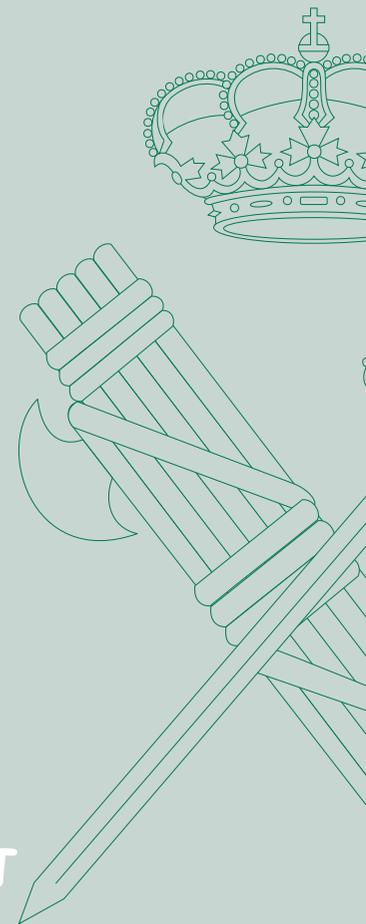


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**PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR THE ENJOYMENT
OF SECURE TOURISM IN CANTABRIA**





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PRESENTATION

Secure and infinite Cantabria

Cantabria is the most secure Autonomous Community in Spain, according to a study by the Statistics National Institute. This is undoubtedly a fundamental added value for “Cantabria Infinita” brand and the best illustration that this region not only offers the visitors beaches and mountains, landscapes and countryside, history, tradition, culture, gastronomy, sport, and a long etcetera of other attractions, but it also offers the opportunity to enjoy all these activities in complete security.

If we add into the equation the change of mentality that COVID-19 pandemic has brought about in society and which has led to prioritising security over any other considerations when planning holidays, it is easy to understand why Cantabria is more popular than ever and registers, for the last two years, the best occupancy rates in the entire country during the summer months. Even above other traditionally more popular destinations, such as the Mediterranean seaside or the Islands.

Ours is a secure region and it is so for multiple reasons. First of all, due to the own nature of Cantabrians, good, hard-working, friendly, respectful and peaceful people. It is also influenced by the configuration of a small land in size and population, but abundant in open spaces and free of large crowds. And, of course, it is fundamental the extraordinary work carried out in our territory by the different police corps, State security forces and civil protection personnel.

I must make a special mention to the “Guardia Civil”, an institution that has always been esteemed, supported and admired in Cantabria and which has now had the magnificent idea of creating this “Practical Guide for the Enjoyment of Secure Tourism in Cantabria”. A very practical and useful guide for all of us to take on an active role in safeguarding safety, as this mission is always everyone’s business.

Knowing and applying these guidelines is our duty and responsibility as citizens. Only in this way will we be able to preserve infinite and secure Cantabria.

Miguel Ángel Revilla,
President of Cantabria



San Vicente de la Barquera



INTRODUCTION

Spain's immense historical and cultural wealth, its wide range of leisure activities, the excellence of its public services and infrastructures and a professional tourism sector of extraordinary quality makes it one of the most attractive destinations in the world, visited by millions every year.

The main objective of Ministry of Internal Affairs' Secretary of State for Security is to guarantee a peaceful coexistence environment for residents and visitors. Security is a prerequisite for freedom, both of which are essential values for the progress of society as a whole.

Accordingly, security generates value and is applicable to equality, demographic challenge, diversity, consumer and user rights, health protection, quality employment and environmental preservation. And undoubtedly likewise, related to the foregoing, stimulating economic activity, of which tourism is one of the main driving forces.

Security is thus, a relevant indicator of sustainable development for tourist destinations evaluation. And sustainability requires the permanence of the conditions over time which determines the attractiveness and competitiveness of Spain as a leading tourist destination.

The commitment of the Secretary of State for Security is to ensure that our country keeps on having one of the lowest crime rates in Europe, an element that undoubtedly contributes to ensure the confidence and loyalty of the people who visit us every year.

The Secure Tourism Plan and the creation of the Foreign Tourist Assistance Services are clear examples of the commitment towards public service, which governs the security policies fostered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, policies that place people, regardless of their condition or origin, at the centre of their actions.

For this reason, our state security forces offer each and every tourist who visits us personal, professional attention adapted to their specific needs.

This comprehensive guide contains information, recommendations and security advices. It is intended for the general public, but also for the various stakeholders whose work is focused on tourism, as synergies and joint effort is the best way of promoting the quality of a sector that is essential for Spain.

Cantabria is a magnificent national and international reference benchmark for family, adventure, cultural and business tourism. I am certain that this guide will assist tourists and visitors to continue to consider this community as an excellent land of welcome.

Rafael Pérez Ruiz,
Secretary of State for Security



Ermita de Santa Justa



FOREWORD

In addition to the pride that being the Spanish Government Delegate represents for any citizen, there is likewise the opportunity to discern first-hand the considerable work daily undertaken by the State security forces.

Ensuring the security of Cantabria's residents, of those who visit the Autonomous Community every year, and the national and international tourists who choose us as their destination, allows us the privilege of witnessing the effort, discipline, tenacity and daunting sense of responsibility of the National Police and Civil Guard officers. Cantabria is one of the most secure Autonomous Communities in Spain and this is thanks to the dedicated work carried out by the State security forces officers.

My duty, and likewise my honour, at the head of the State security forces in the Autonomous Community is to work to ensure that the citizens and those who visit us enjoy a secure environment.

And the security maintained in Cantabria is one of the basic cornerstones for our region to be a tourist destination which has consolidated itself as a reference benchmark for quality and excellence in northern Spain.

Year after year we see an increase in the number of tourists who choose our beaches, mountains and valleys, landscapes, gastronomy, culture and folklore for their holidays and getaways. Furthermore, the previous years we have given a boost to the coordination, collaboration and shared work among the State security forces and the local police corps, and we are also undertaking, supported by the Civil Guard, special plans in some of the most touristic municipalities in the region.

We want our "Cantabria Infinita" to remain at the forefront of tourist excellence and, for this reason, we are sparing no effort to implement new services such as the Foreign Tourist Assistance Service (SATE) which has been set up in Noja, which will be extended to other municipalities.

To sum up, I would like, from these pages, to convey that the commitment of the State security forces agencies given to the demands of our Autonomous Community is the highest, and the security-tourism binome is an essential cornerstone that distinguishes us and will remain distinguishing us as a tourist destination.

Hereafter, this Decalogue drawn up by the Civil Guard of Cantabria establishes the guidelines, the basic and recommendable lines, so that our tourists can enjoy their holidays uneventfully without any disagreeable incidents, and in the event of suffering any mishap or crime, can be assured that they can count on the best attention to make it through difficult moments which, unfortunately and although we fight to eradicate them, are sometimes unavoidable. It is a work of everyone, visitors, and residents, to collaborate in the achievement of this arduous objective

Ainoa Quiñones Montellano,
Central Government Delegate in Cantabria



El Sardinero



SALUTE

Travellers eager of experiences and sensations will find in Cantabria a fertile territory to fuel their expectations and enjoy everything they come across on their journey. Cantabria is a gift for the senses and invites the traveller to live experiences in each and every one of its corners.

A reference benchmark for nature and cultural tourism, but likewise for gastronomic, rural, religious and sports tourism, the region has become a popular destination and location of choice for lovers of outdoor spaces and environments without mass tourism. The numbers of travellers in recent years confirms this fact.

In addition to these attributes, there are other particularities that confer the region an added and unique value, such as its ecological and environmental quality, public security and an extraordinary mosaic of attractions that give Cantabria the sobriquet of “Infinita”.

This diversity of resources is understood by the Government of Cantabria as one of the great assets of the community, and a source of economic and social opportunities. At the Regional Counselling of Industry, Tourism, Innovation, Transport and Commerce, we are working towards the consolidation of tourism sector as one of the major economic engines and a source of wealth and development for our towns and cities.

We are committed to tourism development based on sustainability, digitalisation and territorial cohesion, as our objective is to preserve the natural essence and identity of our territory, and to offer our visitors a genuine experience.

These objectives converge in the various strategic guidelines established to make Cantabria a unique and attractive tourist destination, appealing all year round and with characteristics that set it apart. A destination where the influx of tourists coexists with the local residents’ quality of life.

The connectivity of Seve Ballesteros airport, which offers a record offer of national and international destinations, together with the network of inland roads and highways, as well as the quality of the accommodation and gastronomic offer are also partners in this commitment to the future of making “Cantabria Infinita” the tourist destination par excellence. A hospitable, sustainable and quality destination 365 days a year.

Javier López Marcano,
*Regional Counsellor of Industry,
Tourism, Innovation, Transport and Commerce*



Neocueva Altamira



BACKGROUND NOTE

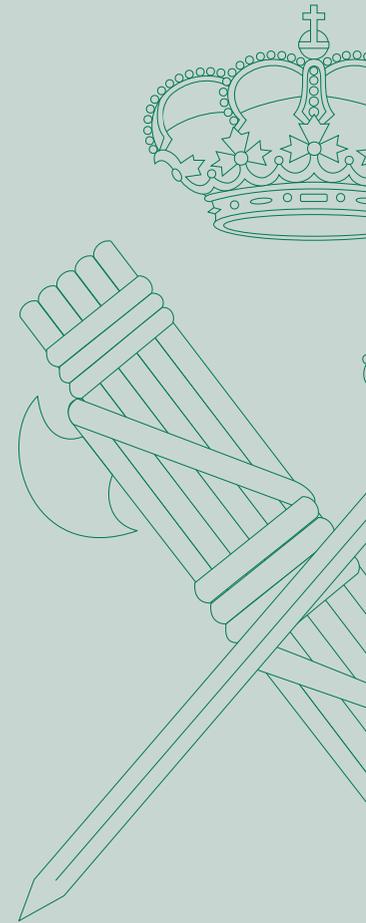
This initiative stems from the commitment of the administrations which exercise their competences in the territory of this Autonomous Community, with the objective of making the knowledge of our environment and the keys to enjoy leisure activities in a secure and responsible manner even closer and better, as well as to publicise the significant range of resources and knowledge made available to all whose choose Cantabria every year as their place of relaxation, entertainment, exploration and discovery of new spaces and scenarios that make up the Cantabrian reality, part of Spain and of the cemented objective of Secure Tourism.

A reality built with the enthusiasm of a society that recognises as its own the awareness of the protection of the environment, tolerance, respect for others and the basic rules of coexistence, elements that make Cantabria a national and international tourist destination reference benchmark. In this context, men and women of this Civil Guard Zone work hard, awared and convinced of the importance of their contribution to this joint effort.

