State of execution
Barcelona, December 2009
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Presentation of 22@Barcelona

The 22@Barcelona project, approved by the Barcelona City Council in 2001, involves the transformation of 200 hectares of industrial land in the center of Barcelona into an innovative productive district, aimed at concentrating and developing knowledge intensive activities.

As an urban refurbishment, it answers to the need to restore the economic and social dynamism of the Poblenou Quarter, creating a diverse, balanced environment with production centres, social housing, facilities and green space aimed at improving both the quality of life and of the workplace.

As an economic revitalization, it offers a unique opportunity to turn the Poblenou District into an important scientific, technological and cultural platform, making Barcelona one of the most dynamic and innovative cities in the world.

As a social revitalization, it favours the networking of the different professionals working in the district and encourages and supports innovative projects that foster collaboration among companies, institutions and residents as well as social, educational and cultural organizations.

The 22@Barcelona area is 198.26 hectares in size (equivalent to 115 blocks of the Ensanche) and its transformation is creating new economic zones for production activity in the centre of the city, in addition to areas for facilities, subsidized housing and green spaces, making former industrial zones a high-quality urban and environmental area. Following are some noteworthy figures regarding the scope of the project:

Potential total GFS: 4,000,000 m²
- Production Activity: 3,200,000 m²
- Other uses (facilities, housing ‘‘‘‘): 800,000 m²

Housing:
- Regularisation of 4,614 existing homes
- Creation of 4,000 new social housing units (at least 25% rented)

New green space: 114,000 m² land

New facilities: 145,000 m² land

New jobs: 150,000 (Estimate)
2. The strategy of urban renewal

22@Barcelona culminates the process of transformation of Poblenou, after the significant work carried out in the sector over recent years. It forms part of the strategy for the refurbishment of the Llevant (coastal) area of Barcelona, which concentrates the most significant of the operations currently under way:

- The Sant Andreu-Sagrera plan will allow the new high-speed train station in Sagrera to be built. In the initial phases this station will be the hub for trains from around the peninsula and, after 2012, it will connect Barcelona with France.

- The urban improvements in and around Glories Square are transforming 378,019 m² of land. Through this renovation the city will gain 17,000 m² in green spaces, 50% of the total foreseen government protected housing and eight new public installations. At the same time, it proposes a new road solution that includes tearing down the current overpass and building a new, underground entrance and exit to the city.

- The infrastructures associated with the renovation of the Besos coast: Diagonal Mar, the Universal Forum of Cultures area, the Interuniversitary Campus of Besos and the renovation of the La Mina district.
3. Location: centrality and accessibility

The extraordinarily central location of the project, both with respect to the city and its metropolitan area, is one of its main assets: the 22@Barcelona district is articulated around Avinguda Diagonal, which joins two of the city’s main poles of economic and cultural activity: Plaça de les Glòries, the future home of Barcelona’s new Cultural and Administrative Centres, with its own intermodal transport station, and the Barcelona International Convention Centre (CCIB), the largest in the south of Europe, capable of hosting international events of up to 20,000 delegates.

With its comprehensive transport network, the 22@Barcelona district offers excellent all round access:

- **La Ronda del Litoral** (coastal ring road) connects the 22@Barcelona District with the rest of the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona, with the national motorway network and with the main international transport links.

- The **Metro** (L1, L4 and future L9), the **Tram** (Trambesòs) and the **bus network** link it to the rest of the city, and to the main townships along the metropolitan coastline.

- The **new metropolitan railway station** will connect the future Plaça de les Glòries Intermodal Transport Centre with El Prat International Airport.

- The **future High Speed Railway Station**, just five minutes away from the new production centre, will connect Barcelona with the national and European High Speed Rail Network in 2012.

- **Bicing** bicycle service (www.bicing.com), a new form of public transportation that Barcelona City Council is establishing in the city of Barcelona, will have many stations in the Poblenou neighborhood.
4. A New Compact City Model

22@Barcelona is revitalizing the Poblenou industrial area in order to make it an attractive space to implant the most innovative knowledge based activities.

The refurbishment of the district is based on the replacement of the old urban classification 22a, which established that such town centre areas be used exclusively for industrial purposes, with the new 22@ classification, which allows for the coexistence of all non-polluting urban activities that do not affect the surrounding environment.

The 22@ classification increases the low level of occupation characteristic of industrial areas and establishes a more rational, more compact use of urban space. This permits the transformation of nearly 30% of what was previously classified as industrial land into public land for facilities, green spaces and social housing.

