



DESTINATION REPORT

SPAIN

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Spain is a diverse country because of the immense influence of the Romans, Moors, and French in its history. After the death of Francisco Franco in 1975 and Spain's transition to a liberal democracy, the country gained a viable, economically competitive market that is on par with those of its Western European neighbors. Spain is officially a constitutional monarchy. The country joined the European Union (EU) in 1986, and developed a dynamic and rapidly growing economy in the subsequent two decades. However, Spain has been affected by the global economic downturn since 2008 and experienced an unprecedented high unemployment rate of nearly 20 percent. Nevertheless, this country's economy, which is generally derived from the services sector, remains one of the largest in the world. Tourism remains a major contributor to the Spanish economy, thereby making Spain one of the strongest global competitors in the tourism industry.



Spain has a population of nearly 49 million people, who are an ethnic mix of Nordic and Mediterranean groups. Nearly 70 percent of Spaniards are Roman Catholics. At least 74 percent speak Castilian Spanish (Spain's official language), 17 percent speak Catalan (official in Catalonia, Valencia, and Balearic Islands), 7 percent speak Galician (official in Galicia), and 2 percent speak Basque (official in Basque Country).

There is currently unrest in the country due to a campaign to grant Catalonia sovereignty as an independent state.

Spain is located in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula. Andorra and France border Spain to the northeast, Portugal forms a border to the west and southwest, and Gibraltar is located at the southernmost tip of the country across the strait from Morocco. Spain has nearly 5,000 kilometers of coastline, with the Mediterranean Sea to the east, Bay of Biscay to the northeast, and Atlantic Ocean to the west. The north and northwest of Spain experience the highest rainfall. Central Spain is characterized by extremely hot and dusty summers and frigid winters, whereas the south and eastern coastal areas along the Mediterranean Sea have hot and humid summers and mild winters.

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Security Risk Rating

Low

Security Risk Overview

Most visits to Spain are free of major security concerns. However, rates of petty crimes, such as pickpocketing and bag slashing, are high. These crimes tend to take place near centers of transportation, popular tourist attractions, open markets, restaurants, and in hotels. There is an elevated risk of terrorist activity in the country. Protests, demonstrations, and other forms of civil unrest occur frequently.

Terrorism

There is an elevated risk of terrorism in Spain. Muslim extremists and indigenous terrorist groups have conducted attacks in the country. The separatist group Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) has targeted government buildings and officials, journalists, and tourist destinations, such as resorts and airports. Although the group declared a definitive ceasefire in October 2011, previous ceasefires have been broken without warning. Although no major attacks by the ETA have occurred since 2009, Spanish and foreign authorities have periodically arrested ETA suspects as the outfit retains a presence in the Basque region.

Throughout Europe, there is a general raised alert for terrorism from the terrorist organization the Islamic State (IS)-formerly known as the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS). The IS has specifically mentioned Spain in its rhetoric, identifying it as part of the intended Islamic Caliphate. Although Spain has not carried out drone strikes against IS militants, it remains an ally in the global campaign against the extremist group's strongholds in Syria and Iraq. A number of Spanish nationals are also believed to have joined the IS after being recruited from within the country. Scores of suspected IS recruiters have been arrested on Spanish soil.

On 17-18 August 2017, at least 15 people were killed and over 100 others were injured in two vehicle ramming attacks in Catalonia. On 17 August 2017, 13 people were killed and over 100 were injured when a vehicle drove into a crowd of pedestrians in Las Ramblas in Barcelona, a popular area in the center of the city. The perpetrator escaped the scene and the police launched a massive manhunt. Eight hours later, a vehicle drove into a crowd of pedestrians in the resort town of Cambrils, approximately 110 kilometers (68 miles) southwest of Barcelona. One person was killed and seven people were injured in this attack. The police shot and eventually killed the attackers. Authorities later discovered that another person was killed in his car by a suspect fleeing the scene, thereby bringing the total number of fatalities to 15. The terrorist group IS claimed responsibility for the attack. The perpetrator of the Barcelona vehicle ramming attack, a Moroccan-born man, was subsequently shot and killed by the police during an operation on 21 August 2017 in Subirats west of Barcelona.

