BARCELONA 2001

JCI
WORLD
CONGRESS



El CARNET JOVE
dóna suport a la Federació
de Joves Cambres de Catalunya



Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament de Cultura
Secretaria General de Joventut

Joves Cambres de Catalunya

Jove Cambra de Barcelona
Jove Cambra de Berga
Jove Cambra de Girona
Jove Cambra de Igualada
Jove Cambra de Lleida
Jova Cambra de Manresa
Jove Cambra de Molins de Rei
Jove Cambra de Reus
Jove Cambra de Sabadell
Jove Cambra de Tarragona
Jove Cambra de Terrassa
Jove Cambra de Vilanova i la Geltrú

TURISME DE
BARCELONA

JOVES CAMBRES
DE CATALUNYA

Creativity, graphic design, layout and text D&D Grup de Comunicació • phone number: 34 93 453 21 77



Jordi Pujol

M. H. President of the Generalitat of Catalonia (Autonomous Government of Catalonia)

Dear Junior Chamber members,

Catalonia has always stood out for being a country where any new contribution is welcome. This is a basic feature of our personality as a nation, along with the ability of Catalan people to combine the newest trends with the most rooted traditions.

This is why I am glad about the opportunity that our capital city, Barcelona, has to host the Junior Chambers World Congress, in 2001. And, most important, I am sure about this project's success.

Our balanced society has reached a high standard in both economic and social advancement thanks mostly to the work done through many years by hundreds of associations and groups such as local Junior Chambers. Thus it is the Government's aim to support every initiative that seeks progress and development of international relationships.

I invite you, on my own behalf and that of the Government of Catalonia, to discover this country and to enjoy its broad cultural, business and leisure possibilities. I hope your stay in Barcelona pleases you and contributes to introduce you to the rest of Catalonia.

Welcome.



Joan Clos

Excm. Mayor
of Barcelona

Dear Junior Chambers members,

Barcelona is ready and keen to be the host city of the 2001 Junior Chambers World Congress. Since the 1888 Universal Exposition, our city has gained a wide range of experience in the organisation of great events. The same experience that was praised woldwide in 1992, when Barcelona held the Olympic Games.

Its hospitality makes Barcelona the ideal city to host an international congress. All together we have been able to undertake huge projects in the urban, cultural and environmental fields. Thus we work for an open, integrative and balanced city, full of attractiveness.

Barcelona is the city of Gaudí, the Roman Barcino, and the Gothic and Renaissance city as well. Barcelona is the city of business and art, services and culture. Barcelona is the city of design but at the same time it keeps its most deeprooted traditions. A privileged place that will leave you moved.

As Mayor of Barcelona, I invite you to enjoy our city's historical and artistic charm, its both old and modern feel. And above all our people's friendship.

We look forward to seeing you in Barcelona.



JOVES CAMBRES DE CATALUNYA

Manel Taboada

National President JCC 1999

Dear National Presidents,

As National President of the Catalonia Junior Chamber, it is a great honour for me to have the opportunity to write these words with the purpose of our bid to organise the 2001 JCI World Congress in Barcelona.

Surely most of you will wonder about why a federation of 13 LOMs and 500 members wants to assume the challenge of organising a JCI World Congress. Although we are not many in number, I can assure you that the Catalan LOMs stand out for the high level of participation and implication of their members, as well as for their great quality. A good evidence is that in 1996 we were distinguished with the highest reward that grants the Catalan Government, the "Creu de Sant Jordi" (the Saint George Cross).

We want to show you our wonderful country. Its climate, the kindness of the Catalan people, the facilities it offers to companies (infrastructures, communications, transport system, hotels, fairs and congresses centres, etc). And, of course, we want you to enjoy in person our endless cultural and leisure offer.

On the other hand we want to take advantage of an event like the World Congress in order to increase our presence in Catalonia: that the Catalan companies and population could know better the Jaycees movement. Everything in order to increase the number of LOMs and members. We want to take advantage of all the work that represents to organise a world congress in order to strengthen the LOMs from Catalonia.

These are the reasons why we request your support to our bid. If you concede us the opportunity to host the 2001 JCI World Congress, we will offer you a congress with plenty of quality and "fiesta".