Antonio Jesús Orantos Miguez,
Colonel Chief of the Civil Guard Zone in Cantabria



Santillana del Mar



Spanish procedural law guarantees

1





SPANISH PROCEDURAL LAW GUARANTEES

Spain has a procedural legislation that guarantees the protection of basic rights, in addition to the guidelines set out in Article 17 of the Spanish Constitution, which stipulates that every person has the right to freedom and security. No one may be deprived of their freedom, except in accordance with the provisions of this article, in the cases and in the manner provided in the law, and which are developed in the Law on Criminal Procedure (hereinafter LCP) implements all the technical aspects of detention, the rights of the detainee and cases of expulsion. The latest reforms in this area have been undertaken by Organic Law 5/2015, which brought into line two European Union Directives into our legislation: Directive 2010/64/EU on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings, and Directive 2012/13/EU on the right to information in criminal proceedings, and by Organic Law 13/2015, of October 5th, on the strengthening of procedural guarantees, which served to transpose into domestic law, Directive 2013/48/EU on the right of access to a lawyer in criminal proceedings.

A.- Freedom is a fundamental right and therefore only in cases expressly stipulated by law may a person be detained.

B.- Article 17.2 of the Constitution prescribes that preventive detention may last no longer than the time strictly necessary in order to carry out investigations required at establishing the facts, and, in any case, the person arrested must be set free or handed over to the judicial authorities, within a maximum period of seventy-two hours.

A different issue is the possibility of identification that can be carried out by the State Security Forces, which is regulated in Organic Law 4/2015, of March 30th, on the protection of citizen security.



Article 16. Persons' identification.

1. In the performance of their duties of investigation and crime prevention, as well as for sanctioning criminal and administrative offences, the officers of the law enforcement agencies may require the identification of persons in the following cases:

When there are indications that they may have been involved in the commission of an offence.

When, in view of the concurrent circumstances, it is considered reasonably necessary for them to prove their identity in order to prevent the commission of a crime.

In these cases, the agents may carry out the necessary checks on the public road or in the place where the requisition was made, including the identification of those whose faces are not totally or partially visible because they are wearing any kind of garment or object that covers them, preventing or making identification difficult, when necessary for the purposes indicated.

In the practice of identification, the principles of proportionality, equal treatment and non-discrimination grounds on birth, nationality, racial or ethnic origin, sex, religion or belief, age, disability, sexual orientation or identity, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance shall be strictly respected.

2. When identification by any means is not possible, including by telematic means or by telephone, or if the person refuses to identify themselves, the officers, in order to prevent the commission of a crime or to punish an offence, may require those who cannot be identified, to accompany them to the nearest police station where adequate means are available for the practice of this procedure, for the sole purpose of identification and for the time strictly necessary, which in no case may exceed six hours.

Persons requested to identify themselves shall be informed immediately and comprehensibly of the reasons for the request and, when appropriate, of the requirement to accompany the officers to the police station.



3. In the premises referred to in section 2, a record book shall be kept solely for entries regarding citizen security. It shall record the identification procedures carried out, as well as the reasons, circumstances and duration thereof, and its data may only be communicated to the competent judicial authority and to the Public Prosecutor's Office. The competent body of the Administration shall send a monthly extract of the identification proceedings to the Public Prosecutor's Office, stating the time spent on each one. The entries in this record book shall be cancelled ex officio after three years.

4. Persons who are transferred to police stations for identification purposes shall be issued a form upon their departure certifying the time spent therein, the cause and the identity of the officers involved.

5. Cases of resistance or refusal to identify oneself or to collaborate in the checks or identification practices, shall be subject to the provisions of the Criminal Code, the Law on Criminal Procedure and, where applicable, this Law.

Persons authorised to arrest

Article 490 of the Law on Criminal Procedure (LCP), sets forth that:

Any person is authorised to arrest:

1. To the person who attempts to commit a crime at the time of undertaking the commission thereof.
2. To the offender in flagrante.
3. To the person escaping from the penal institution where they are serving their sentence.
4. To the person escaping from the prison where they are awaiting transfer to a penal institution or place where he/she is to serve the sentence imposed in a final judgment.



5. To the person escaping when being taken to the institution or place mentioned in the previous number.
6. To the person escaping being a detainee or prisoner due to a pending case.
7. To the accused or convicted person who is in absentia.

Article 492, sets forth that:

The Authority or member of the Judicial Police are under the obligation to arrest:

1. Anyone included in any of the cases in Article 490.
2. The person being prosecuted for a crime which, in the Code, carries a sentence greater than that of correctional imprisonment.
3. The person prosecuted for a crime with a lesser sentence, if their background, or the circumstances of the offence, imply that they will not appear when summoned by the Judicial Authority.

The accused providing bail considered, in the opinion of the Authority or agent attempting to arrest them, to be sufficient to assume, rationally, that they will appear when summoned to do so by the competent Judge or Court is excepted from the provisions of the previous paragraph.

4. The person falling within the case of the previous number, although not yet prosecuted, where the two following circumstances occur:
 - I. That the Authority or agent has sufficient reasonable grounds to believe in the existence of an event qualifying as a crime.
 - II. That they also have sufficient grounds to believe that the person they are attempting to arrest took part in said crime.

Rights of arrested persons

Both the Constitution as well as the LCP address this issue.



Article 17 of the Constitution:

3. Any person arrested must be informed immediately, and in an understandable manner to them, of their rights and of the grounds for their arrest and may not be compelled to make a statement. The arrested person shall be guaranteed the lawyer's assistance during police and judicial proceedings, under the terms established by the law.

Article 520 of the LCP:

1. Arrest and provisional detention must be carried out in the least prejudicial manner to the detainee or prisoner's person, reputation and assets. Whoever orders the measure, those in charge of carrying it out and later transfers shall ensure their constitutional rights to honour, privacy and image of the detainee or prisoner in relation to the fundamental right to freedom of information.

Provisional detention may not last for longer than is strictly necessary to carry out the investigations intended at clarifying the facts. The detainee must be set free or brought before the judicial authority within the time limits provided for in this Law and, in any event, within a maximum period of seventy-two hours.

The police statement must reflect the place and time of the arrest, being brought before the judicial authority or, as appropriate, set free.

2. All arrested or imprisoned persons shall be informed, in writing, in easily understandable language, in a language which they can understand immediately, of the acts they are accused of and the grounds giving rise to their imprisonment, as well as of their rights, in particular the following:

- a) The right to remain silent, not to make any statement if they do not wish to do so, not to answer a question or any of the questions put to them or declaring that they shall only make a statement in front of a Judge.
- b) The right not to make a statement against oneself and not to plead guilty.



- c) The right to appoint a lawyer, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 527.1.a), and to be assisted by the latter without unjustified delay. In the event that, due to geographical distance, makes it impossible for the lawyer to attend immediately, the detainee shall be provided with communication with the latter via telephone or video conferencing, unless when it is impossible to do so.
- d) The right to access such elements of the proceedings as are essential to challenge the lawfulness of the detention or imprisonment.
- e) The right to make their imprisonment known to a family member or another person chosen by them, without unjustified delay, and the place where, at any given moment, they are held. Foreigners shall have the right to the abovementioned circumstances being notified to their Country's consulate.
- f) The right, without unjustified delay, to communicate by telephone with a third party of their choice. This communication shall be held in the presence of a police officer or, as appropriate, before a civil servant appointed by the judge or public prosecutor, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 527.
- g) The right to be visited by the consular authority of their country and to communicate and maintain correspondence with said authority.
- h) The right to be assisted by an interpreter, free of charge, where a foreigner does not understand or speak Spanish or the official language of the proceedings in question, or deaf persons, or those with impaired hearing, or other persons with language-speech difficulties are concerned.
- i) The right to be examined by a forensic doctor or the legal substitute thereof and, failing that, by the doctor belonging to the institution where they are being held, or by any other doctor answerable to the State or other Public Authorities.
- j) The right to request free legal aid, the procedure for doing so and the conditions to be granted that assistance.



Furthermore, they shall be notified of the maximum legal period of detention prior to being brought before the judicial authority and the procedure by which they may challenge the lawfulness of their detention.

Where a statement of rights is not available in a language that the detainee understands, they shall be informed of their rights via an interpreter as soon as possible. In this case, a written statement of rights which they understand shall be provided to them without undue delay thereafter.

In all cases the detainee shall be allowed to keep the written statement of rights in their possession during the entire period of detention.

2 bis. The information referred to in the previous paragraph shall be provided in a language that can be understood and that is accessible for the recipient. For this purpose, the information shall be adapted to the age, degree of maturity, disability and any other personal circumstances which may give rise to a limitation on the capacity of the recipient to understand the scope of the information provided thereto.

3. If the detainee is a foreign national, the consul of their country shall be notified of their arrest and the place of custody and communication shall be permitted with the consular authority. Where the detainee has two or more nationalities, they may choose which consular authorities must be notified that they have been imprisoned and with whom they wish to communicate.

4. If a minor is concerned, they shall be brought before the Public Prosecutor's Office Minors Section and the fact and place of custody shall be notified to whoever exercises parental authority, wardship or de facto guardianship of the minor, as soon as it is ascertained that the person is a minor.

Where there is a conflict of interest with those exercising parental authority, wardship or de facto guardianship of the minor, a counsel for the defence shall be appointed who shall be notified of the fact and the place of detention.



If the detainee is legally incapacitated, the information provided for in paragraph 2 of this article shall be notified to whoever exercises their wardship or de facto guardianship, giving account of this to the Public Prosecution's Office.

If the detainee who is a minor or is legally incapacitated is a foreign national, the arrest shall be notified ex officio to the Consul of their country.

5. The detainee may freely appoint a lawyer and, if theirs does not do so, they shall be assisted by a court-appointed lawyer. No authority or agent shall make any recommendation in relation to the lawyer to be appointed other than to inform the detainee of their right.

The authority holding the detainee in custody shall immediately notify the Lawyers' Association of the name of the lawyer appointed by the detainee to advise them in order to locate said lawyer and forward the professional assignment or, where appropriate, notify the request to appoint a duty lawyer.

If the detainee has not appointed a lawyer, or if the chosen lawyer refuses the engagement or cannot be found, the Lawyers' Association shall immediately appoint a duty lawyer.

The lawyer appointed shall attend the detention centre with maximum haste, which must be within three hours since the receipt of the appointment. If the lawyer fails to appear within this time limit, the Lawyers' Association shall appoint a new ex officio lawyer who must appear as soon as possible and always within the time limit specified, without prejudice to the disciplinary action which the non-appearing lawyer may have incurred.

6. The lawyer's assistance shall consist of:

- a) Request, where appropriate, that the detainee or prisoner is informed of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 and proceed, if necessary, proceed with the medical examination referred to in subparagraph i) thereof.



- b) Appear when statements are taken from the detainee, in the records of the examination that they are subject to and in the reconstructions of events that the detainee takes part in. The lawyer may request the judge or civil servant who has carried out the proceedings in which they have intervened, upon conclusion thereof, to make a statement or expand on the points that they consider appropriate, as well as to record in the record any incident that may have occurred during the proceedings.
- c) Inform the detainee of the consequences of giving or withholding consent to the undertaking of such legal measures as are requested

If the detainee opposes the collection of samples by means of a buccal swab, pursuant to that set forth Organic Law 10/2007, of 8 October, regulating the police database on identifiers that are obtained from DNA, the Examining Magistrate, at the request of the Judicial Police or the Public Prosecutor's Office, may order compulsory enforcement of this procedure by means by recourse to the minimum coercive measures necessary, which must be proportionate to the circumstances of the case and respect the detainee's dignity.

