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Foro
Derechos
Digitales

Organizan:



· ALL · · · · ·
· DIGITAL ·
· ENHANCING DIGITAL SKILLS ·
· · · · ·
· ACROSS EUROPE ·

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**SUMMIT OF
ENGAGED
DIGITAL
CITIZENSHIP**

**15-17
October
2024**

**Madrid,
Spain**

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Venues



Tuesday, 15

CaixaForum Madrid

P.º del Prado, 36, Centro, 28014 Madrid

Inaugurated as a new cultural centre in 2008, CaixaForum Madrid gives life to the ghost of a building that had fallen into oblivion. Its first construction as the Mediodía power plant, in 1900, gave rise to a sturdy building that was not welcomed by the nobles who strolled through the Paseo del Prado area, then a wealthy neighbourhood. After forty years of operation, the plant was dismantled and abandoned.

In 2002 it underwent a thorough remodelling that turned it into an avant-garde building full of contrasts. The studio in charge of the renovation, Herzog & De Meuron, opted to maintain the original materials and create oppositions with a new structure, hence the double brick suit and the rusted metal roof on top. Likewise, the floating effect of the façade is achieved with dark materials at the base that are concealed to create an unexpected void. The plaza that presides over the centre exhibits a vertical garden on one side and was designed as a connection between the building and the Paseo del Prado, which has recently been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

How to get to CaixaForum Madrid



By suburban train:

Madrid Puerta de Atocha station: C4 / C5 / Regional

By bus:

Prado-Atocha: bus lines 001 / 6 / 10 / 14 / 26 / 27 / 32 / 34 / 37 / 45 / C03 / E1 / N9 / N10 / N11 / N12 / N13 / N14 / N15 / N17 / N25 / N26

Plaza Emperador Carlos V-Atocha: bus lines 463 / N801 / N805 / N806 / N807

Ministerio De Agricultura: bus lines 001 / 10 / 14 / 26 / 32 / 37 / N403

By metro / underground:

Estación del Arte: line 1

Venues



**Wednesday, 16
& Thursday, 17**

La Nave Madrid

C. Cifuentes, 5, Villaverde, 28021 Madrid

Located in the former Boetticher elevator factory in Villaverde, this large building is now a public facility that houses numerous activities aimed at innovation, the dissemination of new technologies, training and employability, and collaboration between social agents as an engine of growth for the city.

La Nave, an industrial building built in the 1940s by the company Boetticher y Navarro, designed by the engineer Manuel Cámara, remained in use as a factory until 1992. Today, it is a space dedicated to the promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation through programs for entrepreneurs, training courses and events related to new technologies.

The Nave is an innovation center of the Madrid City Council, and also seeks to promote training and employability, as well as scientific and technical dissemination, and therefore invites citizens in general and entrepreneurs, SMEs, companies, students, universities and public administrations to participate in its meetings.

The Hall consists of 13,000 m² of space divided into four different areas: the Central Hall, the Tower, the Classrooms and the Auditorium. The building is equipped with wired local area network and Wi-Fi systems, solar thermal and geothermal energy, rainwater collection for irrigation and a roof for plant use.

How to get to La Nave Madrid



By suburban train:

Puente Alcocer station: C4 / C5 / Regiona

By bus:

Intercambiador/Interchanger

(Av.Andalucía-Villaverde Bajo Cruce-Villaverde cruce): bus lines 59 / 79 / N13 / 411 / 412 / 415 / 422 / 423 / 424 / 426 / 427 / 432 / 447 / 448

Villaverde Cruce: bus lines 22 / 79 / 130 / 18 / 116 / 130

By metro / underground:

Villaverde Bajo-Cruce: line 3

Chauffeured services



Uber

An international company that operates practically all over the world and allows the same mobile application to be used in any country, making it easier for tourists to use this service if they already have the app downloaded. A trip can be requested up to 30 days in advance at any time and on any day of the year. The Madrid options for transfers for 1 to 4 people are: UberX Saver, with cheap fares; UberX, affordable trips with VTC and Taxi; Black, trips in high-end vehicles; Comfort; spacious and comfortable vehicles with top-rated drivers; and Van, affordable trips for large groups of 1 to 6 people. Uber allows cost-sharing between two or more passengers.

Cabify

The company was formed in 2011 in Madrid and is present in 44 cities in many countries. Cabify vehicles are luxurious, have an elegant appearance, you can request the music you want to listen to or the temperature that is most pleasant for you. In its fleet there are different types of cars: Lite (vehicles with drivers dressed casually), Electric (electric vehicles for 3 occupants and 2 suitcases), Executive (luxury cars with the chauffeur dressed in a suit), Group (7-seater minivan for 6 occupants) or Cabify Baby (cars with child restraint system).

Bolt

Leading mobility platform in Europe with more than 50 million users in more than 40 countries. In Madrid there are different hiring options: Bolt, the fastest and most suitable; Executive, top-of-the-range; Comfort, spacious and comfortable; and Van, perfect for groups of up to 6 people.