Josep Montañés

President of the 2001 Barcelona Congress bid

JCI WORLD CONGRESS

BARCELONA 2001

Dear Jaycees friends,

Current members of Catalonia Junior Chamber are putting forth all their best efforts and wish to host the 56th JCI World Congress in Barcelona in 2001.

Barcelona is a city where you will be able to enjoy meetings together with holidays, giving value for your money and your time. In Barcelona you can enjoy everything: culture, nature, history, economy, food, weather, tradition, and above all people... There are lots of reasons to come and enjoy Barcelona. Our town offers you high-quality services such as advanced tourist facilities and beautiful spots, and everywhere is very accessible by road or by train.

Therefore, we wish the organisation of the 56th Barcelona JCI World Congress to be granted to Barcelona in the meeting held in Cannes. What we can promise you is hard and enthusiastic work, in order to offer you an exciting entrance into the new millennium. We are sure that 2001 Barcelona JCI World Congress will remain with you for the rest of your life.

We are looking forward to meet you in Barcelona in 2001.

Thank you for your support.

Barcelona is a city thousands of years old, full of history and culture. Over the centuries it has consolidated itself as a European metropolis, solidarian and enterprising, with a high quality of life, socially balanced and strongly rooted in its Mediterranean culture.

The following three pages show a complete set of aspects and facts about Barcelona. Rather than being cold and distant, the information is offered through nine personal feelings of the city, each given at a different time by a different person. Feel invited to follow the path of these nine citizens and you will understand why Barcelona is a place made by people and for people.

History Economy Tourism

8 am ◀▶ History

Marta, 28, editor

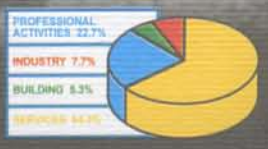
"I'm lucky to live and work at the old part of the city, not far from the sea harbour. Every morning, when I walk to work, I usually go by old walls, to pass medieval streets, to glance at ancient churches and palaces. And then I start thinking on the history of Barcelona, on the several peoples who once lived behind the gothic windows."

Barcelona's origins go back more than 2,000 years. Roman, Visigothic, Arab and French occupiers contributed to the rich historical heritage of the city. In Medieval times the town was the centre of an active commercial empire that embraced most of the Mediterranean coasts. A remarkable industrial revolution enabled Barcelona to grow during the 19th century and it was the base of its transformation, already in the 20th century, into the biggest economic hub in Spain. It is interesting to follow up these different periods visiting different areas of Barcelona.
History seems to have accelerated since the Olympic Games concession. New parks, cultural spots, universities, business areas and transportation facilities have been built since then.
www.bcn.es

10.30 am ◀▶ Economy

Pep, 33, IT consultant

"More than half of our office's clients are small and medium companies, which is the most common business size in the Catalan economy. We also have larger clients such as some of the multinational corporations that have settled here. The city has always been the industrial centre of Spain and this strength can still be noticed in today's economy because Barcelona keeps its dynamism."



Barcelona's economy has traditionally been based on both the industrial sector -in activities such as manufactures, chemical industry and automotive- and trade.

Services contribution to economy has increased the last years thanks to newborn industries such as information technologies. Several public and private institutions act as business stimulators: the stock market (www.borsabcn.es), the trade chamber (www.cambrabcn.es) and the fair authority (www.firabcn.es).

12 pm ◀▶ Tourism

Juan, 37, sales agent

"During my 10-year experience in several companies' Sales Departments, I've travelled a lot. I've seen many changes concerning my city. Example: before 1992, the year of the Olympic Games, there weren't so many foreign tourists in Barcelona. Furthermore, when I went to other cities in Spain, fewer people thought on Barcelona as a possible spot for a vacation trip."

More than 10% of Barcelona's economic weight directly lies on tourism, which has become a leading industry, quite responsible for the city's overall growth.

	1995	1997
HOTELS	149	152
% OCCUPATION	63.6	76.6
TOTAL STAYS	5,675,000	6,965,000

At the end of the 80's, local authorities and agents started to improve the existing tourist offer. The aim was to gain quality, both in the vacation segment and in business visits. Thus, there has been an increase in the total number of congresses and conventions held in the city: from 739 in 1995 to more than 1.200 in 1999.
www.barcelonaturisme.com www.gencat.es/probert

The Gothic Quarter

Get immersed into the Barcelona that once headed a Mediterranean empire. You may start your walk either by the cathedral or at the Plaça de Sant Jaume, where both the city hall and the government stand. Don't miss Santa Maria del Mar church, considered the perfect sample of Catalan genuine gothic style. A last suggestion: rest at one of the small nice terraces that you'll find inside some medieval courts.



