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Foreign travel advice

# Spain

## Summary

Still current at:

12 January 2021

Updated:

11 January 2021

Latest update:

New information on restrictions on personal food items ('Local laws and customs' page).  
Addition of timings for current entry restrictions. ('Summary' and 'Entry requirements' pages)

### The FCDO advises against all but essential travel to:

- Spain, including the Balearic Islands but excluding the Canary Islands, based on the current assessment of COVID-19 risks.

#### Travel is subject to entry restrictions

Spain have announced they will be restricting passenger travel from the UK (by air and sea) from 22 December 2020 until 6pm (GMT+1) on 19 January 2021 (5pm / GMT in the Canary Islands), with the exception of Spanish nationals and those legally resident in Spain.

International transit through Spanish airports by passengers on flights departing from the UK is not permitted. This includes flights from the UK to the Balearic Islands and Canary Islands. If you were due to travel, or transit through, Spain, please contact your travel operator before departure.

If you are resident in Spain, you should carry your residence document (the green paper EU residence certificate or the new TIE), as well as your valid passport when you travel.

The Spanish authorities have not confirmed whether other documents are being accepted as sufficient proof of residence to enable entry to Spain. We strongly advise that you contact your airline before travelling to confirm your proof of residency meets the requirements of your airline.

If you are in a vulnerable situation and urgently need to travel to Spain, contact us via the enquiry form for the British Consulate in Spain (<https://www.contact-embassy.service.gov.uk/?country=Spain&post=British%20Embassy%20Madrid>).

See [Additional Requirements for UK Nationals resident in Spain for further information](https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/entry-requirements) (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/entry-requirements>).

Additionally, all passengers (excluding children under the age of 6 years old) travelling to Spanish airports from 'risk' countries (<https://www.mscbs.gob.es/en/profesionales/saludPublica/ccayes/alertasActual/nCov/spth.htm>), as determined by the European Centre for Disease Prevention & Control are required to present a negative PCR, TNA or LAMP test taken within no more than 72 hours prior to arrival, in order to enter the country. See [Entry requirements](https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/entry-requirements) (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/entry-requirements>) for further details.

While TMA and LAMP tests are not currently widely available in the UK, you should refer to testing facilities directly for information on the types of tests available to you, prior to booking an appointment. The UK is currently on the 'risk' countries list and passengers arriving from the UK are therefore subject to this requirement.

You should not use the NHS testing service to get a test in order to facilitate your travel to another country. You should arrange to take a private test and should confirm with the testing facility the type of tests available prior to booking an appointment.

You will also be subject to the additional 3 requirements at the point of entry. It is mandatory for all passengers travelling by air or sea to Spain to fill out and sign an online Health Control Form (<https://www.spth.gob.es/>) 48 hours prior to travel, providing the Spanish Ministry of Health with:

- contact information
- details of any known history of exposure to COVID-19, and
- confirmation that you are able to provide evidence (electronically or hardcopy) that you have undertaken a PCR, TMA or LAMP test taken no more than 72 hours prior to arrival and have tested negative for COVID-19.

You can do this on the Spain Travel Health website or downloadable app (<https://www.spth.gob.es/>). On completion, you will be issued a personal and non-transferable QR code which you must show (electronically or hardcopy) at airport health controls on arrival.

- temperature check
- undergo a visual health assessment

Overland travellers to Spain are exempt from the above mentioned entry requirements and are therefore not currently required to present a PCR, TMA or LAMP test, or Health Control Form on entry by road or rail.

See [Entry requirements](https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/entry-requirements) (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/entry-requirements>) for more information before you plan to travel.

## **Preparing for your return journey to the UK**

If you're returning to the UK from overseas, you will need to:

- provide your journey and contact details (<https://www.gov.uk/provide-journey-contact-details-before-travel-uk>) before you travel
- check if you need to self-isolate on your return (<https://www.gov.uk/uk-border-control>)

- If you are returning to the UK from the Canary Islands on or after 4am on 12 December 2020, you will need to self-isolate on your return. You must still self-isolate if returning to the UK from any other part of Spain. Some exemptions (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-travellers-exempt-from-uk-border-rules>) apply. Check the latest guidance for England (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-travel-corridors>), Northern Ireland (<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/coronavirus-covid-19-countries-and-territories-exemptions>), Scotland (<https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-public-health-checks-at-borders/pages/exemptions/>) and Wales (<https://gov.wales/written-statement-health-protection-coronavirus-international-travel-wales-amendments-1>).

Check our advice on foreign travel during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/travel-advice-novel-coronavirus>) and sign up for email alerts (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/email-signup>) for this travel advice.

On 25 October 2020, the Spanish government declared a nationwide State of Emergency with further mobility restrictions and curfews. If you're planning travel to Spain, find out what you need to know about coronavirus there in the Coronavirus section (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/coronavirus->).

During the COVID-19 pandemic, it is more important than ever to get travel insurance and check it provides sufficient cover. See the FCDO's guidance on foreign travel insurance (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/foreign-travel-insurance>).

There is a general threat from terrorism. There may be increased security in place over the festive period, including at Christmas markets and other major events that might attract large crowds. You should remain vigilant and follow the advice of the local authorities.

Terrorists are likely to try to carry out attacks in Spain. See Terrorism (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/terrorism>)

There have been large gatherings of people and demonstrations in some parts of Barcelona and other areas of the Catalonia region in relation to political developments there. Some demonstrations have become violent and may cause disruption to public transport, including access to airports. See Political situation (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/safety-and-security#political-situation>)

If you're living in or moving to Spain, read the Living in Spain guide (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-spain>) in addition to this travel advice.

Some cities in Spain operate low emission schemes and apply vehicle restrictions to city centres. See Road travel (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/safety-and-security#vehicle-restrictions>)

There are rules about taking food and drink into the EU. See Taking food and drink into Spain (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/local-laws-and-customs#taking-food-and-drink-into-spain>) for further information.

