | 54 | 533 |
| Prymary schools | 88 | 919 |
| Junior High Schools | 31 | 652 |
| High schools | 5 | 90 |
| Technological High schools | 5 | 90 |

Source: Municipal Development Plan 2022-2024.

In Tultitlán, there are two universities public institutions, the Mexico Valley Polytechnic with 5,920 students enrolled, and the Mexiquense Bicentennial University with 801 students enrolled. On 2020, the most demanded careers in Tultitlan were Industrial Engineering (962), Mechatronics Engineering (720), Small, Medium Enterprises Administration, and Management (687).







PROFILE

SPORT.

3 Sports Centers:

1. "Toltitlán" Sports Center

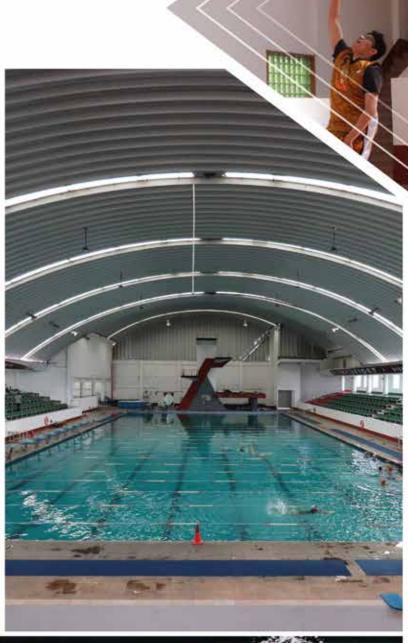
2. "El Reloj" Sports Center

3. "Independence Bicentennial "Sports Center 20 Sports Modules

10 Sports Leagues

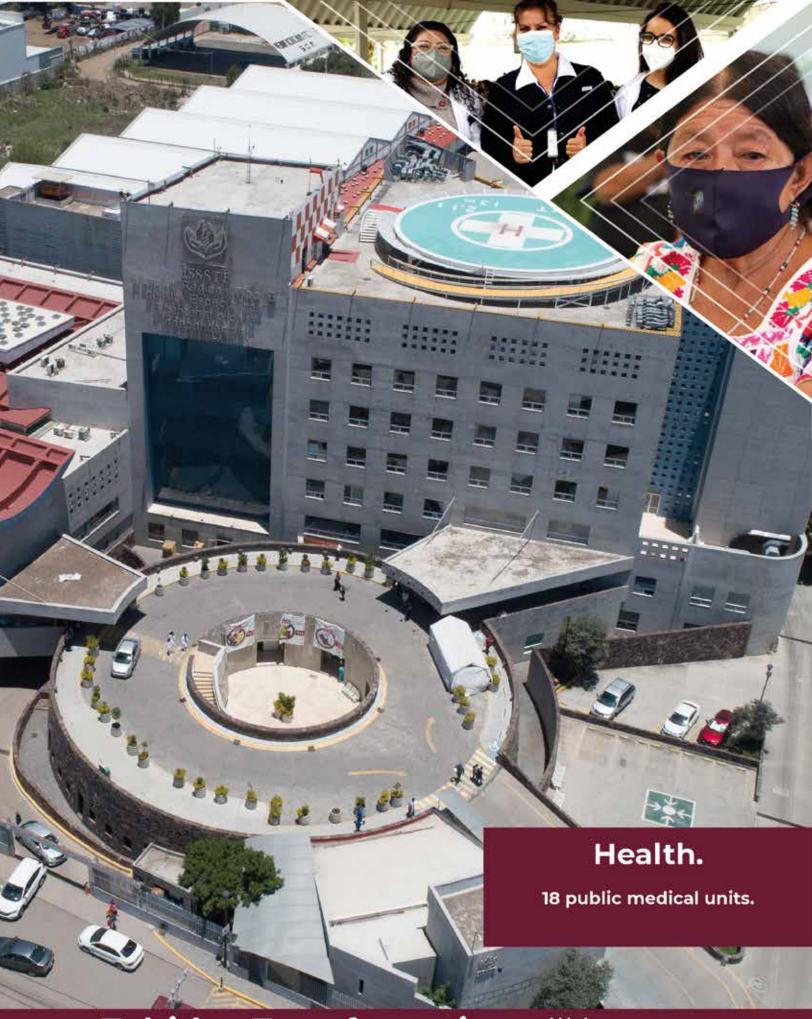
7 talents (Swimming and Modern Pentathlon)













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COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE.