Al-Qaeda has also targeted Spain in the past. Several arrests of extremists affiliated with al-Qaeda have been made in recent years.

On 26 June 2015, the Spanish government raised the national terrorism alert to Level 4, which is the second-highest of a five-level scale, following separate terror attacks in France, Kuwait, and Tunisia, as well as recent terror attacks in Germany, the UK, and Russia. Moreover, a government report

released in February 2017 has warned of direct threats against popular Spanish beach resorts that were issued by IS through social media. In particular, the terror group has vowed to retaliate against Spain for its anti-terror campaign, particularly its crackdown on militants and arrests of suspected terrorists.

Over the past two years, Spain has arrested over 180 suspected militants across the country for allegedly plotting terror attacks. On 25 April 2017, nine suspects linked to the 2016 terror attacks in Brussels were arrested in Barcelona by combined Spanish, Belgian, and Moroccan police forces. Authorities also raided 12 properties in the same city and yielded firearms, drugs, documents, and computers and memory drives. These arrests and raids were part of the investigation and operations against Islamic militants who were responsible for the aforementioned attack that killed 30 people.

Civil Unrest

Demonstrations, protests, and strikes occur regularly, especially over social and political issues. In Madrid, protests usually occur in Plaza de Neptuno and Puerta del Sol, and occasionally draw participants numbering in the thousands. These events tend to be vigilantly monitored by security officials. Persistent economic issues and state-enforced austerity measures have triggered numerous protests and strikes in recent years, and have resulted in violent confrontations with security personnel. European Union events held in Spain are likely to prompt activists to rally in public spaces. Strikes related to labor laws and public service workers have the potential to severely disrupt public transportation or other government services.

More than 800 people were injured when police attempted to prevent people from participating in a referendum polling regarding Catalanian sovereignty on 1 October 2017.

Personal Security

Petty theft and pickpocketing are rife within major cities. Most of these incidents occur at popular tourist destinations, hotel lobbies, airports, the metro, restaurants, and open markets. Thieves often work in teams: one thief distracts the target, while the other takes the target's belongings. They may also pose as police officers and demand to see their targets' wallets. There have also been reports of "highway pirates" who try to convince motorists to pull over to check the condition of their vehicle and use the opportunity to rob the victims. Rental vehicles and vehicles with foreign number plates are commonly targeted. Residential break-ins are reportedly on the increase.

Crimes of sexual nature are rare but do occur. Law enforcement authorities are generally effective at investigating and prosecuting these crimes.

Anti-Semitic acts-predominantly in the form of vandalism and harassment-have been reported, but violence against Jewish individuals is reportedly rare. Racial discrimination against members of the African, Romani, and Latin American communities also occurs.

It is prohibited to take photographs of government buildings, military installations, the police, security forces, or related infrastructure.

Law Enforcement

Police are generally quick to respond, and effective at preventing and investigating crime. There are few and isolated cases of police acting with impunity. Most police officers that come in contact with foreigners will be uniformed. Do not hesitate to seek a uniformed officer if approached by plainclothes policeman.

Prison conditions in Spain are fair, but overcrowding is a serious problem. There have been reports of police brutality and mistreatment of detainees. Pretrial detention periods of up to a year are common, though the law stipulates that individuals can be detained for up to two years before being put on trial. Defendants are presumed innocent and have access to their attorney.

Transportation

Air: Spain has been rated Category 1 by the International Aviation Safety Assessment Program (IASA), indicating that the country's civil aviation authority has been assessed by IASA inspectors and found to license and oversee air carriers in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) safety standards.

Be cautious when moving through an airport, as passport and luggage theft is common at airports.

Aviation strikes are not uncommon, though are usually planned in advance. These actions may cause severe disruptions to domestic and international scheduled flights.

Bus and Metro: Spain has a modern public transportation network that is generally clean, efficient, extensive, and reliable. Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, Valencia, and Bilbao are the only cities with a metro system. Local buses can be found throughout the country, even in some small towns. Pickpocketing and bag slashing are common on Spanish public transportation.