- d) Interview the detainee in private, including prior to making a statement to the police, the public prosecutor or the judicial authority, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 527.

7. Communication between the accused and their lawyer shall be confidential in nature under the same terms and with the same exceptions as provided for in Article 118.4.

8. Nevertheless, the detainee or prisoner may waive the right of mandatory assistance of a lawyer if they were arrested for acts liable to be exclusively classified as crimes against road safety, provided that they have been given sufficient, clear information in plain, understandable language in relation to the content of such right and the consequences of the waiver. The detainee may revoke their waiver at any given moment.

Article 523 of the LCP:

When a detainee or prisoner wishes to be visited by a minister of their religion, a doctor, their family member or person with whom they have an ongoing relationship, or persons who may give same advice, this must be permitted, under the conditions prescribed in the prison regulations, if it does not affect the confidentiality and success of the pretrial proceedings. Communication with the defence Lawyer may not be prevented whilst both parties are allowed to communicate.





The Habeas Corpus procedure

Article 17 of the Constitution sets forth:

4. A “habeas corpus” procedure shall be regulated by law in order to ensure the immediate handing over to the judicial authorities of any person illegally arrested. Likewise, the maximum period of provisional imprisonment shall be stipulated by law.

Organic Law 6/1984 of the 24th of May 1984 governs this procedure. The intention of the “Habeas Corpus” is to establish effective and expeditious remedies in a situation where a person is detained without justification or held in illegal circumstances. Therefore, “Habeas Corpus” procedure is constituted as an appearance of the detainee before the judge which allows the citizen who has been deprived of liberty, to state their complaints against the reasons given for the detention or the conditions under which they are being held, in order for the judge may come to a definite decision on the lawfulness of the detention.

The objective of the present Organic Law is guided by four complementary principles. The first of these is expeditiousness, which is absolutely indispensable for ensuring that the illegal infringement of the person’s liberty is remedied with the minimum delay, and which is attained by prescribing a summary judicial procedure which is extraordinarily expeditious, to the extent that it must be concluded within twenty-four hours. This entails a clear guarantee that detentions which are illegal or are taking place in illegal circumstances, shall be stopped in the shortest time possible. Secondly, simplicity and freedom from formalities, which are manifested in the possibility of an oral appearance and in the absence of the need for a Lawyer and Barrister, obviated unnecessary delays and access by all citizens to the “Habeas Corpus” procedure, regardless of their financial means or the degree to which they are aware of their rights. Thirdly, the procedure prescribed by this law is characterised by its general application, which on the one hand implies that no private individual or public official may be exempt from facing a judicial inquiry into the

lawfulness of a person's detention, without any exceptions whatsoever, even when the Military Authorities are concerned, while, on the other, it entails giving a large number of people the authority to follow the procedure. It is particularly noteworthy in this regard is the legitimisation conferred on the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Ombudsman respectively as guarantors of the lawfulness and the defence of citizens' rights.



Detention of foreign nationals to expulsion

Organic Law 4/2000, of January 11th, on the rights or freedoms of foreign nationals in Spain and their social integration, prescribes, in Article 61, the possibility of establishing precautionary measures:

1. During the processing of sanctioning orders in which a proposal for expulsion has been formulated, the governmental authority competent for its resolution may decide upon, at the petition of the examiner and with the object of assuring the efficiency of the final resolution, may adopt the following precautionary measures

- a) Periodic presentation to the competent authorities.
- b) Obligatory residence in a specified place.
- c) Withdrawal of passport or document accrediting nationality, after first providing the interested party with a safeguarding document to this effect.
- d) Precautionary detention, by the governmental authority or its agents, for a maximum period of seventy-two hours, after filing the request for internment.
Any other case of detention must be brought before the court within a time period of not exceeding 72 hours.
- e) Protective custody, subject to judicial authorisation, in internment centres.
- f) Any other precautionary measure that the judge deems appropriate and sufficient.



Article 62 prescribes the placement in internment centres.

1. When proceedings have been initiated pertaining to foreign nationals in any of the cases referred to in letters a) and b) of Article 54.1, as well as a), d) and f) of Article 53.1, and Article 57.2 of this Organic Law in which expulsion from Spanish territory is proposed, the government authority may request the competent Examining Magistrate to order **the placement of the foreign national in an internment centre** pending the processing of the sanctioning file.

The judge, after hearing the interested party and the Public Prosecutor's Office, shall decide by means of a reasoned court order, in which, pursuant to the principle of proportionality, they shall take into consideration the circumstances of the case and, in particular, the risk of non-appearance for having no fixed abode or lack of identification documentation, the actions of the foreign national intended at hindering or avoiding the expulsion, as well as the existence of previous convictions or administrative sanctions and other criminal proceedings or pending administrative sanctioning proceedings. Likewise, in the event of the foreign national's serious illness, the judge shall assess the risk of detention for public health or the health of the foreigner national himself or herself.

2. Internment shall be maintained for the length of time necessary for the subject matter of the order, **under no circumstances whatsoever exceeding sixty days**, nor shall a new internment be ordered for any of the reasons foreseen in the same case.

3. When the conditions described in paragraph 1 are no longer met, the foreign national shall be immediately set free by the administrative authority responsible for said foreign national, informing the judge who authorised their detention. In the same fashion and for the same reasons, the judge may order the end of the internment and the immediate release of the foreign national, albeit ex officio or at initiative of a party or the Public Prosecutor's Office.

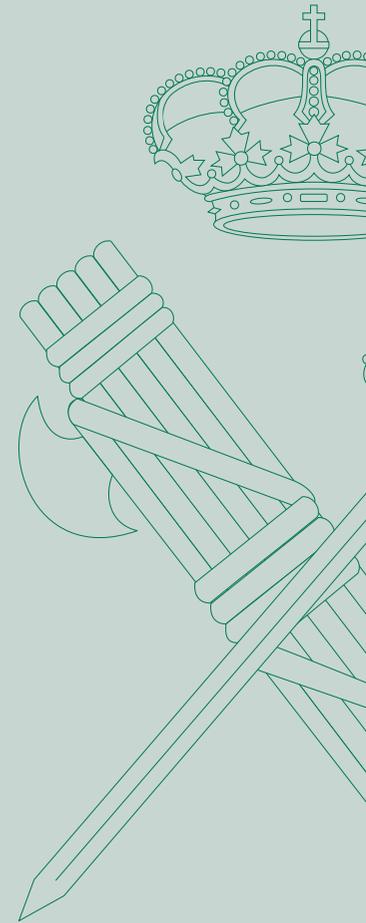
4. The placement of minors in internment centres may not be ordered, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 62 bis.1.i) of this Law. Unaccompanied foreign national minors who are in Spain shall be placed under the custody of the public agencies for the protection of minors pursuant to that set forth in Organic Law on the Legal Protection of Minors and pursuant to the rules laid down in Article 35 of this Law.

5. The initiation of the proceedings, the precautionary measures of detention and internment and the final resolution of the expulsion proceedings of the foreign national shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Embassy or Consulate of their Country.

6. For the purposes of this Article, the judge competent to authorise and, where appropriate, revoke the detention shall be the examining magistrate of the location where the detention takes place. The competent judge for the control of the stay of foreign nationals in the internment centres and in the border detention rooms shall be the examining magistrate of the place where these foreign nationals are located, and a specific court shall be designated in those judicial districts in which there are several. This judge shall hear, without further appeal, pleadings and petitions made by internees insofar as these affect their fundamental rights. Likewise, they may visit such centres when they become aware of any serious non-compliance or when they consider it appropriate to do so.

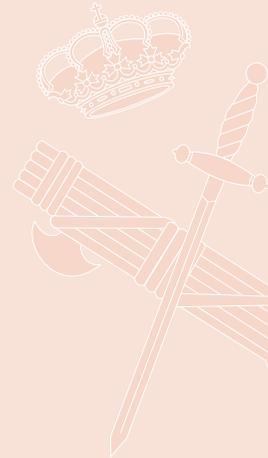
María Pilar Jiménez Bados
Senior Prosecutor of the High Court of Justice of Cantabria





Protection of women and minors

2





PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND MINORS

Gender-based Violence

Gender-based violence has been and continues to be one of the clearest illustrations of inequality, subordination and power relations prevailing between men and women.

Article 1 of Organic Law 1/2004 defines gender-based violence as any act of violence (...) which, as an expression of discrimination, the inequality situation and the power relations prevailing between men and women, is exercised against women by their current or former spouses or by men with whom they maintain or have maintained analogous affective relations, with or without cohabitation (...) which results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological violence or suffering to the woman and other vulnerable members of the family nucleus as well as threats of such acts, coercion and the arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

The intention of the person who assaults is to produce harm and gain control over the woman, sometimes through the vulnerable persons who live together in the family nucleus, especially the underage children (vicarious violence), so it occurs continuously in time and systematically in form, as part of the same strategy.

Behaviours which make up the crime of gender violence

Injuries	Sexual violence	Battery without physical injury
Psychological violence	Threats	Coercion
Harassment	Humiliation	Defamation and slander

When physical or psychological violence is commonly exercised, constituting its most aggravated form if it is in the presence of minors, using weapons, when it takes place in the family home or in the victim's home or in breach of an imposed sentence.



Indicators of gender violence crimes

Presence of bruises	Economic restraint	Social isolation of the victim
Low self-esteem of the victim	Feeling of guilt in the victim	The abuser controls the victim
Pathological jealousy and feeling of possessiveness of the abuser	Victim's feeling of fear towards the abuser	Victim's emotional dependency on the abuser

If you are suffering gender-based violence

If you are a victim of a gender-based violence crime you must head to any police station or police patrol, where you can report your situation so that the Police can act properly. You have two telephone numbers available: the Guardia Civil emergency number 062, and the number for victims of gender-based violence number 016. You can also report the incident through "ALERTCOPS", an application of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Secretary of State for Security, even if you are a witness.

You will be safe in police stations, Civil Guard headquarters. There you will receive a professional, preferential and specialised treatment, specially focused on the protection of your privacy and intimacy, as well as any dependent minors.

After filing the report, a specific police risk assessment will be carried out for your particular case, from which the police protection measures that may be applicable will be derived and may consist of surveillance of your environment, personal interviews, direct or immediate contact with a gender-based crimes specialist's officer.

Your report will be immediately forwarded to the judicial authority, which may issue a protection measure, such as a restraining order. An expedited trial will then be held.



Crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity

Crimes against sexual freedom and sexual indemnity are those that attack freedom and self-determination in the sexual sphere, factors closely related to intimacy and the free development of the personality.

These crimes are regulated in the Criminal Code, with various types of criminal offences set forth in Articles 178 to 194.

