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In this Month:

Did you know?. Innovation and Technology Park of Torreón (PITT).

Torreón, Sister Cities International. The Solar Industry in Mexico.

Did you know?...

Torreón is a city in the Mexican state of Coahuila, located in the northern part of the country with a high economic development, based on the agricultural industry, textile, metallurgy, chemistry, commerce and its services. It is one of the youngest cities in Mexico, as it celebrated one hundred years in 2007. Together with other cities in the state of Coahuila and Durango is the Laguna Region, it is called the ninth country's metropolitan area and the larger of the two states, and it is famous for being one of the cities in constant development, transformation and apart from having historic and modern sites.

An Independent Mexico

The name of the city refers to the hull of the hacienda "El Carrizal", owned by Leonardo Zuloaga, who was completely walled and had a tower at one corner to alert the constant incursions of Indians, as "Tobosos", who lived on the other side of Nazas river.

Torreón has its origins closely tied to the railroad, and in particular the passage of railways to and from the border with the United States. The place where the city now sits was once a railroad crossing where a building was set up like a tower for monitoring Nazas River Avenues.

In 1892 it was still a village of 200 populations, but during the "Porfiriato" presented a high growth level, due to the emergence of the cotton belt. By 1895, the population was already 5000, and by 1910 to 34 000 inhabitants. In the city earned agricultural wages highest in the country, it is noteworthy that the farmers of the region paid cash, not vouchers, sold in their stores cheaper than in local trade and offered incentives and advantages of different kinds to their workers.

The Torreón Station lobbied with the Federal Government to be given to the category of town, and the appointment was obtained February 24th in 1893, the first president of the village was Antonio Santos Coy. For September 15th, 1907, the town acquired the rank of city.



About FOMEC

Fomento Económico Laguna de Coahuila, A.C (FOMEC) is the economic development entity of the "Laguna Region", State of Coahuila in México. A nonprofit organization funded by the State and local Government and the city of Torreón Private Sector.

FOMEC has promoted the region's attractiveness to investors and companies with interests in expanding in Torreón-La Laguna Region. FOMEC has been a catalyst between Investors and Government Agencies in securing the necessary support for companies investing locally.

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Torreón, Sister Cities International

Mission and History

To promote peace through mutual respect, understanding, & cooperation - one individual, one community at a time.

Sister Cities International was created at President Eisenhower's 1956 White House conference on citizen diplomacy. Mr. Eisenhower envisioned an organization that could be the hub of peace and prosperity by creating bonds between people from different cities around the world.

By becoming friends, President Eisenhower reasoned that people of different cultures could celebrate and appreciate their differences, instead of deriding them, fostering suspicion and sowing new seeds for war.

Sister Cities International creates relationships based on cultural, education, information and trade exchanges, creating lifelong friendships that provide prosperity and peace through person-to-person "citizen diplomacy since then, Presidents: Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Reagan, Bush, Clinton, Bush, and now President Barack Obama have served as the Honorary Chairman of Sister Cities International".

Since its inception, Sister Cities International has played a key role in renewing and strengthening important global relationships. Early partnerships included a trading relationship between Seattle, Washington and Tokyo, Japan, repairing post-WW II tensions by creating cultural and educational exchanges and, subsequently, lasting friendships. A 1974 a study found that many early sister city relationships formed out of the post WWII aid programs to Western Europe. The relationships that endured, however, were based on cultural or educational reasons that developed lasting friendships. Sister Cities International improved diplomatic relationships at watershed moments over the past 50 years, including partnerships with China in the 1970s.

In the new millennium, Sister Cities International continues to expand its reach to new and emerging regions of the world. Today, it dedicates a special focus on areas with significant opportunities for cultural and educational exchanges, economic partnerships, and humanitarian assistance.

Torreón Coahuila, Sister Cities.

- Durango, México.
- Victoria de Durango, México.
- Saltillo, México.
- Culiacán, México.
- Monterrey, México.
- Xalapa, México.
- Coro, Venezuela.
- Fresno, USA.
- Laredo, USA.
- Reynosa, México.
- Chihuahua, México.
- San Antonio, USA.
- El Paso, USA.
- Hermosillo, México.
- París, France.
- São Paulo, Brasil.
- Hamburgo-Harburgo, Germany.





Innovation and Technology Park of Torreón (PITT)

With a physical progress of 85 %, the Innovation and Technology Park of Torreón (PITT) allows Coahuila to be placed at the forefront of technological development.

The work, which rises in the “Mieleras” Industrial Park, east of the city, has nearly been finished; buildings, paving and gatehouse.

In its first stage it will include business incubators, auditorium for 200 people, training rooms, Business Center and administrative offices.

The State Government also contributed to strengthening the road infrastructure and services in the area of La Laguna for the future installation of related companies; information technology, nanotechnology, biotechnology and renewable energy.

Based on studies conducted by companies such as AT Consultant Kerney, The World Bank, the ITESM of Monterrey, and the State Council for Science and Technology, the construction of PITT was determined.

With that, the Laguna Region has fully developed high value-added businesses and innovation that will explore the domestic market, and most importantly, interact with the U.S. which has the increased demand for these services.

The PITT will be of great support to incubators or businesses, with facilities like office cubicles and facilitate the development of micro enterprises, labor rooms to meet companies or investors, the auditorium will facilitate to conferences, courses or training.

It should be noted that the first phase of the work includes the development of five acres and multipurpose buildings.





The Solar Industry in Mexico

Solar resources in Mexico are the best on the planet, surpassing Germany and Spain, which are recognized as world leaders in photovoltaic (PV) installed. PV resources in our country are on average 60% higher than in Germany, with 4.5 GW installed. Spain and Germany are the leaders with a total of 8.7GW installed, representing 67% of installed PV capacity worldwide.

The energy payback factor (FRE) in Mexico is highly favorable, producing 17 times more energy than required to manufacture the photovoltaic system, which is 1.5 times higher than the FRE in Germany and almost equal to Spain.

By 2008, the installed base for solar energy in Mexico stood at 135 MW, currently there are no plants in the country for electricity with solar thermal technology, presenting an opportunity for high-potential market.

The 80% of PV installations in Mexico are "off-grid", mainly in rural areas, 78% of water heating facilities are used for swimming pools. The country's solar resources are unused, but show great potential in the photovoltaic market as solar thermal.

In Mexico there is no subsidy for photovoltaic electricity and compete against subsidized rates in residential electricity which is considered the highest in the world by the World Bank, hindering the penetration of technology.

The market prices of PV modules fall rapidly and several studies show that the optimal price is expected to reach this technology in 2014. In the last two years, Mexico has had a decline in the cost of installing photovoltaic technology between 30% and 60%, depending on the provider and the materials used. In 2009, the return on investment for water systems was estimated at 1.5 to 3 years, while for PV between 5 and 9 years depending on the region's solar resources, energy, technology used and installation costs.

Today, Mexico has favorable conditions for the transition to clean energy, supported by government initiatives that will assist in the revitalization of the sector.

As a global leader in climate change issues, Mexico is one of the first developing countries to procure the commitment to reduce emissions through the use of clean energy. It is expected that future initiatives for sustainable energy will have more importance for the country.

