



**Ajuntament
de Barcelona**

Barcelona, Global City

International Relations Master Plan 2020-2023

Government Measure

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Presentation

Barcelona is a city open to the world, which has made its foreign projection and internationalisation one of its main hallmarks. The Government Measure “Barcelona Global City” includes the first International Relations Master Plan of Barcelona City Council, but the vision and goals presented here have been inherited from the whole of the international action of the democratic City Council: progressive municipalism rooted in the city and with the aim of making the city a global player with a transforming vocation.

This first Government Measure is being presented at a very specific time. Barcelona, like so many other cities in the world, has just gone through an unprecedented health crisis and is tackling an economic and social crisis of similarly exceptional dimensions. In this context, the international policy has been aimed at strengthening the municipal response to the pandemic, and is now at the service of the recovery.

At the same time, in 2020 we are celebrating the 75th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, the 25th anniversary of the Declaration that launched the Barcelona Process for Euro-Mediterranean regional integration, and kicks off a new European budget that must respond to the threefold challenge of climate, social and digital.

Barcelona has been a city committed to global municipalism since the recovery of democracy, with a strong historical international presence which has made it a benchmark for other cities in the world. As a European city, Barcelona has been a major player in the construction and reform of a European project based on the values of human rights, freedom, equality, democracy and solidarity. As a Mediterranean city, Barcelona has contributed to the process of redefining and joint action of one of the areas in the world most affected by climate change and where one of the most unequal borders between the global North and South is located. Barcelona’s commitment towards multilateral spaces - especially within the framework of city networks - is one of the backbones of the international relations policy presented here.

The unequivocally progressive character of Barcelona and the current Municipal Government takes on a clearly global dimension in the current context. At a time when the model of social, economic and ecological development around the world is at stake, it is impossible to govern the city without thinking about the world. This Government Measure is a commitment to a transformative international relations policy that promotes and defends a city model based on social progress, human rights, technological humanism, climate justice and feminism.

The Government Measure is based on the conviction that useful international action will only be possible if it is articulated as a cross-cutting public policy linked to the whole of government action. For this reason, the Master Plan proposes a model of international relations to advance the city as a global player, strengthening the provision of municipal services, and positioning Barcelona and its citizens in the world as a city of opportunities and rights. Thus, the Master Plan follows a structure that includes five major goals and twenty-four lines of work.

In the first section presents the priority areas of action for international relations policy, collecting the legacy of the foreign policy of Mayors Serra, Maragall, Clos, Hereu and Trias and the first term of Mayor Ada Colau.

This is followed by the presentation of the strategic goals of international relations policy, based around the principles (the 'five Ps') that sustain the main global political framework: the 2030 Agenda. The axes of partnership and alliances, prosperity, people, planet, and peace incorporate the political goals and lines of action that are being promoted from the Department of International Relations. This combination between principles and lines of action allows the city's priorities to be linked with the global challenges and, at the same time, provide an international relations policy with objective elements that make it possible to set annual work agendas and carry out a suitable follow-up.

In the third section, we outline the details of the instruments of action that will be promoted by the Department of International Relations in order to carry out a public policy of international relations at the service of all municipal services and government action, following principles of good governance: transparency and accountability; internal coordination; cross-cutting; management of the knowledge produced through international exchanges, and communication of the work done.

Context and vision

Barcelona is a global city that has historically made a commitment towards internationalisation, taking into account two of its defining elements: Barcelona is a European and Mediterranean city. Its history is strongly marked by these two components, as are today's challenges. Its international role very much depends on how the city is positioned in relation to these axes, and in the geopolitical space that these mark.

However, Barcelona isn't starting from scratch. In recent decades, Barcelona has strengthened itself at an international, European and Mediterranean level, and in its projection abroad. In fact, the city's international presence is both the result of the work done by the City Council and the city's recognition and attractiveness. Nowadays, Barcelona is the headquarters of different international organisations and entities rooted in the city, which define it as a city and place it on the world stage.

Barcelona, with global municipalism since the recovery of democracy

The vocation for internationalisation of Barcelona began to be built with the first democratic City Council, during the time that Narcís Serra was mayor (1979-1982). Although it was not marked as a priority line for the city, the international projection quickly became a defining feature of the public policy promoted by the mayor's office and one of the main axes of the city. From this stage, the birth of the idea of an Olympic Games in Barcelona stands out, that would place the opening to the world as a city project.

Based on this, during the period of Pasqual Maragall (1982-1997) the international projection deepened and expanded. The organisation of the Olympic Games in 1992 played a central role, but also the opening up of Barcelona's relations with the Mediterranean, which became crystallised in the conference, in 1995, which would lead to the beginning of the Barcelona Process. Mayor Maragall was a visionary in terms of the role of cities as global actors at a time when, unlike now, few people were involved: already in 1986, Barcelona promoted the network of major European cities, Eurocities along with the cities of Rotterdam, Frankfurt, Lyon, Milan and Birmingham. The network was finally created in 1989. At a European level, the internationalist vocation of the City Council took the form of the presidency of Pasqual Maragall of the Committee of the Regions (1996-1997) and Barcelona's commitment to solidarity, especially with Sarajevo and the creation of District 11.

During the terms of Mayor Joan Clos (1997-2006), the City Council took specific steps to provide the city with the infrastructure and international weight required to implement this vision of cities as international actors: at a global level, Clos would be the first chair of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities, and the first mayor in history to address the UN General Assembly. In addition, notable networks of cities such as UCLG and Metropolis were established in Barcelona, and bodies were set up and strengthened that have facilitated the city's positioning in various regions of the world (Casa Asia, Casa América Catalunya, IEMed – The European Institute of the Mediterranean, etc.). Beyond the presence of international network headquarters in

Barcelona, progress was made in active participation within them, ensuring the city's contribution both to political positions in the face of international processes and in spaces for the exchange of experiences and knowledge transfer.

With these spaces consolidated, in the subsequent terms of the Mayors Jordi Hereu (2006-2011) and Xavier Trias (2011-2015), the city made a commitment to the opening of Barcelona to other regions of the world, such as Asia, while strengthening the idea of the need to turn internationalisation into a cross-cutting axis of all areas of the City Council. As a result of all the work done, Barcelona has also ended becoming a centre of attraction for major trade fairs, with a commitment towards new technologies and a broad conception of smart cities, making innovation the main element of the projection abroad of the city.