There have been several deaths as a result of falls from balconies. Don't take any unnecessary risks, especially when under the influence of drink or drugs. See Falls from height (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/safety-and-security#falls-from-height>)

Be alert to the existence of street crime. Thieves tend to target money and passports so don't keep them all in one place. Keep a copy of your passport somewhere safe. See Crime (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/safety-and-security#crime>)

Temperatures regularly reach over 40°C in Spain during the summer months. These temperatures bring an increased risk of forest fires. See [Forest fires \(https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/natural-disasters#forest-fires\)](https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/natural-disasters#forest-fires)

There have been reports of an increase in holidaymakers being encouraged to submit a claim for personal injury if they have experienced gastric illness during their stay. You can find more information about the action you can take if you have suffered a personal injury on the [Citizens Advice website \(https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/law-and-courts/legal-system/personal-injury/personal-injuries/\)](https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/law-and-courts/legal-system/personal-injury/personal-injuries/). You should only consider pursuing a complaint or claim if you have genuinely suffered from injury or illness. If you make a false or fraudulent claim, you may face legal proceedings in the UK or Spain.

If you're abroad and you need emergency help from the UK government, contact the nearest British embassy, consulate or high commission (<https://www.gov.uk/government/world/embassies>).

The Overseas Business Risk service (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/overseas-business-risk>) offers information and advice for British companies operating overseas on how to manage political, economic, and business security-related risks.

## Coronavirus

### Coronavirus travel health

Check the latest information on risk from COVID-19 for Spain on the [TravelHealthPro website \(https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/country/203/spain#COVID-19\)](https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/country/203/spain#COVID-19)

See the [TravelHealthPro website](https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/news/499/novel-coronavirus-covid-19-general-advice-for-travellers) for further advice on travel abroad and reducing spread of respiratory viruses during the COVID-19 pandemic (<https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/news/499/novel-coronavirus-covid-19-general-advice-for-travellers>).

### Entry and borders

See [Entry requirements \(https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/entry-requirements\)](https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/entry-requirements) to find out what you will need to do when you arrive in Spain.

### Travel in Spain

You should follow the advice of the local authorities on how best to protect yourself and others, including any measures that they bring in to control the virus.

On 25 October 2020, the Spanish government declared a nationwide State of Emergency which includes a national obligatory overnight curfew (specific curfew times vary, starting between 10pm and midnight and lasting until 6am). It also provides regional governments with legal powers to impose further mobility restrictions in their region if deemed necessary (e.g. entry and exit restrictions to and from specific areas).

The situation is evolving and restrictive measures to control the virus may be introduced across the country at short notice. For details of local outbreaks and the specific measures in place in your destination, you should check the advice of local authorities in your destination prior to travel.

There are some exemptions to entering and exiting confined areas or travelling during the hours of curfew such as travel to your place of employment, attendance at medical appointments or transiting the area to return to your place of residence. Entry for tourism purposes is not currently permitted and should be avoided.

If you think you have reason to qualify as exempt and need to travel into or out of a confined area or during the hours of curfew, you should carry evidence of your reason for travel such as a certificate from your employer, proof of medical appointment, or proof of onward journey such as train or flight tickets. To find out more about specific exemptions you should refer to guidance from local authorities.

Many municipal and regional authorities have introduced other types of measures such as limiting the opening hours and capacity of bars and restaurants, and in some places these remain closed until further notice.

Social gatherings are limited to a maximum of 6 people.

The use of face coverings is mandatory for anyone over the age of 6 years old on all forms of public transport in Spain and in many other indoor and outdoor public spaces. Specific rules on the use of face masks may vary from one region to the next, you should refer to local authorities for advice. You should carry a face mask with you and be prepared to wear it throughout your stay.

The situation is evolving and restrictive measures to control the virus may be introduced across the country at short notice. The UK currently advises against travel to Spain however, should you choose to travel against this advice, you should consult the Spanish Ministry of Health map (<https://cnecovid.isciii.es/covid19/>) for further details of local outbreaks in Spain and check the advice of local authorities in your destination prior to travel.

## Road travel

Land borders are open.

The French government has implemented additional entry requirements for those travelling to and transiting through France. If you are planning to drive from Spain through France, check the latest FCDO travel advice for France (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/france>) ahead of your journey.

On 25 October 2020, the Spanish Government declared a nationwide State of Emergency which includes a national obligatory overnight curfew (specific curfew times vary, starting between 10pm and midnight and lasting until 6am). It also provides regional governments with legal powers to impose further mobility restrictions in their region if deemed necessary (e.g. entry and exit restrictions to and from specific areas).

Inter-regional travel may be restricted if your point of origin and destination fall within a confined area where entry and exit restrictions are in place. You should check the advice of local authorities in your destination prior to travel.

Transiting confined areas is permitted; however, you should be prepared to show evidence of your onward journey such as train or flight tickets to your final destination. Other exemptions include travel to your place of employment and attendance at medical appointments; however, entry for tourism purposes to confined areas is not currently permitted and should be avoided.

If you think you have reason to qualify as exempt and need to travel into or out of a confined area or during the hours of curfew, you should carry evidence of your reason for travel such as a certificate from your employer, proof of a medical appointment or evidence of your onward travel to your place of residence as stated above. To find out more about specific exemptions you should refer to guidance from local authorities.

If travelling with people who are not from the same household, all passengers must wear a face mask covering the nose and mouth. Penalties may be imposed if you do not comply.

## Public spaces and services

Social distancing measures and other safety precautions should continue to be observed at all times.

Many municipal and regional authorities have introduced other types of measures such as limiting the opening hours and capacity of bars and restaurants, and in some places these remain closed until further notice. You should refer to local authorities for any additional measures where you are as this may vary from one region to the next.