At the same time the increased level of buildability provided for means that the urban transformation projects undertaken contribute to the progressive re-urbanisation of all the streets in the district and to the creation of new green spaces, facilities and housing, decisively improving the quality of life of the Poblenou district.

Thus 22@Barcelona contributes to resolving the historical deficits of the district and establishes a compact, diverse and sustainable urban model which will help to create a more cohesive and balanced city, with a stronger economy and more efficient ecological system.
5. Advanced Infrastructures

At the time of the approval of the 22@Barcelona plan in 2000, the infrastructure network of the industrial areas of Poblenou was found to be clearly wanting. To amend this situation the project establishes a new Special Infrastructure Plan (PEI) to re-urbanise the 37 km of streets in the 22@Barcelona and provide them with leading edge services and utilities.

The new infrastructure plan represents a total investment (mainly private) of over 180 million and provides the sector with a modern power supply grid, centralised climate control and pneumatic refuse collection systems. The design of such new grids and networks places the emphasis on energy efficiency and the responsible management of natural resources, while also providing for significant improvements to be made to the diverse urban services and utilities, such as:

- A system of subterranean service conducts uniting the city blocks allow the utility networks to be improved or repaired without the need for street-level work.

- New telecommunications networks, including dark fiber optics, that allow companies to choose from different service providers and create point-to-point connections within the district. Companies can also install antennas and radio transmission systems.

- The new centralised climate control system (DH&C), which is both more cost effective and emits less carbon dioxide.

- A selective pneumatic waste collection system, which separates organic, non-organic and paper waste.

- The new power grid guarantees the quality of the electricity supply, offering five times more power than the current system, as well as more powerful gas and water supply systems.

- The new mobility plan for the sector aims to ensure that as of 2010, over 70% of the journeys made by people in the 22@Barcelona district will be by public transport, on foot or by bicycle. To such ends it proposes significant improvements to the public transport network, establishes an extensive network of cycle lanes (29 km) and
streamlines the flow of vehicles. It also guarantees the availability of parking spaces for both workers and visitors throughout the sector, and introduces new mechanisms to reduce noise and environmental pollution.

6. Concentration of urban activities

As a strategy for economic revitalisation, the 22@Barcelona project creates a privileged environment for the development of the most innovative activities of the knowledge economy, which it terms activities, activities that count on human talent as their main productive resource, whatever economic sector they may be in: research, life science, design, engineering, culture or multimedia, to name but a few. All are characterised by their intensive use of information and communication technologies and of physical space, and thus offer far more jobs than do more traditional economic activities.

The 22@Barcelona plan establishes that if the landowners of the district wish to make full use of the building potential of their land, at least 20% of the functional programme of their urban refurbishment project must include such activities. Thus with this new town planning classification the project incentivates the presence of innovative activities which, alongside the more traditional local activities, create a rich, diverse productive fabric that favours the competitiveness of the business sector as a whole.

On the other hand, it fosters companies’ innovative capability and creates a culture of entrepreneurialism through initiatives that attract different R&D and technology centers, the main Catalan universities, provides spaces for small and medium businesses and areas to exhibit projects, among others.

At the same time, business activity is strengthened through the 22@Barcelona Association of Businesses, the creation of a networking space and other services like: access to capital risk, advising on available aid, the Landing program for the internationalization of companies, etc.

Since the start of the project, the productive structure of the old industrial areas has benefited from the establishment of more than 1,500 new firms and institutions.
7. Education and Innovation Centres

To favour the transmission of knowledge to the productive system, the universities and centres of scientific and technological innovation, laboratories, R+D divisions, departments of design and permanent training centres, must all be sited close to the production companies.

Thus the 22@Barcelona project provides for 10% of the land transformed to be given over to the public sector and used for facilities related to the productive system, referred to as 7@ facilities. These include training, research and dissemination activities for the new technologies. The measure is designed to favour synergy between the university, technology centres, research centres, productive activities and the local residents and so improve overall efficiency as it guarantees access to highly qualified human resources while, at the same time, favouring collaboration between the research teams and firms established in the 22@Barcelona.