Vital importance roads of in the Mexico Valley Metropolitan Zone cross Tultitlán:

- · Mexico Queretaro Highway and the Mexiquense External Circuit
- Jose Lopez Portillo regional order road, towards which feeds the access and exit routes, as International Airport, with four stations well as for the surrounding municipalities of located in the municipal territory. Coacalco and Ecatepec.
- Mexiquense Avenue of regional order, parallel to the Jose Lopez Portillo road.
- Hydraulic Resources Federal Highway, on the side of the railway tracks of the Mexico-Pachuca Railway, as a service road for the Los Reves Branch wells.
- Tlalnepantla-Cuautitlan State Highway.

Massive transport.

- 2 Suburban Train stations "Lecheria" and "Tultitlan", transfer to Mexico City.
- 15 stations of the 43 stations of line 2 of the "Mexibus", are located in the territory of Tultitlán. This means of transport runs through the municipalities of Ecatepec, Coacalco and Cuautitlán Izcalli, so its operation has a regional impact.
- 47 concession transport routes.
- "Felipe Ángeles" International Airport is located 26.5 km from the Municipal Downtown.

- 12 km of the new Suburban Train line Lecheria-Felipe Angeles







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ECONOMIC PROFILE.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): \$61,610 (Sixty-one billion, six hundred and ten pesos)

Economic Activity Municipal Index (EAMI): \$58,822 (Fifty-eight billion, eight hundred and twenty-two pesos)

Economically Active Population (EPA): 261,203 people, which represents 61% of the total municipal population.

Employed Population: 254,951 people, 59% of the municipal EPA

SECTORS.

In Tultitlán there are 18,178 companies, among which 1,750 industries stand out, ranging from the food industry, a thermoelectric plant, a steel company, as well as tire shops, glass, automotive and chemical companies.

8 industrial parks in which important national and international companies such as Volvo, Tornell, Unilever, Bacardí, Osram are located.

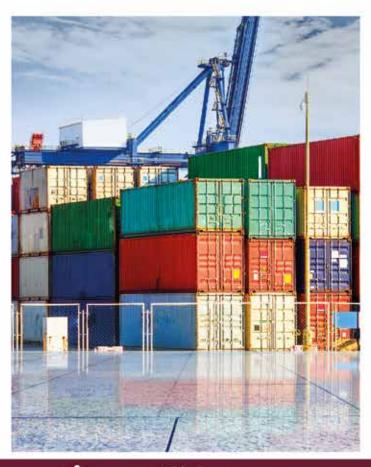
| Prologis Park Álamos |
|---------------------------|
| Prologis Park Fresno |
| Macrocentro Tultitlán II |
| Macrocentro Tultitlán III |
| Mexiquense Park |
| TultiPark |
| TultiPark II |
| TultiPark III |
| |

The economic sectors that concentrate the most units in Tultitlán are Retail Trade (8,974

units), Other Services Except Government Activities (2,806 units) and Temporary Accommodation and Food and Beverage Preparation Services (1,996 units).

International purchases and sales.

On January 2022, Tultitlan international purchases volumen, amounted to 94.3M USD. Those purchases come from Unitated States, China and Germany.





PROFILE

CULTURAL PROFILE..

In the year 1356 Tultitlán was founded by the Tepanecas.

Tepaneca Ceremonial Center.

It was made up of temples and pyramidal bases in which ceremonies were carried out, at present it is known that the ruins of this Center are found under the San Antonio de Padua Parish and its main Teocali, under the San Lorenzo Temple, at the Municipal Downtown.

Evangelism

First stage 1532 to 1569.

Second stage 1570 to 1586:

· Fray Bernardino de la Fuente arrived to Tultitlan, who began the San Lorenzo Temple and Convent construction.