Key common measures across Spain include:

- social gatherings are limited to a maximum of 6 people.
- social distancing of 1.5-metres.
- obligatory use of face masks in public spaces (see 'Use of facemasks').
- abiding by any safety measures put in place by establishments such as hotels, bars, shops and restaurants to reduce the risk of COVID-19.
- track and trace – all shops, businesses and transport companies are obliged to keep customers' contact information (where provided) for up to 4 weeks for tracking and tracing purposes.
- capacity restrictions in place at beaches or other public areas such as the delineation of plots and the use of booking systems. You should refer to local authorities for information on the measures in place.
- if visitors test positive or develop symptoms during their stay in Spain, they may be moved to specific designated accommodation to prevent further spread.
- wash your hands frequently and thoroughly and use hand sanitizer gel where soap and water is not available.

## Use of face masks

The use of face coverings is mandatory for anyone over the age of 6 years old on all forms of public transport in Spain and in many other indoor and outdoor public spaces.

Most regions in Spain have now made the use of face masks obligatory in both indoor and outdoor public spaces, even when social distancing of 1.5 metres is observed. Penalties may be imposed if you do not comply.

You should carry a face mask with you and be prepared to wear it during your stay. Face masks must cover the nose and mouth.

There are some exceptions to the use of face masks such as when practising sport, eating or drinking, or at the beach, however rules may vary from one region to the next. You should refer to local authorities for specific information on face-covering requirements and any exceptions where you are.

Those with respiratory problems or those unable to wear a mask due to other health conditions or disabilities are exempt from this rule. More details are available from the Ministry for Health (<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2020/05/20/pdfs/BOE-A-2020-5142.pdf>) (in Spanish).

While not mandatory, the use of face masks on children between 3 and 5 years of age is recommended.

## Healthcare in Spain

For contact details for English speaking doctors visit our list of healthcare providers (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/spain-list-of-medical-facilitiespractitioners>) and healthcare for UK nationals visiting Spain (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/healthcare-for-uk-nationals-visiting-spain>).

Your emotional and mental wellbeing is important. Read guidance on how to look after your mental wellbeing and mental health (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wellbeing-and-mental-health-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic>)

If you cannot travel back to the UK due to ill health or reduced mobility, you may wish to consider looking for longer-term accommodation in Spain until the State of Emergency is lifted. If you need medical treatment, the UK EHIC is still valid until it's expiry date.

See also the guidance on healthcare if you're waiting to return to the UK (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/healthcare-support-for-when-you-are-unable-to-return-to-the-uk-during-coronavirus-covid-19>).

View Health (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/health>) for further details on healthcare in Spain.

## Finance

For information on financial support you can access whilst abroad, visit our financial assistance guidance (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-assistance-abroad/financial-assistance-abroad>).

## Returning to the UK

When you return, you must follow the rules for entering the UK (<https://www.gov.uk/uk-border-control>).

## Further information

For more information from the Spanish authorities, see the Spanish Ministry of Health website (<https://www.mscbs.gob.es/en/home.htm>) or their official Twitter channel (<https://twitter.com/sanidadgob>).

If you need urgent consular assistance, contact your nearest British embassy, high commission or consulate (<https://www.gov.uk/world/embassies>). All telephone numbers are available 24/7.

## Safety and security

### Political situation

Avoid all demonstrations across Spain and follow the advice of police and local authorities.

There have been large gatherings of people and demonstrations in some parts of Barcelona and other areas of the Catalonia region in relation to political developments there. Some demonstrations have become violent, with protesters causing damage to property and disruption to transport. Further gatherings and demonstrations may take place and demonstrations intended to be peaceful can escalate and turn confrontational. If you're in an area where demonstrations are taking place, you should remain vigilant, follow the advice of local authorities and move away quickly to a safe place if there are signs of disorder.

### Crime

Most visits to Spain are trouble-free, but you should be alert to the existence of street crime, especially thieves using distraction techniques. Thieves often work in teams of two or more people and tend to target money and passports. Don't carry all your valuables in one place, and remember to keep a photocopy or scanned copy of your passport somewhere safe.

Take extra care to guard passports, money and personal belongings when collecting or checking in luggage at the airport, and while arranging car hire.

In some city centres and resorts, thieves posing as police officers may approach tourists and ask to see their wallets for identification purposes. If this happens to you, establish that the officers are genuine and if necessary show some other form of ID. Genuine police officers don't ask to see wallets or purses.

Personal attacks, including sexual assaults, are rare but they do occur, and are often carried out by other British nationals. Be alert to the possible use of 'date rape' and other drugs including 'GHB' and liquid ecstasy. Buy your own drinks and keep sight of them at all times to make sure they aren't spiked. Alcohol and drugs can make you less vigilant, less in control and less aware of your environment. If you drink, know your limit - remember that drinks served in bars are often stronger than those in the UK. Avoid splitting up from your friends, and don't go off with people you don't know. Check the TravelAware 'Stick with your mates' campaign (<https://www.facebook.com/stickwithyourmates/>) for more helpful tips and advice.

Make sure your accommodation has adequate security measures in place and lock all doors and windows at night or when you aren't in. If you're a tourist and are concerned about the security of your accommodation, speak to your tour operator or the property owner. Make sure you know the contact details of the local emergency services and the location of the nearest police station.

## Vehicle crime

Be aware of 'highway pirates' who target foreign-registered and hire cars, especially those towing caravans. Some will (forcefully) try to make you stop, claiming there is something wrong with your car or that you have damaged theirs. If you decide to stop to check the condition of your/their vehicle, stop in a public area with lights like a service station, and be extremely wary of anyone offering help.

When driving, be wary of approaches by bogus police officers in plain clothes travelling in unmarked cars. In all traffic-related matters, police officers will be in uniform, and all police officers, including those in plain clothes, carry official ID. Unmarked police vehicles have a flashing electronic sign on the rear window which reads *Policía* (Police) or *Guardia Civil* (Civil Guard), and normally have blue flashing lights. Genuine police officers will only ask you to show them your documents and will not ask for your bag or wallet/purse.

## Reporting crime

In any emergency, call 112.