- a) Sexual assault, using violence or intimidation.
- b) Sexual abuse.



- c) Sexual abuse and assault of minors under sixteen.
- d) Sexual harassment.
- e) Grooming or sexual cyberstalking of minors.
- f) Exhibitionism and sexual provocation.
- g) Prostitution and sexual exploitation and corruption of minors.

Indicators of sexual abuse/assault of minors

Introversion or social isolation of the victim	Shows sexual knowledge, language, or behaviours, similar to those of an adult, which it is not according to his/her age and development	Self-inflicted injuries episodes
Lack of control over sphincters	Victim seems distracted or distant, sudden changes in eating habits	Signs are observed that trigger a conversation about sexual issues
Signs of unusual fear when pertaining to new places or persons	Refers to a new-found older friend in conversations. Shows gifts or has more money than usual from an unknown source	Nightmares or other sleeping problems



Recommendations of guidelines for dealing with a case of sexual abuse/assault of minors

Head to any Civil Guard Post to report the situation. In an emergency, call 062. You can file a report at any police station or court.

File the report as minor's representative or legal guardian. Keep minors away from police stations, avoiding his/her victimisation.

There are suitable professionals available for this type of incident, as well as an interpreter if required.

Your dependent underage son or daughter will be medically examined by specialists from the Civil Guard if it is advisable to clarify the case, which will be carried out in coordination with the Minor's Public Prosecutor's Office, and you can request a restraining order against the person considered to be the alleged perpetrator. Thereafter, as a victim, you will be able to receive social and psychological assistance, in addition to the follow-up of the progress of the case.



Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a modern form of slavery and constitutes a serious violation of human rights.

Its features are the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, using threats, force or other forms of coercion, to gain control over these persons for the purpose of exploitation. It manifests itself in the form of sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced marriages, slavery or servitude, forced labour or services, exploitation of begging, organ trafficking, obligation to commit crimes etc.



Pursuant to Article 177 bis of the Criminal Code, a crime of human trafficking can be understood to be committed when, whoever, within Spain, from Spain, in transit or within destination therein, using violence, intimidation or deceit, or abusing a situation of superiority or need, or the vulnerability of a national or alien victim, or through the delivery or receipt of payments or earnings to obtain the consent of the person having control over the victim, were to induce, transport, transfer, house or receive such a victim, including the exchange or transfer of control over such persons, for any of the purposes specified below:

- Imposition on the victim of forced labour or services, slavery or similar practices to slavery, servitude or begging.
- Sexual exploitation, including pornography.
- Exploitation to commit criminal activities.
- Removal of organs and body parts.
- Forced marriages.

The consent of a victim of human trafficking (HT) where any of the abovementioned means have been used or where a minor is involved, shall be irrelevant.

Bear in mind that Civil Guard prevents and investigates these criminal offences through HT specialists, members of the Women-Minors Teams (EMUME), deployed throughout Spain. In high level there is a Section at the Operational Central Unit responsible for investigating more serious crime of this kind.



Indicators of concurrence of a Human Trafficking assumption

Observation of signs of fear or anxiety in the potential victim	Absence of unrestricted access to identity or travel documents, being in possession of a third party	Another person speaks on behalf of the victim, even when the latter is present
Lack of economic autonomy or availability of money, even if the victim is working	Limited freedom of movement. Always accompanied by a third person(s)	Social and family isolation. The environment is a threat
Usually forced to work as a prostitute	Suffers the limitations of the language barrier, reducing the freedom to communicate	Signs of nervousness or fear in the presence of third parties

What to do if you are a victim of human trafficking?

Head to any Civil Guard post to report the situation. In an emergency, call Civil Guard's 062 telephone number. You can also report at other police stations and courts.

You should know that your case will be handled by specialised personnel in cases of human trafficking, who will advise you of your rights as a victim and offer you protection.

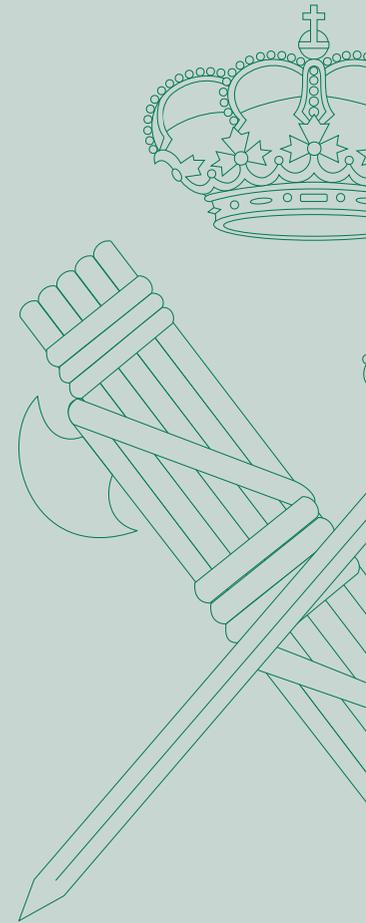
The Women-Minors Team (EMUME) of the Civil Guard will be responsible for investigating the facts. Depending on the nature of the facts, the investigation may be carried out by the Central Services of the Civil Guard.

What rights do you have as a victim of human trafficking?

If you are a victim of human trafficking:

- You will be able to have the necessary and appropriate professionals to handle with your assistance. If required, you will have access to an interpreter.
- You will have the possibility of regularising your administrative situation, as provided in law for cases of irregular immigration. You will be able to invoke the absence of criminal responsibility for the commission of those acts committed as a proven consequence of your situation as a victim of human trafficking.
- Private and governmental entities will be able to offer you social and psychological assistance.
- You will have free legal assistance as per current applicable legislation. You will have available services to change your address and the secrecy of your identification data will be ensured, as well as procuring the status of protected witness.





Citizen's safety and tranquillity

3





CITIZEN'S SAFETY AND TRANQUILLITY

Cantabria, is a national and international tourist destination reference benchmark, covering a wide range of areas of interest in which the environmental and sustainability, cultural, scenic, sports, religious, gastronomic and leisure aspects stand out. The number of national and foreign visitors increases every year, making it a territory which is not affected by the seasonal tourism.

A territory who's most outstanding component, as valued by its visitors, is the beauty of its landscapes, which come together and entails greater enjoyment of all the touristic activities that take place in the province. This influx of people has as its precedent on the fact that it is considered a safe environment.

In this context, the construction of the aforementioned situation draws on the work and efforts made by the State law enforcement agencies in conjunction with the Administrations as a whole. This effort is geared towards prevention, comprising not only the presence, but also reducing the levels of vulnerability of residents or those who visit this Community every year, an objective attained with the undertaking various informative actions implemented by the Secretary of State for Security as part of the Safe Tourism Plan, as well as underlining the dialogue work with the population, with the objective of serving the resident populations or those who visit the less populated areas of Cantabria, a desire for public service corroborated by the recent creation in Cantabria of three Civil Guard ROCA Teams, with bases in Torrelavega, Cabezón de la Sal and Valdecilla.

The large influx of people in this Autonomous Community, mainly during holiday periods provides an opportunity for criminal activity. The following advice contributes to the objective of making oneself less vulnerable:

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- Luggage and personal belongings should not be left unattended at airports, train or bus stations, nor at wait points or during the processing of contracted services, such as the collection or delivery of rental cars.
 - Money should not be flashed about and should not be displayed on public streets.
 - In recreational areas, or places of contemplation such as lookout points, never lose sight of and keep watch over valuables objects such as cameras or mobile phones.
 - In crowded places, it is recommended to put your wallet in a place - pocket - that is less accessible to third parties, and it is also advisable to check bags and backpacks.
 - Any crime that is witnessed should be reported. You can use the ALERTCOPS application.
 - If you have been the victim of a crime, head to any Civil Guard headquarter or any patrol you see, always with the assurance that the officers will provide assistance and protection. The Civil Guard's 062 telephone number is a permanent 24-hour helpline, all year round.

No territory is immune to the barbarity of terrorism, the threat of this nature is an international phenomenon, which currently places Spain on the level 4 alert out of a scale of 5. Whichever the position we may be, the following recommendations should be followed in the event of a terrorist attack:

- In everyday places, such as the workplace, as well as crowded places and high-traffic locations, emergency exits or evacuation routes should be located in advance.
- In light of a warning message of the existence of a suspicious package or object, it should never be manipulated and the State law enforcement agencies or private security personnel should be notified immediately.





- In the event of a terrorist attack, acting calmly helps to reduce the chances of suffering an injury. Moving away from the source of danger, alerting other people so that they do not approach the source, without stopping to convince them and following the instructions of security personnel if there are any, is the appropriate behaviour in such situations.
- The use of lifts or progressing to places which may be locked and blocked should be avoided. Do not stop to collect belongings.
- If you cannot get away from the source of danger, it is recommended to hide behind a wall or in a room with the capacity for safe shelter, avoiding, as mentioned above, being blocked or locked in.
- In order to avoid being detected, it is important not to make unnecessary noises and to mute your mobile phone. Whenever possible and without disclosing your position, notify the State law enforcement agencies, providing as many details and references of the presumed assailants as possible; on their arrival, avoid sudden movements, as otherwise this may be considered a threat. Always keep your hands in sight.

The main precautions as regards public safety

Crime prevention empowers the State law enforcement agencies to request the identification of persons, and to undertake the verifications considered necessary on public streets under the terms established in Organic Law 4/2015 on the protection of citizen security. Such verifications shall be carried out complying with the principles of proportionality, equal treatment and non-discrimination on grounds of birth, nationality, racial or ethnic origin, sex, religion or beliefs, age, disability, sexual orientation or identity, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance. Any person whose identification is requested shall be informed immediately and comprehensibly of the reasons for such a request.

In those cases when identification by any means is not possible, or if the person in question refuses to identify themselves, the officers may require that person to accompany them to the nearest police station, for the sole purpose specified and for a period of time, which under no circumstances may exceed 6 hours, and a form shall be issued afterwards certifying the time spent in police stations, as well as the identity of the officers involved.



The law enforcement agencies may also carry out an external and surface body search of the person, even against their will, and the latter must be informed immediately and comprehensibly of the reasons for carrying that search out. Such searches may be carried out when there are reasonable suspicions of the possibility of finding instruments, effects or other objects relevant to the exercise of the functions of investigation and prevention entrusted thereto, and always respecting the principles specified in the circumstances of identification.

Actions considered an offence, and which may be subject to a penalty, include:

- The transportation, acquisition, carrying, exhibition or use of weapons, explosives, ammunition or pyrotechnic items without complying with the statutory regulations in each case, or without the corresponding authorisations or breaching same. Provided that, the conduct described does not constitute a criminal offence.
- The consumption of alcoholic beverages in public places, streets, establishments or public transport when it seriously disturbs the peace and quiet of the public.
- The consumption of toxic drugs, narcotics or psychotropic substances, even if they were not intended for trafficking purposes, in public places, streets, establishments or public transport. One can likewise be punished for the illicit possession of these substances in the abovementioned scenarios.
- The abandonment of instruments or effects used for the consumption of such substances in the places described.



