

2022 De 1 De Febrero

Tres de Febrero Partido

Tres de Febrero (lit. '3 February') is a partido of the Greater Buenos Aires conurbation area in the Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. Tres de Febrero took - Tres de Febrero (lit. '3 February') is a partido of the Greater Buenos Aires conurbation area in the Buenos Aires Province, Argentina.

30 de Febrero

30 de Febrero (transl. 'February 30') is the fifth studio album by American Latin pop duo Ha*Ash, released on 1 December 2017 Sony Music Latin. It is the - 30 de Febrero (transl. "February 30") is the fifth studio album by American Latin pop duo Ha*Ash, released on 1 December 2017 Sony Music Latin. It is the band's first studio album in six years, after their previous album, *A Tiempo* (2011). The album features artists Prince Royce and Abraham Mateo. Ha*Ash assumed an integral role in the album's production and collaborated with several producers including George Noriega, Matt Rad, Joe London and Edgar Barrera.

The album was preceded by the release of four singles. The first, "100 Años" featuring Prince Royce was released 13 October 2017. In November 2017, The second single, "No Pasa Nada", was released on 8 March 2018. The other singles released were, "Eso No Va a Suceder" and "¿Qué Me Faltó?". Ha*Ash released six lyric; "Ojalá", "30 de Febrero" and "Eso No Va a Suceder". The 4th, 5th and 6th lyric videos came out on 1 December, which were "Paleta", "No Pasa Nada", and "Llueve Sobre Mojado", which were all released on the same day as the album.

To promote the album, the band embarked on *Gira 100 años contigo*, which began at the Quinta Vergara Amphitheater in Viña del Mar, Chile on 24 February 2018. Footage from the concert at the Auditorio Nacional in Mexico was recorded and released on a CD/DVD, entitled *Ha*Ash: En Vivo*, in 2019.

Club Atlético 3 de Febrero

Club Atlético 3 de Febrero, also known as Atlético 3 de Febrero or simply 3 de Febrero, is a professional Paraguayan football club from Ciudad del Este - Club Atlético 3 de Febrero, also known as Atlético 3 de Febrero or simply 3 de Febrero, is a professional Paraguayan football club from Ciudad del Este, the capital city of the department of Alto Paraná. The club was founded in 1970, and named after St. Blaise Day, February 3, a national holiday throughout many Hispanic countries. Atlético 3 de Febrero have played 9 seasons in the Primera División. At present plays in Primera B Nacional, one of the third division leagues in the Paraguayan football league system.

Psycho Clown

(February 19, 2013). "AAA En Irapuato (resultados 18 de febrero) ¡Psycho Circus nuevos campeones de Tercias!, ¡Dinastía nuevo campeón Mini!, Debuta Flamita" - Psycho Clown (born December 16, 1985) is the ring name of a Mexican luchador enmascarado, or masked professional wrestler. He is signed to WWE and Lucha Libre AAA Worldwide (AAA), where he is one-half of the current AAA World Tag Team Champion with Pagano, in their first reign. Psycho Clown's real name is not a matter of public record, as is often the case with masked wrestlers in Mexico where their private lives are kept a secret from wrestling fans. Part of the Alvarado wrestling family, he is the son of José Alvarado Nieves, who wrestled under the ring name Brazo de Plata, and has previously worked as Brazo de Plata Jr. in tribute to his father. His siblings, Máximo, Goya Kong, and Muñeca de Plata are also professional wrestlers.

In AAA, Psycho Clown's ring character is that of a nightmarish clown and he was originally introduced as part of Los Psycho Circus, a trio along with Monster Clown and Murder Clown. Psycho Clown is regarded as AAA's franchise player and he has headlined numerous AAA pay-per-view events, including six editions of the promotion's flagship event Triplemanía (XXIV, XXV, XXVI, Regia, XXIX, and XXXI: Mexico City).

Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec

February 2022). "Avances al 14 de febrero de 2022. Actualmente existen 12 frentes de trabajo realizando las labores de rehabilitación a lo largo de toda la - The Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Spanish: Corredor Interoceánico del Istmo de Tehuantepec), abbreviated as CIIT, is a trade and transit route in Southern Mexico, under the control of the Mexican Secretariat of the Navy, which connects the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans through a railway system, the Railway of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec), for both cargo and passengers, crossing through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This project also consists on the modernization and growth of local seaports, particularly the ports of Salina Cruz (Oaxaca) and Coatzacoalcos (Veracruz), and of the Minatitlán oil refinery and the Salina Cruz oil refinery. In addition, it plans to attract private investors through the creation of 10 industrial parks in the isthmus area, as well as two other parks in Chiapas. The project has the goal of developing the economy and industry of the Mexican South through encouraging economic investment, both national and international, and facilitating commerce and transportation of goods internationally.

Initiated under the presidency of Andrés Manuel López Obrador, it has been widely regarded by analysts as his most important project, as it has the potential to offer a long-term boost to the Mexican economy and develop the industry and economy of the South, which has notoriously been one of the poorest regions of the country for decades. Experts associated with the project reported that it had the potential to be an alternative "cheaper and faster than the Panama Canal."