To report a crime, including stolen property and lost or stolen passports, visit the nearest *Policia Nacional*, regional police (*Ertzaintza* in the Basque Country, *Mossos d'Esquadra* in Catalonia, and *Policia Foral* in Navarre) or *Guardia Civil* Station to file a police report (*denuncia*). Some Spanish cities also offer a 'Foreign Tourist Assistance Service (*SATE - Servicio de Atención al Turista Extranjero*) run by the Town Hall and National Police where foreign tourists can report crimes in a variety of languages, including English.

While in Spain, you can also call a dedicated English-speaking police line on +34 90 210 2112 from 9am – 9pm 7 days a week, or file a police report online (<https://denuncias.policia.es/OVD/>) for minor offences such as bag or car theft.

Be aware that violent crime or sexual assault must be reported in person at the nearest police station. If you've had belongings stolen, you'll need to keep the police report for insurance purposes.

If your passport is lost or stolen, you'll also need the report to apply for an emergency travel document (<https://www.gov.uk/emergency-travel-document>) from the nearest British Consulate and to apply for a replacement passport when you return to the UK.

## Taxis

Only use officially registered or licensed taxis, or reputable transport companies you recognise. Licensing regulations differ across Spain and in certain cities pre-booking is required.

Passengers caught using unlicensed taxi services are liable for fines of up to 600€. Make sure you book your taxi or airport transfer through a licensed firm.

## Falls from height

There have been a number of very serious accidents (some fatal) as a result of falls from height, including balconies. Many of these incidents have involved British nationals and have had a devastating impact on those involved and their loved ones. Don't take unnecessary risks around balconies or other high places, particularly if you're under the influence of drink or drugs. In some regions you may be evicted from your hotel if you are found to be behaving irresponsibly.

You should familiarise yourself with the layout of your hotel and accommodation block when you arrive. Always follow the safety advice of your hotel and/or tour operator if staying in a room with a balcony and watch out for friends who may be at risk.

Some local councils will impose fines to those caught behaving irresponsibly on balconies. Your travel insurance may not cover you for incidents that take place on a balcony or if you were under the influence of drink or drugs when it happened.

## Outdoor activities

Take care when swimming in the sea. Some beaches, especially around Spanish Islands, may have strong undercurrents. Most of them have a flag system. Before swimming, make sure you understand the system and follow any warnings (a red flag means you mustn't enter the water). You should take extra care if there are no lifeguards, flags or signs. Follow local advice if jellyfish are present.

You should avoid swimming at beaches that are close to rivers. Don't dive into unknown water as hidden rocks or shallow depths can cause serious injury or death.

Take care when walking along unmanned beaches close to the water's edge as some waves can be of an unpredictable size and come in further than expected with strong undertows. Further tips can be found on ABTA's swim safe pages (<https://abta.com/tips-and-latest/abta-campaigns/swim-safe-2016>).

Temperatures in some parts of Spain can change very quickly. Take extra care when planning a hike or walk to check local weather reports for warnings of extreme heat or cold temperatures.

If an accident occurs whilst mountaineering, canoeing, potholing or climbing, or if you become lost in the mountains or other areas requiring mountain rescue, call 112 for the emergency services or 062 for the Civil Guard.

For advice on safety and weather conditions for skiing or other outdoor activities call the Spanish National Tourist Office in London on 020 7317 2028 or see the European Avalanche Warning Services. (<http://www.avalanches.org/>)

The Catalonia region has started billing negligent climbers, skiers and other adventurers who have to be rescued.

## Road travel

In 2019 there were 1,755 road deaths in Spain (source: Department for Transport (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/ras52-international-comparisons>)). This equates to 3.7 road deaths per 100,000 population and compares to the UK average of 2.6 road deaths per 100,000 of population in 2019.

## Licences and documentation

To drive a car or a motorcycle over 125cc in Spain you must be 18 years of age or above, and at least 16 years old to ride a motorcycle up to 125cc. You must carry a valid driving licence, proof of insurance and proof of identity at all times.

You can drive in Spain on your full UK driving licence (provisional licences are not valid for driving in Spain).

If you're living in Spain, check the Living in Guide (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/overseas-living-in-guides>) for information on requirements for residents.

If you are using UK insurance, always carry your certificate with you in case you are stopped. This certificate is generally only valid for a stay of less than 3 months - contact your insurer if you're staying longer.

## Driving regulations

Driving is on the right. Driving rules and customs are different from those in the UK.

You must carry two red warning triangles which, in the event of an accident or breakdown, should be placed in front of and behind the vehicle at least 50 metres away from the vehicle. You must have a spare wheel and the tools to change it. If at any time you have to leave your vehicle due to an accident or breakdown or while waiting for the arrival of the emergency services, you must wear a reflective vest or you may face a heavy fine.

Spain has strict drink driving laws. Police regularly carry out roadside checks for alcohol and drugs. Penalties include heavy fines, loss of licence and imprisonment.

Police can impose on-the-spot fines for a variety of driving offences including exceeding the speed limit. Should you choose to accept the fine and pay within 20 days, it will be reduced by 50%. More information on how to pay is available on the Spanish driving agency website (<http://www.dgt.es>).

Seat belts are compulsory for all passengers in the front and back seats. Children under the age of 12 or under 1.35m in height are required by law to use an approved child safety seat and must be positioned in the back seat. Children are only permitted to travel in the front seat of the car if the rear seats are already occupied by other children or if the vehicle does not have rear seats. Car hire agencies can provide child seats, so let them know you need one when you reserve the car. Incorrect installation of a child seat or not wearing a seat belt can be considered a serious offence and met with heavy fines.

Motorcyclists (including drivers of mopeds and quads) must wear an approved safety helmet and other protective clothing. Not wearing one is considered a serious offence and can result in a fine.

Talking on a mobile phone when driving is forbidden, even if you have pulled over to the side of the road. You must be completely away from the road. Using an earpiece is also prohibited but you're allowed to use a mobile phone with a completely hands-free unit.