Third stage 1587 to 1604:

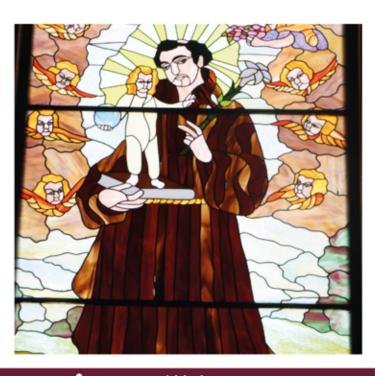
. Construction work on San Lorenzo Temple and Convent was concluded.

At the XVII century, between 1645 and 1650, San Antonio de Padua image arrived to Tultitlan, San Antonio de Padua first temple was built, of which only the south wall remains.

With the evangelization process, Catholic worship dedicated centers were established, of which there are still historical vestiges. The San Antonio de Padua Parish Church, San Lorenzo Chapel, and the Casa Cural, as well as the Pilgrims Portal, stand

out for their architecture, which were built by the Franciscan religious order at the XVI century.

Tultitlán has colonial temples, among which stand out for their baroque facades are San Lorenzo and Santa Maria Cuautepec, San Francisco Chilpan baroque altarpieces, San Pablo de las Salinas Temple, and Lord Santiago Painting at the Santiaguito neighborhood chapel. At the Belem neighborhood there is a carved stone cross with the distinctive sign of keeping in its engraving the symbols of Christ's passion and corresponds to the XVI century.





PROFILE

| Monument | Localization | Antitquity | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| San Lorenzo Temple | Municipal Downtown | XVI century and it was modified at XVIII, XIX, XX centuries. | |
| San Antonio de Padua Temple | Municipal Downtown | It's construction was started at XVIII century, continued in XIX century and finished at XX century. | |
| Concepcion Chapel | La Concepción | XVI century with later modifications. | |
| La Concepcion neighborhood Cross | La Concepcion neighborhood | Probably XVI century | |
| Belem Chapel | Belem neighborhood | XVII century and rebuilt on XX century. | |
| Belem Cross | Belem neighborhood | XVI century . It's Tequitqui type. | |
| Los Reyes Chapel | Los Reyes neighborhood | XX century | |
| San Juan Bautista Chapel | San Juan neighborhood | Probably XVII century, with later modifications. | |
| Lord Santiago Chapel | Santiaguito neighborhood | Probably XVII century, with later modifications. | |
| Nativitas Chapel | Nativitas neighborhood | Probably XVII century, with later modifications. | |
| San Bartolome Chapel | San Bartolo neighborhood | Probably XVII century, with later modifications. | |
| San Francisco Chilpan Temple | San Francisco Chilpan town | Probably XVII century. It has a baroque altarpiece. | |
| San Mateo Cuautepec Temple | San Mateo Cuautepec town | Probably XVII century. | |
| Santa Maria Cuautepec Temple | Santa Maria Cuautepec town | XVII century. The baroque facade of the eighteenth century. | |
| San Pedro y San Pablo Temple | San Pablo de las Salinas town | Perhaps seventeenth century. The facade and the tower are preserved. It has a baroque altarpiece. | |
| San Pablo Pantheon Cross | San Pablo de las Salinas town | Probably XVI century | |
| San Pablo de las Salinas Cross | San Pablo de las Salinas town | The XVIII century base, perhaps the cross fromXVI century. | |
| Hacienda de Cartagena Farcade | Santiaguito neighborhood | XIX century. | |

Source: Municipal Development Plan 2022-2024.

Tultitlan most important religious traditional festivity, is the one celebrated annually on June 13 in honor of San Antonio de Padua, Tultitlan catholic flock.patron-saint.

One of the most deeply rooted traditions in the festival is the Trecena Celebration, which is a kind of preparation prior to the festival. Each of those thirteen days is distributed to the neighbourhoods or other organizations, there is no information on the Trecena origin a, but there is a document from June 4, 1840 in which it is already mentioned. In the context of this celebration, for 14 days, from May 31 to June 13, gastronomic, craft, commercial and cultural activities are carried out.

