

GUIDE FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS IN SPAIN



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Your trusted global insurance company



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INTRODUCTION

Moving to a new country entails, in most cases, a cultural change, a variation in customs and diet, changes at a social level, etc. In short, it leads to a significant rearrangement of people's lives and those who move to a new country will need a great deal of support and understanding from the society of the host country.

In this guide, we have attempted to gather together information that any foreign nationals living in Spain could need in their daily lives whether they are new arrivals to Spain or they are due to make the journey at some point in the future.

Residing in a foreign country is no easy task; this is why all our customers resident in Spain have access to services which will help them address such important needs as completing their residency application formalities, translating documentation into Spanish and dealing with any queries when they most need the support.

Whether you are already resident here or you intend to move here, the MAPFRE team would like to welcome you to Spain.

* The language of Spain, known as "castellano" or "español".

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What formalities do I have to complete to enter/become resident in Spain?

It is important you check which documents you need to be able to visit Spain (for example, a visa or the corresponding permit) while you are still in your home country so that you can avoid any difficulties with your stay (whether short or extended).



VISAS

Who does not need a visa to live in Spain?

All **European Union citizens**, including Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, do not need to have visas to live in Spain. However, they must obtain a Foreigner Identification Number (*Número de Identificación de Extranjeros or NIE*) and a residence card (*tarjeta de residencia*) in order to complete certain formalities.

In Spain, the following countries benefit from the EU system governing foreign citizens:

European Union Member States

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (*), Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania (*), Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom.

States which are parties to the agreement on the European Economic Area

Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway.

Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation

Switzerland.

People with European Union national status are entitled to enter, exit, travel and reside freely in Spain, exercise economic activities (as an employed or self-employed person), study and provide services under the same conditions as Spanish nationals.

* If you are from Bulgaria or Romania, European Union Member States since 1 January 2007, the content of the legal framework applicable to entry, stay and residence in Spain by them and by their family members has been explained, for informational purposes, in a specifically published leaflet, on the basis of the provisions of Royal Decree 240/2007 and the rules applicable to the transitory period established by the Spanish government regarding the freedom of movement of Bulgarian or Romanian employed workers, based on the provisions of the Acts of Accession to the European Union of these States.

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Who needs a visa to live in Spain?

Citizens of countries which are outside the European Union need to have a visa to be able to live, work and study in Spain, including their spouse and any dependants.

If I need a visa, where can I get one?

There are different types of visa depending on the reason for your stay: education, tourism, business, residence and transit.

Before travelling to Spain, you must obtain your visa through the nearest Spanish embassy or consulate to your place of residence. It is very important that you obtain this document before travelling to Spain as otherwise you will be unable to enter the country.

You must apply for your visa between 8 to 12 weeks before you travel to Spain. Important: to apply for your visa, your passport must be valid for at least another three months.

The reason for the visa cannot be changed during your stay in Spain. For example, if you enter on a tourist visa, you cannot use it as a student visa during your visit. You must return to your country and apply for a new visa (a student visa) from there.

Any documents you present at the consulate which are not issued by Spain must be duly legalised or have an apostille and be translated into Spanish.

Also very important: do not purchase your plane ticket before you have obtained your visa.

This link offers information about Spain's embassies and consulates around the world

<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/en/ServiciosAlCiudadano/Paginas/EmbajadasConsulados.aspx>

If you would like more information, you can find it here:

In English

<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/en/ServiciosAlCiudadano/InformacionParaExtranjeros/Paginas/Inicio.aspx>

In French

<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/fr/ServiciosAlCiudadano/InformacionParaExtranjeros/Paginas/Inicio.aspx>

In Spanish

<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/ServiciosAlCiudadano/InformacionParaExtranjeros/Paginas/Inicio.aspx>



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RESIDENCY

When do I have to request residency?

The application must be filed within three months as of the date you arrived in Spain. A registration certificate will be issued immediately which states the name, nationality and address of the person registered, their foreigner identity number (*Número de Identidad de Extranjero*) and the registration date.

Are there different types of residence permit?

Yes. These are of two types: **Temporary** and **Permanent**.

When residence permits are granted for the exercise of an activity of a lucrative nature, whether as a self-employed or as an employed person, the duration of the residence permit, which will be temporary, will be identical to the duration of the work permit.