See the European Commission ([http://ec.europa.eu/transport/road\\_safety/going\\_abroad/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/road_safety/going_abroad/index_en.htm)), AA ([http://www.theaa.com/motoring\\_advice/overseas/general\\_advice.html](http://www.theaa.com/motoring_advice/overseas/general_advice.html)) and RAC (<http://www.rac.co.uk/travel/driving-abroad/countries/spain/>) guides for more information on driving in Spain.

## Vehicle restrictions

Some cities in Spain have introduced emergency anti-pollution protocols to limit exhaust emissions when air pollution levels are high. When activated, vehicle access is restricted and speed limits are imposed. Follow the instructions of the local authorities.

Madrid and Barcelona operate permanent low emission zones which require all vehicles (including foreign registrations) to meet specific exhaust emission standards in order to be granted entry. Vehicles that comply will be issued an eco-sticker ('distintivo ambiental') or equivalent from the Spanish Traffic Authority (DGT) which determines its ability to circulate and park in the zone. Access requirements vary and foreign number plated vehicles may be required to register or accredit their exhaust emissions with the local authorities prior to accessing the zone. Unregistered vehicles who do not meet emission standards will be issued a penalty notice. If your hotel or accommodation is located in a low emission zone, check which access provisions are available to guests (i.e. car park, one-day passes etc.).

See the MadridCentral (<https://www.esmadrid.com/en/driving-madrid>) and Barcelona Ring Roads Low Emission Zone (<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/qualitataire/en/afectacions-la-mobilitat/what-barcelona-low-emission-zone>) websites for further information.

## Timeshare and holiday clubs

Timeshare ownership is well established in Spain with many respected companies, agents and resorts operating legally and fairly. However, there are also many unscrupulous companies, some of which claim to provide various incentives, which don't always materialise. Further information and advice is available from the Timeshare Consumers Association (TCA) (<https://www.timeshareconsumerassociation.org.uk/>) and on the British Embassy website (<https://www.gov.uk/government/world/spain>).

## Terrorism

Terrorists are likely to try to carry out attacks in Spain.

UK Counter Terrorism Policing has information and advice on staying safe abroad (<https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/staysafe/>) and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. Find out more about the global threat from terrorism (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/reduce-your-risk-from-terrorism-while-abroad>).

Attacks could be indiscriminate, including in places visited by foreigners. The Spanish authorities take measures to protect visitors, but you should be vigilant and follow the instructions of the local authorities.

On 17-18 August 2017, there were 2 terrorist-related incidents where vehicles were driven directly at pedestrians, resulting in injuries and loss of life. These were in the Las Ramblas area of Barcelona and Cambrils, near Salou (100km southwest of Barcelona).

The Basque terrorist organisation ETA's last major attack was in 2006 and it hasn't mounted any attacks since 2009. In May 2018 it announced it was "disbanding". British nationals have not been a target of ETA terrorism.

Spanish police have disrupted a number of groups suspected of recruiting individuals to travel to Syria and Iraq from 2015 to the present date. Some of them expressed an intention to carry out attacks in Europe.

There's a heightened threat of terrorist attack globally against UK interests and British nationals from groups or individuals motivated by the conflict in Iraq and Syria. You should be vigilant at this time.

## Local laws and customs

### Taking food and drink into Spain

You cannot take meat, milk or products containing them into EU countries. There are some exceptions for medical reasons, for example certain amounts of powdered infant milk, infant food, or pet food required for medical reasons. Check the rules about taking food and drink into the EU ([https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animalproducts/personal\\_imports\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animalproducts/personal_imports_en)) on the European Commission website.

### Unaccompanied minors

Spanish law defines anyone under 18 to be a minor. Any unaccompanied minors that come to the attention of the Spanish authorities (for whatever reason, but particularly in connection with criminal incidents or when in hospital) are judged to be vulnerable and may be taken into a minors centre until a parent or guardian can be found.

### Providing ID

You must provide photo ID if requested by a police officer. This includes the Guardia Civil and national, regional and local police forces. The police have the right to hold you at a police station until your identity is confirmed.

Ignoring direct requests or challenging a police officer may be viewed as 'disobedience', which is a criminal offence.

Hotels have a legal duty to register the passport details of tourists on check-in. Wait until the hotel staff have registered your passport details or taken a photocopy of your passport. Don't leave it at reception to collect later.

### Drugs and alcohol

Possession of even a small quantity of drugs can lead to arrest and detention. Possession of large quantities will probably result in prosecution and a prison sentence if convicted.

Some local councils in Spain have banned the consumption of alcohol in the street and on-the-spot fines may be issued. There are strict controls on drinking and sexual activity in public places, including beaches.

### LGBTI travellers

Spain is a tolerant and progressive place for LGBTI travellers. There are active LGBTI communities and social venues, particularly in big cities. Same-sex marriage has been legal in Spain since 2005. As of 17 March 2007, the law allows a transgender person to register under their preferred sex in public documents such as birth certificates, identity cards and passports without undergoing prior gender reassignment surgery. Spain does not recognise a third gender. See our information and advice page (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-foreign-travel-advice>) for the LGBT community before you travel.

## Dress

In some parts of Spain it's against the law to be in the street wearing only a bikini or swimming shorts/trunks. Being bare-chested has also been banned in some areas of Spain. Some local councils will impose fines if you're caught wearing swimwear on the seafront promenade or the adjacent streets.

For security reasons, some public authorities in Spain don't allow the burka or niqab to be worn in their buildings. If you visit town council buildings wearing a burka or niqab, you may be asked to remove it while inside.

## Entry requirements

The information on this page covers the most common types of travel and reflects the UK government's understanding of the rules currently in place. Unless otherwise stated, this information is for travellers using a full 'British Citizen' passport.

The authorities in the country or territory you're travelling to are responsible for setting and enforcing the rules for entry. If you're unclear about any aspect of the entry requirements, or you need further reassurance, you'll need to contact the embassy, high commission or consulate (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/foreign-embassies-in-the-uk>) of the country or territory you're travelling to.

You should also consider checking with your transport provider or travel company to make sure your passport and other travel documents meet their requirements.