Since 2015, under the leadership of Mayor Ada Colau, the City Council has worked on giving international prominence to policies of the City Council, especially those regarding the right to housing, the social economy, the protection of social rights and the fight against climate change. This has made it possible to transfer to municipal networks, and their action before international bodies, a human rights approach regarding the challenges facing the world.

The processes of defining the latest agendas of the United Nations - from the 2030 Agenda to the New Urban Agenda, including the Paris Agreements - as well as the European construction, have counted on the active contribution of municipalism. This effort, with an impact at the global level, takes on even greater relevance in the current context of crisis of the multilateral system that has prevailed in international relations since the founding of the United Nations: new forms of authoritarianism have appeared in the world, national retreats are being produced in all the continents, and the space for civic and the defence of human rights on an international scale is becoming increasingly reduced.

Local governments from around the world are already proving that national governments, international institutions and international organisations will be able to count on cities a strong allies for achieving sustainable development, the ecological transition, the fight against inequalities and the defence of human rights. Mayor Maragall's vision of cities as global actors is more valid than ever: local governments must have a final say and a vote at the international decision-making table.

In this sense, city diplomacy is key to bringing the voice of cities to the multilateral spaces to which Barcelona is linked: the Euro-Mediterranean space, Europe and the United Nations. In all these areas, Barcelona's international action must necessarily go beyond strengthening the city's municipal leadership and link it to the main political programme that the international community has endowed itself with: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Barcelona, committed towards the digital transition for sustainable development

During 2015 and 2016 there was an unprecedented renewal of global agendas. Three were approved: one on climate (the Paris Agreement), one specifically urban (the New

Urban Agenda) and one global (the 2030 Agenda), which incorporates both climate action and the territorial and urban dimension of development within the framework of an international programme for a change in the economic, social and ecological model for sustainable development.

The 2030 Agenda is, therefore, a global programme “for the people, the planet and prosperity”. However, it is calculated that implementation of more than 65% of the SDGs depends on the involvement of the local actors – with the City Councils playing the main role. In the city of Barcelona, this role is included in the Government Measure on the 2030 Agenda approved in Plenary on 31st January 2019.

To achieve the 2030 Agenda in its threefold dimension of social, ecological and economic sustainability, the digital transition is central: digital technologies are key to reducing emissions and building socially and climate-resilient economies. At the same time, digitalisation presents important challenges in achieving the SDGs such as reducing inequalities, gender equality, eradicating poverty or building sustainable growth and decent work. Artificial intelligence, the platform economy, or the digital divide (gender, socio-economic and territorial) are challenges that have a local dimension, but which also included in European and global regulations and agendas.

Barcelona aims to promote an ethical use of technology, promoting digital rights in the framework of a digital transition that works for everyone, at the service of sustainable development. The City Council, within the framework of the Cities Coalition for Digital Rights, Eurocities and UCLG, and also through city platforms such as the Smart City Expo, has the necessary tools to become an international benchmark for technological humanism and for locating the 2030 Agenda. The international action promoted by the Third Deputy Mayor’s Office will promote the interests of the city and its inhabitants in key international debates to place the digital transition at the service of social justice and sustainable development.

Barcelona, European metropolis

Barcelona’s privileged position as a European city necessarily means providing itself with instruments and lines of work that participate in the European construction project and improve its capacity to influence the policies and actions of the European Union. The city has led with other local administrations the vindication of a better recognition of municipal voices on the European stage, and we need to continue working in this direction. The participation in municipal alliances or city networks (Eurocities, European Council of Municipalities and Regions), is essential for strengthening the prominence and voice of Barcelona in facing the challenges of the European project. In the same way, the city aims to recognise and promote the participation of the city’s actors in European initiatives, actions and projects.

In the same way, the city wants to recognise and boost the participation of city actors in European initiatives, actions and projects.

Climate change, ethical technological progress, deepening democracy, migratory movements or the protection of human rights are global challenges that, in Europe, we

can only tackle at Community level. To do this, it is necessary to promote at European level a model of a just, green, socially cohesive city with a digital model focused on people, which will require transformative political agendas on a European scale in order to make it a reality in Barcelona.

Through participation in European municipalism and the corresponding community bodies, Barcelona should position itself as a city committed to the European project, with a clear vision for the future of the continent and the role of the local world in its construction, and critical at a time when the values it advocates of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity, in accordance with the principles of democracy and the Rule of Law, that are being questioned.

Thus, Barcelona will participate in European debates and put on the table a European agenda aligned with the city's challenges, in a bilateral way (work agendas in the institutions, participation in European debate forums, leadership of citizen initiatives, etc.) but also through the networks in which it already participates, strengthening at the same time the strategic alliances with other cities and institutions. This task will be carried out taking into account the twofold dimension - political and financial - that characterises the city's relationship with the European institutions.

Barcelona, capital of the Mediterranean

The Euro-Mediterranean area is particularly relevant in the context of global challenges: after the Arctic, it is the area of the world most affected by climate change, and it also forms the most unequal North-South border on the planet. However, the region's agenda has been marked by the need to manage emergencies such as migratory movements, and we run the risk of getting caught up in short-termism that prevents a structural, long-term vision.

Faced with an inter-state cooperation that has become stalled due to political and economic instability, the local world becomes a meeting point and for the search for solutions that work for both the northern and southern shores. Barcelona counts on excellent cooperation relations with capitals on both shores, both bilaterally and within the framework of municipal networks. Thus, it has everything in its favour to be able to recuperate the spirit of the 1995 Barcelona Declaration in a new framework of multilateral relations based on municipalism and leadership on both sides of the sea. A framework that allows us to respond to the Mediterranean and global challenges of peace, social justice and climate change.

However, if Barcelona holds this position in the Euro-Mediterranean region, it is because a series of institutions, in a more or less concerted way, were committed from the eighties onwards, each in their own way, to making a commitment towards a European and Mediterranean role for the city. Some entities present in the city today are the direct result of that effort, such as the IEMed (The European Institute of the Mediterranean). The decisions of the State Government, in agreement with the Government of the Generalitat and the City Council, were key to projecting Barcelona in this Euro-Mediterranean space. Coinciding with the Barcelona Summit in 1995 and with the establishment of the UfM (The Union for the Mediterranean) Secretariat in

2010, other entities in the city were aligned with this Euro-Mediterranean axis and, above all, there was the commitment towards some international organisations and entities interested in Euro-Mediterranean cooperation, for our city.

In this sense, Barcelona will develop actions in a bilateral and networked way with other cities in the region, and will collaborate with the institutions and bodies present in the city and that work in this space to project its external action and boost a diplomatic framework of Mediterranean cities.