Tultitlan keeps important archaeological and prehispanic finds such as the bones of four mammoths and horses, that were found at Izcalli del Valle and San Pablo de las Salinas towns, which according to estimates by archaeologists from the National Institute of Anthropology and History) have a approximately 15,000 to 13,000 years before Christ.



PROFILE

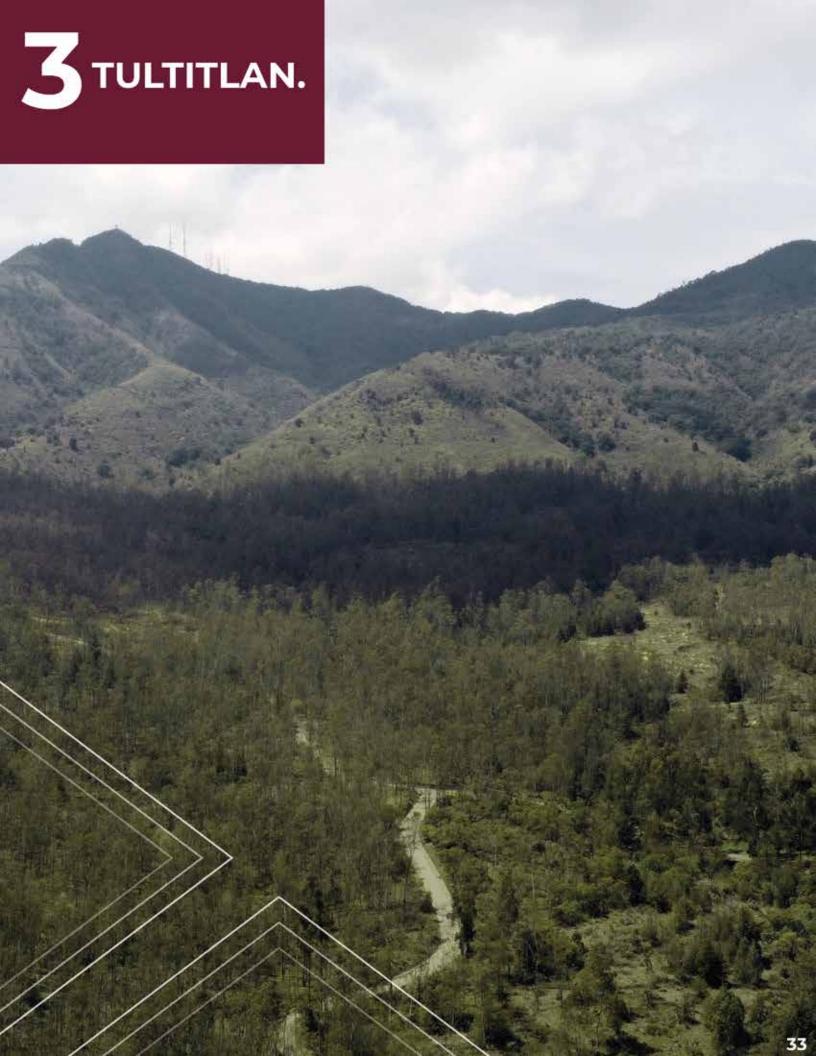
ARCHEOLOGIC AND PREHISPANIC FINDS.

| Architectural Element | Ubication | Antiquity 15,000 b.c. to 13,000 years b.c | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Mammoth, horse and camella bones | tzcalli del Valle and San Pablo de las Salinas | | |
| Ceramic fragments and figurines from the Preclassic period | Municipal Downtown San Mateo Cuautepec | 2,500 b.c to 200 b.c | |
| Ceramic fragments, figurines, pyramid and pantheon | Barrio de San Juan (Felix Zuloaga street) Loma Bonita settlement San Mateo Cuautepec | 200 b.c and 750 b.c | |
| Archaeological elements | La Concepcion, Santiaguito, San Bartolo towns, in the Sierra de Guadalupe foothills between San Mateo and Santa Maria Cuautepec, outskirts El Tesoro settlement, at the north end of Buenavista and San Pablo de las Salinas | 850 b.c to 1,110 a.c | |
| Pyramid archaeological elements, sculptures, vessels, whorls, etc | Chilpan, San Mateo y Santa María Cuautepec (Las Torres Avenue) | 1,110 a.c. to 1,521 a.c. | |

Source: Municipal Development Plan 2022-2024.