## Entry rules in response to coronavirus (COVID-19)

### Entry to Spain

Spain's borders are open to European Union and Schengen-area countries.

Spain have announced they will be restricting passenger travel from the UK (by air and sea) from 22 December 2020 until 6pm (GMT+1) on 19 January 2021 (5pm / GMT in the Canary Islands), with the exception of Spanish nationals and those legally resident in Spain.

International transit through Spanish airports by passengers on flights departing from the UK is not permitted. This includes flights from the UK to the Balearic Islands and Canary Islands. If you were due to travel, or transit through, Spain, please contact your travel operator before departure.

Travellers arriving from the United Kingdom are not required to self-isolate on arrival in Spain. However, from the 23 November 2020, there are some requirements for testing on arrival for those travelling by air and sea. Spot checks may be carried out on arrival to confirm travellers have undergone a COVID-19 PCR, TMA or LAMP test and have tested negative. A minimum fine of €3000 may be issued to anyone who does not comply.

Some restrictions on travellers from outside the European Union and the Schengen free-travel area remain in place. You should refer to the Spanish Embassy in the country you are in for further advice.

Travellers should follow the advice of the local authorities on how best to protect themselves and others, including any measures that they bring in to control the virus. See the Coronavirus (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/coronavirus>) section for further information.

## Testing/screening on arrival

On arrival, travellers entering Spain from the UK will not be required to self-isolate.

However, from 23 November 2020, all passengers (excluding children under the age of 6 years old) travelling to Spanish airports and ports from 'risk' countries (<https://www.mscbs.gob.es/en/profesionales/saludPublica/ccayes/alertasActual/nCov/spth.htm>) (as determined by the European Centre for Disease Prevention & Control) will be required to present a negative PCR swab test taken within no more than 72 hours prior to arrival, in order to enter the country.

From 10 December 2020, a TMA (Transcription-Mediated Amplification) swab test or a LAMP (Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification) test are also accepted by Spanish authorities, again taken within no more than 72 hours prior to arrival. While TMA and LAMP tests are not currently widely available in the UK, you should refer to testing facilities directly for specific information on the types of tests available to you, prior to booking an appointment. The UK is currently on the 'risk' countries (<https://www.mscbs.gob.es/en/profesionales/saludPublica/ccayes/alertasActual/nCov/spth.htm>) list and passengers arriving from the UK are therefore subject to this requirement.

This requirement applies to all passengers arriving in Spain by air or sea, regardless of your residency status in Spain and the length of time you intend on staying. Property owners in Spain are subject to this requirement.

If you are travelling by air or sea to Spain, you must declare on the mandatory 'Health Control Form' (<https://www.spth.gob.es/>) listed below, that you have undertaken a PCR, TMA or LAMP test within no more than 72 hours prior to arrival, have tested negative for COVID-19, and can show on request evidence certifying your results. The document you provide must be the original, be written in Spanish or English, may be submitted in paper or electronic format and must contain the following information:

- name of passenger
- passport number or ID card number (the number provided must match the one provided on the Health Control Form)
- test date
- name and contact details of the testing centre
- testing method applied (ie PCR)
- test results

You will also be subject to the following additional requirements at the point of entry. It is mandatory for all passengers travelling to Spain to fill out and sign a Health Control Form (<https://www.spth.gob.es/>) 48 hours prior to travel, providing the Spanish Ministry of Health with:

- contact information
- details of any known history of exposure to COVID-19, and
- confirmation that you are able to provide evidence, certifying that you have undertaken a PCR (swab) test within no more than 72 hours prior to arrival and have tested negative for COVID-19

You can do this on the Spain Travel Health website or downloadable app (<https://www.spth.gob.es/>). On completion, you will be issued a personal and non-transferable QR code which you must show (electronically or hardcopy) at airport health controls on arrival. Anyone who has not completed this form electronically via the Spain Travel Health website or app, may submit it in paper format prior to boarding.

- temperature check
- undergo a visual health assessment

Anyone who presents symptoms or fails to meet one of the above requirements will be required to undergo a test on arrival and will be obliged to observe the COVID-19 protocols in place as determined by the local authorities of your destination in Spain.

Checks will be carried out on arrival to confirm travellers have undergone a COVID-19 PCR, TMA or LAMP test and have tested negative. A minimum fine of €3000 may be issued to anyone who arrives in Spanish airports and ports from 'risk' countries (<https://www.spth.gob.es/>) without adequate evidence of a negative PCR, TMA or LAMP test.

Passengers may also be contacted and required to undertake a PCR, TMA or LAMP test at any point up to 48 hours after their arrival in Spain.

You should not use the NHS testing service to get a test in order to facilitate your travel to another country. You should arrange to take a private test and should confirm with the testing facility the type of tests available prior to booking an appointment.

Overland travellers to Spain are exempt from the above-mentioned entry requirements, and are therefore not currently required to present a PCR, TMA or LAMP test or Health Control Form on entry by road or rail.

## **Additional requirements for UK nationals resident in Spain**

If you are resident in Spain, you should also carry the appropriate proof of residency documents ([http://www.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/brexit/nota\\_aclaratoria\\_green\\_certificate.pdf](http://www.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/brexit/nota_aclaratoria_green_certificate.pdf)) as well as a valid passport when you travel. Spanish authorities have clarified that either the A4-size or credit card sized green EU registration certificates, the "Certificado de Registro de Ciudadano de la Unión Europea", or the new TIE card, the "Tarjeta de Identidad de Extranjero" are valid proof of residency for UK nationals who wish to return to their homes in Spain.

The Spanish authorities have not confirmed whether other documents are being accepted as sufficient proof of residence to enable entry to Spain. We strongly advise that you contact your airline before travelling to confirm your proof of residency meets the requirements of your airline.

If you are in a vulnerable situation and urgently need to travel to Spain, contact us via the enquiry form for the British Consulate in Spain (<https://www.contact-embassy.service.gov.uk/?country=Spain&post=British%20Embassy%20Madrid>)

## **Transiting Spain**

Spain's land borders are open.