The upper quarters

Residents and executives share the area that surround the Diagonal Avenue, Barcelona business hub. But behind the modern buildings there are surprisingly calm corners that remind a peaceful village life, as the central parts of Sarrià, Les Corts or Sant Gervasi districts. Other interesting places in these area are the F.C. Barcelona football stadium -with its own museum- and the Pedralbes monastery, which houses the Thyssen paint collection.



The seaboard

13.2 km of coast have marked the evolution of Barcelona, a city that still plays a leading role in the maritime industries. Just in the mid-part of the coast we find the old seaport, now a leisure and entertainment centre. Next to it, there is the fishermen's quarter called La Barceloneta, the best place in town to eat seafood. After a meal here, take a walk to the newer Olympic harbour, just where the Olympic Village stands up.



Gastronomy New projects Culture

2 pm ◀ Gastronomy

Judit, 30, entrepreneur

"I own a small fashion shop and usually must have lunch with suppliers. In fact, I like these lunch breaks very much because I know that it's difficult not to eat well in Barcelona. There's a sound gastronomic tradition that lies on the healthy Mediterranean products and gets enriched every day by external contributions. So, there are many possibilities and a true fact: whatever your choice is, it'll be a good one."

More than 4,000 restaurants spread out in Barcelona. Besides this high number, what really matters is their high quality offer and their broad diversity. Citizens and visitors can enjoy traditional Catalan cooking but also any other Spanish and world cuisine, since this is a cosmopolitan town with a notorious presence of different cultures and peoples. Concerning Catalan cuisine, it is one of the most distinctive cooking styles in the Iberian Peninsula. It is based in nowadays so well-known Mediterranean diet, that is, to cook using natural products such as vegetables, olive oil, fish, wheat and wine. Starting from this base, Catalan gastronomy has enriched by many contributions from other culinary traditions. Although there are plenty of possibilities in Barcelona, you may follow some of the suggestions given in page 13.

www.barcelona-on-line.es

4.30 pm ◀ New projects

Jordi, 29, architect

"Many afternoons I've got the chance to visit with my boss some of the new constructions that we are building. It may sound idealistic, but while we tour one or another work I have the feeling of participating in our city's development. Of course in a more modest way than those great public works that rise in Barcelona. Maybe soon we'll take part in these also."

Barcelona has always been an active city, eager for any new project it has the chance to organise. This dynamism has let it to host many important events, from the Universal Exhibitions in 1888 and 1929 to the bright Olympic Games in 1992. The next one will be the Universal Forum of Cultures (www.barcelona2004.org), to be held in 2004 in a new part of the city, by its northern coastline. That year, all voices, languages, religions and cultures in the world will come together to talk about cultural diversity, peace conditions and sustainable urbanism. Besides these great initiatives, the city stands out for its more day by day advances in town planning, traffic management, education and culture facilities, and health and social services.

6 pm ◀ Culture

Marga, 35, secretary

"When my working day is over, I love going to see any new art exhibit. The offer is huge: I can choose from Italian Renaissance paintings to American pop sculpture. If I don't get caught by the exhibit's subject, I know for sure that I'll enjoy once more the architecture of this city's new museums. As in most cities, museums in Barcelona close on Mondays... Monday, what a bad day!"

Recently built facilities as the National Theatre and the Auditorium, and reconstructed ones as the Liceu opera theatre have led to a cultural situation that holds the figures that appear by these lines.

NUMBER OF MUSEUMS	33
AVERAGE NUMBER OF VISITORS PER YEAR	153,791

1998

1998

UNIVESITIES	6
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	332,626

Besides fixed facilities, there are a lot of cultural and educational activities throughout all the year. As a Mediterranean city, Barcelona holds many open-street shows, as the Summer Festival - known as "Grec" - or several popular feasts - "la Mercè" in September or the Carnival feasts.

www.bcn.es www.cultura.gencat.es

l'Eixample

This vast district formed by square blocks was created with the aim of building up a better urban space. In l'Eixample, which is nowadays the true centre of Barcelona, architecture rules: 100 years ago, Gaudí and other Modernist artists created here their most valuable buildings, like La Pedrera and the famous basilica la Sagrada Família. To have an overall view of the l'Eixample, walk all through the distinguished Passeig de Gràcia.