Car: Roads in Spain are of good quality. Persons who intend on renting vehicles in Spain should take out comprehensive vehicle insurance, including theft and damage waivers. Drivers should be in possession of their home country driver's license as well as an International Driver's Permit (IDP). Driving without an IDP is illegal. Vehicles must be equipped for emergency situations, with two red warning triangles, a reflective jacket, a spare tire, a full set of spare light bulbs, and tools to change them. Drivers who fail to comply with this law may be subject to on-the-spot fines.

Smash-and-grab robberies are common in Spain. These can occur when a car is parked or even when waiting at a light. Be aware of unmarked "police cars" and plainclothes police. All traffic police in Spain wear uniforms, and legitimate unmarked police cars will have a flashing sign in the back of their car indicating that they are police officers. Genuine police may impose an on-the-spot fine for legitimate violations, but should provide a receipt.

Taxi: Taxis in Spain are easy to find, especially in urban areas. In more rural areas, it might be necessary to book one ahead of time, as they are less readily available. Taxis will impose a surcharge if traveling from the airport or train station. Most taxi drivers will only speak Spanish, so it may be necessary to have the destination written in Spanish to hand to the driver. Taxi crime is rare, but has been occasionally reported by foreigners.

Train: The Spanish national rail system is known as Renfe. Rates of pickpocketing and theft at train stations and on trains are high. Criminals will often trick an unsuspecting tourist into giving directions, while an accomplice grabs the target's valuables.

Spanish trains and train stations have been the sites of terrorist attacks and attempted attacks in the past. A major terrorist attack occurred at a Madrid train station in 2004.

Scams, Fraud, Corruption, and Extortion

Inheritance and lottery scams are common in Spain. In such scams, the fraudster contacts the victim and tells them that they have received a large sum of money from a previously unknown British relative or a state lottery drawing, claiming to be the administrator of the cash. They then convince the victim to part with money or bank details to release the fake fund. Credit and ATM card skimming are also a concern in Spain.

Common scams against foreigners, irrespective of destination, include dating and marriage scams, false employment opportunities, lottery scams, and virtual kidnapping for ransom. Avoid giving out personal information at all costs, especially bank or credit card numbers.

There have been isolated cases of corruption among government officials; however, these officials will not likely affect those traveling to Spain.

Security Advice

Be prepared. Make an effort to understand your destination environment before you travel: identify the possible threats and prevailing situation, understand your own vulnerabilities and take action to mitigate the risks.

Maintain a low profile and good situational awareness. Ensure you travel with reliable communications equipment, test your mobile (cellular) telephone upon arrival at your destination and keep it fully charged. Make note of emergency telephone numbers, including the police, fire department, ambulance, and embassy or consulate.

Avoid all protests and demonstrations to minimize the risk of exposure to incidental violence. Travelers should walk away or wait inside a shop or restaurant if it is not possible to leave the area. Plan alternate routes to circumvent potential protest locations. Seek the assistance of a local host, or travel with a local driver, where possible.

To minimize the risk of becoming a victim of petty theft, travelers should maintain caution and exercise situational awareness at all times. Avoid overt displays of wealth. If confronted by a criminal, do nothing to antagonize the situation. Carry a "dummy" wallet if possible, and carry a passport photocopy at all times.

Carry handbags on the opposite side from passing traffic to reduce the risk of thieves on motorcycles trying to snatch them.

Avoid walking unless you are confident of the security situation. Do not walk by yourself at night in secluded or troublesome areas of the city. Do not take shortcuts away from main roads.

National holidays and public festivals tend to attract large crowds in some countries. Such public gatherings, despite a typically enhanced security presence, create a potential venue for disorder or violence. In addition, large crowds may well impede local transportation systems.

Do not buy counterfeit or any goods in violation of copyright laws. Doing so may be a violation of local laws and can carry hefty fines or even prison time.

Reduce risk of injury from car crashes by always wearing a seatbelt. Some countries have heavy fines for not wearing a seatbelt. Avoid drinking and driving. Be sure to travel with all appropriate

documentation, including passport and visa photocopies. Individuals who intend on driving should be in possession of their International Driving Permit (IDP), vehicle registration, and proof of insurance at all times.

Travelers are subject to the laws of Spain, even if they are not a citizen of Spain. Travelers can also be prosecuted for violating their home country's laws while in a foreign country. Travelers should be aware of the laws and customs of the country they are traveling to in order to avoid prosecution.

HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Health Risk Rating

Low

Travel Health Advice

Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.

Protect against insect bites and insect-borne diseases by using insect repellent and wearing long pants, long-sleeved shirts, boots, and hats if possible.

Prevent foodborne illnesses by avoiding undercooked food and unpasteurized dairy products and washing hands, especially before eating.

A comprehensive pre-travel health consultation with a travel health care provider is recommended for all travelers in order to optimize their health while traveling and to individualize their disease prevention strategies to best mitigate the health risks of any destination.

Immunizations - Required for Entry

Immunization	Notes
None	There are no required immunizations for entry into Spain.

Immunizations - General

The following immunizations are recommended for travel to all destinations.

Immunization	Recommendations
Routine	Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.
Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B is spread through contact with blood, sexual relations, and contact with contaminated needles. There are several pre-exposure vaccination options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepA/B, and polio vaccines), TWINRIX (three-dose HepA/HepB combination series), ENGERIX-B, and RECOMBIVAX HB require 3 doses; Heplisav-B requires 2 doses. The full course of injections is recommended prior to travel.
Influenza	Influenza is transmitted between humans in droplets spread by sneezing and coughing, and by touching objects contaminated with the virus. Vaccination is recommended for all travelers during transmission season, which is typically November through April. There are two types of pre-exposure vaccine available: Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (IIV) and Live Intranasal Influenza Vaccine (LAIV). IIV is injected into the upper arm or thigh, and LAIV is administered as a nasal spray.

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Specific to Spain

The following are vaccine-preventable diseases that are prevalent in Spain or Western Europe.

Immunization	Recommendations
Hepatitis A	Hepatitis A vaccination is recommended for most travelers to Spain, especially those visiting less populated or rural areas, or who are prone to adventurous eating. The Hepatitis A virus is primarily transmitted through contaminated water and food such as shellfish and uncooked vegetables or fruit prepared by infected food handlers; it is also transmitted through person to person contact via fecal-oral exposure. It can also be spread through sexual relations, blood transfusions, and needles. Several pre-exposure vaccination options are available: HAVRIX, VAQTA, TWINRIX (three-dose HepA/HepB combination series), and AVAXIM. The vaccine requires 2 doses, separated by a minimum of six months. Ideally, the traveler should complete both doses ≥ 2 weeks prior to travel. However, if there is insufficient lead time to travel, the first injection should be administered before departure and a booster after six months. Once both doses are completed, immunity is considered lifelong.
Rabies	There is a risk of rabies among bats and some imported dogs in Spain. Rabies is spread through the bite or scratch of an infected animal. Vaccination against rabies does not make a person immune to rabies. Those who have been potentially exposed should still seek treatment. Left untreated, rabies can be fatal. A three-dose pre-exposure rabies vaccine is recommended for travelers likely to have contact with bats or animal workers. The first dose of the vaccine should be administered at least 21 days before travel.

Health Risks in Spain

Health Risks	Details	Recommendations
Air Pollution	Several areas in Spain have poor air quality at variable times throughout the year. Cities reporting high levels of particulate matter include Linea de la Concepcion, La, Malaga, Toledo, Logrono and Sevilla, as well as Barcelona and Valencia.	Travelers with chronic lung conditions such as asthma or COPD should consult with their physicians prior to travel to areas with poor air quality, and reduce outdoor exertion. Elderly travelers and infants are also more at risk for respiratory consequences of exposure to air pollution. All travelers should comply with air pollution advisories.
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	CCHF is a viral infection contracted through tick bites and contact with infected animal blood or tissue. Infected patients may present with symptoms of fever, sore muscles, dizziness, neck pain and stiffness, backache, headache, sore eyes and photophobia, mood swings, and aggression. After two to four days, symptoms can include a swollen liver, tachycardia, enlarged lymph nodes, and rashes. CCHF can be fatal. Locally acquired cases of CCHF have been confirmed in Castile and Leon.	There is no safe, effective vaccine against CCHF. To avoid bites, observe tick bite precautions including applying a repellent containing 20 - 30% DEET or 20% picaridin to skin and clothing when outdoors, particularly in rural areas, wearing long pants and sleeves and tucking pants into socks, and performing a personal tick check after potential exposure. Visitors working with livestock or other animals in endemic areas should wear gloves or other barriers to prevent skin contact with infected animals, as they often serve as hosts for ticks. Seek medical advice immediately if experiencing fever, headache, chills, muscle aches, vomiting, red rash, or bleeding from the roof of mouth.
Dengue Fever	Dengue fever is a viral infection acquired through the bite of an infected Aedes mosquito. Symptoms include headache, sudden-onset fever, rash, and joint pain. Dengue has been confirmed in Granada Province, and has been reported in travelers from Cadiz and Murcia.	There is no vaccine to prevent dengue fever. Protect against bites by using insect repellent (with 30-50% DEET, or 7-15% Picaridin) and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats. Stay indoors in areas with screens and air conditioning, if possible. The Aedes mosquito, which carries dengue fever, typically lives indoors in dark, cool places like closets, under beds, bathrooms, and behind curtains, as well as around standing water. Aedes are daytime biters, with highest activity 2-3 hours after dawn and mid-to-late afternoon.