Some of the new 7@ facilities are already up and running, such as the Local Development Agency Barcelona Activa, the New Occupations Space Porta 22, the Can Jaumandreu Training Centre, the University of Barcelona LongLife Learning Institute (IL·3), the new HQ for the Open University of Catalonia, Barcelona TV Studios, the Spanish National Radio (RNE), Pompeu Fabra Communications Campus, the Audiovisual Production Centre, the Media-TIC building, while many others are already under construction, such as the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia (CAC), the Telecommunications Market Commission (CMT) and the Catalonia Institute for Energy Research (IREC).
8. New Housing

22@Barcelona has decisively opted for a mix of space dedicated to production and new housing, allowing people to live close to their workplace and favouring the development of local shops and trade, so guaranteeing the vitality of the area throughout the course of the day.

With this option the project recovers over 4,600 traditional homes built in the industrial areas and encumbered since 1953 when the County Plan established that the productive land in the city should be exclusively for industrial use. With the new 22@ classification, which accepts the coexistence of diverse urban use, the 22@Barcelona project regularises the presence of such dwellings for the first time in the last fifty years and favours their refurbishment.

Additionally, it promotes the construction of 4,000 new government protected dwellings, which favors social diversity in Poblenou and guarantees that all streets and public spaces are navigable throughout the day. Currently 1,523 flats are under construction or starting the construction process. These, in addition to the rest of the flats foreseen, will be ready within the next four years.

In order to foster the typological and social diversity of Poblenou, the 22@Barcelona project also provides for the opening of temporary worker residences, and for the conversion of certain industrial buildings into loft-type housing units if the degree of buildability is below that established for productive use, and if their preservation is of architectural, historical or artistic interest. In this way the 22@Barcelona project incentivates the preservation of the industrial architectural heritage of the district, offering non-conventional housing to further broaden the supply of housing in 22@Barcelona.

With this kind of new residential use, the Project complements the diverse urban refurbishment initiatives undertaken in Poblenou over recent years and increases the number of homes in the District near 9,000. Thus the proportion of residential use, virtually 50% of all built-up space, guarantees a balance of living and working space.
9. Quality Public Spaces

The 22@Barcelona project allocates 10% of what was previously industrial land to new green spaces (114,000 m²), while also establishing the highest standards of quality for the district’s streets and public spaces.

A extensive network of cycle lanes of 29 km. of length is created, five of which are already finished and in use, and all streets are re-urbanized by widening the pavements, with the objective of favouring the development of vicinity commerce and everyday walkabouts thus an octagonal square is created in every crossroad.

At the same time, the Poblenou Special Infrastructure Plan designates a reduced number of main streets that will be used by the majority of private and public vehicles and a larger number of secondary streets with less traffic for accessing buildings. This new hierarchy of streets allows us to reduce noise and air pollution in Poblenou.

Finally, in order to achieve a higher quality of life on the street, crosswalks will be located closer to the corner, with the objective of improving safety conditions and visibility; the sidewalks will be widened to promote walking and commercial development at corners; and there will be more free space on the sidewalk due to the restructuring of urban services on the street and underground.
10. Restoration of Historical Heritage

The 22@Barcelona project aims to foster the wealth of spaces that characterises Poblenou and promote a model of urban diversity in which the new buildings and public spaces stand alongside the historical vestiges and other elements representing the industrial past of the District, creating an environment of the greatest cultural value in which tradition and innovation converge.

As opposed to traditional town planning, the 22@Barcelona project does not determine the end result of the transformation but promotes progressive refurbishment, adapted to the specific traits of the different parts of the territory, allowing the industrial heritage of the district to be valued anew and favouring its refurbishment for new uses, in tune with the specific features and urban environs thereof.

In order to favour the process of recovery of the symbols of the industrial memory of Poblenou not of sufficient architectural quality to merit being catalogued as a heritage item, the municipal corporation 22@Barcelona and Barcelona City Council Town Planning Department have drafted. In this Modification of the Catalogue of patrimony in the city of Barcelona –industrial patrimony of Poblenou- 68 new elements have been included, which, in addition to the 46 that already appeared in the catalogue, make a total of 114 elements to conserve. Of these, seven are noteworthy -Can Ricart, Escocesa, Can Gili Nou, Palo Alto, Frigo, Ca l'Illa, Fàbrica Waldés- which, due to their great importance, have been put forward as cultural assets of local interest. In order to conserve this group of buildings, special regulations will also protect other elements, like alleyways or housing buildings.

Finally, the Barcelona Center of Industrial Culture will be created in Can Saladrigas and will develop different initiatives to get the word out about Barcelona’s industrial patrimony.