Two hills

Barcelona spreads out on the slopes of two hills that have become city symbols. To the north, the Tibidabo mountain, crowned by a sanctuary and recently by a communications tower built by Sir Norman Foster. Don't miss the view from its top. Towards the south there is a lower hill, just over the old seaport. It is Montjuic, a gardened place where the visitor can enjoy the 1992 Olympics sports complex. Other attractions here are the Fundació Miró and the castle.



Museums

Sometimes Barcelona may seem an open-air museum itself, since all around there are sculptures or interesting buildings. Anyway we highly recommend a visit to the great museums such as the Fundació Miró, Museu Picasso, MNAC or more recent MACBA, built by American architect Richard Meier. Admire here the works of universal artists but also those made by young and less known creators.



Sports Entertainment Nigthlife

8 pm ◀▶ Sports

Ferran, 27, financial analyst

"There are plenty of sport clubs and gyms over here. Some are private and some belong to the municipality, but all of them are good enough to do some exercise, to play a game with a friend or just to relax for a while, which is what I like to do after work. Anyway my favourite sport is lying on a sofa on a Saturday evening... and watch a football match played by my beloved Barça."

Barcelona's taste for culture can only be compared -and is often beaten by- with its love for sports. More than 1,100 sporting associations form a huge network that has produced some first-class sportsmen and women to both the Spanish and the international sports scene. Besides this number of clubs, Barcelona hosts a large number of private and public facilities that serve around a million users.

1998	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
SPORTS FACILITIES	3,536	1,665	1,871

Some of the city's world wide known clubs are Football Club Barcelona (www.fcbarcelona.es) and the Catalonia Royal Automobile Club (www.race.es), which organises some international races. If you want to know further about Barcelona's sports facts, visit www.sport.es and www.diariosdeportivos.es

10 pm ◀▶ Entertainment

Xavi, 38, computer technician

"Two weeks ago I bought a couple of tickets for a theatre play. At the same time, my wife got tickets for the reopening performance at the Liceu, the Opera Theatre that burnt in 1994. But I don't like opera and she didn't want to watch that play. So we resold the four tickets and went to have dinner at a nice restaurant by the sea."

Barcelona is a city with a long theatrical tradition. Over recent years, it has experienced consistent and marked growth, both in terms of creation of new works and in number of theatregoers and works put on. 455 shows were performed in the city in 1997 alone.

1998	TOTAL NUMBER	SPECTATORS
THEATRES	40	1,900,000
CINEMAS	130	17,000,000

Other arts such as music and dance are growing in terms of infrastructure but also in terms of performances. The entertainment offer embraces any style, from tourist-headed flamenco shows to vanguard dance performances or crowded hard rock concerts. Either if you are a techno music follower (www.sonar.es), a rocker (www.interrock.org), or a jazz clubber (www.jazzclub.com), Barcelona is your place.

1 am ◀▶ Nightlife

Sandra, 32, marketing executive

"My best plan for a Thursday night combines the movies and go to have a drink with friends. Barcelona has always been a welcoming place for those who like going out at night. And it doesn't matter what you prefer to do: dance music, concerts, design jazz caves, fancy restaurants, rock places, late shows... whatever."

When writing the above block about entertainment, we realised that this book offers no enough room to inform broadly about Barcelona's possibilities. So before giving an incomplete information we rather offer several web resources. Anyway, everyone makes his/her night the way he/she wants to.

www.guiadelocalbcn.es www.barmanetro.com

Olympic areas



There are two major spots built for the 1992 Games. The Olympic Village is located in the seafront and it has become a quite popular new neighbourhood thanks to its wide leisure offer. The so-called Olympic Ring is on Montjuïc's slopes and includes the Stadium -originally built for the 1929 Universal Exposition- and the Palau Sant Jordi, a great sports hall by Japanese Arata Isozaki. These facilities are used today as clubs seats and are open to citizens.

