BARCELONA CATALONIA

CREATING THE CONDITIONS FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS
The Government of Catalonia, through Incasòl (the Catalan Land Institute), and Barcelona City Council are committed to fostering the execution of new strategic projects in Catalonia, especially in the Barcelona metropolitan area, as well as developing the most important logistics facilities around the Mediterranean Corridor, which make our territory the gateway to Southern and central Europe for incoming and outgoing goods. Catalonia boasts a strategic location and a network of infrastructures in which all forms of transport converge to foster the creation of an industrial and commercial fabric with a full range of services to businesses, importers and exporters, as well as international operators.

Barcelona-Catalonia is made up of a set of projects located in the metropolitan area to form a fairer, more efficient and more sustainable urban development model. A model that opts for redevelopment as a way of dealing with social inequalities and improving quality of life, and as a strategy to begin the energy transition to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and cut emissions of atmospheric pollutants.
The world is undergoing a process of rapid change. The structural changes the world population is seeing affect variables as diverse as the new geography of trade, investments, technology, the distribution of economic and political power at global level and so on.

For decades the world economy was assessed through the prism of the Atlantic axis that accounted for the majority of output, trade and investment. The rest of the world had practically no weight in the main economic variables. Today the world is much more complex and this creates new balances in the world order.
In recent years things have changed a lot. The world economy looks increasingly like a large network in which the rich countries carry on, but in which increasing importance is passing over to other poles which are growing fast, and social and economic relations with these emerging powers are more and more important. This situation means that transport and logistics are vital to the functioning of the new world order.
In the past, the biggest flows of exchange of goods came about mainly across the Atlantic Ocean. Today, however, because of costs and the places where production takes place, where it is bought and sold, the big flow of exchanges is with Asia. This makes the most logical way into Europe via the Mediterranean.
The economic realities and world geopolitics faced by Europe today have little to do with those that existed as recently as a decade ago, and force the continent, and Catalonia in particular, to rethink the role they wish to play in the world, what assets they have and what strategy they should follow in order not to be left behind.

This new social and economic dimension is based on three vectors of global growth. Europe, and the Mediterranean region in particular, are at the intersection of two of them and this fortunate position means that there are enormous possibilities for economic growth in the region, offering Barcelona-Catalonia and Southern Europe a great opportunity.
The Mediterranean is experiencing a resurgence as a bridge between cultures, forging new economic links and as a centre for exchange, regaining the central role it held historically and which shaped the world as we know it today. For this reason, the Mediterranean Corridor is the vital infrastructure that will enable Catalonia and Barcelona to become the great logistical gateway to the south of Europe.
Global trade today is defined by maritime transport and logistics. Goods have to be shipped in the necessary quantities and conditions and at the right time, at the minimum economic, social and environmental cost. Catalonia is ready and willing to offer international investors these services.

Catalonia is firmly committed to logistics as a factor in growth. To this end it has a modern intermodal network and plans to develop new intermodal capacity at the points of greatest economic activity and logistics zones.

Industry, trade and tourism, Catalonia’s great international vocation, together with intermodality and the existence of infrastructures to guarantee interconnection between modes of transport, situate Catalonia and Barcelona in a strategic location on the Mediterranean.
Catalonia is committed to an intermodal network that includes port facilities, the freight and high-speed railway network and the road network, making up a highly competitive set of logistics infrastructures. Expansion of these infrastructures, the final route of the Mediterranean Corridor and connection with the inland ports of Spain and the south of France place Catalonia firmly at the centre of the international logistics map.

CIM Vallès (Santa Perpètua de la Mogoda)
CIM Lleida (Lleida)
CIM La Selva (Vilobi d’Onyar i Riudellots de la Selva)
CIM El Camp (Reus, Tarragona, La Canonja)
CIM Llobregat (Abrera, Martorell)

LOGIS Bages (Sallent)
LOGIS Intermodal Penedès (Alt Penedès i Baix Penedès)
LOGIS Intermodal Montblanc (Montblanc)
LOGIS Intermodal Empordà (El Far d’Empordà)
Catalonia is the foremost economic region of Spain and one of the leading regions in Europe. It has the capacity to harmonise the existence of industrial clusters with progressive implementation of the knowledge and innovation-based economy. Catalonia today has major clusters ranging from automotive, biotechnology and chemicals to business schools.

The economic and production activity of Barcelona is diversified in strategic sectors of activity, both emerging and consolidated, all of which are knowledge-intensive, innovative and dynamic; they are sectors that bring a new approach to the use of the environment and act as true motors of development.

Furthermore, Barcelona is positioning its wide range of strategic activities with new initiatives that generate international collaboration and leadership in different sectors like Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), media, biotechnology and life sciences, energy, design, sustainable mobility, agrofood, etc.
Catalonia is also rich in facilities devoted to research and development, like the Alba synchrotron or the Supercomputer, examples of nodes of knowledge at the disposal of universities, research centres and businesses as a key factor in the development of a competitive economy that looks to the 21st century.
Moreover, the Government of Catalonia has a strategic plan to develop new activities connected with innovation. These are the PDUs, which are strategically located at points of confluence between transport and logistics facilities and major industrial clusters.

**Innovation & entrepreneurship region**
- PDU Delta de Llobregat (Gavà, Sant Boi del Llobregat)
- PDU Gran Vía (Hospital de Llobregat)
- PDU Parc de l’Alba (Cerdanyola del Vallès)
- PDU Parc d’Innovació del Cuir i de la Marroquineria (Igualada, Jorba)
- PDU Delta BCN (Vila-levant)

**Logistic region**
- PDU Eix Riera de Caldes Sud (Vallès Occidental)

**Tourism region**
- PDU Centre Recreatiu i Turístic, CRT (Vila-seca i Salou)
- PDU La Molina-Masella (Alp)

**Automotive region**
- PDU Baix Llobregat Nord, CIM Llobregat (Abrera, Martorell)
- PDU Circuit de velocitat Barcelona-Catalunya (Montmeló)
Obviously, Barcelona has a fundamental role to play in shaping this innovative Catalonia, and it aims to perform this role in two fields: social and economic. Barcelona’s projects therefore pursue two goals: to ensure social innovation and economic progress.
Barcelona’s projects set out to shape a new, fairer, more efficient and more sustainable urban development model.
Barcelona, a model committed to renovation as a tool for dealing with social inequalities and improving people’s quality of life and as a strategy to begin the energy transformation.

Barcelona aims to be a cutting-edge city and a world landmark in the struggle against climate change. To achieve these goals a series of measures have been planned, including reducing dependence on fossil fuels, cutting greenhouse gas emissions and decreasing emissions of atmospheric pollutants. This is the reason behind the project to set up a Municipal Energy Operator.