Greater Barcelona in the world

These challenges take shape on the ground in accordance with urban, social and economic logics beyond the administrative boundaries between municipalities. In the face of the 'lived city' - Greater Barcelona - the metropolitan dimension is key to designing and implementing innovative policies that allow the challenges to be tackled effectively at an appropriate level. We are unlikely to find effective and efficient solutions to make the transformations that the city needs if it is not experimenting in the local arena, adapting policies to the needs of the inhabitants of the metropolis, and scaling them beyond municipal administrative boundaries.

In this context, an international policy with a metropolitan perspective should be able to address the double challenge of facilitating both the cooperation and competition of Greater Barcelona in the world.

On the one hand, only by incorporating the 'lived city' in bilateral and network exchanges will we be able to find, at the international level, inspiring practices that can be adapted in the context of an urban complexity and administrative fragmentation that are common in most major metropolises in Europe and around the world.

On the other hand, only by projecting Greater Barcelona to the world will we be able to position ourselves clearly at the international level where European cities are becoming increasingly small in the face of the demographic, economic and climatic weight of megalopolises of other continents.

Barcelona City Council will contribute to the projection of Greater Barcelona by presenting the metropolitan reality in international exchanges and by boosting common participations and positions with other metropolitan administrations (City Councils, AMB – the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona, Barcelona Provincial Council) on the international stage.

Strategic goals

The aim of this Master Plan is to consolidate the city of Barcelona as a global actor with its own voice in the construction of a global, European and Mediterranean scenario that, as enshrined in the principles of the United Nations, seeks to strengthen peace, international cooperation and the reduction of economic and social inequalities. At the same time, this strategy should allow the quality of the provision of municipal services to be strengthened through the exchange of knowledge with other cities - both bilaterally and within the framework of multilateral spaces such as city networks - as well as strengthening the international promotion of the city to attract talent and opportunities.

Achieving these goals requires a combination of different lines of action and instruments that aim to ensure the proper implementation of this Master Plan. In this sense, the thematic goals of the strategy have been defined following the logic of the five principles (the 5 Ps) around which the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development is based: partnerships and alliances, prosperity, people, planet, and peace.

This combines the challenge of 'leaving no one behind' with the recognition that, to achieve this, it is necessary to influence the decisions that are taken at the supra-national level, which determine the city's manoeuvrability.

The logic of the 5 Ps allows us to easily and quickly affect the contents of the 17 SDGs and incorporate them in the external action of Barcelona City Council. Thus, the goals and lines of action linked to the 5 Ps reinforce the historical dimensions of social inclusion, gender, inclusive economic growth, solidarity, and climate change, combined with what, in fact, is the natural environment of international relations: partnerships and alliances to strengthen Barcelona's voice, presence and actions on the global stage.

Partnerships and alliances: Barcelona, global city

The projection of Barcelona in the world is, in essence, the projection of a city model that puts people at the centre. The City Council's international relations policy needs to be able to promote the city's interests, values and political proposals in the world and, at the same time, establish the international action in the territory.

In order to promote the interests of the city of Barcelona and its citizens everywhere, the City Council has stable instruments that seek to consolidate and intensify the city's bilateral and multilateral relations. The establishment of municipal alliances is key in this regard, and requires the strengthening of the city's presence in those international networks that it considers to be of a strategic nature. At the same time, it is also essential to create alliances with stakeholders in the social and economic field, so as to promote and boost internationalisation processes that include the key principles that the city of Barcelona is working on.

Furthermore, Barcelona is home to internationally renowned organisations that represent the city in various international spaces, and also hosts the fourth largest consular corps among the cities in the world that are not state capitals. It is necessary to strengthen alliances with these organisations in order to strengthen the voice of Barcelona and its citizens in the world, but also to land the local impact of international action.

Goal P1:

- To strengthen strategic alliances, at local and international level, to project Barcelona, its citizens and municipal policies in the world

Lines of action:

- P1.1. Strengthening strategic alliances and promote learning projects, cooperation and co-creation of joint policies with other cities around the world
- P1.2. Establishing a work agenda with the institutions of the European Union to strengthen the transformative role of Barcelona and to maximise the political and financial opportunities of the city at the European level
- P1.3. Making a commitment towards international municipalism and affecting global agendas to strengthen the role of cities in global governance, through municipal networks
- P1.4. Strengthening alliances with international institutions working in the field of cities
- P1.5. Deepening relations in a strategic way with the diplomatic corps in Barcelona and the foreign communities in Barcelona
- P1.6. Promoting relations with international organisations based in Barcelona and reinforcing their capacities and impact in the city
- P1.7. Boosting the fact of Barcelona being the Euro-Mediterranean capital
- P1.8. Promoting the projection of the 'Greater Barcelona' on the global stage
- P1.9. Fostering reflection and specialised thinking on the role of Barcelona on the international scene, supporting institutions and promoting initiatives that

generate knowledge about cities and offer solutions to local and global challenges.

Prosperity: Barcelona, capital of technological humanism

Barcelona leads a digital city model based on technological humanism - generation and protection of digital rights, technological innovation at the service of social progress and the fight against climate change. However, policies to innovate and promote technological progress pose ethical, geopolitical, and governance challenges that go beyond the strictly municipal realm. Today, the governance of technology (data, artificial intelligence, 5G, digital services, etc.) is articulated around state government, European institutions and global digital cooperation agendas.

Therefore, the defense of the values of a digital city centered on people involves articulating joint strategies with other European cities and around the world to influence the global debates on digital cooperation and community regulations that will define the future of technological governance.

At the same time, technological innovation is one of the main axes of the city's promotion work. In the current context, it is essential to make a firm commitment to Barcelona as a meeting point for organisations, companies and institutions around the world, and to contribute to the attraction of economic, technological and scientific opportunities.

In this sense, fairs and congresses such as the Smart City Expo World Congress or the Mobile World Congress must have institutional support for an international projection that strengthens Barcelona's position in the world as a city of opportunities and, at the same time, projects a model of public-private partnerships that link together major events in the territory - through programmes such as Smart City Week or Mobile Week - and attracts quality and sustainable tourism.

Goal P2:

- To position Barcelona as a scientific and technological hub which promotes a model of technological development with the people at the centre, and with an impact on the European and international digital and innovation agenda.

Lines of action:

- P2.1. Boosting actions, alliances and strategies aimed at fostering a digital agenda based on technological humanism, especially in relation to the European Union and within the framework of the Eurocities Knowledge Society Forum, as well as the Cities Coalition for Rights Digital
- P2.2. Accompanying the city's international projection actions for attracting talent and opportunities, and enabling contacts, exchanges and alliances with other cities and networks to promote the economic dimension of the city and the internationalisation of its companies as an axis of local economic development.