10 districts

Barcelona as we know it today was formed 100 years ago as the result of the addition of several villages that gathered around the old city (Ciutat Vella) and l'Eixample. These "villages" are nowadays town districts that still keep their own specific flavour. Some suggested visits are the Ciutadella Park -next to the Olympic Village-, the National Theatre -to the north-east- and Gaudí's amazing Park Güell, on a northern hill. You may also visit the traditional district of Gràcia.



La Rambla

A rambla is a water stream that comes down from a mountain. Rather than water, Barcelona's Rambla is today a stream of people. If you join this 2 km-long human tide you will be able to taste the city's cosmopolitan character. In fact La Rambla is formed by several different promenades each with its own personality. The first part, which starts at Plaça Catalunya, Barcelona's genuine meeting point, is the best place to start a walk along to the end, just by Columbus statue.



It is difficult to explain in a few lines what a country is and stands for. This is what happens with Catalonia, even more considering its peculiarities and the extreme diversity, both geographical and social, that defines it.

Its population and size make it similar to Holland, Belgium, Denmark or Switzerland. Anyway there is something different: Catalonia's political and administrative situation, that is, the fact that the country is an autonomous region of Spain. The best way to understand this state of facts is through a brief but complete immersion into its history.

History

From the first evidences, Catalonia has been a land of passage. Ancient Mediterranean civilisations -Iberians, Greeks, Phoenicians and Romans- left here their traces and created the first towns: Barcelona, Tarragona, Lleida... But Catalonia as a nation took shape during the Middle Ages: the county of Barcelona became independent from the northern Franks and started to gather around it other minor counties. United to the kingdoms of Aragó, València and the Balearic Islands, Catalans could then build an empire that reached every corner of the Mediterranean Sea. That happened in 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. In 1492, Columbus made his first trip to the New World. That same year, Catalonia and its allies united to the kingdom of Castille: modern Spain was born.

That union meant very soon social and economic crisis for Catalonia, which increasingly lost part of its political independence. After centuries of depression, the Industrial Revolution represented a true recovery not only economically -a field where Catalonia gained the first place in contemporary Spain- but also in a cultural way: a sort of renaissance began for the Catalan culture and language. In fact, industrialisation brought richness and richness brought a renewed sense of Catalan identity, which politically has been called nationalism. Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) broke this recuperation process and came up with a dark period.

In 1975, after Franco's dictatorship, the restoration of democracy brought to Catalonia a renewed recognition of its own language, culture and political institutions. Although the autonomous Catalan government, called Generalitat, has got a quite high level of autonomy respect of Spain's central government, the demand for an increased political power is a legitimate aim shared by many Catalans.

Today Catalonia keeps its prominent position in Spain and also in Europe. The influence Barcelona and other Catalan cities and towns hold in many areas of human mankind allows this country to reach a better social, economic and political development.

An overall view

Catalonia's geography is so diverse that the country is a perfect destination for visitors, whatever they look for. Besides the attraction of Barcelona as one of the biggest cities in Europe, there are plenty of different travelling possibilities. The highest mountains -where skiing is just one of many choices- stand at few miles from the sunniest coasts, tourists' summer destination. Not to mention the inner lands, with a rich cultural, gastronomic and vacation offer.

Administratively, Catalonia is divided in 41 *comarques* or counties. Some are clearly rural-based and other stand out for their industrial strength. To give the reader an overall view of all the counties' features, we suggest here below six starting spots from where getting to know Catalonia a bit better.

Pyrenees

The Pyrenees are Catalonia's highest peaks and go from west to east along the frontier between France and Spain. A great number of leisure possibilities are found in these northern area, going from winter skiing to summer adventure sports like rafting or trekking. Visitors can also discover unique samples of the oldest Romanesque architecture. Just in this range's heart there is the tiny country of Andorra, and not far from it, another recommended place is la Vall d'Aran, a valley with a strong personality.



Tarragona

This bright city was the Roman capital of Hispania (old name for the Iberian Peninsula) 2.000 years ago. Thus it preserves a vast Roman heritage enriched with notorious gothic buildings. Tarragona's attractiveness lies also on the long beaches of Costa Daurada. It is also the first stage to other southern places such as the Cisterian route, which leads to interesting medieval monasteries, and the Priorat, a *comarca* carpeted with vineyards whose wines reach astronomical prices in international auctions.