Legionnaire's Disease	Legionnaire's disease is a potentially severe form of pneumonia caused by the inhalation of bacteria that are naturally found in the environment. These bacteria thrive in warm water and damp places, such as hot springs and lakes. The disease cannot be spread between humans. - Legionnaires' Disease has been confirmed in Catalonia.	Most cases of legionnaire's disease can be successfully treated with antibiotics. Common sources of outbreaks have included cooling towers, whirlpool spas, and drinking and bathing water.
Leishmaniasis	Leishmaniasis is a parasitic disease spread through the bite of an infected sandfly. In rural forests, risk is year-round, with a higher incidence from May through December. Cases have been found in several areas in Spain, including southern Madrid, along the Mediterranean coast and adjacent mountains, and in Extremadura and Castilla y Leon autonomous communities. It is also found in northwestern regions and on the Balearic Islands.	There is no vaccine to prevent against leishmaniasis. Take the same precautions as for mosquitoes; most sandflies bite from dusk to dawn. Be aware that the mesh on any protective netting must be of a finer weave than the norm for prevention of mosquito bites. For netting to be effective against sandflies, it must have at least 18 holes per linear inch (2.54 cm); impregnated nets and screens are most effective.
Marine Hazards	Jellyfish of various species, including some venomous species, are present in the Mediterranean Sea. Risk from sea urchins also exists.	Travelers should heed posted warning signs and avoid bathing at unmarked beaches. Seek medical attention if an aquatic sting occurs.
Tick and Other Insect Borne Infections	Ticks in rural areas in Spain can carry bacteria of the <i>Borrelia</i> species, similar to the bacteria that causes Lyme disease. Highest risk travelers are those engaging in outdoor activities in forested or grassy areas. Ticks are most active during the warmer months, although exposure can occur year round in temperate (above freezing) environments. Murine Typhus is acquired through the bite of an infected flea, and is present with a low risk, mainly in Seville. Transmission occurs throughout the year, particularly June through November.	Travelers at risk should take measures to prevent tick bites, including those listed below. Travelers should avoid contact with rodents and their fleas.

Food and Water Safety

Most water is considered potable; however, travelers are advised to drink bottled water due to minor concentrations of *E. coli* or other local bacteria that can cause gastroenteritis. Dairy products are typically pasteurized. Thoroughly wash and peel fruit and vegetables, and avoid undercooked or raw meat and seafood as these are often sources of foodborne illnesses. Ciguatera fish poisoning is common in Spain and can be avoided by limiting the consumption of barracuda, grouper, moray eel, amberjack, sea bass, or sturgeon.

Insect Precautions

- Use insect repellent: DEET 20 - 30% or Picardin 20%. Re-apply per manufacturer's directions.
- Wear long sleeves and pants tucked into socks
- Treat outer clothing with permethrin
- Avoid insect exposure using various methods depending on the insect:
 - For nighttime flying insects, sleep under bed nets, preferably insecticide impregnated
 - For ticks, hike in the middle of the trail and avoid tall grasses and shrubs, use a tarp when sitting on grass, perform regular tick checks on your body and clothing

Medical Facilities and Services

Medical facilities in Spain meet international standards. European Union (EU) nationals holding a European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) are eligible for services provided by the state health system, though local health authorities will ultimately decide if the condition of the individual seeking treatment is pressing enough for local assistance. Non-EU nationals may be liable for medical expenses incurred, and may be required to cover costs beforehand. The health care system in Spain is decentralized, and standards and procedures may thus vary from region to region. Take adequate amounts of necessary prescription medication for the intended stay, as similar medications may be difficult to find in Spain, or may require a prescription from a local doctor.