- P2.3. Strengthening actions aimed at consolidating Barcelona as a model for the Social and Solidarity Economy - SSE.
- P2.4. Accompanying the cultural action in its role of external projection of Barcelona.
- P2.5. Strengthening the link and exchange of knowledge with cities in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in the field of digital innovation.
- P2.6. Providing support for research centres, universities and social organisations in the territory that work on issues of international impact and interest.

People: Barcelona, city of rights

In the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, People highlights the social dimension of sustainable development. It seeks to end poverty and hunger, in all its forms and dimensions. And at the same time, it seeks to ensure that anyone can develop their potential in dignity and equality in a healthy environment. Advancing sustainable development means putting people at the centre of public action.

Barcelona has a major challenge in social inequalities, which adds to global dynamics and discourses against diversity, pluralism, and an integrative conception of human rights. In a world in which more and more governments are implementing policies that go precisely in this direction, Barcelona, in alliance with other major progressive cities, must work to reposition human rights and equality as a framework for international debates, and exchange innovative practices that strengthen municipal action in this area.

At the same time, climate or digital challenges are also a priority for the city that generates changes in what we understand in terms of living in decent conditions. Local action for climate justice and technological humanism is necessary for Barcelona to promote the recognition of new digital and climate rights that allow a digital and ecological transition to be tackled with the people at the centre.

It is in this sense that the axis of 'People: Barcelona, city of rights' aims to strengthen the work of the City Council in the promotion of human rights and the dignity of people, ensuring equality and updating the rights system humans in the light of new climate and digital challenges.

Goal P3:

- To promote the defence of rights, feminism and diversity in the international action of the City Council, in order to contribute to European and global spaces and agendas that foster human rights, gender equality and the recognition of new digital and climate rights.

Lines of action:

- P3.1. Consolidating the city of Barcelona as a global player with its own voice in the construction of a global scenario that seeks to resolve economic and social inequalities, and that contributes to strengthening the human rights system through the recognition and guaranteeing of new rights.
- P3.2. Promoting within municipal networks a discourse for fostering human rights and the recognition of the work of local governments in guaranteeing these - especially through public services.
- P3.3. Supporting actions of respect and protection of human rights, gender equality and diversity in the actions of Barcelona City Council, promoting the exchange of good practices and the generation of joint strategies and policies with other cities.

Planet: Barcelona Green Deal

Despite the global dimension of climate change and the existence of intergovernmental agreements for the reduction of greenhouse gases and the limitation of rising temperatures, it is increasingly recognised that the implementation of effective climate policies in the National and global settings will largely depend on the involvement of cities and their governments.

Cities are effectively responsible for 80% of total energy consumption and 70% of carbon emissions and other greenhouse gases, despite accounting for only about 3% of the planet's territory. The rapid process of global urbanisation can have a detrimental effect on the consumption of non-renewable resources and create new ecological vulnerabilities, given that due to their geographical location and population concentration, most cities are especially vulnerable to the effects of heat waves, floods or storms.

At the same time, cities also host the knowledge, technical resources and political will to boost practical and effective mitigation and adaptation policies. In fact, it is these policies that often fill the governance gap left by a multilateral order (marked by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement), not always capable of generating the global climate solutions the planet needs.

Barcelona, like so many other cities around the world grouped in networks such as C40, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability or the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, has approved a Declaration of Climate Emergency that not only sounds the alert but also sets in motion local policies for a just ecological transition: a Green Deal for Barcelona.

The wide range of changes needed - green economic transformation, infrastructure adaptation, sustainable mobility - require more ambitious policies at a European level, changes in the regulatory framework to expand municipal capacity for action, and more resources to ensure that the ecological transition leaves no one behind.

Thus, the City Council's international climate action will be aimed at achieving these objectives, for which it will be essential to promote Barcelona's fair transition model at an international level, and also to promote links with Community policies that allow resources to be achieved of European climate funds.

Goal P4:

- To promote a political and financial framework, European and international, favorable to the model of fair ecological transition of the Barcelona Green Deal.

Lines of action:

- P4.1. Providing support to initiatives that reinforce Barcelona's commitment against climate change and the ecological transition. To provide support for political advocacy initiatives that strengthen Barcelona's commitment to climate

change, and that seek the international recognition of local governments in the ecological transition.

P4.2. Boosting and accompanying international initiatives that contribute to consolidating Barcelona as a benchmark city in the field of the green economy, mitigation and adaptation strategies, renewable energies or sustainable urban planning and mobility.

P4.3. Influencing EU organisations in order to facilitate access to European funds for a fair climate transition that will strengthen the implementation of the Barcelona Green Deal.

Peace: Barcelona, city committed to multilateralism

Barcelona City Council has a long tradition of contributing to peacebuilding by getting involved in multilateral governance and international political processes through global municipalism.

In a context of unilateral retreats on the global stage, the city's commitment to multilateralism involves not only its defence, but above all, its reform. The international system must be more effective and more inclusive: cities - the spaces where crises occur and opportunities are generated - must be counted on to be able to participate. It is impossible to transform the city without thinking about the world: local governments and the people of the cities they represent must be able to have their own voice on the multilateral stage.

In the 2019-2023 term of the City Council, a historic milestone (the 75th anniversary of the UN) and two elements that open a window of opportunity to advance in the inclusive reform of the multilateral system come together.

On the one hand, the cross-cutting and coordinated action of the City Council to locate the 2030 Agenda in municipal policies and the city as a whole, involves the ability to assess the degree of achievement of the 2030 Agenda. That, in turn, contributes to international debates on sustainable development with evidence on local processes and results, as well as the formulation of policy recommendations to expand and improve regulatory frameworks at the national and international levels.

On the other hand, the appointment of the Mayor of Barcelona as Special Envoy for the United Nations and the Global Development Agenda, on behalf of UCLG, will allow the City Council to lead the progress in recognizing the role of local governments by the UN through international municipalism and city diplomacy.

Goal P5:

- To promote the reform of the multilateral system to make it more inclusive, with the possibility of active participation of cities on the international stage, and defend the interests of Barcelona and its inhabitants.

Lines of action:

- P5.1. Promoting the participation of Barcelona City Council in the international processes linked to the city's major agendas - social rights, technological humanism and the Barcelona Green Deal, under the umbrella of the 2030 Agenda.
- P5.2. Institutionally accompanying the city's solidarity initiatives that tackle global issues.
- P5.3. Providing institutional support for the City Council's external action on human rights.