Montserrat

Not too far from Barcelona, Montserrat is a mountain of great beauty, with a uniquely rugged shapes that surprise everybody. This remarkable place is also the site of a Benedictine monastery built between 1023 and 1036. The building keeps a black sculpture of the Virgin of Montserrat, the patron saint of Catalonia in many senses, including its geographical, religious and even political significance. Montserrat is considered the heart of Catalonia.



CATALONIA

Area in square km: 31,895
Elevation
at lowest point: sea level
at highest point: 3,143 m
Population (1996): 6,090,040
Population per square km: 191

Official languages:
Catalan and Spanish
Unit of currency:
Spanish Peseta.
(EU's Euro from 1/1/2001)
Capital: Barcelona

Information resources

Autonomous Government of Catalonia: www.gencat.es
Barcelona provincial council: www.diba.es
Tarragona provincial council: www.altanet.org:8000
Girona provincial council: www.ddgi.es
Lleida provincial council: www.diputaciolleida.es





Festivities and traditions

As a Mediterranean country, Catalonia is festive by its very nature. Throughout its history it has developed celebrations and traditions that now span all the months of the year. The solstices are particularly celebrated and also the coming of spring and autumn. A gentle climate brings people out into every town's streets and squares to celebrate the cycle of life and seek the blessing of the good festive spirits.

Costa Brava

The *comarques* around the city of Girona are considered Catalonia's historical place of birth. They share part of the Pyrenean range as well as the northern coast strip, which gets the name of "Costa Brava", a word that for many Catalan and for many European too means pleasant vacation. Villages like Cadaqués, Calella and Begur mix a traditional fisherman flavour with the newest tourist advantages. On the vicinity there is Figueres, a town that holds Salvador Dalí's museum.



Delta de l'Ebre

The river Ebre delta is the biggest wet area in Catalonia and the second one in the Mediterranean after Camargue, in southern France. Furthermore, because of its important biological role it has become the largest Natural Park in Catalonia. Thanks to this special status, human activities such as rice crop harmonise with an outstanding biological richness. It is a good place to observe rare birds in the morning and have a good meal based on seafood for lunch.



Montseny

There are several protected areas around Barcelona's metropolitan area, such as el Garraf, Sant Llorenç and Montnegre. The highest one is el Montseny, a huge mountain that is nowadays a World Biosphere Reserve. It is rich in water and vegetation, what makes it the home of an extensive variety of species depending on the time of year. A lot of adventure sports, horse-riding and other activities can be practised here. For these reasons el Montseny has long been a favourite spot for vacation.



Services

Barcelona is the capital of the autonomous region of Catalonia and has a population of 1,514,000. Barcelona's metropolitan area includes almost 4 million people. Official languages are Catalan and Spanish, and a distinctive Catalan culture has accompanied its cosmopolitan character.
The city has undergone an important transformation since the Olympic Games in all senses: culturally, economically and technologically. New parks, museums, universities and business areas have been built since then, not to forget the airport, the ring roads to facilitate traffic, and a totally remodelled harbour.

Getting here

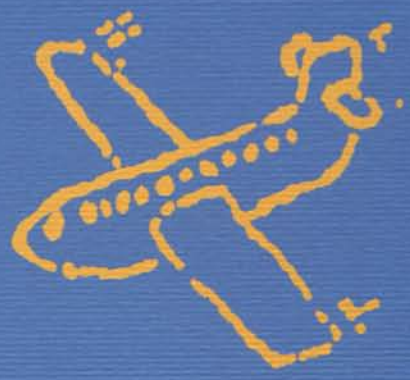
The Junior Chamber International World Congress welcomes delegates from all over the world, so the communications network made available by the host city is important.

• BY AIR

Barcelona-El Prat airport, completely renovated in 1990/91, has three independent but linked terminals which guarantee an air traffic volume of 15 million passengers per year. The airport is at 10 km. from the city centre (15 min from the Conference Centre and 25 min from the city centre).