Transiting Spanish airports from the UK to another international destination is not currently permitted. This includes airside transits where travellers do not leave the international zone of the airport (i.e. do not pass Spanish border control and do not enter into Spanish territory). If you are due to transit Spain from the UK, you should contact your travel operator.

Travellers due to transit Spain on return to the UK, are allowed to transit through Spanish airports. You should be prepared to show evidence of your connecting flight. Should your transit involve passing through Spanish border control into Spanish territory, you may be required to present a negative PCR, TNA or LAMP test. Please contact your travel operator before departure.

A negative PCR, TNA or LAMP test taken within the 72 hours prior to arrival is not required for those entering Spain by land (by road or by rail). Further information on the test is available from the Spanish authorities here (<https://www.spth.gob.es/info-pcr>).

The French government has implemented additional entry requirements for those travelling to and transiting through France. If you are planning to drive from Spain through France, check the latest FCDO travel advice for France (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/france>) ahead of your journey.

Spain re-opened its borders with Portugal on 1 July 2020, see FCDO travel advice for Portugal (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/portugal>).

If you are travelling to Spain via Gibraltar, check the latest entry requirements and FCDO travel advice for Gibraltar (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/gibraltar>). Spain have announced that from 22 December 2020 until until 6pm (GMT+1) on 19 January 2021, you will only be able to enter Spain via Gibraltar if you are a Spanish national, you are legally resident in Spain or Gibraltar or a cross-border worker.

Inter-regional travel is permitted, providing your point of origin and destination do not fall within a confined area where entry and exit restrictions are in place. Transiting confined areas to reach your final destination is permitted, however you should be prepared to show evidence of your onward journey such as train or flight tickets to your final destination. See Coronavirus (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/coronavirus>) for further information.

If travelling with people who are not from the same household, all passengers must wear a face mask covering the nose and mouth. Penalties may be imposed if you do not comply.

## Regular entry requirements

### Visas

The rules for travelling or working in European countries changed on 1 January 2021:

- you can travel to countries in the Schengen area ([https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/docs/schengen\\_brochure/schengen\\_brochure\\_dr3111126\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/docs/schengen_brochure/schengen_brochure_dr3111126_en.pdf)) for up to 90 days in any 180-day period without a visa. This applies if you travel as a tourist, to visit family or friends, to attend business meetings, cultural or sports events, or for short-term studies or training
- if you are travelling to Spain and other Schengen countries without a visa, make sure your whole visit is within the 90-day limit. Visits to Schengen countries within the previous 180 days before you travel count towards your 90 days
- to stay longer, to work or study, for business travel or for other reasons, you will need to meet the Spanish government's entry requirements. Check with the Spanish Embassy (<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/embajadas/londres/es/Paginas/inicio.aspx>) what type of visa and/or work permit, you may need
- if you stay Spain with a visa or permit, this does not count towards the 90-day visa-free limit

Any time you spent in Spain or other Schengen countries before 1 January 2021 does not count towards your 90-day visa-free limit.

At Spanish border control, you may need to use separate lanes from EU, EEA and Swiss citizens when queueing. Your passport may be stamped on entry and exit. You may also need to:

- show a return or onward ticket
- show you have enough money for your stay

## Passport validity

Check your passport is valid for travel (<https://www.gov.uk/check-a-passport-travel-europe-1-january-2021>) before you book your trip, and renew your passport if you do not have enough time left on it.

You must have at least 6 months left on an adult or child passport to travel to most countries in Europe (not including Ireland). This applies to the whole of Spain, including the Canary Islands and the Balearic Islands (Majorca, Menorca, Ibiza and Formentera).

If you renewed your current passport before the previous one expired, extra months may have been added to its expiry date. Any extra months on your passport over 10 years may not count towards the 6 months needed.

## UK Emergency Travel Documents (ETDs)

UK ETDs are accepted for entry, airside transit and exit from Spain.

## Travel between Spain and Gibraltar

Spanish border checks can cause delays when crossing between Spain and Gibraltar (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/gibraltar>). If you are travelling to Spain via Gibraltar, check the latest entry requirements and FCDO travel advice for Gibraltar (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/gibraltar>). Spain have announced that from 22 December 2020 until 6pm (GMT+1) on 19 January 2021, you will only be able to enter Spain via Gibraltar if you are a Spanish national, you are legally resident in Spain or Gibraltar or a cross border worker.

There is no charge to enter or leave Gibraltar. Don't hand over money if you're approached by anyone claiming that there is a charge.

## Health

### Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Check the latest information on risk from COVID-19 for Spain on the TravelHealthPro website (<https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/country/203/spain#COVID-19>)

See the healthcare information in the Coronavirus section (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/spain/coronavirus>) for information on what to do if you think you have coronavirus while in Spain.

At least 8 weeks before your trip, check the latest country-specific health advice from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC) (<https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/countries>) on the TravelHealthPro website. Each country-specific page has information on vaccine recommendations, any current health risks or outbreaks, and factsheets with information on staying healthy abroad. Guidance is also available from NHS (Scotland) on the FitForTravel website (<https://www.fitfortravel.nhs.uk/destinations.aspx>).

General information on travel vaccinations (<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/travel-vaccinations/>) and a travel health checklist (<https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-body/travel-health-checklist/>) is available on the NHS website. You may then wish to contact your health adviser or pharmacy for advice on other preventive measures and managing any pre-existing medical conditions while you're abroad.

The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or purchased in the UK can be different in other countries. If you're travelling with prescription or over-the-counter medicine, read this guidance from NaTHNaC on best practice when travelling with medicines (<https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/factsheet/43/medicines-abroad>). For further information on the legal status of a specific medicine, you'll need to contact the embassy, high commission or consulate (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/foreign-embassies-in-the-uk>) of the country or territory you're travelling to.