Working tools

Barcelona's international policy is driven by the Third Mayor's Office and is structured through the Department of Services of International Relations. Currently, the **Third Mayor's Office of the 2030 Agenda, Digital Transition, Sports and Territorial and Metropolitan Coordination** also includes areas such as innovation and knowledge; good governance, transparency and e-government; the zoo and animal welfare; districts and decentralisation; and international relations and city diplomacy.

The aim of the **Department of International Relations** is, on the one hand, to enhance Barcelona's interaction and impact on the world through participation in various areas of international action and, on the other, to coordinate and provide coherence and support for the City Council's international activity. In this way, added value is given to the priorities of the council.

The Department is organised into specialised units by geographical regions and coordination units with the international action of each of the Deputy Mayor's Offices. In order for all the voices of Barcelona City Council on the international stage to be heard in a coordinated way and with the shared values of the city, it is necessary to bring the Department of International Relations closer to the work of the other Deputy Mayor's Offices and other municipal units.

The instruments of action seek to facilitate work within the City Council through coordination and cross-cutting action, and also with the public through information and communication. It also seeks to strengthen the collection and transmission of knowledge and practices that improve the policies and actions carried out by the City Council, as well as the evaluation, transparency and accountability.

The aim is to ensure that the instruments identified serve to achieve and reinforce the main goals of the Master Plan:

- G1. Consolidate the city as a global actor with its own voice;
- G2. Strengthen the quality of the provision of municipal services through the transfer and exchange of knowledge, and
- G3. Strengthen the city's international promotion to attract talent and opportunities.

Coordination

In line with the actions and activities carried out by the Department for International Relations, the proposed instruments seek to improve internal coordination in relation to the development of the Master Plan (Monitoring indicators), consolidate the team's applied knowledge (Specialised training) and to reinforce the support offered to the rest of the City council units (Portfolio of services).

Monitoring indicators

Through the development of the annual agenda of the Master Plan, the activities and work initiatives that provide content to each of the lines of action of the 5Ps will be

detailed. In this way, it will be possible to monitor the level of execution of each of the activities, as well as the lines of action and each of the axes of work (Ps). At the same time, and since the specific objectives of each axis are linked to the main objectives of the Master Plan, it will be possible to monitor the level of achievement of these.

Portfolio of services

The aim of this instrument is to systematise and articulate the different services that the Department of International Relations provides to the different Deputy Mayors' Offices to strengthen their international action, in line with the municipal mandate and the Master Plan. The aim is to facilitate the support tasks of the Department of International Relations, and at the same time, to provide detailed, agreed and accessible information to the other areas and units of Barcelona City Council to maximise the collaboration and achievement of the certain goals.

Specialised training

In collaboration with universities, research centres and social entities in the territory that work on issues of international impact and interest, it seeks to establish a calendar of training activities that serve to strengthen the specific knowledge of the people who make up the Department of International Relations, as well as to offer spaces of debate and discussion to debate current issues or of special interest for the urban field in the international scene.

Cross-cutting

The mission of the Department of International Relations is to coordinate and give coherence and support to the international activity of Barcelona City Council. For this reason, the unit has specific points of contact for each Deputy Mayor's Office and Councillor's Office, with the aim of ensuring cohesion in the external action of all areas of the City Council.

Cross-cutting Coordination Working Group

The aim of this Coordination Working Group with focal points of other Deputy Mayors' Offices and Councillors' Offices and departments is to establish, on a regular basis, a dialogue between the Directorate of International Relations and the other units of Barcelona City Council, to ensure consistency in actions and maintaining a constant and shared flow of information

The Coordination Working Groups wants to encourage the exchange of information, not only with the Department of International Relations, but also between all areas, in order to ensure cohesion in the external action of Barcelona City Council. The Working Group must also validate the catalogue of services offered by the Department of International Relations to the rest of Barcelona City Council, and to identify specific training or knowledge management needs.

Thematic Sessions

In the interest of promoting coherence in the external action of the different units of Barcelona City Council, the thematic sessions seek to offer a space for debate and

knowledge to all people working on international affairs in the City Council on issues that are considered of special relevance. At the same time, the thematic sessions should also serve to articulate and deepen the role of Barcelona City Council in multi-thematic networks such as, for example, Eurocities, or the follow-up of specific topics such as the Green Deal or the Digital Agenda of the European Union. The thematic sessions may arise as an initiative of the Department of International Relations or from the requests of other units, and may be carried out internally or with external support and is deemed necessary.

Office for Relations with the European Union

Barcelona City Council's relations with the European Union incorporate two dimensions: political and financial. Both are part of the same value chain: aligning European regulations, policies and programmes with municipal priorities through political advocacy; strengthening the identification of European fundraising opportunities; accompanying the municipal units in the presentation, execution and justification of European projects, and disseminating the results at the European level, thus reinforcing the city's position before the European institutions.

Currently, however, these two functions are organically separated within the City Council. So as to strengthen the City Council's European policy, providing it with internal cohesion and expanding political and financial opportunities, a unit responsible for relations with the European Union will be designed.

This unit will seek to improve the coordination and visibility of the City Council's participation in European projects, and maximise the City Council's political impact on European decisions, priorities and policies of municipal interest. At the same time, the resulting unit will identify funding opportunities of interest for the areas and units of the City Council, and will provide technical support to areas wishing to apply for competitive projects, as well as their eventual execution and justification of the funds granted.

Knowledge management and exchange of ideas, experiences, practices and policies

The accumulation of knowledge and shared experiences of the city of Barcelona with other cities and networks is considerable, and it must be used to disseminate and capitalise, at an international level, on the most innovative initiatives promoted by the City Council. At the same time, it is essential to continue working with other cities to face common challenges, sharing knowledge, experiences and actions that serve to move forward together in the search for innovative solutions.

It is necessary to improve the management of knowledge produced by the city or learned from other local experiences. Doing so means taking advantage of new technologies, and allowing efficiency to be increased and costs to be reduced, recognising and leveraging the experience of local government staff.

Foresight Unit

The foresight unit seeks to identify which key issues at the international level can be a challenge for the city of Barcelona, and to anticipate future scenarios in the face of these, offering, where appropriate, alternatives for action. The aim of the unit, which should work intensively with internal and external actors, is to be able to adapt Barcelona City Council's response to changes on the international stage that impact on the local world, working with the people responsible who correspond in the definition of propositional actions. For this reason, the foresight unit will be included within the Department of International Relations but will work closely both with the other municipal areas and with the organisations with an international projection in which the City Council forms part.