The international terminal is the origin/destination of direct flights to/from 61 different locations, including one or several flights a day to the main cities of Europe and the Mediterranean area:

Algier
Basel
Bordeaux
Cagliari
Dublin
Geneva
Helsinki
Lisbon
Lyon
Montpellier
New York
Porto
Baia
Strasbourg
Turin
Zurich
Amsterdam
Berlin
Brussels
Cairo
Düsseldorf
Hamburg
Istanbul
Ljubljana
Manchester
Moscow
Nice
Prague
Sao Paulo
Stuttgart
Valetta
Athens
Birmingham
Bucarest
Casablanca
Florence
Hannover
Kiev
London
Marseilles
Munich
Paris
Rio
Sophia
Tel-Aviv
Venice
Atlanta
Bologna
Budapest
Copenhagen
Frankfurt
Havana
Koln
Luxembourg
Milan
Nantes
Pisa
Rome
Stockholm
Tunis
Vienna



A Barcelona-Madrid air shuttle (from 6.45 to 22.45) also facilitates international connections, especially with Latin America.

• BY ROAD

Road communications are basically designed on the network of motorways, which radiate from Barcelona towards the most important economic areas of the rest of Spain. It is also connected through the French motorway system to the rest of Europe.

• BY TRAIN

Barcelona is also an important railway hub, connected favourably with the rest of Spain and with Europe, thus it constitutes an advantageous link in the intermodal transport chain in order to obtain the greatest efficiency at a low cost.

TALGO trains connect daily Barcelona with Paris, Geneva, Bern, Zurich and Milan in comfortable night journeys.

RENFE, the Spanish railway company, offers discounts to congress delegates, also on national fares, subject to negotiation.

Hotels and restaurants

HOTELS

	Address	Full rate on double room
***** gl Claris	Pau Claris, 150	40.900 pta / 246 euros
***** gl Arts Barcelona	Marina, 19-21	50.000 pta / 301 euros
***** gl Barcelona Hilton	Av. Diagonal, 589-591	36.500 pta / 219 euros
***** Hotel Rey Juan Carlos I	Av. Diagonal, 661	44.000 pta / 255 euros
***** Hotel Ritz	Gran Via, 664-668	30.400 pta / 183 euros
**** Princesa Sofia Inter Continental	Pl. Pius XII, 4	38.000 pta / 228 euros
**** Barcelona Plaza	Pl. Espanya, 6-8	24.900 pta / 160 euros
**** NH Calderón	Rbla. Catalunya, 26	23.500 pta / 141 euros
**** Meliá Barcelona	Avda. Sarrià, 50	30.000 pta / 180 euros
**** Avenida Palace	Gran Via, 647	29.000 pta / 174 euros
**** Fira Palace	Av. Rius i Taulet, 1	32.000 pta / 192 euros
**** Melia Confort	Av. Paral·lel, 57-59	20.700 pta / 124 euros
**** Expo Hotel Barcelona	Mallorca, 1-23	15.000 pta / 90 euros
**** Hotel Alexandra	Mallorca, 251	23.000 pta / 147 euros
**** Aparthotel Atenea	Joan Güell, 207	22.200 pta / 132 euros
**** Aparthotel Acacia	Comte d'Urgell, 194	19.150 pta / 115 euros
**** Hotel Barceló-Sants	Pl. Països Catalans, 1	23.500 pta / 141 euros
*** NH Les Corts	Trav. de les Corts, 292	17.000 pta / 102 euros
*** NH Forum	Equador, 20	17.000 pta / 102 euros
*** NH Numancia	Numància, 72-74	17.000 pta / 102 euros
*** NH Rallye	Trav. de les Corts, 150	15.000 pta / 90 euros

Rates may differ depending on season

RESTAURANTS

· The best ones

	Address	Approx. rate
Casa Calvet	Casp, 48	5.000 pta / 30 euros
Casa Darío	Consell de Cent, 256	6.000 pta / 36 euros
Celler Can Mateo	Pg. Sant Joan, 149	8.000 pta / 48 euros
Gaig	Pg. Maragall, 402	7.500 pta / 45 euros
Gorria	Diputació, 421	6.000 pta / 36 euros
Il Bellini	Muntaner, 101	5.000 pta / 30 euros
Jean Luc Figueras	Santa Teresa, 10	10.000 pta / 60 euros
El Racó d'en Freixa	Sant Elies, 22	6.000 pta / 36 euros
Reno Paradis	Tuset, 27	7.500 pta / 45 euros
Via Véneto	Ganduxer, 10-12	7.500 pta / 45 euros

· Fashionable

	Address	Approx. rate
A Contraluz	Milanesat, 19	4.000 pta / 24 euros
Agua	Pg. Marítim, 30	4.000 pta / 24 euros
Ot	Torres, 25	5.000 pta / 30 euros
Salero	Rec, 60	3.000 pta / 18 euros
La Taverna del Teatre	Casp, 21	2.000 pta / 12 euros