Adolfo Suárez Madrid-Barajas Airport, Getting there



Metro

Click here



Train

Click here



Bus

Click here



Taxi

Click here



Car to rent

Click here

Lunches and dinners



The dinners on Tuesday 15 October (welcome dinner) and 16 October (gala dinner), as well as the lunches on Wednesday 16 and Thursday 17 October are covered by the organisation for ALL DIGITAL and Red Conecta Platform member organisations.

Drinks at the after-party after the gala dinner will be at the expense of each person.

Accommodation



Accommodation in Madrid can be challenging during the week of the Summit. Therefore, Fundación Esplai has partnered with the travel agency Helice Viajes to assist Summit participants with their travel and lodging arrangements in the Spanish capital. They can propose reasonably priced solutions, but it's important to book flight tickets and reserve accommodation as early as possible due to the high demand for hotel rooms during Summit week.

To avoid delays caused by summer holidays or scheduling conflicts, we recommend that participants reach out to all Helice Viajes contacts, allowing them to coordinate internally:

esther.martinez@heliceviajes.com

maria.sevilla@heliceviajes.com

jessica.tinoco@heliceviajes.com

Madrid - The Hidden city



If you're still curious to explore the other treasures to be found in Madrid, there are numerous charming and unusual corners that are guaranteed to captivate you.

Park and Gardens

Take a stroll through Madrid Río park and enjoy some of its many leisure and recreation areas, or try one of its green routes by bike or on foot. Bring along your favourite book and find a bench in El Capricho Park. Or wander its romantic paths with its profusion of botanical species as you admire its lovely sculptures, fountains and pavilions. You'll feel in perfect harmony with nature in Quinta de los Molinos Park. Towards the end of winter, if you're lucky, you'll catch the spectacular phenomenon of the almond trees in blossom. Another good place to relax is in Príncipe de Anglona Gardens, a beautifully landscaped secluded green enclave in the centre of the capital.

Monuments

Cibeles Palace, the current site of the City Hall, is home to the Cibeles CentroCentro and the Crystal Gallery with its spectacular glass dome. Or a short walk will take you to the shrine of San Antonio de la Florida: you can see frescoes painted by Goya on its dome. Other unique buildings you can discover in the city include the Royal Observatory, on the edge of the Retiro park, the church of San Antonio de los Alemanes and the pavilions of Matadero Madrid.



Madrid - The Hidden city

MUSEUMS WITH A SPECIAL CHARM

There are some spectacular small museums in Madrid. One is the Sorolla Museum, dedicated to the Valencian painter Joaquín Sorolla, located in a lovely mansion with a garden which was once the artist's home and studio. The Lázaro Galdiano Museum is another magnificent mansion hosting an exquisite art collection. You can see how 19th-century aristocrats lived in the Cerralbo Museum. The Museum of Romanticism is a chance to see the daily life and customs of that period. To take a trip back to Madrid in the 17th century the best idea is to visit the Lope de Vega House-Museum.



THE ROOFTOPS OF MADRID

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Useful information about Spain



Set on Europe's Iberian Peninsula between the Atlantic Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, Spain typically conjures up images of matadors, sangria, flamenco dancers and paella. While it offers all of these traditional clichés in abundance, the country's real attraction is to be found in its passionate, laid back people and its unbeatable natural beauty. Even along the well-beaten tourist tracks, there are authentic Spanish experiences to be had, traditional local dishes to sample and idyllic villages of timeless charm to explore. Like the country's famous tapas, Spain itself is a veritable smorgasbord of thriving cities, bizarre festivals, panoramic views and breathtaking beaches - rendering it a beautiful and beguiling country unlike any other. Weird, enthralling architecture, incredible nightlife and its diversity of art and culture add to the country's unique allure.

Banking and Currency

Currency

The currency of Spain is the Euro (EUR; symbol €) = 100 cents (*céntimos*). Notes are in denominations of €500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5. Coins are in denominations of €2 and 1, and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cents. There are no restrictions on the import or export of local or foreign currency. However, amounts exceeding €10,000 or equivalent must be declared if travelling from or to a country outside the European Union.

Banking

Banking hours: Monday-Friday 08h30-14h00 and some branches are open Saturdays from 09h00 - 12h00 American Express, MasterCard and Visa are accepted throughout the country, although cash is your safest bet. Traveller's cheques are disappearing from use fast so it's far more convenient to travel with credit cards. Nevertheless, you can still change them in main bank branches and exchange bureaux, and they are also accepted in major hotels. It is advisable to bring them in sterling or dollars as there have been increasing reports of Euro cheques being refused.

Travel, Transport and Getting Around

Most of Spain is well covered by public transport. The rail network reaches all the provincial capitals and the main towns along the inter-city lines, and there's an expanding high-speed network that has slashed journey times on major cross-country routes from Madrid. Inter-city bus services are often more frequent and cheaper than the regular trains, and will usually take you closer to your destination, as some train stations are a few kilometres from the town or village they serve. Driving a car, meanwhile, will give you the freedom to head away from the major tourist routes and take in some of the spectacular scenery at your own pace.