- The use of any vehicle to transport persons for the acquisition of any of the abovementioned substances.
- The illicit planting or cultivation of toxic drugs, narcotics or psychotropic substances, provided that this does not constitute a crime.
- Disturbing public safety at public events, sports or cultural shows, religious ceremonies and services or other gatherings attended by large amounts of people, provided that such conduct does not constitute a criminal offence.
- Causing disorder on public thoroughfares, spaces or establishments. Blocking of public thoroughfares with street furniture, vehicles, containers, tyres or other objects, when this causes a serious disturbance to public safety. Please note that such conduct may be a criminal offence.
- Disobeying or resisting authority or its agents. Showing disrespect and lack of consideration when the latter are carrying out their duties, provided that such conduct is not a crime.
- The refusal to identify oneself, or lack of collaboration in identification efforts, or provides false or inaccurate data during such verifications.
- Requires or accepts paid sexual services in public transit areas, near places where minors may be present, such as schools, playgrounds or leisure areas accessible to minors, or when such conduct may pose a risk to road safety.
- Carries or incites the performance of acts which violate sexual freedom and indemnity, or perform acts of obscene exhibition, when this does not constitute a criminal offence.
- The holding of public shows or recreational activities in breach of the prohibition or suspension ordered by the corresponding authority for reasons of public safety.
- The abandonment of domestic animals in conditions in which their lives could be endangered.

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- The occupation of any property, dwelling or building belonging to others, or remain therein, in both cases against the will of the proprietor, lessee or holder of another right thereon, when these do not constitute a criminal offence.
 - The projection of light beams from any type of device on pilots or drivers or any means of transport, which are likely to blind drivers, as well as cause distraction or accidents. Likewise committing an offence if projecting such beams on personnel of the State law enforcement agencies, to prevent or hinder same in the exercise of their functions.
 - The damaging or defacing of movable or immovable property for public use or service, as well as private movable or immovable property on public roads, when they do not constitute a criminal offence.
 - The display of objects which endanger the life and physical integrity of persons in an intimidating manner, whenever they do not constitute a criminal offence.
 - The failure to comply with pedestrian traffic or journey restrictions due to a public event, meeting or demonstration, when they cause minor alterations to the normal undertaking thereof.
 - The failure to comply with the obligation to obtain the legally required personal documentation, as well as the negligent omission to report its theft or loss.
 - The climbing of buildings or monuments without authorisation when there is a certain risk of damage to people or property, or the removal of barriers, kerns or other stationary or mobile elements placed by the State law enforcement agencies to delimit security perimeters, even as a preventive measure.

The fine may come up to €600,000.





Precautions against cybercrime

Cybercrime consists on the commission of criminal activities carried out through technological means and can be undertaken against individuals, companies, entities of different types and governments.

The following are some recommendations to avoid being a victim of any type of online scam:

- Never provide passwords (banks do not request passwords under any circumstances outside the scope of their secure application).
- Do not send personal documents and if so, add a watermark to the documents (copy of national identify (DNI) document provided for... no other authorised use).
- In the event of receiving messages from an unknown number, in which a person pretending to be an immediate family member asks for money or help, try to contact that relative using different means to the one that they have provided, as it is probably a scam.
- When shopping online, it is advisable to ensure that a well-established website is used which accepts secure payment platforms and has numerous positive comments from other buyers.
- For business-to-business payments, confirm any changes to bank accounts or account numbers by telephone or other means prior to making transfers.
- If SIM card coverage is lost, this could be a case of a duplicate SIM card, in that case the operator should be called as a matter of urgency for verification. Some criminals consider the days before public holidays or weekends to be the most propitious time to carry out this activity.
- The responsible use of social networks is considered fundamental, and it is important to be aware of the personal information provided through those networks.

- In those spaces which offer open Wi-Fi networks, it is advisable not to enter applications which require passwords, such as those related to banks, personal and professional emails, etc...

The Civil Guard has its territorial deployment specialists in the investigation of crimes committed via the Internet, grouped in the so-called EDITE and @ teams (Computer Crimes Group). At a central level, the Operational Support Unit investigates criminal acts which are investigated in the aforementioned criminal context, when their seriousness or complexity makes it advisable to do so.



HATE CRIMES AND DISCRIMINATION

The situation of Spain as a bridge between cultures and its objective of openness to the world has contributed to the fact that today, Spain is an open society, proud of its diversity.

A significant aspect which should contribute to maintaining this situation is the principle of “zero tolerance” for any behaviour that may violate human rights. In this regard and broadly speaking, the so-called “hateful conduct” comprises situations, classified as various crimes or administrative offences, including those targeted at persons or property, where the targeted victim, the place or the object is chosen due to their belonging to or relationship with a specific group, due to the fact these have a common characteristic based on race, national or ethnic origin, sex, language, colour, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, or any other similar factor.





These crimes are already included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that: *“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood”*. Under this premise, the Spanish Constitution enshrines equality and non-discrimination as one of the highest values of the legal system in Article 1 and as a fundamental right in Article 14. Article 9 further establishes that *“It is incumbent upon public authorities to promote conditions which ensure the freedom and equality of individuals and of the groups to which they belong may be real and effective, to remove the obstacles which prevent or hinder their full enjoyment, and to facilitate the participation of all citizens in political, economic, cultural and social life”*.

The law enforcement agencies, in the compliance of their constitutional mandate to protect the free exercise of rights and freedoms, have these fundamental values as a permanent guide, especially if the conduct that threatens equality, such as hate crimes and discrimination, severely endangers normal coexistence, are taken into account.

THE PROTECTION OF HATE CRIME VICTIMS

Law 4/2015, whereby the Victims of Crime Statute was approved, systematically includes and guarantees, in a single legal text, the set of rights recognised for all victims of crime in the area of criminal law.

The aforementioned law is fully applicable to hate crime victims, establishing that victims of hate crimes must be recognised and treated in a respectful, sensitive, individualised, non-discriminatory and professional manner, and are entitled to recognition, protection, information, support, assistance, care and active participation in criminal proceedings.

If you are a victim of a crime committed due to racist, anti-Semitic or other reasons related to your ideology, religion or beliefs, family situation, the membership of its members to an ethnicity, race or nation, their national origin, sex, sexual orientation or identity, illness or disability:

1. You will be attended and understood in any action to be carried out, from the information prior to the filing of the report until the conclusion of the criminal proceedings. Any difficulties in understanding or communicating caused by any type of disability, age, degree of maturity or any other personal circumstance which may affect the ability to understand the information provided shall be taken into account.
2. You shall be advised from the first contact with the competent authorities, who shall provide you with the necessary information and guidance in simple terms and in clear language that is accessible and adapted to your personal circumstances. The information you receive shall include at least the following: assistance and support measures available, the procedure for obtaining advice, filing a report and legal defence, the possibility of applying for protective measures, compensation, support and services to which you may be entitled, translation services and available restorative justice services.
3. You have the right to obtain a copy of the report and to free language assistance whenever required, this right shall also apply to persons with hearing or speech impairments. The taking of the report or statement shall respect your privacy and intimacy and be conducted in an atmosphere of trust.





4. Your physical and psychological integrity shall be guaranteed, as well as that of your family members, and your safety, freedom and sexual indemnity shall likewise be ensured.
5. As the main security measures, when you are required to make a statement, this will be carried out in specially adapted premises, and measures will be adopted to avoid visual contact with the person allegedly author, as well as the possibility of the oral hearing being held without the presence of the public.
6. In addition to the above measures, the judicial authority may, in application of Article 57 of the CC and 544 bis of the LCP, and taking into account the seriousness of the hate crime or the danger the same represents, impose a ban on the accused, both for residing in a specific place and going to specific places, neighbourhoods, municipalities, provinces, or Autonomous Communities, or from approaching or communicating with specific persons, with the degree deemed appropriate.



INDICATORS OF POLARISATION IN HATE CRIMES

Main polarisation indicators:

1. The perception or feeling, by the victim, that the reason for the crime sustained may be racist, xenophobic or discriminatory.
2. The victim belonging to a minority group on the basis of ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation or identity.
3. The association of the victim with persons or minority groups. These are victims who, without belonging to a group, are deliberately targeted because of their association with that group.
4. Racist, xenophobic, or homophobic expressions or comments with humiliating and degrading content, against any person or group, which are made when the act is committed.
5. The tattoos, clothing, or aesthetics of the perpetrator, which in many cases may be, due to their hate-related symbolism.
6. Advertisements, banners, flags and placards, which may be carried by the perpetrator.
7. That the incident occurred near a place of worship, or an establishment or place frequented by a group considered to be a minority.
8. The relationship of the alleged perpetrator with soccer hooligan groups.
9. The connection of the alleged perpetrator with groups or associations characterised by hatred, animosity or hostility towards minority groups.
10. The apparent lack of reasoning or gratuitousness of the violent acts.
11. The historical enmity between the members of the victim's group and those of the alleged perpetrator.





12. The occurrence of the acts with occasion of a significant date for the attacked community or group.
13. The commission of the acts on the day on which an event of special significance for the ideology of the perpetrator is commemorated.

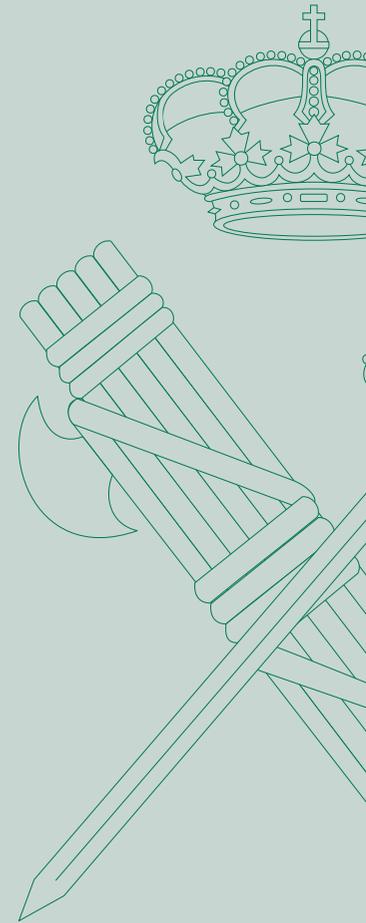


If, in view of the indicators expressed, you consider that you may be a victim or a witness of the commission of a hate crime, report it to the Civil Guard, to any police station or court. The ALERTCOPS application likewise has a specific window to inform the State law enforcement agencies of an event of this nature, obtaining immediate police attention.



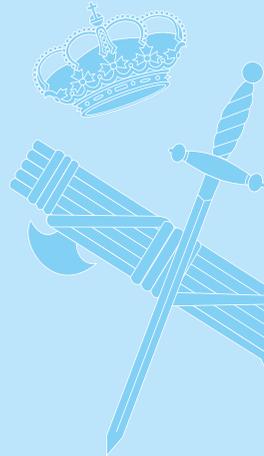
The Civil Guard maintains an active Action Plan against hate crimes and all conduct which breaches the statutory regulations on discrimination, including actions to combat violence, racism, xenophobia and bigotry and all types of crime related to hateful conduct, while maintaining a commitment to care, protection and guidance to victims, as well as communication with those groups and organisations which defend human rights, via the person who holds Social Interlocution established in the territorial area of competence of the Civil Guard in each province or autonomous community.