· Romantic

	Address	Approx. rate
Beltxenea	Mallorca, 275	6.500 pta / 39 euros
Lungomare	Marina, 16-18	3.000 pta / 18 euros
Manolete	Laforja, 132	3.500 pta / 21 euros
Reguant	Casanova, 15	5.000 pta / 30 euros
La Torreta d'Escorial	Escorial, 158	3.500 pta / 21 euros

· Catalan cuisine

	Address	Approx. rate
Casa Sila	Aragó, 282	3.000 pta / 18 euros
Ca l'Isidre	Les Flors, 12	6.500 pta / 39 euros
Can Cullerets	Quintana, 5	2.500 pta / 15 euros
Casa Leopoldo	Sant Rafael, 24	5.000 pta / 30 euros
Senyor Parellada	Argenteria, 37	4.000 pta / 24 euros

· World styles

	Address	Approx. rate
La Camarga	Aribau, 177	4.000 pta / 24 euros
La Cantina	Gran de Gràcia, 167	2.500 pta / 15 euros
Da Paolo	Av. Madrid, 63-73	3.500 pta / 21 euros
Dyonisos	Urgell, 90	3.000 pta / 18 euros
Little Italy	Rec, 30	3.500 pta / 21 euros
La Maison du Languedoc-Roussillon	Pau Claris, 77	4.000 pta / 24 euros
La Provença	Provença, 242	4.000 pta / 24 euros
Quattro Stagioni	Dr. Roux, 37	4.000 pta / 24 euros
Thai Gardens	Diputació, 273	3.000 pta / 18 euros
Yashima	Josep Tarradellas, 145	4.000 pta / 24 euros



Logistics

Transportation

Getting around Barcelona and environments discovering it all is easy because underground and bus networks serve nearly the whole city and surroundings.

BUS

There are many bus lines in the city. The general running time is from 6.30 to 22.00h, although many services run until the daybreak.

METRO

There are five underground lines in Barcelona. Network maps with the connecting lines and railway stations can be found in the vestibules and on the platforms.

FERROCARRILS DE LA GENERALITAT

The Catalan Railways are the train network run by the autonomous Catalan government, the Generalitat de Catalunya. This service operates within the city and throughout many areas of Catalonia.

TAXIS

Barcelona has 11,000 taxis, which are easily identified by their distinctive yellow and black colour. This taxi service has got modern vehicles. It also has seven-seater vehicles suitable for small groups of tourist or businesspeople. There is also a fleet of taxis which can be adapted to carry people with disabilities.

BUS TURÍSTIC

The Barcelona Bus Turistic is the most original and independent way of getting to know the city. An information officer travels on board to advise passengers on how to get the most out of their visit.



Underground map

Places of interest



Map of Barcelona

Old city

Barri Gòtic (Gothic Quarter)
Between La Rambla and Via Laietana, it includes the ***cathedral****, the city hall and the Generalitat palace.*

Ribera
This quarter hosts the great church of Santa Maria del Mar.

Modernism

Sagrada Família
Marina street (between Mallorca and Provença)

Quadrat d'Or (Golden Square)
Central part of Eixample, which includes most of modernist civilian buildings, like ***La Pedrera****.*

Park Güell
Placed on a northern hill.

Newest areas

Olympic Village and harbour
Built for the 1992 Games to host the athletes.

Olympic Ring
On Montjuïc´s top, includes the Stadium and Palau Sant Jordi.

Maremàgnum: *leisure centre at the old harbour.*

Culture centres

MACBA
Contemporary museum at plaça dels Àngels.

Fundació Miró
Next to the Olimpic Ring, on Montjuïc.

MNAC
Catalan art besides ***Fira de Barcelona****.*

Museu Picasso
Barcelona's most visited museum, in Ribera quarter.

Other: *Fundació "la Caixa", Fundació Tàpies, CCCB.*

Other places of interest

Barceloneta
Fisherman quarter at the old harbour

Parc de la Ciutadella

Fira de Barcelona

Monestir de Pedralbes

Tibidabo

Nou Camp

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BARCELONA
2001

JOVES CAMBRES
DE CATALUNYA