DESTINATION DETAILS

Time Zones

From 25 March 2018 to 28 October 2018, Central European Summer Time (CEST): GMT +2 hours
From 28 October 2018 to 31 March 2019, Central European Time (CET): GMT +1 hour
From 31 March 2019 to 27 October 2019, Central European Summer Time (CEST): GMT +2 hours

Currency

Euro (EUR)

Credit Cards

Most major business establishments in Spain accept credit cards, of which MasterCard and Visa are the most widely accepted. Although these credit cards can be used outside major cities, travelers are still advised to carry EUR when traveling to rural areas. Moreover, individuals will have to show ID for all credit card transactions. Travelers should constantly notify their respective banks regarding their travel plans to avoid having their accounts frozen.

ATMs

ATMs are located throughout Spain and can also be found in rural areas. These ATMs commonly accept MasterCard and Visa but only selected ones accept Diners Club and American Express. Travelers should check with their banks before their trip regarding any fees associated with ATM use.

Banking Hours

From Monday to Friday, 08:30-14:00
A few banks are open on Saturdays from October to April.
Banking hours may vary based on a particular bank or location.

Major Holidays

Services and transportation may be affected on/around the following holidays:

Date	Holiday
1 January 2018	New Year's Day
6 January 2018	Epiphany
19 March 2018	San Jose (regional observation only)
29 March 2018	Maundy Thursday (regional observation only)
30 March 2018	Good Friday
2 April 2018	Easter Monday (regional observation only)
1 May 2018	Labor Day
25 July 2018	Feast of Saint James the Apostle (regional observation only)
15 August 2018	Assumption of Mary

12 October 2018	Hispanic Day
1 November 2018	All Saints' Day
6 December 2018	Constitution Day
8 December 2018	Immaculate Conception
25 December 2018	Christmas Day

NOTE: No national elections are scheduled in 2018.

Voltage Information

220V, 50Hz - Plug Type C, F

International Airports

Airport Name	Airport Code	Airport Location
A Coruña International Airport	LCG	Culleredo, A Coruña
Alicante-Elche Airport	ALC	Alicante
Almería International Airport	LEI	Almería
Asturias International Airport	OVD	Castrillon, Asturias
Barcelona-El Prat Airport	BCN	El Prat de Llobregat, serving Barcelona
Bilbao Airport	BIO	Bilbao
Federico García Lorca Granada-Jaén Airport (Granada Airport)	GRX	Granada
Fuerteventura Airport	FUE	El Matorral, serving Fuerteventura
Girona-Costa Brava Airport	GRO	Girona, Catalonia
Gran Canaria Airport	LPA	Las Palmas, Gran Canaria
Ibiza Airport	IBZ	Ibiza, also serving Formentera islands
Jerez Airport (La Parra Airport)	XRY	Jerez de la Frontera
La Palma Airport	SPC	Santa Cruz de La Palma
Lanzarote Airport	ACE	Lanzarote
Madrid-Barajas Airport	MAD	Madrid
Málaga Costa del Sol Airport	AGP	Málaga
Menorca Airport	MAH	Mahón, Island of Menorca
Murcia-San Javier Airport	MJV	San Javier, serving Murcia and Cartagena
Palma de Mallorca Airport	PMI	Palma, Mallorca
Reus Airport	REU	Reus, Catalonia
Santander Airport	SDR	Maliaño, serving Santander
Santiago de Compostela Airport	SCQ	Lavcacolla, serving Santiago de Compostela
Seville San Pablo Airport	SVQ	Seville
Tenerife Norte Airport	TFN	San Cristobal de la Laguna, Tenerife
Tenerife Sur Airport	TFS	Granadilla de Abona, Tenerife
Valencia Airport	VLC	Manises, serving Valencia
Vigo Airport	VGO	Vigo

Zaragoza Airport	ZAZ	Zaragoza
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ENTRY & EXIT REQUIREMENTS

The following information is for citizens of the United States. If you are a citizen of a country other than the United States, then contact an embassy or consulate for up-to-date requirements. For additional questions regarding entry/exit requirements, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.