If you would like more information, please visit the web page:

In Spanish

<http://extranjeros.mitramiss.gob.es/es/InformacionInteres/index.html>





EMPLOYMENT

Finding work in Spain is not a simple task. We offer some recommendations below:

- 1** Before starting to look, we suggest you learn the language. It is essential for any interview and will increase your chances of getting the job.
- 2** Prepare your CV in Spanish.
- 3** If you have experience of working, make use of your experience when job hunting. It will be much easier to work in a job you are already familiar with. Getting to know new sectors is not a bad idea, however.
- 4** Identify clearly the different channels you can use to look for work in Spain. You can use social networks such as LinkedIn (particularly for skilled positions), press supplements, online portals, Chambers of Commerce, multinationals which are present in your country, temporary employment agencies (*empresas de trabajo temporal or ETT*) or contacts who live in Spain, etc.
- 5** Read job offers and analyse them. This will enable you to learn the local terms, key words and the expressions used in the employment market in Spain. You will be able to use these terms on your CV and in your interviews.
- 6** If you did not have any work experience prior to your arrival in Spain, start off with positions that allow you to grow, understand Spanish business culture and master the language.
- 7** Prepare yourself well for your interviews before the appointment and do be punctual. It is better to reach your interview location 10 minutes early than for the interviewer to have to wait for you. Think about the questions you may be asked and prepare examples in Spanish which explain your career.

- 8** Integrate as soon as possible into groups of Spanish people. This will give you a broader perspective of what Spain is like and a competitive advantage over other expats who are job-hunting.

On this page you will find opinions about experiences in different jobs and employers

<https://es.gowork.com/>

What documents do I need to work?

Depending on your nationality, you may or may not need a **work permit**. A work permit is not required for EU citizens. However, non-EU citizens do need permits and a residence card as well, which can be arranged at the same time. Work permits vary depending on the work to be done.

Interestingly, in order for a company to be able to hire a citizen from a non-EU country, it must demonstrate there are no EU candidates with the same qualifications as it is looking for.

We offer more information on how to apply for a temporary permit and work permit to enable you to work as an employed person here:

<http://extranjeros.mitramiss.gob.es/es/InformacionInteres/InformacionProcedimientos/Ciudadanosnocomunitarios/hoja017/index.html>

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ACCOMMODATION RENTING AND BUYING (Page 7 to 8)

Both renting and purchasing a home tends to be cheaper compared to other EU countries, although the prices in cities such as Madrid and Barcelona have increased significantly in recent years. This has been a considerable drawback for those with fewer resources, such as young people. The highest prices are for homes located in city centres. If you don't want to spend so much money, you have several alternatives, such as considering housing located outside the city centre and close to public transport (which works very well in large cities such as Madrid and Barcelona) and sharing a rental property with more people if you are unable to afford a place on your own. All this will depend on whether you have your family with you and your financial circumstances.

In the case of a rental property, landlords tend to ask for one or two months' rent in advance or a bank guarantee for a certain amount, which you will have to arrange with a bank. Tenants usually sign a contract for a specific time period. Check the clauses of the contract carefully before signing; if there is anything you do not like, discuss it with the landlord. It can always be negotiated. Furthermore, it is advisable for the home to be insured both by the owner and by you (if the property contains your belongings or if, for example, you have left your keys inside the property and need to call a locksmith). At MAPFRE we have **home insurance policies** for both landlords and tenants.

If, on the contrary, your goal is to purchase a flat, we recommend you devote time and patience in your search. Unlike other European countries where renting is more established among the population, in Spain the culture of home ownership continues. Although there is a fair amount of property on offer, prices tend to differ greatly depending on where you want to buy.

What do I have to do to find a property to live in?

To start off, you have to know the neighbourhoods in your chosen location. Next you have to start to look for estate agencies and begin to arrange appointments to visit the area. These visits will help you to get to know the location better. If you have any relatives or friends who are familiar with the area, it is a good idea to have them accompany you so you get every detail about the properties available.

You must always make sure you know how much rent you will be charged per month, whether bills are included, when rent is due and how to pay. You also need to find out about transport, schools, supermarkets and other services. The contract must include the duration of the rental agreement, the details of the person who is renting, the payment to be made, information about the property, the deposit, taxes and other regulations and rules of the residents' association.