Since the beginning of the project the refurbishment of 69% has been started, under 110 plans for urban amelioration. Said projects will result in obtaining over 2,824,709 m² of over ground GFS for new production facilities, social housing, facilities and technical services.

The real estate sector has decisively supported the Project: 74 of the 110 plans approved are promoted by the private sector, of which planning permission has been granted to build 582,880 m² of over ground GFS for production activities.

The 22@Barcelona project has likewise been warmly received by the business community: 1,502 firms have already established in the 22@Barcelona district or are in the process of building their corporate HQs there. More than 69% of the companies that have moved to the 22@Barcelona district since 2001 belong to one of the five strategic 22@Barcelona sectors: Media, ITC, Medical Technologies, Energy or Design.

As a result, the number of people working in Poblenou has risen significantly. There are currently 44,600 new workers, more than half of which are university graduates, and that number is predicted to reach 150,000.
12. Urban planning

The MPGM initially demarcates six areas that are developed by public initiative, and it predicts that the other planning spheres not included in these six areas may be developed by private or public initiative. To this effect, the MPGM does not determine from the outset the detailed and precise planning of each part of the area but refers to the derived planning to channel and specify the planning of each sphere of transformation.

In this type of action, the principal function of Barcelona is to ensure that the proposed and approved planning meets the aims set out in the Plan. Barcelona fosters the transformation of priority sectors, guides and assists private initiatives and the creative teams during the drafting of the plans, signs the relevant urban planning agreements, processes the ensuing instruments and directly fosters the strategic spheres where public-private collaboration is essential to enable the transformation.

Despite the slowdown in the pace of transformation as a consequence of the national and international economic evolution, the planning already developed allows us to make progress in specifying the new economic, social housing and public facilities built area programmes.

Up to December 2009, all the plans approved include 2,830,596 m² of built area, which translates into 136,837 m² of land for facilities, 119,720 m² of land for free spaces and some 3,000 homes with some sort of social housing programme.

In 2009, final approval was given to 8 plans, 4 of which were public initiative, which means 13,826 m² of land. On the basis of these planning instruments, a total built area of 52,829 m² is planned.

Besides the above eight plans, we should highlight the management and monitoring of the PGM Amendment in the Old Quarter of Poblenou, with an area of 43 hectares.
13. Urban management

The immediate and necessary consequence of the execution of urban planning is the appearance of changes in the physical, legal, economic and social fields, creating and imposing expectations and obligations, benefits and charges, rights and duties. The most specific task of urban planning is the demand for the fulfilment of the various urban obligations, charges and duties.

In terms of urban and equity management, the most significant events in 2009 were:

- The approval of 3 replotting projects (Tallada and Lora block; Pons factory block; and Mapfre block).
- The ruling of 10 complementary operations to amend or adjust the previous replottings of various spheres.
- 6 urban management agreements.

In 2009, land of up to 36,100 m² was formally managed (finally approved replotting projects and management agreements in this period), which represents a total built area of 99,600 m².

Therefore, between the start of 22@ and 31 December 2009, the number of finally approved management instruments is 87; and the accumulated land managed comes to 622,100 m², which represents 47,15% of the MPGM22@ forecast of 1,319,379 m². The accumulated built area managed at 31 December 2009 comes to 1,903,100 m² (including social housing and 7@ facilities).

Finally, between the start of the 22@ project and 31 December 2009, 63 urban content agreements were managed.
14. Urbanization and infrastructures

Throughout 2009, the Special Poblenou Infrastructures Plan (PEI) continued to run: the different urban networks and services were built, while urban planning work on the street was completed. These actions were coordinated with the private developments that were being run:

- Two works were completed and 27,200 m² of public way were urbanised, which corresponds to some 1,000 linear metres of streets and 5 new crossroads. We should highlight the completion of the urbanisation of Ciutat de Granada and Carrer Ramon Turró streets and the urbanisation of Mas de Roda, where an LED technology street lighting pilot trial was run, together with the installation of pylons for charging electric cars.

- There was continuity in the rental of fibre optics and the rental of locations for mobile telephony masts, as well as the practical completion of the regulations to govern the sharing of infrastructures in the area.

- The procedures were completed to allow the start of construction of the Centralised Climate Control Network Reinforcement Station on Tànger street.