Knowledge transfer: P2P - peer2peer

Different units and departments of Barcelona City Council promote many actions for knowledge transfer in matters aimed at improving the City Council's public policies and services. Knowledge transfers should be understood bilaterally, as a dialogue between two or more cities seeking to improve public action in their territories. To carry out and identify these P2P actions and their follow-up in a better way is key to improving knowledge transfer and making better use of accumulated knowledge.

Inventory of good practices

Similar to the previous instrument, the inventory of good practices aims to serve as a catalyst for knowledge transfer actions, and at the same time, highlight and give visibility to the actions implemented by Barcelona City Council that have led to an effective improvement of the actions and public services aimed at the citizenship.

Transparency and accountability

In accordance with the city's commitment to transparency and integrity in Barcelona City Council, the International Relations Master Plan must establish the necessary mechanisms to comply with the municipal mandate of good governance.

The monitoring mechanism proposed as an instrument of internal coordination for the Department of International Relations should serve to know the different actions and review if necessary their implementation, while it should serve to facilitate accountability of the Department.

Six-monthly monitoring report of the Master Plan

This follow-up tool seeks to guarantee transparency in the monitoring and achievement of the different lines of action of the Master Plan, as well as making it possible to allow its general development to be known in relation to the established goals. The six-monthly reports will be prepared by the Department of International Relations and presented to the Commission of the Municipal Council which is the competence of the Third Deputy Mayor's Office.

Application of transparency

In response to the mandate of transparency of Barcelona City Council, the Department of International Relations also collaborates in providing access to the information necessary to facilitate the control of municipal action. Through the City Council's

Transparency Portal (<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/transparencia/ca>), the monitoring reports of the Master Plan and all the information that is considered relevant will be accessible on this website.

Use of the BCNROC- Barcelona City Council Open Knowledge Repository

BCNROC is the Open Access institutional repository of Barcelona City Council, through which the City Council provides free access to its digital documents for public diffusion. The idea is to strengthen the participation of the Department of International Relations in the provision of information resources for the international action of Barcelona City Council, so that it can be collected, stored, managed and shared through this existing instrument. The BCNROC can incorporate not only internal information, but also external documentation of municipal interest, which can enrich the instrument with publications and research funded by the Department of International Relations, as well as other documentation that is considered of interest.

Communication

An essential tool that provides visibility to the work of coordination, its cross-cutting nature, transparency and knowledge, is the communication. In order to achieve the goals of the Master Plan and enhance the spaces of interaction and impact of Barcelona in the world, work will be done on a communication strategy that serves both internally and externally. Identifying the priorities and helping their correct dissemination in the different international scenarios in which Barcelona City Council participates requires a strategic instrument that allows this shared communication.

The communication strategy that is defined must have the two main instruments currently available:

Website space

International Relations has its own space on the Barcelona Global website (<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/relacionsinternacionalsicooperacio/ca>), which ensures a coherent and comprehensive view of the City Council's external action. The International Relations space should be strengthened so as to allow a more adequate visibility of the actions, initiatives and actions that are carried out in this area in Barcelona City Council. The website should be revitalized, incorporating existing instruments such as the plans of previous terms, our own publications or commissions for publication, the newsletter or other issues that are considered interesting and useful for the citizens.

Newsletter

The Barcelona International newsletter should be used to compile and report on the various actions, activities and information that the Department of International Relations considers to be a priority. Its access should be easy and open to all those who may be interested. Due to its thematic specificity, the use of other languages beyond the official ones can be valued, to guarantee its international diffusion in a smaller version or with a compilation newsletter prepared with less regularity.

ANNEXES

International Networks of Cities

UCLG, the global network of local and regional governments

Barcelona is the headquarters of the world's leading organisation of cities, United Cities and Local Governments, created in 2004. UCLG has a global vocation and is organised on the basis of seven geographical areas and two more sections, the metropolitan and the regional. The aim of UCLG is to defend democracy and rights, and to represent local and regional governments in front of the international community, especially the United Nations, and to set out its interests and challenges in order to contribute to the challenges of the global agenda of development and in a very central way the 2030 Agenda.

Metropolis. The Metropolis Association brings together cities and urban areas with more than a million inhabitants around the world.

Created in 1985, it has almost 140 members. It is the metropolitan section of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and its aim is to contribute to tackling urban challenges. Its tools: training, debate, projects and giving international political visibility to metropolitan interests.

More specifically, Metropolis works to drive reflection on the evolution of metropolises, finding innovative solutions to metropolitan challenges, fostering metropolitan governance to reduce social and economic imbalances, and ultimately facilitating both mutual learning and knowledge sharing.

Barcelona presides over Metropolis Women and the Mayor is co-president of Metropolis as president of the AMB – the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona.

MedCités, cooperation between cities in the Mediterranean

MedCités, created in Barcelona in 1991, was born and grew at the time of the definition of Euro-Mediterranean policy, as an initiative of the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP). Since its inception, it has been oriented towards sustainable urban development. Its Secretariat is based in the Barcelona Metropolitan Area and today has an important link with the Euro-Mediterranean institutional framework, including the UfM Secretariat, with which it has developed a relatively privileged relationship. The relations of its Secretariat with the different cities that make up the network, are very valuable, and also with the cities of our nearest surroundings.

MedCités is a consolidated urban network, with an important history of cooperation and a strong relationship with our local institutions. Its technical capabilities and the interaction between local knowledge and its applicability in the frameworks of cooperation is more than notable.

Iberoamerican Centre for Strategic Urban Development (CIDEU), Barcelona works with Ibero-America.

CIDEU is the network of Ibero-American cities, based in Barcelona, whose aim is to promote strategic urban thinking, in order to anticipate changes and that this allows an improvement in the quality of life in cities.

Specifically, its work focuses on areas such as promoting the economic and social development of member cities; the development of methodologies for developing projects or the organisation of training courses aimed at professionals linked to the areas of governance and urban planning.

International Association of Educating Cities

Founded in Barcelona in 1994, the International Association of Educating Cities aims to spread and promote the concept of the city as the backbone of democracy and citizenship. The specific and common goal is to work on projects and activities to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants. More specifically, it works to promote compliance with the principles of the Charter of Educating Cities: to promote specific collaborations and actions between cities, to dialogue and to collaborate with different national and international organizations.

The IAEC has about five hundred member cities worldwide and is structured on the basis of territorial networks. It has an International Bank of Documents that brings together the experiences of member cities in the various areas covered by the association.