Remember to check their business hours if it is an estate agency; if it is a private individual, you should not phone them at lunch time or after 10 o'clock in the evening.

If you do it through an agency, you must ask about their fees/commission and check it is a fair price for the area.



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Below, we provide a number of property portals which will help you to widen your search range and will let you know if there are any properties with the characteristics you are looking for:

www.idealista.com

Languages: English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Swedish, Dutch, Russian, Finnish, Polish, Romanian and Spanish.

Scope: Spain, although the website is present in other countries' domains.

www.fotocasa.es

Languages: English, German and Spanish.

Scope: Spain.

www.pisos.com

Languages: English and Spanish.

Scope: Spain.

www.trovimap.com

Languages: English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Czech, Norwegian, Swedish, Polish, Russian, Thai, Ukrainian, Chinese, Arabic, Korean and Spanish.

Scope: Spain.

www.inlandandalucia.com

Languages: English, French, German, Dutch and Spanish.

Scope: Andalusia.

www.Kyero.com

Languages: English.

Scope: Spain.

www.ThinkSpain.com

Languages: English, French, German, Polish and Spanish.

Scope: Spain.

www.spanishestate.com

Languages: English.

Scope: Spain.

www.spainhouses.net

Languages: English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Swedish, Dutch, Russian, Finnish, Danish, Chinese, Arabic and Spanish.

Scope: Spain.

www.propertyrentalsinspain.com

Languages: English.

Scope: Murcia.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM

The provision of Social Security health care is a benefit currently enjoyed by both Spanish and foreign nationals who are employed and self-employed, as they all make the corresponding contribution to the Spanish Social Security system. This State organisation is the main social protector and is responsible for administering contributions to pay pensions on retirement, invalidity insurance, widows' and orphans' pensions, medical care and unemployment insurance. Public health care includes the provision of medical and pharmaceutical services.

As well as these citizens, their dependent family members have the same entitlement to public health care. Management of public health care is currently incumbent on Spain's autonomous regions (*Comunidades Autónomas* or *CCAA*).

You can discover more about public health care in Spain through the following links:

<http://www.seg-social.es/wps/portal/wss/internet/InformacionUtil/44539/45195>

[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sistema_Nacional_de_Salud_\(Espa%C3%B1a\)](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sistema_Nacional_de_Salud_(Espa%C3%B1a))

PRIVATE HEALTH CARE

Anybody aged over 18 years old can purchase health insurance. At MAPFRE we have different **health insurance policies** depending on your needs. The regulations state that foreign residents must necessarily purchase health insurance with an insurer that operates in Spain to enable to obtain the residence card in Spain or a visa.

In the case of MAPFRE, we have a **final expense insurance policy for foreign residents**, which in addition to covering health care, also covers other costs, including repatriation in the event of death.

Which is better: public health care or private health care?

Below is an article in which we explain the pros and cons of each:

<https://www.mapfre.es/seguros/particulares/salud/articulos/sanidad-publica-o-privada.jsp>

Important: in the case of an emergency, you should phone **112** to request an ambulance. If it is a life or death emergency, you can go to either a public or a private hospital, where they are obliged to provide appropriate care. If you need a translator, you can request one at your embassy or consulate. There are emergency chemist services (*farmacias de guardia*) which open outside normal business hours. All dispensing chemists display a sign indicating the nearest emergency chemist service.



FINANCE

Banks tend to have accounts for foreign nationals, whether they are residents or not. This type of account will allow you to deposit amounts in your currency and the only cost you should have would be the cost of converting the currency. In order to open this account, you must provide your passport, a valid identification document from your country or your residence card. If any changes occur in your residence status, you must report it within 15 days.

Commissions and services vary from bank to bank, so it is essential that you compare the different types and choose the one which best suits your needs. There are banks which only offer their services online and do not provide face-to-face channels. It is important you understand that, depending on the bank you belong to, certain cashpoint or ATM networks may charge you for performing specific transactions; in addition, business hours may differ between branches and over the summer period.

List of banks according to the Bank of Spain:

https://www.bde.es/webbde/es/estadis/ifm/if_es.html

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SPANISH CULTURE

Over the centuries, numerous peoples have passed through the Iberian peninsula, participating and enriching what we nowadays know as **Spanish culture**. History, the seas and the topography of Spain have contributed considerably to shaping this rich culture.