Quantitatively, at 31 December 2009, the level of execution of the PEI stood at a little over 39%, with more than 12,700 linear metres of streets redone, out of the total of 37 km, and with all their infrastructures transformed, where we should highlight the 5,063 linear metres of new collectors, and 50 galleries built and 3 in execution.
15. Economic activity

2009 represented the definitive boost for Economic Development and Promotional activities, some of which had begun in previous years.

Once the urban development model being rolled out in the district is consolidated (and there is still a long way to go until this is finalized) it will be important to put it at the service of the new economy.

This driver of economic activity in society must be understood in a broad sense, extending beyond the international promotion of the district to cover everything from monitoring and boosting cluster policy through to the creation of an active programme for attracting, retaining and promoting talent. One of the most important assets of the knowledge economy is the permanent and personalized customer service afforded to businesses who want to set up shop at 22@, offering an extensive platform of business development services and groundbreaking programmes to promote research and innovation.

For this reason, throughout 2009 the municipal company decided it was time to create different departments to respond to the needs this new stage entails. The departments cover the following areas: cluster development, business promotion and attraction, spaces and business development, networks and talent, and innovation and technology.
16. Cluster development

One of the Company’s most important activities in relation to the development of the district’s economic activity is the promotion of clusters in different economic sectors strategic to the city.

2009 was concentrated particularly on consolidating the following sectors: Media, ICT, MedTech, Energy and Design. The following challenges were met:

With respect to the management of the 5 clusters: agreements were signed with the Barcelona Digital Foundation, Barcelona Media Foundation, Biocat and BCD (Barcelona Centre Disseny); strategic plans finalized in the ICT, MedTech and Media clusters; the strategic plan for the Design cluster got under way; the “Initiative to Reinforce Competitiveness (IRC) in Contract Manufacturing” the MedTech cluster, as well as “Energy Efficiency” into the Energy cluster, and “Design and City” into the Design cluster.

In terms of the media cluster, there was participation in the European InMediaTe project to prepare a catalogue of services for sector businesses, with 10 companies from more than 6 different countries.

An agreement was signed with BCD to promote the Barcelona Design Innovation Cluster, along with an agreement with TIC.cat to collaborate with us in the ICT cluster.

2009 saw the first steps taken in the creation of an organization for the Agrofood cluster and the other following clusters: Multilingualism, Higher Education, Cultural Industries and Corporate Universities.

The year also witnessed our participation in numerous events, congresses and promotional activities related with the different clusters and taking place in cities and countries such as Gijon, Zurich, Helsinki, Singapore, Malaysia, Sweden, Finland, Vienna and Dusseldorf.

Finally, there was the 3rd edition of Urban Clusters Congress organized by 22@Barcelona and which drew 680 attendees.
17. Business promotion and attraction

Throughout 2009, with the goal of drawing property investors, building projects and new business offices to the district, the Company took part in two investment attraction roadshows, where 22@Barcelona presented the district to select businesses. The events took place in Hamburg (January 2009) and Zurich (May 2009).

We also took part in 3 property trade fairs seeking investors to develop projects in the district: MIPIM (Cannes, March 2009), Expo Real (Munich, October 2009) and BMP (Barcelona, October 2009). In 2009 and within the overall framework of the Barcelona Economic Triangle, 22@Barcelona presented a project run by Barcelona City Council and the Government of Catalonia to provide firm and committed support to a model of economic growth based on innovation and creativity, fully immerged in the knowledge economy.

The Company was also involved in the BIO’09 trade fair, the first international meeting of the biotech industry; ETRE, the Mobile World Congress, and the various “Barcelona Update programs” led by Economic Promotion.

22@Barcelona explained its urban and economic innovation model to the following international representatives with the Best Practice International: Cape Town (August 2009), Oslo (March 2009), Poznan (September 2009), Brussels (September 2009), and INTA (October 2009).

Back home we welcomed over 126 delegations of visitors to 22@Barcelona from countries such as Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Israel, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK ...

The number of companies is growing every year. The last more important that are installed are: Prointec, Aggaros, Col·legi Oficial d'Infemeria (the oficial college of nursery), Agència Catalana del Consum (the consum agency of Catalonia), ICNET Consulting, Delaware, Esabe Informatica Distribuida, S.L., etc.