Evidence of the efforts made by the Civil Guard in this area is the creation of the Hate Crime Response Teams, the REDO (by its initials in Spanish) teams. Those cases of criminal offences considered as hate crimes, have a specific traceability from the moment the report is received and the report is drawn up, with a specific report on the cover page, with individualised notification of the representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Provincial Delegate for Hate Crimes and Crimes against Discrimination.



Movement of persons and goods

4





MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND GOODS

Travellers from a country of the European Union ⁽¹⁾

Payment methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Departures and arrivals in Spain for travellers with payment methods (cash, bearer cheques), for amounts exceeding 10,000 Euros: requirement to declare this amount at the Civil Guard Offices, using the S-1 form.- Limitations on cash payments. It is recommended to request the commercial invoice as proof of the transaction for a possible later claim:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May not be paid in cash transactions with an amount equal to or greater than 1,000 Euros (or its equivalent in foreign currency) if any of the intervening parties acts as entrepreneur or professional.• The above amount is 10,000 Euros (or its equivalent in foreign currency) when the payer justifies that he/she has no domicile for tax purposes in Spain and is not acting as an entrepreneur or professional.
Pet Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dogs, cats and ferrets.- Requirement to carry EU Pet Passport, microchip, and valid rabies vaccination.
Firearms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- European Firearms Pass.- Document certifying the reason for the visit with firearms (Invitation from the hunting preserve or from the venue of the shooting event).

(1) The EU Customs Territory is made up of: Croatia, Ireland, Belgium, France, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Slovenia, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Malta, Romania, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands, Austria, Luxembourg and Greece.

Travellers from third countries



<p>Payment methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is recommended in either event, to request a commercial invoice as proof of the operation for a possible later claim. - Departures or arrivals in Spain of payment methods (cash, bearer cheques etc.) for amounts exceeding 10,000 Euros, requirement to declare this amount at the Civil Guard Offices, using the E-1 form. <p>LIMITATIONS ON CASH PAYMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not be paid in cash transactions in which one of the parties is acting as entrepreneur or professional, when the amount equal to or greater than 1,000 Euros (or its equivalent in foreign currency). • The above amount is 10,000 Euros (or its equivalent in foreign currency) when the payer is a person who can substantiate that he/she has no domicile for tax purposes in Spain and is not acting as an entrepreneur or professional.
<p>Duty-free allowances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco (duty paid on more than 200 cigarettes per traveller, + 50 cigars). • Alcoholic beverages (tax paid + 1 litre -rum, vodka, etc.- + 2 litres -wine type-).
<p>TAX FREE Application for VAT refund</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-EU residents, for export of goods provided that the purchases are documented on an invoice and an electronic refund document (ERD) sent to the Tax Agency, within three months after purchase. - Requirements: presentation of purchase invoice and the described goods at the Civil Guard Offices requesting the refund at authorised banks or financial institutions.
<p>Foodstuffs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The entry of meat, milk and derived products is prohibited.



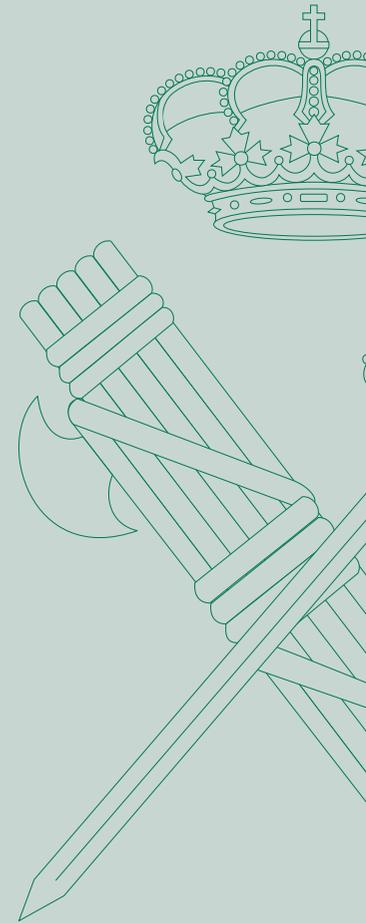
Pet Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dogs, cats, ferrets etc.- Requirement to carry veterinary certificate for the EU -Spanish or English-, microchip and valid rabies vaccination.
Firearms	<p>Firearms Special authorisation will be issued for foreigners at the Airport Weapons Authority (maximum 3 firearms) on presentation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Certification from the Spanish Consulate in the country of origin.• Respective Hunting licence.

Procedure for transporting firearms by air

- During the transport of firearms by air, these must be unloaded and in properly conditioned containers in order to guarantee their safety.
- Ammunition must be transported in a hard case separate from the one used to transport the firearm.
- Firearms and ammunition must be checked in and carried in the hold of the aircraft. The airline will not accept their carriage without the transport authorisation issued by the Civil Guard.
- Passengers resident in Spain or belonging to the European Union must carry the following documentation:
 - National Identity (DNI) document or passport.
 - Firearms Licence (only those residents in Spain).
 - Weapon's Ownership Guide (all other European Union citizens).
 - Transport document (ticket or boarding card).

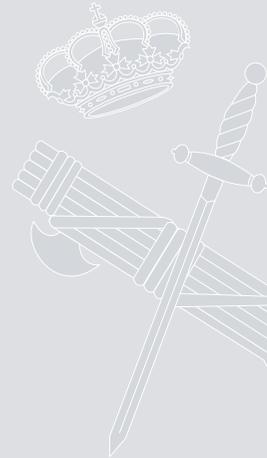
-
- If the applicant is not the owner of the firearm, authorisation from the latter must be presented.
 - The 790 Form corresponding to the payment of the fee of €3.93 to be paid at any bank.
 - Foreign citizens from countries outside of the European Union must carry the following documentation:
 - Passport.
 - Special firearms permit granted upon entry into Spain.
 - Flight ticket-boarding card.
 - The 790 Form corresponding to the payment of the fee of €3.93 to be paid at any bank, before heading to the airport.





Police attention and assistance

5





POLICE ATTENTION AND ASSISTANCE

Special attention towards foreign tourists

In the context of improving the quality of service provision, within the framework of the Safe Tourism Plan, the Foreign Tourist Assistance Service (by its initials in Spanish, SATE), has been created to offer foreign tourists who may have been victims of criminal acts during their vacation in Spain, fast, personalised, quality assistance in their own language, through specialised personnel from the Civil Guard, and Informant-Interpreters provided by the town councils where this service formula is implemented.

The intention is to bring together in a single unit, those resources existing in the municipality, belonging to both the General State Administration and the Local Administration, in order to facilitate a close and comprehensive assistance to foreign victims of criminal acts, through the following general functions:

- a) Handling the victims of crimes, in their own language, and providing thereto the appropriate advice on procedural and documentary formalities, derivative from the offence (such as cancellation of credit cards and documents, contact with embassies and consulates, communication or location of family members etc.).
- b) Assisting the tourist during the filing of the crime report, advising them of their rights, and service of the summons for the expedited trial when applicable.
- c) Immediately notify the Duty (Magistrates') Court of those cases in which, pursuant to the procedural regulations, it is reasonably feared that evidence cannot be taken at the oral proceedings, in order to adequately pre-constitute same.

In the Autonomous Community of Cantabria, the municipality of Noja is one of the municipalities that complies enough indicators for the constitution of a SATE.

International Joint Patrols

Under the Prüm Treaty, the Civil Guard has been carrying out patrol activities and joint operations with various foreign police forces since 2013. These international police cooperation activities have been expanding, and

currently joint patrols are carried out with citizen security tasks in a large part of the national territory.

Within the framework of this ambitious deployment of foreign police, in the Autonomous Community of Cantabria since 2019, joint patrols have been carried out with components of the French National Gendarmerie, during the summer season and within the Safe Tourism Plan, as well as on the main pilgrimage routes which cross the Autonomous Community, the, “Northern or Coastal Route” of the Way of St. James and the “Lebaniego Way”.



The International Mixed Patrols are joint police operations carried out by members of the Civil Guard and components of foreign police forces in areas with large influxes of tourists such as the Autonomous Community of Cantabria, which, as mentioned above, has had the participation of components of the French National Gendarmerie since 2019 during the summer season.

The duties to be carried out by the International Joint Patrols are designed for generating a safer environment carrying out for that purpose the following:

- a) Patrols to protect public safety in the main tourist areas, as well as places with a high concentration of people, and pilgrimage routes on the St. James and “Lebaniega” routes that cross Cantabria.
- b) Assistance to foreign tourists, especially when filing complaints as a victim of violent crime, or on the occasion of other complaints, procedures, accidents or mishaps which require assistance.
- c) Assistance in matters related to the protection of Women-Minors. Cases of gender-related violence and violence against sexual freedom and indemnity; other cases of violent crimes with foreign victims.
- d) Advice, collaboration and participation in meetings with associations or other tour operators.





ALERTCOPS. Public Safety application for mobile devices

ALERTCOPS is a free application for mobile phones that enables interacting in real time with the State security forces –Civil Guard and National Police– to immediately notify any safety alert, for criminal acts or risk situations in which you may be a victim or witness, in order to obtain a swift police response.

Once the application is installed on the smartphone, it enables calls to be made or communication via chat with the State security forces with territorial competence in the location from which the communication or alert is made.

Alert or communication areas						
Gender-related violence	Sexual assault	School bullying	Hate crimes	Stop Radicalism	Robbery, mugging, assault	Aggression, fights
Animal cruelty	Illegal occupation of dwellings	Vandalism, damage	Lost, missing	Deaf people	Way of St. James	Test alert

ALERTCOPS has likewise developed the “Guardian”, feature, allowing users to share their location with the people they choose and to see where those persons are on the map if they have decided to share their location. ALERTCOPS can also send you safety alerts as regards incidents that may be occurring in the area close to your location.

Civil Guard e-Report (e-Denuncia) App



This is a computer application that, intuitively, enables citizens to file reports via the Internet, for certain events with criminal implications, which must subsequently be ratified at Civil Guard stations. Once the report has been issued, it must be formalised in person at the headquarters set up for this purpose.

The following events can be reported using the e-Report (e-Denuncia) application:

- Loss or misplacement of documentation and/or belongings.
- Finding of documentation or belongings.

- Theft of vehicles.
- Theft from vehicle interiors.
- Thefts (thefts without violence or intimidation, not “bag snatching”).
- Damage without known perpetrators.

From the moment the e-Report (e-Denuncia), is filled in, a period of 72 hours is opened for its ratification in a Civil Guard headquarter, which must be accompanied by a copy of the report, as well as to provide the documentation or belongings related to the reported facts.