Although there is a cultural heritage which is common to all Spanish people, the marked singularity of its regions has given rise to diverse cultural manifestations around the country. These manifestations have been reflected in every field: art, traditions, literature, languages and dialects, music, cuisine, etc.



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The language of Spain is Spanish, known as castellano or more commonly as español. There are also co-official languages in its autonomous regions (Catalan, Galician, Basque and Valencian are some).

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idiomas_de_Espa%C3%B1a

<https://www.saberespractico.com/curiosidades/idiomas-oficiales-de-espana/>

<https://seresponsantes.com/los-dialectos-de-espana/>

Spanish is absolutely necessary in daily life. You can learn it from books, television, the radio, internet, friends, work colleagues and places where specialised and intensive teaching is provided. Learning the language means having to make the effort and practising: the sooner you learn, the easier your stay in the country will be.

Here we provide recommendations of some places where you can take Spanish classes:

<https://www.paraninfo.com/academia-espanol-extranjeros-madrid.php> (Madrid)

<https://www.donquijote.org/spanish-courses/> (Alicante, Madrid, Sevilla, Cádiz, Marbella, Valencia, Barcelona, Málaga, Tenerife, Granada and Salamanca)

<https://www.idiomas247.com/indice-curso-de-espanol/> (Madrid)

<https://www.delengua.es/> (Granada)

<https://www.ailolamadrid.com/> (Madrid)

<http://idiomasadvantage.com/home> (Barcelona)

<https://laemadrid.com/> (Madrid)

https://www.casadestudiselpont.eu/spanish_lessons (Alicante)

<https://www.inmsol.com/> (Granada)

<https://www.spanish-in-spain.es/> (Valencia)



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Having a siesta is a tradition which is losing ground, especially in the city, due to working hours. The normal pace of the day in Spain tends to continue to be divided into two periods, morning and afternoon/evening, with a break lasting two or three hours over lunchtime. A late evening walk is a common custom in many places.

The time of the evening meal is one of the latest in Europe, usually falling around 9/10 p.m.

A large number of social activities in Spain take place from late evening onwards and people often go out until the early hours of the morning. In the centre and south of the peninsula, the summer heat has encouraged the phenomenon. The nightlife begins late in the evening. Many clubs, even in relatively small towns, open at midnight and do not close until dawn. In summer in Madrid and in other large cities, it is becoming common for cultural activities to continue until the early morning.

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CUISINE

Gastronomy plays a key role as part of the culture of different countries, as the flavours and unique dishes from the different parts of the world reflect their customs and lifestyles, as well as contributing to the socialisation of each individual.

It is hard to sum up all the richness of Spanish cuisine, a global benchmark, in just a few lines. It is rich and diverse and many of its recipes have a story behind them. Thanks to this diversity, we can enjoy dishes as varied as Valencian paella, *fabada asturiana*, the Madrid stew known as *cocido madrileño*, the *escudella catalana*, *empanada gallega* and the renowned Spanish omelette (tortilla española). And what can we say about the choice of desserts? Rice pudding (*arroz con leche*), crème brûlée (*crema catalana*), custard (*natillas*) and the light, sweet custard known as *tocinillo de cielo* are among a multitude of flavours and colours.

Other classics in Spanish bars and restaurants are pinchos and tapas, representing an additional way to socialise, with friends, colleagues or family. These can range from a simply prepared snack, such as a slice of Spanish omelette or a small portion of Serrano ham, to something so elaborate it could be considered a gourmet speciality.

In addition, Spain may be one of the countries in the world with the largest number of bars and restaurants per inhabitant.



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EDUCATION

Education is compulsory and free in Spain between the ages of **6 and 16** and is guaranteed by the Spanish Education Act (*Ley Orgánica de Educación*). It is divided into infant, primary and secondary education, with optional six-form level secondary education (typically ages 16-18) or vocational training. Although **education is free**, the books and materials are not. Some autonomous regions (known as *Comunidades Autónomas*) provide grants for school books and materials. As well as state schools, there are private schools and schools which are concertados (*privately-owned but partially state-funded schools*). Higher education (university) can be provided by state or private universities, but the State funds parts of higher education through student grants.