The project consists of the rehabilitation of the Tehuantepec Railway, which finished construction during the presidency of Porfirio Díaz in 1907, which was built with similar goals, but started to fall out of use upon the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution and the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914. It also will modernize the ports of Salina Cruz, which opens to the Pacific Ocean, and Coatzacoalcos, to the Atlantic. As part of the project, 10 industrial parks will be built in the area surrounding the railway to encourage economic investment and industrial development in the region.

On 18 September 2023, the director of the CIIT at the time, Raymundo Pedro Morales Ángeles, announced that the Corridor's freight services on the Coatzacoalcos-Salina Cruz line (Line Z) officially began "from this very moment", and that the Coatzacoalcos-Palenque line (Line FA) began that same month. Line Z was officially opened for passengers on December 22, but cargo operations were delayed.

Ronaldinho

Ronaldo de Assis Moreira (born 21 March 1980), commonly known as Ronaldinho Gaúcho (Brazilian Portuguese: [ʁɔnawˈdʲʲʊ ʔaˈu̯u]) or simply Ronaldinho, is - Ronaldo de Assis Moreira (born 21 March 1980), commonly known as Ronaldinho Gaúcho (Brazilian Portuguese: [ʁɔnawˈdʲʲʊ ʔaˈu̯u]) or simply Ronaldinho, is a Brazilian former professional footballer who played as an attacking midfielder or left winger. Widely regarded as one of the greatest players of all time, he won two FIFA World Player of the Year awards and a Ballon d'Or. He is the only player ever to have won a World Cup, a Copa América, a Confederations Cup, a Champions League, a Copa Libertadores and a Ballon d'Or. A global icon of the sport, Ronaldinho was renowned for his dribbling abilities, free-kick accuracy, his use of tricks, feints, no-look passes, and overhead kicks, as well as his ability to score and create goals. During his career he was one of the most valuable footballers in the world. He is also known by the nickname "O Bruxo" ('The Wizard').

Ronaldinho made his career debut for Grêmio, in 1998. Aged 20, he moved to Paris Saint-Germain in France, where he won the UEFA Intertoto Cup, before signing for Barcelona in 2003. In his second season with Barcelona, he won his first FIFA World Player of the Year award as Barcelona won the 2004–05 La Liga title. The season that followed is considered one of the best in his career as he was integral in Barcelona winning the 2005–06 UEFA Champions League, their first in fourteen years, and another La Liga title, giving Ronaldinho his first career double, receiving the 2005 Ballon d'Or, and his second FIFA World Player of the Year in the process. After scoring two solo goals in the first 2005–06 El Clásico, Ronaldinho became the second Barcelona player, after Diego Maradona in 1983, to receive a standing ovation from Real Madrid fans at the Santiago Bernabéu. Due to these successes, Ronaldinho is widely credited with changing Barcelona's history.

Following a second-place La Liga finish to Real Madrid in the 2006–07 season and an injury-plagued 2007–08 season, Ronaldinho suffered a decline in his performances—due to a decrease in dedication and focus towards football—and departed Barcelona to join AC Milan, where he won the 2010–11 Serie A. He returned to Brazil to play for Flamengo in 2011 and Atlético Mineiro a year later where he won the 2013 Copa Libertadores, before moving to Mexico to play for Querétaro and then back to Brazil to play for Fluminense in 2015. Ronaldinho accumulated numerous other individual awards in his career: he was included in the UEFA Team of the Year and the FIFA World XI three times each, and was named UEFA Club Footballer of the Year for the 2005–06 season and South American Footballer of the Year in 2013; in 2004, he was named by Pelé in the FIFA 100 list of the world's greatest living players. In 2009, he was voted World Player of the Decade 2000s, ahead of Lionel Messi and Cristiano Ronaldo.

In his international career with Brazil, Ronaldinho earned 97 caps, scored 33 goals, and represented them in two FIFA World Cups. After debuting with the Seleção by winning the 1999 Copa América, he was an integral player in the 2002 FIFA World Cup winning team, positioned alongside Ronaldo and Rivaldo in an attacking trio, and was named in the FIFA World Cup All-Star Team. He captained his team to the 2005 FIFA Confederations Cup title and was named man of the match in the final. He also captained the Brazil Olympic team to a bronze medal in men's football at the 2008 Summer Olympics.

Opinion polling for the 2025 Chilean presidential election

"Plaza Pública Cadem. Primera semana de febrero - N°578" (PDF). Cadem. 10 February 2025. "Agenda Critería, febrero 2025" (PDF). Critería Research. 9 February - In the run-up to the 2025 Chilean presidential election, opinion polls are conducted to assess the intention to vote in Chile during the presidential term of Gabriel Boric. The date range for these opinion polls runs from the first measurement in October 2022, to the day the election is held, 23 November 2025.

Various polls are listed below in reverse chronological order (with the most recent polls first). The order considers the last day of the sampling and only when that period is not known, the date of publication of the poll is shown.