A passport valid for at least six months following the scheduled departure date, an onward/return ticket, proof of hotel accommodation (or a letter of invitation), and proof of sufficient funds are required for entry into Spain. Those unable to provide the required documents may be refused entry. A visa is not required for stays of fewer than 90 days. Given that Spain is part of the Schengen Agreement, time spent in other Schengen countries will count against the 90-day limit. Those who wish to stay in Spain beyond 90 days must present an official criminal records certificate to Spanish authorities.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following items are permitted to individuals 17 years of age or older:

Import is free when traveling to and from countries within the European Union (EU). However, customs may question travelers if they import more than the following amounts of goods:

1. Tobacco products

- 800 cigarettes,
- 400 cigarillos (maximum of 3 grams each),
- 200 cigars, **OR**
- 1 kilogram smoking tobacco

2. Alcoholic beverages

- 10 liters of spirits (above 22 percent alcohol content),
- 20 liters of alcoholic beverages (below 22 percent alcohol content),
- 90 liters of wine (maximum of 60 liters of sparkling wine), **OR**
- 110 liters of beer

When arriving from outside the EU by air or sea, travelers may import the following items:

1. Tobacco products

- 200 cigarettes,
- 100 cigarillos,
- 50 cigars, **OR**
- 250 grams of smoking tobacco

2. Alcoholic beverages

- 1 liter of alcohol (over 22 percent alcohol content),
- 2 liters of alcoholic beverages (below 22 percent alcohol content **OR** a proportional mix of these products),
- 4 liters of still wine, **OR**
- 16 liters of beer

3. Other goods up to a value of EUR 430

When arriving from outside the EU by land, travelers may import the following items:

1. Tobacco products

- 40 cigarettes,
- 20 cigarillos,
- 10 cigars, **OR**
- 50 grams of smoking tobacco (or proportional combination)

2. Alcoholic beverages

- 1 liter of alcohol (over 22 percent alcohol content),
- 2 liters of alcoholic beverages (below 22 percent alcohol content **OR** a proportional mix of these products),
- 4 liters of still wine, **OR**
- 16 liters of beer

3. Other goods up to a value of EUR 300

The following restrictions apply:

- All cash over EUR 10,000 must be declared upon entry if traveling from outside the EU.
- Medication intended for non-commercial use only is permitted.
- Pets must be identifiable, vaccinated for rabies, and have a health certificate.
- There are restrictions on the import of powdered milk for babies, fish if disemboweled and below 20 kilograms, **AND** clothing made from protected animals.
- Meat, milk, and dairy products from Andorra, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland are limited to 10 kilograms.

The following items are prohibited:

- Meat, milk, and dairy products from non-EU countries (with the exception of Andorra, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland) **AND**
- Protected species and products thereof, including ivory, tortoise shell, coral, reptile skin, and wood from Amazonian forests

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply:

- There is free export from Spain.
- When destined for a non-EU member country, all cash must be declared if over EUR 10,000.

The following items are prohibited:

- When traveling to a fellow EU country, meat, milk, and dairy products from non-EU countries (with the exception of Andorra, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland), as well as protected species and products thereof.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Intl. Country Code	+34
Fire	112 or 080
Police (emergency)	112
Local Police	092
National Police	091
Ambulance	112 or 061

Contact Information for Select Embassies

US Embassy in Madrid

Calle de Serrano, 75
28006 Madrid
(+34) 91-587-2200
askacs@state.gov

British Embassy in Madrid

Torre Espacio, Paseo de la Castellana 259D
28046 Madrid
(+34) 91-714-6300
spain.consulate@fco.gov.uk

Australian Embassy in Madrid

Torre Espacio, Paseo de la Castellana, 259D
28046 Madrid
(+34) 91-353-6600
madrid.embassy@dfat.gov.au

For other embassies, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.