To help you choose the right school for your needs, please refer to the follow links:

<https://www.justlanded.com/espanol/Espana/Guia-Espana/Educacion/Hacer-la-eleccion-justa>

<http://www.universia.es/estudiar-extranjero/espana/sistema-educativo/estructura-sistema-educativo/2892>

Higher education provided in Spain includes 78 universities (51 state universities and 27 private or Church-funded universities). Education in Spain enjoys great prestige and the Spanish university educational system is ranked fifth in the world. The different qualification levels offered are: pre-reform university degree or post-reform Bachelor's degree (respectively, licenciatura or grado), Master's degree and Doctorate. To gain entry to a degree course, students must pass a university entrance exam (formally known as selectividad and currently called the EVAU) and have completed the two years of A-level or Baccaalaureate level study (Bachillerato). Students from other EU member states can access Spanish universities under the same criteria as for the universities in their home countries.

<http://www.universia.es/estudiar-extranjero/espana/sistema-educativo/educacion-extranjeros/2893>

<http://www.european-funding-guide.eu/es/art%C3%ADculos/panorama-general-de-financiamiento/La-educaci%C3%B3n-superior-en-Espa%C3%B1a->



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Many foreign nationals come to Spain with the idea of setting up a business in Spain but are not familiar with the market and the language. It is very difficult to start up a business in Spain due to all the bureaucracy involved, although timescales and paperwork levels have become more streamlined in recent years. Autonomous regions (*Comunidades Autónomas*) can offer information about the most profitable business ventures in the area and details about the companies which have already been set up there.

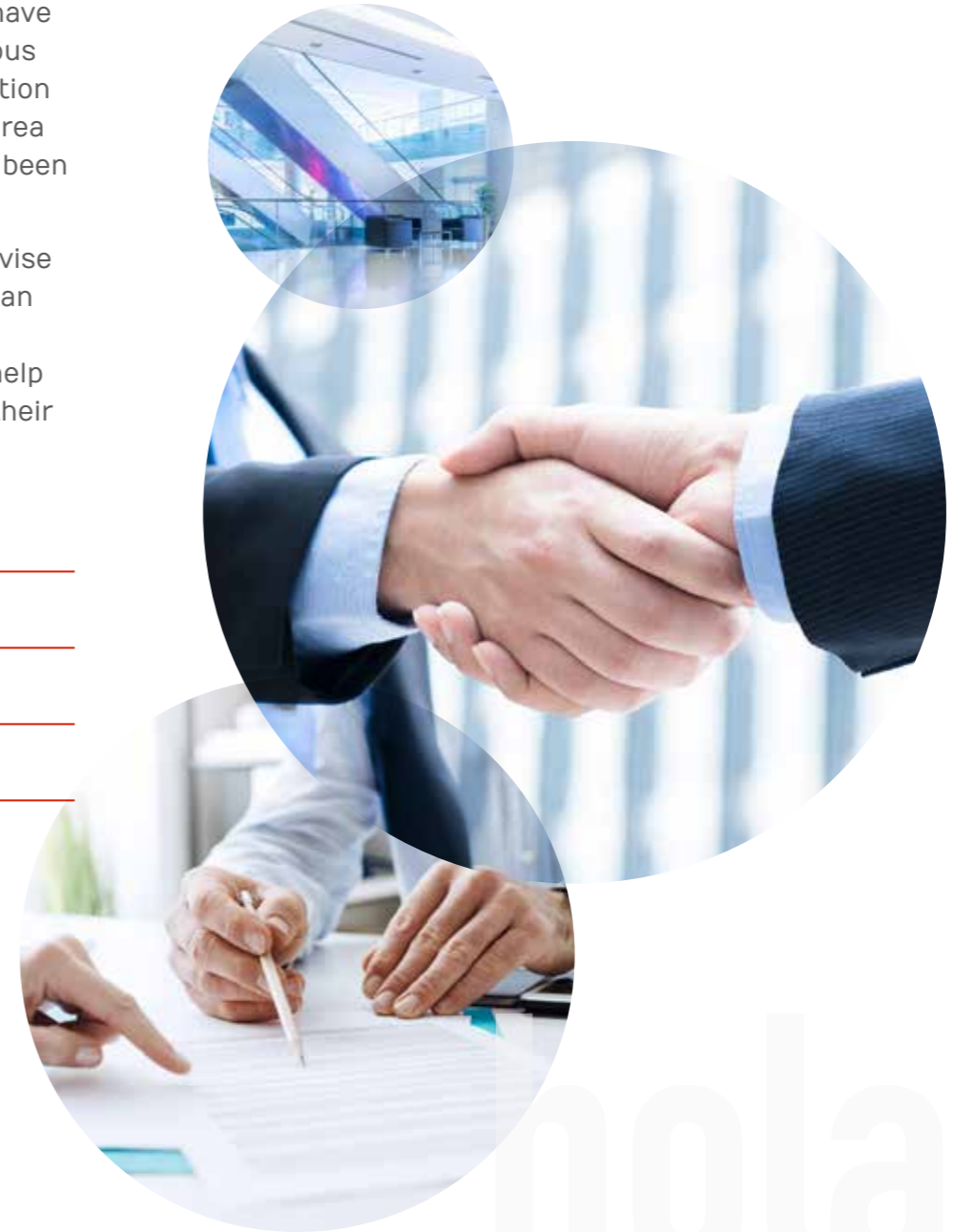
There are also Chambers of Commerce which can advise you and offer you translators and interpreters who can help you. Town and city councils in areas with large numbers of foreign nationals have a department to help you with formalities and explain the laws in force in their region.