International organisations and international study and research institutions present in Barcelona

It is worth highlighting the presence of entities based in Barcelona, of which the City Council forms part, together with other state, regional or local administrations. **Casa Àsia** has become a benchmark for relations and exchanges with Asia-Pacific in the institutional, economic, cultural and educational fields, as well as working with Asian communities in our country. **Casa Amèrica Catalunya**, which is the result of the joining of several Americanist societies founded in Barcelona during the early years of the 20th century, is today a bridge of dialogue and an instrument of collaboration between institutions, groups and Latin America and Catalan society in various fields, especially that of cultural cooperation. Likewise, it is worth emphasising the role of the **European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed)** taking into account its action regarding the promotion of knowledge and cooperation within the Euro-Mediterranean scope and its alignment with the goals of the Barcelona Process of the Euro-Mediterranean Association and the Union for the Mediterranean.

Furthermore, there are also several internationally renowned study and research centres in Barcelona that bring fame to the city, including both the private and public spheres. In terms of research, the Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (**CIDOB**) stands out, which aims to inform and influence the management of local international performance and also be an international benchmark in Barcelona.

Other relevant entities, linked to the field of training, are the **Barcelona Institute of International Studies** (IBEI), created in 2004 to promote post-graduate research on international affairs, and the **Centre for International Studies** (CEI), established in 1987 with the aim of developing a professional body dedicated to diplomacy and international relations.

International institutions present in Barcelona

UfM- Union for the Mediterranean

As a successor to the regional cooperation project called the “Barcelona Process”, and based on the fact that it started the Euro-Mediterranean summit held in the city in 1995, the Union for the Mediterranean established its headquarters in Barcelona in 2010. The intergovernmental body has 43 member states (of which 28 are from the European Union and 15 from the southern and eastern Mediterranean) and promotes Euro-Mediterranean cooperation through political dialogue and the development of various joint projects. The **Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean**, located in the Royal Palace of Pedralbes, is the first permanent intergovernmental institution aimed at cooperation in the region. It is responsible for the operational activities and collaborates with different international actors, contributing an important added value to the city of Barcelona thanks to the diverse opportunities carried out around the UfM (the PRIMA programme, for example, as mentioned as follows).

PRIMA - Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area

The attractive view of Barcelona as the Euro-Mediterranean capital is maintained nowadays. In the last quarter of 2017, the “**Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area**” (PRIMA), was established in Barcelona. This organization is covered by Article 185 of the Treaty on European Union that allows for the structuring of cooperation between different European and non-European States associated with the European Commission Research Framework Programme. PRIMA is hosted in facilities of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness at the Polytechnic University of Barcelona. The choice of Barcelona as the headquarters for this structure has a direct relationship with the presence of the UfM (The Union for the Mediterranean), since the agreement between States was possible precisely, and only, due to this fact. In the current circumstances, this is of the utmost importance and it should be given visibility.

European Forest Institute (EFI) – Mediterranean Regional Office

An example of the choice of Barcelona based on the factor of being a Mediterranean capital on the one hand, and the opening of the spaces of the Complex of Sant Pau on the other, was the establishment in Barcelona, in 2007, of the **EFI Mediterranean Regional Office**. This is an international organisation, created by the European states, and EFIMED was its first regional office. It works for the sustainability of Mediterranean forests by connecting forest researchers, policy makers and various professionals in order to improve the management of the resilience of the forest ecosystem of the Mediterranean region.

WHO – World Health Organisation

Also established in the Complex of Sant Pau, the office of the **World Health Organisation for the strengthening of health systems** opened its doors in 1999. In order to manage the technical support for the financing of health systems and to contribute to the Inter-divisional programme on responses to noncommunicable diseases, this office collaborates directly with the member states of the European region, providing training courses and carrying out analyses at regional and national level.

European Union - F4E- Fusion for Energy

The EU body to manage the international ITER project on energy research in which several countries such as Russia, the United States, Japan and India are participating, opened its headquarters in the city of Barcelona in 2007 in the Diagonal Mar neighbourhood. Called **Fusion for Energy** (F4E), the agency is responsible for managing the corresponding contracts in the European Union for a period of 35 years. The major international weight of this agency in terms of scientific innovation, represents for Barcelona an important possibility to consolidate its role of desired leader in terms of energy transition.

European Union - Representation of the European Commission

The European Commission has established the **Representation of the European Commission in Catalonia and the Balearic Islands**, one of its regional offices, in the city of Barcelona. With the aim of providing information about the Commission and linking local interests with those of the Union, the Office has the functions of citizen attention, liaison with various local institutions and the media, and the organisation of public events. The European Commission’s office in Barcelona brings the EU closer to the city, giving it greater relevance and international connection.

European Union - Office of the European Parliament

In the same way as the European Commission, the European Parliament has also set up one of its agencies in Barcelona. Located on Passeig de Gràcia, the **European Parliament's Office** is essentially aimed at providing the public with information in order to inform citizens about the activities carried out by Parliament and the powers and decisions of MEPs at a regional level.

Other international actors present in Barcelona

Under this heading, it is important to highlight the presence in Barcelona of the **UN-Habitat Urban Resilience Hub**. This programme aims to implement international cooperation projects to promote urban resilience and work with cities, universities, civil society and public institutions.

In relation to the academic sector, we can point out the **Global University Network for Innovation (GUNI)**, which is made up of hundreds of members from 80 countries, with several regional offices spread over five different continents, but whose headquarters is located in the city of Barcelona.

Beyond the institutional framework and territorial cooperation, there are other bodies present in the city that, from the social and private spheres, work with this international vision. Examples are the **Barcelona Knowledge Hub**, the Office of the Southern Mediterranean of Europe and the Mediterranean of the **Academia Europaea**, based at the Institut d'Estudis Catalans; the **Euro-Mediterranean Women's Foundation** based at IEMED; **ASCAME**, the Association of Mediterranean Chambers of Commerce with its headquarters in the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce and which organises, with the Secretariat of the UfM, the Mediterranean Economic Week in Barcelona.

The city also has a framework of entities that belong to different Euro-Mediterranean networks. By way of example only, it is necessary to mention the entities of the city that form part of the **Euromed Rights** network, the Universities in **EMUNI** (The Euro-Mediterranean University, a project of the UfM, based in Piran, Slovenia), or other civil society organisations such as the **Anna Lindh Foundation** itself. Also particularly relevant is the **EuroMeSCo network**, which currently has 105 think tanks and research centres in 32 Euromed countries, specialising in security, economic development and migration. The IEMed, which has been leading this network since 2010, is its headquarters and permanent secretariat.