Pasión de Gavilanes

October 18, 2021. Retrieved October 18, 2021. "VÍDEO: Para febrero la nueva temporada de "Pasión de Gavilanes"". tvboricuausa.com (in Spanish). December 6 - Pasión de Gavilanes (international title: Hidden Passion) is a Colombian telenovela written by Julio Jiménez. It is produced by RTI Colombia in conjunction with the Telemundo network and with the participation of Caracol TV company. The telenovela is based on the 1994 telenovela Las aguas mansas, also written by Jiménez and produced by RTI. It premiered on Telemundo on 21 October 2003, while in Colombia it premiered on Caracol TV.

On 12 May 2021, Telemundo announced a second season through its upfront for the 2021–2022 television season, taking place 20 years after the events of the original series. Production of the season began on 18 October 2021. The season premiered on 14 February 2022, and ended on 31 May 2022.

Mexico City International Airport

Federación. January 13, 1994. Retrieved February 3, 2016. "Iniciaría en febrero la ampliación del AICM (in Spanish)". El Universal. January 3, 2000. Archived - Mexico City International Airport (Spanish: Aeropuerto Internacional de la Ciudad de México, AICM), officially Aeropuerto Internacional Benito Juárez (Benito Juárez International Airport) (IATA: MEX, ICAO: MMMX) is the primary international airport serving Greater Mexico City. It is the busiest airport in Mexico, and as of 2025 ranks as the third-busiest in Latin America, the 15th-busiest in North America, and the 50th-busiest in the world by passenger traffic. The airport is served by more than 25 airlines with routes to over 100 destinations across Mexico, the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, and Asia.

As the primary hub for Mexico's flag carrier, Aeroméxico, the airport serves as a SkyTeam hub. It is also a hub for Volaris and Viva and a focus city for Magnicharters. The airport has two passenger terminals and two runways. It hosts agencies including the Mexican Airspace Navigation Services (SENEAM), the Mexican Federal Civil Aviation Agency (AFAC), as well as an Air Force base. The airport is owned by the Mexican Navy and operated by Grupo Aeroportuario de la Ciudad de México. It is named after 19th-century president Benito Juárez.

As part of Mexico City's airport system—along with Toluca International Airport and Felipe Ángeles International Airport—the airport operates at full capacity. With an average of 1,056 daily aircraft movements, it ranks as one of the busiest two-runway airports in the world. Handling an average of 124,000 passengers per day, the airport served 48,415,693 passengers in 2023 and 45,359,485 in 2024.

Mexico City

from the original on 29 January 2020. Retrieved 19 March 2022. "La Decena Trágica, febrero de 1913" (in Spanish). Archived from the original on 20 June - Mexico City

is the capital and largest city of Mexico, as well as the most populous city in North America. It is one of the most important cultural and financial centers in the world, and is classified as an Alpha world city according to the Globalization and World Cities Research Network (GaWC) 2024 ranking. Mexico City is located in the Valley of Mexico within the high Mexican central plateau, at an altitude of 2,240 meters (7,350 ft). The city has 16 boroughs or demarcaciones territoriales, which are in turn divided into neighborhoods or colonias.

The 2020 population for the city proper was 9,209,944, with a land area of 1,495 square kilometers (577 sq mi). According to the most recent definition agreed upon by the federal and state governments, the population of Greater Mexico City is 21,804,515, which makes it the sixth-largest metropolitan area in the world, the second-largest urban agglomeration in the Western Hemisphere (behind São Paulo, Brazil), and the largest Spanish-speaking city (city proper) in the world. Greater Mexico City has a GDP of \$411 billion in 2011, which makes it one of the most productive urban areas in the world. The city was responsible for generating 15.8% of Mexico's GDP, and the metropolitan area accounted for about 22% of the country's GDP. If it were an independent country in 2013, Mexico City would be the fifth-largest economy in Latin America.

Mexico City is the oldest capital city in the Americas and one of two founded by Indigenous people. The city was originally built on a group of islands in Lake Texcoco by the Mexica around 1325, under the name Tenochtitlan. It was almost completely destroyed in the 1521 siege of Tenochtitlan and subsequently redesigned and rebuilt in accordance with the Spanish urban standards. In 1524, the municipality of Mexico City was established, known as México Tenochtlán, and as of 1585, it was officially known as Ciudad de México (Mexico City). Mexico City played a major role in the Spanish colonial empire as a political, administrative, and financial center. Following independence from Spain, the region around and containing the city was established as the new and only Mexican federal district (Spanish: Distrito Federal or DF) in 1824.

After years of demanding greater political autonomy, in 1997 residents were finally given the right to elect both a head of government and the representatives of the unicameral Legislative Assembly by election. Ever since, left-wing parties (first the Party of the Democratic Revolution and later the National Regeneration Movement) have controlled both of them. The city has several progressive policies, such as elective abortions, a limited form of euthanasia, no-fault divorce, same-sex marriage, and legal gender change. On 29 January 2016, it ceased to be the Federal District (DF) and is now officially known as Ciudad de México (CDMX). These 2016 reforms gave the city a greater degree of autonomy and made changes to its governance and political power structures. A clause in the Constitution of Mexico, however, prevents it from becoming a state within the Mexican federation, as long as it remains the capital of the country.

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