www.investinspain.org

<http://www.britishchamberspain.com/>

<http://www.camarahispanochina.es/>

<https://www.ahk.es/es/>



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As a result of the increasing importance of towns and cities, metropolitan mobility is assuming an increasingly important role. We have analysed urban transport through the means of collective transportation (metro, tram and bus) based on the information collected at the Observatory on Urban Mobility.

Medium-distance or long-distance transport

There is a train service, run by RENFE, for travelling medium to longer distances between different autonomous regions. RENFE is a state corporation attached to the Ministry of Infrastructure (*Ministerio de Fomento*). It has a country-wide transport infrastructure for passengers and freight.

RENFE AVE (AVE standing for *Alta Velocidad Española*) is the top-range, high-speed rail service devoted to transporting passengers long distances at high speeds from the aforementioned Spanish operator, RENFE. The Spanish network is one of the most extensive in the world and provides links between the country's main cities.

If you plan to travel by train, you can find travel information on RENFE's website or, alternatively, you can visit the on-site information services provided at certain suburban or local (*Cercanías RENFE*) service train stations, a list of which can be found on the following web page

<http://www.renfe.com/index.html>

Short- or medium-distance collective public transport

The major metropolitan areas had close to 15 billion travellers per kilometre in 2016, with the bus being the most commonly used means of transport (over 8.3 billion travellers per kilometre) as opposed to the train, with more than 3,800 bus routes and over 900 kilometres of railway tracks (for the metro, light rail and tram).

<https://observatoriotransporte.fomento.es/>

People with reduced mobility/Accessibility

There are facilities provided for people with reduced mobility depending on the means of public transport. To find out about the new ordinance on sustainable mobility (*Nueva Ordenanza de Movilidad Sostenible*) and carry out card, booking and access formalities, please consult the following link:

<https://www.madrid.es/portales/munimadrid/es/Inicio/Movilidad-y-transportes/Personas-con-movilidad-reducida/?vgnextfmt=default&vgnextoid=5e5af9e949356610VgnVCM2000001f4a900aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=220e31d3b28fe410VgnVCM1000000b205a0aRCRD>

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Madrid

Travelling around the Madrid region is very simple, as it has a world-renowned comprehensive public transport system under Madrid's Regional Transport Consortium. This is made up of the following infrastructures:

- The Madrid metro service
- The light rail/tram service
- Madrid's urban bus services: EMT, intercity buses, long-distance services
- Local rail services (known as *Renfe Cercanías Madrid*)
- Transport transfer stations
- Other sustainable transport systems (the public electric bike rental system known as BiciMAD)

To see the details of the transport network within the Madrid region, information on transport network maps or routes, cards, tickets and prices, please visit the Madrid Regional Transport Consortium (*CRTM or Consorcio Regional de Transportes de Madrid*) website
<https://www.crtm.es/>

Barcelona

The extensive public transport network offered by Barcelona is managed by the Barcelona urban transport provider (its official name, in Catalan, is *Transports Metropolitans de Barcelona*, abbreviated to TMB).