Consular corps of Barcelona

With the aim of promoting Barcelona's international presence, the City Council works bilaterally with the consular bodies present in the city. After Hong Kong, New York and Hamburg, Barcelona is the fourth non-capital city of a state with the most consular representation in the world. There are 90 consulates in Barcelona from all around the world:

- [Consulate of the Republic of Albania](#)
- [Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany](#)
- [Consulate General of Algeria](#)
- [Consulate General of the Argentine Republic](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of Australia](#)
- [Honorary Consulate General of Austria](#)
- [Honorary Consulate General of Bangladesh](#)
- [Consulate General of Belgium](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of Belize](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Benin](#)
- [Consulate of the Republic of Belarus](#)
- [Consulate General of the Bolivian Republic](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of Bosnia and Hercegovina](#)
- [Consulate General of Brazil](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of Burkina Faso](#)
- [Consulate of Canada](#)
- [Consulate General of Colombia](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Korea](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Ivory Coast](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of Costa Rica](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Croatia](#)
- [Consulate General of Cuba](#)
- [Consulate General of Denmark](#)
- [Consulate General of the Republic of Ecuador](#)
- [Consulate General of the United Arab Emirates](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Slovak Republic](#)

- [Consulate General of the Republic of Slovenia](#)
- [Consulate General of the United States of America](#)
- [Consulate General of Estonia](#)
- [Consulate General of the Philippines](#)
- [Consulate General of Finland](#)
- [Consulate General of France](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Gambia](#)
- [Consulate of Georgia](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of Greece](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of Guatemala](#)
- [Consulate of the Republic of Guinea Bissau](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Guinea Conakry](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Haiti](#)
- [Consulate General of Honduras](#)
- [Consulate General of the Republic of Hungary](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of India](#)
- [Consulate General of Ireland](#)
- [Consulate General of Iceland](#)
- [Consulate Honorari of Israel](#)
- [Consulate General of Italy](#)
- [Consulate General of Japan](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Kazakhstan](#)
- [Diplomatic Representation of Liechtenstein - Consulate General of Switzerland](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of Madagascar](#)
- [Consulate General of Malaysia](#)
- [Consulate General of the Kingdom of Morocco](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Mauritius](#)
- [Consulate General of Mexico](#)
- [Consulate General of Monaco](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of Mongolia](#)

- [Consulate General of Nepal](#)
- [Consulate General of the Republic of Nicaragua](#)
- [Consulate General of Norway](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of New Zealand](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Netherlands](#)
- [Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan](#)
- [Consulate General of Panama](#)
- [Consulate General of the Republic of Paraguay](#)
- [Consulate General of Peru](#)
- [Consulate General of the Polish Republic](#)
- [Consulate General of Portugal](#)
- [Consulate General of Qatar](#)
- [Consulate General of the United Kingdom](#)
- [Consulate General of the Dominican Republic](#)
- [Consulate General of Romania](#)
- [Consulate General of the Russian Federation](#)
- [Consulate General of the Republic of Salvador](#)
- [Honorary Consulate General of the Republic of Senegal](#)
- [Consulate General of the Seychelles](#)
- [Honorary Consulate General of the Republic of Singapore](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka](#)
- [Consulate General of Sweden](#)
- [Consulate General of Switzerland](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Czech Republic](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Togo](#)
- [Consulate General of the Turkish Republic](#)
- [Consulate General of Ukraine](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Uganda](#)
- [Consulate General of Uruguay](#)
- [Consulate General of the Republic of Uzbekistan](#)
- [Consulate General of the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela](#)

- [Consulate General of Chile](#)
- [Consulate General of the Popular Republic of China](#)
- [Honorary Consulate of Cyprus](#)

Networks, associations and organisation of which Barcelona City Council forms part

Barcelona City Council currently forms part of 41 international networks and associations with which the city strengthens local causes globally. These are:

- Airport Regions Conference (ARC) [www.airportregions.org]
- International Association of Educating Cities (IAEC) [www.edcities.org]
- Association of Film Commissioners International (AFCI) [www.afci.org]
- Association International Villes et Ports – The Worldwide Network of Port Cities (AIVP) [www.aivp.org]
- Association of Cities and Regions for Recycling and Sustainable Resource management (ACR+) [www.acrplus.org]
- Association Trans Europe TGV Rhin-Rhone-Mediterranée [www.transeuropetgv.net]
- C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group [www.c40cities.org]
- United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) [www.uclg.org]
- Ibero-American Centre for Urban Strategic Development (CIDEU) [www.cideu.org]
- Committee of Cities and Agglomerations for the High Speed and Rail Interconnection of the Mediterranean Corridor [website not available]
- Catalan Council of European Movement [www.ccmeur.cat]
- The Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) [www.ccre.org]
- Energy-Cities [www.energy-cities.eu]
- ESINET [www.esinet.ebn.be]
- Eurocities [www.eurocities.eu]
- European BIC Network (EBN) [www.ebn.be]
- European Network of Policewomen [www.enp.nl]
- European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS) [www.efus.eu]
- Global Growth Network [www.cicom.fr]
- Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) [www.iclei.org]
- IMPACTS Europe - Information Management Policies Assessment for City Transportation [www.impacts.org]
- International Association of Science Parks (IASP) [www.iasp.ws]
- Living Labs Global (ENOLL) [www.openlivinglabs.eu]
- Major Cities of Europe [www.majorcities.eu]
- Mayors for Peace [www.mayorsforpeace.org]
- MENON [www.menon.org]
- Metropolis [www.metropolis.org/]
- Milan Urban Food Policy Pact-UFPP [www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org]

- The International Observatory on Participatory Democracy (IOPD) [www.oidp.net]
- POLIS- Promoting Operational Links with Integrated Services [www.polis-online.org]
- Procura+ Network [www.procuraplus.org]
- REN21 Renewable Energy Policy Network for 21st Century [www.ren21.net]
- Reseau Art Nouveau Network [www.artnouveau-net.eu/]
- Reseau Cités des Métiers [www.reseaucitesdesmetiers.com]
- The Competitiveness Institute (TCI) [www.tci-network.org]
- UCCI – Union of Ibero-American Capital Cities [<http://ciudadesiberoamericanas.org/>]
- Urban Resilience Programme – UN Habitat (www.Urbanresiliencehub.org)
- Vocational Training Network [www.xarxafp.org]
- European Cities Network for Time Policies [website not available]