While travel can be enjoyable, it can sometimes be challenging. There are clear links between mental and physical health, so looking after yourself during travel and when abroad is important. Information on travelling with mental health conditions is available in our guidance (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/foreign-travel-advice-for-people-with-mental-health-issues>) page. Further information is also available from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (<https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/factsheet/85/travelling-with-mental-health-conditions>) (NaTHNaC).

## Healthcare

If you need emergency medical assistance during your trip, dial 112 and ask for an ambulance.

You should get a free UK Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) or European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) (<https://www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/healthcare-abroad/apply-for-a-free-ehic-european-health-insurance-card/>) before leaving the UK. If you already have an EHIC it will still be valid as long as it remains in date.

The GHIC or EHIC entitles you to state provided medical treatment that may become necessary during your trip. Any treatment provided is on the same terms as Spanish nationals. If you don't have your EHIC with you or you've lost it, you can call the NHS Overseas Healthcare Team on +44 191 218 1999 to get a Provisional Replacement Certificate.

It's important to take out appropriate travel insurance for your needs. A GHIC or EHIC is not an alternative to travel insurance and you should have both before you travel. It does not cover all health-related costs, for example, medical repatriation, ongoing medical treatment and non-urgent treatment. Read more about what your travel insurance should cover (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/foreign-travel-insurance>).

As a general rule, if you need hospital treatment in Spain you're more likely to receive appropriate care in a public healthcare facility (although in some tourist areas there may be no public healthcare facility nearby). Your insurance/medical assistance company will be able to provide further details. Some hotels may call private doctors or ambulances to take patients to private hospitals; the EHIC won't be accepted there. For more information visit Healthcare in Spain (<http://www.healthcareinspain.eu>).

If you're living in Spain, you can also find more information on healthcare for residents in the Living In Spain guide (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-spain>).

## Natural disasters

### Flooding

Flash flooding can occur resulting in damage to property, infrastructure and travel disruption. Check weather warnings from Spain's meteorological office (AEMET) (<http://www.aemet.es/en/eltiempo/prediccion/avisos>) before travel and follow the advice of the local authorities.

### Forest fires

Forest fires occur frequently in Spain (including Spanish islands) during the summer months, when temperatures regularly reach over 40°C. Take care when visiting or driving through woodland areas.

Causing a forest fire is considered a criminal offence in Spain even if unintentional. Make sure cigarette ends are properly extinguished, don't light barbecues and don't leave empty bottles behind. There are strict regulations across much of Spain against lighting outdoor barbecues in forest areas and penalties imposed include heavy fines. Some regions prohibit the use of outdoor barbecues in public picnic areas during the summer months.

Check on the outbreak of fires with the local civil protection authority and report any you see immediately to the emergency services on 112.

## Money

The currency in Spain is the Euro.

When changing money, you should always use official money exchange offices or banks, as possession and use of counterfeit money is considered a very serious crime in Spain and may lead to prosecution.

When buying goods in Spain with credit or debit cards, you may need to show ID. You may be able to use a driving licence or a photocopy of your passport, but you may be required to show your original passport.

## Travel advice help and support

**If you're abroad and you need emergency help from the UK government, contact the nearest British embassy, consulate or high commission** (<https://www.gov.uk/government/world/embassies>). **If you need urgent help because something has happened to a friend or relative abroad, contact the FCDO in London on 020 7008 5000 (24 hours).**

### Foreign travel checklist

Read our foreign travel checklist (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/foreign-travel-checklist>) to help you plan for your trip abroad and stay safe while you're there.

### Travel safety

The FCDO travel advice helps you make your own decisions about foreign travel. Your safety is our main concern, but we can't provide tailored advice for individual trips. If you're concerned about whether or not it's safe for you to travel, you should read the travel advice for the country or territory

you're travelling to, together with information from other sources you've identified, before making your own decision on whether to travel. Only you can decide whether it's safe for you to travel.

When we judge the level of risk to British nationals in a particular place has become unacceptably high, we'll state on the travel advice page for that country or territory that we advise against all or all but essential travel. Read more about how the FCDO assesses and categorises risk in foreign travel advice (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/about-foreign-commonwealth-development-office-travel-advice>).

Our crisis overseas page (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-deal-with-a-crisis-overseas>) suggests additional things you can do before and during foreign travel to help you stay safe.

## Refunds and cancellations

If you wish to cancel or change a holiday that you've booked, you should contact your travel company. The question of refunds and cancellations is a matter for you and your travel company. Travel companies make their own decisions about whether or not to offer customers a refund. Many of them use our travel advice to help them reach these decisions, but we do not instruct travel companies on when they can or can't offer a refund to their customers.

For more information about your rights if you wish to cancel a holiday, visit the Citizen's Advice Bureau website (<https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/consumer/holiday-cancellations-and-compensation/cancelling-a-holiday/>). For help resolving problems with a flight booking, visit the website of the Civil Aviation Authority (<https://www.caa.co.uk/Passengers/Resolving-travel-problems/>). For questions about travel insurance, contact your insurance provider and if you're not happy with their response, you can complain to the Financial Ombudsman Service (<http://www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk/consumer/complaints.htm>).

## Registering your travel details with us

We're no longer asking people to register with us before travel. Our foreign travel checklist (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/foreign-travel-checklist>) and crisis overseas page (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-deal-with-a-crisis-overseas>) suggest things you can do before and during foreign travel to plan your trip and stay safe.

## Previous versions of FCDO travel advice

If you're looking for a previous version of the FCDO travel advice, visit the National Archives website ([http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/\\*/http://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/*/http://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice)). Versions prior to 2 September 2020 will be archived as FCO travel advice. If you can't find the page you're looking for there, send the Travel Advice team a request (<https://www.contact-embassy.service.gov.uk/?country=Spain&post=Spain%20travel%20advice%20team>).

## Further help

If you're a British national and you have a question about travelling abroad that isn't covered in our foreign travel advice or elsewhere on GOV.UK, you can submit an enquiry (<https://www.contact-embassy.service.gov.uk/?country=Spain&post=Spain%20travel%20advice%20team>). We're not able to provide tailored advice for specific trips.