The means of transport which make up the network are:

- The Barcelona metro service
- City bus service
- Local rail services (known as *Rodalies de Catalunya*, they do not belong to TMB)
- Other sustainable transport systems (the public electric bike rental system known as Bicing)

If you are planning a visit to this city, you can consult the network map and information about the different types of tickets and prices on the TMB website

<https://www.tmb.cat/es/home>



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Valencia

There are many different ways to get around Valencia, similar to those found in the aforementioned cities. In the case of Valencia, there is not a consortium which brings together different infrastructures within a single entity, but instead the infrastructures are separate:

- The Valencia Metro
- City bus service (known as EMT Valencia)
- Local rail services (known as *Renfe Cercanías Valencia*)
- Other sustainable transport systems (the public electric bike rental system known as Valenbisi)

To find out which means of transport is most suitable for your needs, depending on your destination or place you want to visit, we recommend you visit the following web pages and consult the maps, station network, prices and ticket types:

https://www.metrovalencia.es/page.php?idioma=_es

<https://www.emtvalencia.es/ciudadano/index.php>

<http://www.renfe.com/viajeros/cercanias/valencia/index.html>

In addition, there are other alternatives to the services provided by the regional transport consortium systems, mainly available in big Spanish cities such as Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia:

- Taxis
- Other vehicle-for-hire or ride-hailing services (vehículo de transporte con conductor or VTC): Cabify and Uber.
- Vehicle-sharing services: cars (carsharing), motorbikes, bicycles, electric scooters and other similar shared city mobility vehicles (the latter are known as VMU).

In places with smaller populations, the availability of these services can vary considerably. However, we recommend you **visit the website of the local town or city council** you are interested in or visit its offices in person. There they will be able to provide detailed information about all the mobility services available to you.



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Transport for private use

If you want to opt for private transport, you must be aware that it is essential that you have a driving licence and are **aged over 18 years old**, among other requirements.

Exchanging or validating a driving licence or permit

You must have the required documentation:

- An official application form which you can get at the regional offices (*Jefaturas de Tráfico*) of the government department responsible for transport (the *Dirección General de Tráfico or DGT*) and on the DGT's website.
- A valid national identity document (*Documento Nacional de Identidad, DNI*) or passport.
- An original, valid copy of your residency authorisation, for non-EU foreign nationals.

Before making your application, we recommend you find out any information you may need at the *Dirección General de Tráfico*. You can consult the information on its website prior to your application:

<https://sede.dgt.gob.es/es/permisos-de-conducir/canje-permisos/canje-permisos-extranjeros/index.shtml>

Getting a Driving Licence or Permit

The DGT has the means and mechanisms to help you to obtain a driving licence or permit. You will need to meet a series of requirements and following a number of steps to obtain it. We recommend you take a look at the DGT website where it explains how you can go about getting a driving licence:

<https://sede.dgt.gob.es/es/permisos-de-conducir/obtencion-renovacion-duplicados-permiso/permiso-conducir/index.shtml>



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AMH (the German Chamber of Commerce in Spain)

Bank of Spain

The British Chamber of Commerce in Spain

Chinese-Spanish Chamber of Commerce

Casa d'Estudis El Pont

CRMT (Madrid's Regional Transport Consortium)

Directorate-General of Traffic

DonQuijote

The MAPFRE blog
El Blog de MAPFRE

Emt València

Escuela Delengua

European Funding Guide

Fotocasa

GoWork.es

Idealista

Idiomas Advantage

idiomas247

InlandAndalucia

Inmsol

Justlanded

Kyero

MAPFRE

Metrovalencia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
European Union and Cooperation

Ministry of Infrastructure

Ministry of Industry, Trade
and Tourism

Ministry of Labour, Migrations
and Social Security

Paraninfo Academia

Pisos.com

Web portal for the Madrid City Council (Ayuntamiento de Madrid)

Property Rentals and Sales

Renfe

Saber es práctico

Seres Pensantes

Spainhouses.net

SpanishEstate

spanish-in-spain.es
(Spanish courses in Valencia)

ThinkSpain

TMB (Transports Metropolitans de Barcelona)

Trovimap

Universia

Wikipedia