PROFILE

NATURAL HERITAGE.

Tultitlán has 1076.78 of the 6,322.50 Sierra de Guadalupe State Park hectares, which represents 21% of its total area and is shared with the municipalities of Tlalnepantla de Baz, Ecatepec de Morelos and Coacalco de Berriozabal and Gustavo A. Madero townhall.

Flora: oaks, pines, eucalyptus and cedars; as well as thickets, shrubs, nopaleras, lollipops, palms, huizaches and grasslands.

Fauna: 3 species of amphibians, (green frog and gray frog); 98 species of birds such as owls, hawks, turtledoves, verdin and hummingbirds, as well as 16 species of reptiles such as the water snake, cincuate viper, rattlesnake, striped lizard, to name a few. The mammals that occupy the Sierra de Guadalupe conservation area include rabbits, squirrels, skunks, opossums, bats, armadillos and mice.







PROFILE

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ISSUES.

A Municipal President, accompanied by 2 Trustees and 12 city councillors, governs the city council.

Tultitlan Municipal Public Administration Organization and Structure.

For the purposes of political and administrative functions, Tultitlan Municipality is organized as follows:

Centralized administration integrated by:

- 1. President Office.
- 2. City Council Secretary
- Municipal Treasury.
- 4. Public Works Department.
- 5. Economic Development Department.
- 6. Municipal Comptroller.
- 7. Administration Department.
- Public Services Department.
- 9. Urban Development and Environment Department.
- 10. Education, Culture and Tourism Department,
- 11. Citizen Security, Roads and Civil Protection Department.
- 12. Municipal Legal Department.
- 13. Information, Planning, Programming and Evaluation Department.

Deconcentrated administration integrated by:

- 1. Tultitlan Municipal Institute for Women.
- Tultitlense Youth Institute.
- 3. Municipal Public Security Council Technical Secretariat.

Decentralized administration:

- 1. Tultitlan Provision of Drinking Water, Sewerage and Sanitation Services of the Decentralized Public Organization.
- 2. Tultitlan Social Assistance Decentralized Public Organism called the Municipal System for Family Integral Development.
- 3. Tultitlan Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Institute.





PROFILE

LOCAL PRIORITIES.

Peace and security:

Implement a prevention, attention and eradication of violence and crime public policy, which contributes to the recovery of the social tissue and the community cohesion strengthening.

Gender equality:

Promote a gender equality culture, through strategies for the care and prevention of violence against girls and women; in addition to promoting the women empowerment and economic autonomy.

- Social development:

Make Tultitlan the municipality of well-being, with priority attention to vulnerable groups; through the expansion of the social programs coverage, as well as the health services redesign and the improvement of hospital, educational and sports facilities.

- Environment and resilience:

Contribute to the ecosystems restitution and preservation, through reforestation strategies, green infrastructure construction and the reduction of the ecological footprint.









TULTITLÁN Goblerno Municipal 2022 - 2024

Lic. Elena García Martinez Municipal Constitutional President

> C. Andrés Sosa Menera Municipal Trustee

Mtra. Fabiola Ocaña Mojica Municipal Trustee

C. Rosa María Lara Cruz First Councilor

C. Fernando Téllez Hernández Second Councilor

C. Tereza Dominguez Castro Third Councilor

Lic. Alan Guarneros Angeles Fourth Councilor

Mtra, Alika Roxana Vargas Gómez Fifth Councilor

> C. Juan Rosas Moreno Sixth Councilor

C. Ma. Guadalupe Rico Montero Seventh Councilor

Mtro. Luis Miguel Sarmiento Quintana Eight Councilor

> C. Irma Villalpando García Nineth Councilor

C. Jacob Francisco Jiménez Nieto Tenth Councilor

C. Gerardo Lazcano Rangel Eleventh Councilor

Mtro. Efrain Rábago Báez Twelfth Councilor

Lic. Anay Beltrán Reyes City Council Secretary

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