One important point to remember is that all public transport, and the bus service especially, is drastically reduced on Sundays and public holidays, don't even consider travelling to out-of-the-way places on these days. The words to look out for on timetables are diario (daily), laborables (workdays, including Sat), and domingos y festivos (Sun and public hols).

Food, Drink and Cuisine Advice

Standards of hygiene in relation to food health and safety in Spain are generally high in hotels, restaurants, pubs and nightspots.

Food is more than a form of sustenance in Spain, it is literally a way of life. Friendships are formed, families unite, and the working week can be set around every day's very important meals. The country's distinctive cuisine brings together unique regional dishes, special ingredients and long standing influences from Moorish and Arab settlers.

Tourists travelling to Spain are often given a useful piece of advice - the Spanish eat late. Don't expect many restaurants to be open before 9pm. Book a restaurant table for between 11pm and midnight and you'll see the place hopping. Dinner is often light after a large lunch..

Breakfast in Spain is a pretty simple and traditionally European affair. The continental meal can include fresh rolls, bread and jam with coffee, hot chocolate or tea.

Tapas are probably the concept of Spanish cuisine most admired and imitated around the world, inspiring thousands of bars and restaurants. The idea is simple, straightforward, and a visit to a tapas bar is possibly the best way to sample a wide variety of Spanish food. Tapas can constitute something as simple as a piece of toasted bread, rubbed with garlic and dipped in olive oil, or a dish of olives. Slices of ham or salami, cheese, pieces of Spanish tortilla and marinated anchovies are popular. Dishes like meatballs in tomato sauce, garlic mushrooms, shrimp or cooked chorizo in wine are all offered to tickle the tastebuds at tapas bars around the country. So is paella, the saffron infused rice dish with meat, seafood and vegetables which is a Spanish institution.

Tap water is generally safe to drink in Spain. Do not drink water from rivers or lakes as it may contain bacteria or viruses that can cause diarrhoea or vomiting.

Climate and Weather

Spain's climate varies from temperate in the north to dry and hot in the south. As it is a big country with varying terrain and altitudes, climate can be extremely distinctive from one corner to another. Overall, the coastal regions in the South and Eastern parts of Spain are excellent to visit all year round thanks to the Mediterranean climate (mild temperatures and long days). Northern Spain generally experiences colder temperatures than the South, while Central Spain stays hot and dry due to its location on a plateau.

The best time to visit depends on the region and type of travel experience you're seeking. For a beach vacation, the best months for guaranteed sunshine are June to August. Naturally, these are also the busiest months for tourism along the coast and on the Spanish islands, so be prepared for high prices and crowds. If you're looking to escape the crowds, head inland to cities like Seville, Madrid and Granada where temperatures are sizzling but streets are empty.

The shoulder season for travel in Spain is usually late spring and autumn: from April to end of May and October to November. These are when tourist destinations are least crowded and weather is still pleasant. January to February is the best time to ski, as snow is ample and the sun is shining. Especially in the Sierra Nevada, the sun can be quite overwhelming even in the snow - come prepared with snow goggles and sunscreen.

Clothing and Dress Recommendations

Spain is a modern country, but with many traditions of dress. Traditional/region dresses are usually worn at fiestas, but not by everyone. Try and attend a fiesta or two to see just how diverse the traditional clothing was.

Away from the beach men can wear shorts and T shirts, with flip flops, if they want to. The same would also be ideal for women too. Men and women should not wear swimming clothes at any restaurant, unless it is at a beach side

restaurant. A tip to women who want to go topless on the beach. The law permits topless attire at every beach. Some beaches are designated nudist beaches.

Spain does get all of the seasons of the year, meaning spring, summer, autumn/fall, and winter, so pack with layers in mind. Buildings can be hot and stuffy whilst the outside temperatures are low. Remember that some, but not all, places of worship have enforced dress rules. For chilly days or nights, and for going out to restaurants, jersey/cardigan or lightweight jackets would be ideal attire. Bring some sort of waterproof clothing, especially during spring, autumn/fall, and winter periods. It should be noted that at a few hotels restaurants and clubs, if you are dressed inappropriately, will not let you in.

Internet Availability

Most types of accommodation offer Wifi (free or paid) in their business centres, rooms or restaurants.

WiFi Hotspots can typically be found in coffee shops and various other public establishments. Some will offer free WiFi (a password may be required), while other wireless hotspots require a credit card payment through a browser before allowing access to the Internet.

Electricity and Plug Standards

Electrical sockets in Spain are one of two electrical socket types: Type C (CEE 7/16 Europlug) and Type F (CEE 7/4 Schuko). If your appliance's plug doesn't match the shape of these sockets, you will need a travel plug adapter in order to plug in. Travel plug adapters simply change the shape of your appliance's plug to match whatever type of socket you need to plug into. If it's crucial to be able to plug in no matter what, bring an adapter for all types.

Electrical sockets in Spain usually supply electricity at 230 volts AC / 50 Hz frequency. If you're plugging in an appliance that was built for 230 volt electrical input, or an appliance that is compatible with multiple voltages, then an adapter is all you need. If your appliance isn't compatible with 230 volts, a voltage converter will be necessary.

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