Since the 1st of July 2022, the main Civil Guard headquarters in Camargo and Castro Urdiales have enabled the Appointment-Scheduling system.

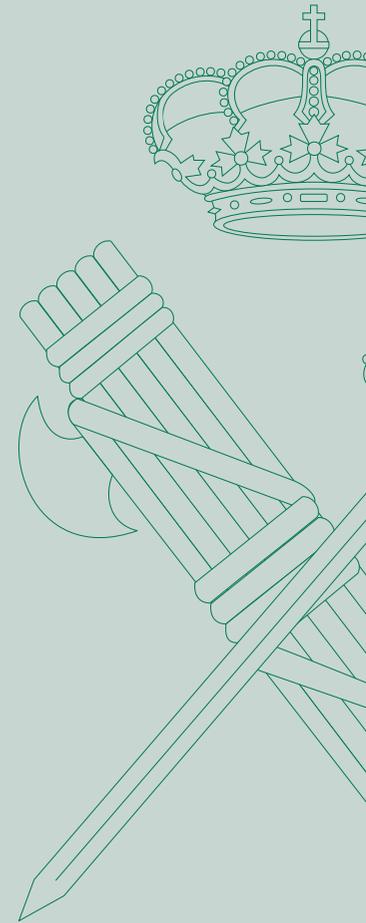
It must be pointed out that the filing of a false report has criminal consequences.

Complaints and Suggestions Books

Pursuant to that set forth in Decree 951/2005 of 29th of July, whereby establishing a general framework for the improvement of quality in the General State Administration:

- In all Civil Guard headquarters and Units there will be a Complaints and Suggestions Book, specified in a clearly visible manner, in which complaints, claims, initiatives or suggestions that are deemed appropriate regarding the functioning of the administrative units may be submitted.
- When making complaints, suggestions or congratulations in that book, the name, surname and address for notification purposes must be specified. These may also be submitted without any form being required at the registers of any administrative body, in person or by post. Within twenty days, the unit in question will advise the citizen of the actions taken and the measures, if any, adopted. The Civil Guard has undertaken the commitment to reply within 18 days from the date the complaint is received by the Unit.





Preventive measures for adventure sports

6





PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR ADVENTURE SPORTS

The mountains of Cantabria

Cantabria offers the option of high mountain climbing in the “Picos de Europa”, as well as in a myriad of climbing areas of sport routes, located throughout its territory. The passion for climbing is a consolidated fact which must always be accompanied by responsible practice that takes into account the following precautions:

- Take a climbing guide from the various climbing schools, that is well documented on the type of routes and their difficulty.
- Adapt the degree of difficulty of the climb to individual abilities and level.
- Always wear a protective helmet.
- Avoid climbing areas in full sun to prevent heat stroke.
- Check that the material to be used for climbing is approved and has not expired.
- Obtain information as regards the climbing area and the expected duration of the climb, so that you can consider whether your absence requires notifying the rescue services, thus avoiding unwanted delays.

Guidelines on preventing accidents in the mountains

Before setting out	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Plan your activity by compiling sufficient information.- Identify the environment in which you are going to move about.- Check the weather forecast.- Tell somebody else the area where you intend to go.- Do not start out late and never go hiking alone.- Register with the ALERTCOPS application.- Check that your mobile phone is fully charged and that you have extra batteries.
The "I"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Choose an activity according to your physical level, and do not overestimate your abilities.- Evaluate your state of mind and physical condition, and do not, if it is not suitable, undertake activities of a certain technical complexity.- If you are not sure, hire a person as a Professional guide.
And remember	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Take the appropriate equipment and know how to use it.- Include in your equipment a waterproof jacket, a thermal blanket – no matter how fine the weather is – and a torch.- Have first aid knowledge.- Always carry a charged mobile phone, strapped to your body with a system which prevents you from losing or dropping it.- It is advisable to become a registered mountain club member.



Canyoning

Canyoning is a sports activity which is on the rise in Cantabria, where there are several sites which lend themselves to this activity – the Navedo, Yera, Cicera, Chorretones, Aján, Viaña and la Toba canyons – which is





no stranger to the risk inherent in the demands of the orography of the terrain which make abseiling, jumps or descents through natural slides obligatory.

Guidelines to prevent accidents when descending canyons and ravines

Before setting out	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Plan your activity by compiling sufficient information as regards the canyon and ravine in question.- Identify escape routes in case of an accident or unexpected flooding.- Check the weather forecast.- Find out the opening times of dams and reservoirs.- Register with the ALERTCOPS application.- Check that your mobile phone is fully charged and that you have extra batteries.
The "I"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use appropriate equipment – wetsuit, suitable footwear, protective helmet, climbing gear such as harness, anchor ropes and descender.- If you have studied the canyon you are going to descend, you should know the length of the ropes you will need – equal to or twice the rappel or the height to be descended –.- Always have an auxiliary rope for emergency situations.- Always have your mobile phone strapped to your body.
And remember	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- There is no mobile phone coverage in the canyons so the activity must be carried out in groups of at least three people.- Before jumping into pools of water, make sure that there are no obstacles, so the first person who integrates the group must abseil down to the pool of water.- Establish a signal code to communicate with your group in case of a lot of noise from the water.

Caves and cavities, speleology

Cantabria has more than nine thousand caves, a fact which makes this territory a first-rate international reference benchmark. The plurality of existing caves is accompanied by the diversity of their morphology and dimensions, a scenario in which cavities of great difficulty coexist with others that are simple and accessible for people with less training or technical requirements, and can be visited, even by the entire family.

The booming growth of this active tourism activity makes it advisable to underscore the activity's preparatory stage, which is essential to guarantee adequate levels of practice and enjoyment.



Guidelines to prevent accidents in caves

Before setting
out

- Gather information regarding the topography of the cave to be visited, with special emphasis on the characteristics of its hydrology, morphology and technical features.
- Obtain information regarding to weather forecasts, with the highest possible local accuracy, considering the possibility of storms that may cause flooding.
- Register with the ALERTCOPS application.
- Inspect the equipment, check its suitability with regard to the cavity to be explored, as well as verifying its optimal conditions of use.
- Carry a double illumination system and the necessary spare parts.
- Take enough food, as well as some rapidly absorbed energy food, in case of a possible fainting episode. On routes without drinking water, it is advisable to have liquid for hydration.
- Include in your equipment an isothermal blanket, as well as an installation bag to help you locate damaged equipment along the route to be followed.
- Check that your mobile phone is fully charged and that you have extra batteries, as well as waterproof storage, always strapped to your body.





Diving Activities

According to a DAN (Diver Alert Network) report the three main causes of dive-related deaths are:

- Pre-existing illness or medical problems in divers.
- Poor buoyancy control
- Rapid ascent or violent water movement.

Increasing safety in diving activities means ensuring to:

- Being medically fit to dive with the required medical examinations where appropriate, or in the case of try dives, being truthful when completing the health declaration.
- Not to carry out underwater activities in poor physical and mental condition, nor after the ingestion of drugs, alcohol or any other substance which impairs due attention.
- Master the diving techniques acquired in quality courses, in authorised centres and with accredited instructors.
- Inspect equipment thoroughly before entering the water.
- Be aware of your own limitations and work on these to avoid accidents.
- Dive in pairs at least. Solo dives are prohibited.
- Ensure efficient communication with your companion and the rest of the divers in the group and be aware of any contingencies which may occur.
- Do not dive in bad weather or rough sea conditions.

During the dive respect the marine flora and fauna. If you see a wreck or any other relic which may be part of the submerged historical heritage, report the fact to the Civil Guard, do not touch, disturb or do not follow up thereon. Remember that the Criminal Code punishes damage caused to underwater sites with sentences of 6 months to 3 years or fines of 12 to 24 months (Art. 323).



General recommendations

The practice of a physical activity that entails risk requires prior knowledge of the environment in which it will take place and the possible location in which it will be undertaken, a context in which meteorology plays an essential role. It is likewise necessary to know the routes, trails or locations to be reached; to identify in advance the pre-existing dangers in each case, with the foresight of the procedures to be used to deal with these; to have adequate equipment which enables communication with third parties, to avoid or cushion the effects of cold or heat, to ensure hydration and nutrition, the application of first aid and to contribute to reducing the possibilities of accidents due to its adequate nature. Never overestimate your abilities, always exercise with caution and consideration in light of obstacles and unforeseen situations. It is recommended to take out civil liability insurance.

If, despite the adoption of all the recommendations made so far, you have an accident, do not forget that the initial conduct should contain the following three terms, and that must endeavour to provide answers in advance to the questions that will be posed below.





PROTECT

Ensure your personal and individual protection, as a prerequisite to be able to protect and assist other people

REPORT

Report the accident to the emergency services. Remember the telephone numbers 062, 112, 061 and 091, as well as ALERTCOPS

HELP

Help people who may be in danger, apply the necessary first aid

Answer the following questions in advance:

- What happened?
- When did it happen?
- Where did it happen?
- What is the medical condition of those who comprise the group?
- The most exact location possible.
- What means of communication or link is available for subsequent requests for additional information?
Identity of the injured persons or persons in need of assistance or rescue, assessment of the evolution of the situation, especially the condition of the injured persons.

IF YOU SEE A HELICOPTER FLYING OVER THE AREA, PLEASE REMEMBER



 **Guardia Civil**  
@guardiacivil

In the mountains, in case of an accident, remember these signs to communicate with the rescue group:
Arms up = YES
Diagonal arms = No

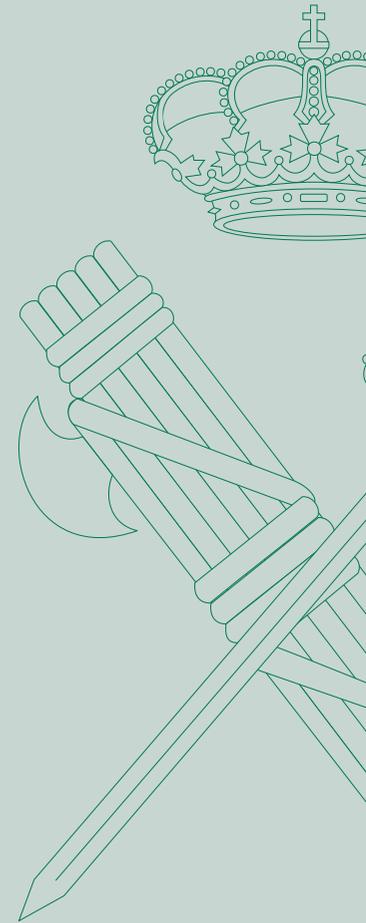
International distress signals

Signs of stand, immobile, arms extended, in front of the helicopter


YES
I need help


NO
Everything is going well





Quality of services and responsible leisure

7





QUALITY OF SERVICES AND RESPONSIBLE LEISURE

Cantabria, endless experiences

Cantabria is one of the smallest autonomous communities in Spain, yet it is said to be infinite in terms of experiences. Cantabria is a territory that captivates, surprises and always has a corner to discover.