22@Barcelona also took part in other City Council projects, such as the preparation of the book Value Capture Finance (Urban Land Institute), which explains the urban management model as a guideline to follow, together with a further four European projects. We formed part of the Expo Shanghai 2010 committee, as 22@Barcelona, along with Ciutat Vella, was chosen to feature at this Universal Exposition because of its good urban-development practices.
18. Business spaces and development

The activities needed to house the businesses related with 22@Barcelona's five clusters were developed along two lines in 2009. For example, the UGAP (Project Aid Management Unit) offered a personalized advisory service to identify public financing opportunities for companies’ strategic projects within the field of R&D, internationalization, talent incorporation and the identification of new business opportunities.

Also, a Traditional Industries programme was developed along with PIMEC and CECOT which involved identifying and segmenting a minimum of 150 businesses from the traditionally most important local sectors in order to obtain a thorough map of the companies and to identify challenges, opportunities and needs.

22@Barcelona took on the organization of the GEC (Global Entrepreneurship Competition) within the HIT, which drew 22 Entrepreneurship centres and 25 finalist businesses projects.

Finally, in order to boost businesses growth, a programme entitled GLOBAL GROWTH, taught by professors Kenneth P. Morse, the founder of the MIT Entrepreneurship Center, and William K. Aulet, the managing director of the MIT Entrepreneurship Center, was organized by the business development department.
19. Network and talent

Throughout 2009, with regard to the more social aspects of the Company’s activities, the following projects which had begun in previous years were continued and new ones generated.

In the area of professional networks, the Company organized the monthly 22@Update Breakfasts, a chance for participants to meet and exchange innovative ideas in the district. The first Breakfast was held in late 2004 and each one draws an average of 150 people.

IN22@ International Networking, the 22@ district’s Goodwill Ambassadors Network, was promoted to boost international connections: two events were held in 2009, one in June and the other in November, drawing a total of 127 executives from a number of countries: Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the US.

In the area of talent, 2009 saw the start of a pilot programme for talent creation, i.e., 22@CreaTalent, implemented in nine schools around Poblenou and featuring 80 training workshops, 500 students, 200 parents, 150 teaching staff and 60 experts. The first Lego League was included in the programme.

The 22@Staying in Company project, a hands-on in-house corporate programme to bring top students into contact with some of the innovating businesses in the 22@Barcelona environment, was held once again. The aim is to attract, retain and connect international and local talent with the innovation district’s business fabric.
20. Innovation and technology

The mission of the Research and Development Department is to foster innovation in the city of Barcelona and make it an innovation reference point among cities, in all of its spheres.

The particular projects arranged in 2009 were framed within three areas:

- **22@Urban Lab**

  2009 saw the start-up of the 22@Urban Lab project which the 22@Barcelona district is introducing as a space to test innovative solutions.

  The project aims to provide businesses that are developing groundbreaking projects and which are in the pre-commercialization processes with a chance to test them in the district via pilot tests.

- **22@Synergys**

  This programme was created in 2008 to make the most of the events and congresses associated with the knowledge economy held in Barcelona, turning relational opportunities into business opportunities and boosting innovation dynamics and the value of networks.

  Three events were held in 2009 which drew over 165 businesses and 825 researchers.

- **Innovative Public Purchases**

  One of the areas the Innovation Department worked on in 2009 was to systemize mechanisms for innovative public purchases and seek to develop them.

  Two workshops were held, one on rubbish collection at the new Bellcaire market, and the other on the implementation of micro-logistics platforms in commercial areas around town.
21. Projects aimed at bringing together the business and local world of the 22@Barcelona district

22@Barcelona fosters the establishment of new formal and informal networks of relations aimed at establishing joint or cooperative ventures between local and international firms.

Likewise, 22@Barcelona is based on innovative projects that foster collaboration among companies, institutions and social organizations from the area, with the objective of improving the talent and quality of life in the district and reinforce the feeling of belonging.

Amongst the most outstanding of the projects currently under way are:

- The computer recycling project, whose aim is for institutions and neighbourhood associations to reuse computers from district companies.

- The start-up of the fourth edition of the Virtual Memory of the elder of Sant Martí District, which gets neighbourhood students closer to the elder, in order to get to know the history of the neighbourhood through digital media, and facilitates training resources on new technologies adapted to the elder that participate in the project.

- The program Families on the net is aimed toward families with children in public school and, through a number of workshops and courses, aims to teach the parents of these children more about computers.

- 22@Voluntariat, an iniciative open to all the people that compose the 22@Network association (workers and retired persons of companies of 22@Network) and who want to help to social, educational and cultural projects that are arranged from organizations and associations of Sant Martí District.