Cantabria is synonymous with a variety of landscapes, with environments where forests are mingled with the alpine mountains of the “Picos de Europa”, and the coast bathed by the Cantabrian Sea with meadows and evergreen valleys. This nature can be discovered along all the routes that run through its territory and, in particular, along the two pilgrimage routes recognised as World Heritage Sites by UNESCO: the Northern Way of St. James and the Lebaniego Way. The spotlight being, on the latter, over the next two years in view of the imminent celebration of the 2023-24 Lebaniego Jubilee Year.

The Cantabrian subsoil is also equivalent to that contrast and is home to more than 9,000 caves, and others with priceless prehistoric paintings, such as Altamira and the other nine caves also declared World Heritage Sites, most of which are open to visitors.

This mosaic of natural resources translates into a wide range of tourist experiences. A paradise for lovers of nature and active tourism, with activities ranging from surfing and skiing to golf, “vías ferratas” (protected climbing route), hiking and canoeing. A visit to the Cabárceno Natural Park is a must.

The villages are likewise a source of traditional know-how, with the inherent contrasts of the inland and the coast. Therein, the traveller will find experiences related to seafaring or livestock and rural ethnography, illustrations of traditional culture and folklore and a vast network of interpretation centres and museums where you can become familiar with the essence of Cantabria’s region. Not forgetting to mention Santander the capital city of our community, as an example of a city which has managed to evolve and that offers a wide range of cultural and leisure activities, with the Botín Centre and the beauty of its bay as reference benchmarks.

And, of course, the gastronomy. Cantabria has a wide variety of raw materials to suit all tastes, with anchovies as the star of a table full of quality local products, including tasty fish and shellfish from the Cantabrian Sea, top quality meats, dairy products and popular desserts such as sobao (small sponge cakes) and quesadas pasiegas. Added to this is a generation of great chefs who showcase their know-how in restaurants, taverns, traditional or avant-garde gastrobars or in the six restaurants awarded by the Michelin Guide.

Cantabria is in vogue and awaits to welcome its visitors and tourists, likewise offering a wide range of accommodation –hotels, rural houses, charming inns and spas- and excellent connectivity by land, sea and air.



Civic behaviour and peaceful coexistence



- Do not be narrow-minded, respect the rights of others, equality and diversity. Do not promote prostitution or the exploitation of people.
- Respect the natural environment, the integrity of the Cantabrian landscape, its autochthonous fauna and flora, its protected areas and those that make up the well-known group of Sites of Cultural Interest existing in this Autonomous Community.
- Respect the peace and quiet of the public, especially at night, avoid producing unnecessary noise or nuisance or carrying out activities that by their nature generate social rebuke or censure, particularly when there may be minors in the vicinity.
- Do not damage street furniture or property on public roads, and do not carry out actions contrary to the basic rules of hygiene and health. The defacing of facades – graffiti – is an administrative offence.



- Consider your pet as a member of the family. When taking the pet for a walk, have it on a leash, pick up its excrement and carry its papers with you. Never leave your pet unattended, even in the home for very long periods of time or inside vehicles in which high temperatures can be reached. This type of behaviour may constitute a criminal offence.
- Take the waste generated to the designated points or places – green collection points, containers, litter bins.
- Always carry identity documents and show that documentation when required to do so by agents of the State security forces.
- Respect the exercise of the functions and work carried out by State security forces agents, health personnel and public transport service personnel.
- Most importantly of all, NEVER resort to violence to resolve a problem or disagreement.

Precautions as regards alcohol and/or drug consumption

- The consumption of alcohol and drugs is incompatible with driving vehicles, being at the helm of vessels or aircraft, and practising adventure sports. Avoid getting into a vehicle whose driver has consumed alcohol.
- The consumption of alcohol must be moderate and may not take place on public throughfares, except in authorised places. It is an offence to consume toxic drugs, narcotics or psychotropic substances in public places, roads or establishments or on public transport. It is likewise an offence to illegally possess these substances in the aforementioned places, even if they are not intended for trafficking purposes.

- As a guarantee of health, the alcohol that can be consumed must be of adequate quality, and low-price or informal formulas should be avoided.
- Associated with the consumption of alcohol and drugs, there is a risk of episodes of chemical subjugation as a preliminary procedure to a crime against sexual freedom and indemnity, and it is advisable to be observant and control the drinking-consumption at all times.
- The offer or sale of alcohol to minors is not law-abiding behaviour. The sale of drugs or narcotic substances is a criminal offence.
- Tolerance is demanded for those in the vicinity who choose not to consume alcohol.



Preventing Accommodation Fraud

When the decision has already been taken as regards the choice of a tourist destination, if the chosen formula is the rental of a property, it is advisable to take into account the following precautions:

On-line rentals

- Be wary when finding an offer on the internet for a tourist destination at a suspiciously affordable or excessively low price.
- Check the images of the property to be rented, be suspicious if the photographs are in small numbers, of poor quality or that may appear reproduced on other holiday rental portals.
- Use reliable rental platforms or websites dedicated exclusively to this sector.
- Be wary of evasive answers from the salesperson when facing reasonable requests as a client; incomplete data and information in light of requests to extend the terms and conditions of the product offered or resting up-front cash payments or through unreliable payment methods, or the use of intermediaries.



Timeshare or “time-sharing”

The timeshare or “time-sharing” system has at times been exploited by criminals specialised in scams in order to obtain property by means of an elaborate procedure consisting initially in the distribution through letterboxes of letters advising the recipient that they have won a prize, thus capturing the attention of the victim who is invited to a meeting in which the salespersons uses persuasive methods with the intention of obtaining a written commitment, in the form of a contract, without hardly having the opportunity to read that document with the necessary detail or advice.

In order to identify the possibility of such a situation and to prevent its occurrence, it is recommended to avoid signing any document in the form of a contract or written commitment without having studied, deliberated and, if necessary, having sought external advice in that regard. One should be wary of disproportionate inducements which are likely to deflect attention from the substance and contents of the “offer”. It is important to ask to see the property and verify its likeness with the product offered, as well as the actual existence of the services and facilities guaranteed as an integral part of the product – swimming pool, garden areas, distance from beach areas etc...-. Existing references as regards this procedure incorporate the concept of the “bait”, the term “the final opportunity” in a scenario in which impatience plays an important role to the detriment of the necessary prudence. It is advisable to abstain from drinking alcoholic beverages, avoiding any situation that could interfere with or change one’s decision-making capacity, always aware that every product has a price, a fact that makes those presented as “bargains” less reliable.



Healthcare services in Cantabria

Undoubtedly, one of the essential elements to confer consistency to the concept of quality of services is the provision of healthcare services, their capacity to respond to any eventuality derived from the proximity to the scenarios which generate the demands.

The network of healthcare services in Cantabria comprises a total of 7 public and private healthcare centres, with a total of 1,682 beds, 119 doctor's offices, 42 health centres and 280 pharmacies. From the website of the Cantabrian Healthcare Service you can access different citizen care services ranging from medical guidance -health advice-, on-line visualisation of the health map with the location of healthcare services, as well as information regarding the 024 telephone number, which deals with suicidal behaviour.

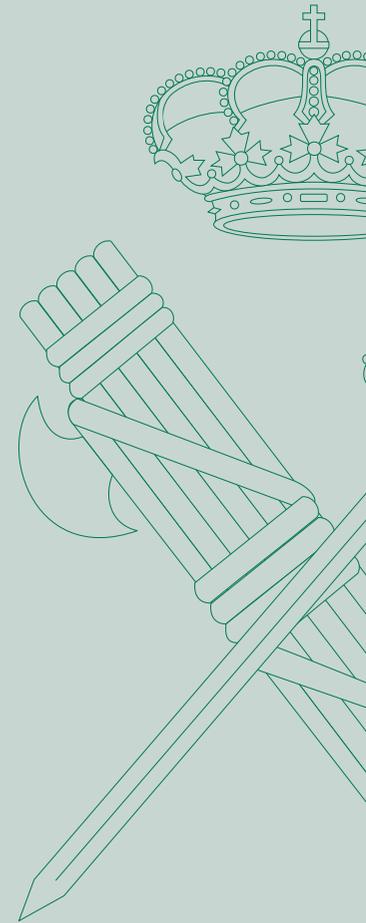
Hospital care network of the Cantabrian Health Service

Hospital	Santander	Laredo	Torrelavega	Reinosa
Public	Marqués Valdecilla University Hospital ⁽¹⁾	Laredo	Sierrallana	Tres Mares
Health Area	I	II	III and IV	
061 Base	X ⁽²⁾	X	X	

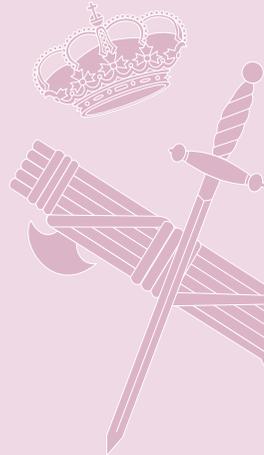
(1) Consisting of three centres: Valdecilla, Centro Especialidades Vargas (cytogenetics, mental health and La Cagiga), Liencres (orthopaedics, geriatrics and an internal medicine unit).

(2) Bases in Santander and El Astillero.

The Civil Guard is deployed in each autonomous community with the figure of the Health Police Interlocutor, responsible for ensuring communication and support to the health and pharmacy sector



Safety in driving





SAFETY IN DRIVING

Traffic and Mobility

Throughout the year, and especially during the summer period, Cantabria receives a large influx of tourists, both national and international. A significant part of this tourism arrives in our Community by road and, once in Cantabria, uses a vehicle (passenger car, motorbike or bicycle) during their stay to discover and become familiar with every corner of our geography, therefore, significantly increasing the number of journeys by road.

The Directorate General of Traffic, in close collaboration with the Civil Guard Traffic Unit, is responsible for ensuring safety on our roads, always seeking sustainable and, above all, safe mobility.

People who have chosen Cantabria as their holiday destination will find quiet streets and roads, presided over by coexistence and respect among the different road users, well controlled and supervised by the State security forces and with relatively low road accident figures (it shall never be considered to be good figures whilst there is a single death or injury).

Visitors who accompany us will be able to verify how throughout the year, but especially in summer, various surveillance and awareness campaigns focused on all of those factors that can be the cause of road accidents: distractions, presence of alcohol and drugs, speed etc. are organised always pursuing the objective of calm quiet and safe roads.

We invite all of our visitors to make sustainable and safe use of the roads when travelling in Cantabria, where you can not only enjoy yourself when you arrive at your destination, but you can also have a wonderful time during the different routes and journeys along our road network.

With the desire that, with the cooperation of everyone, we will manage to keep Cantabria as one of the safest Communities as regards traffic and road safety.

José Miguel Tolosa Polo
Provincial Traffic Chief in Cantabria





Road accidents

Remaining calm and composed when involved in a traffic accident is essential. If only material damage

has been sustained to the vehicles, after placing the vehicles in a safe location, a "FRIENDLY ACCIDENT DECLARATION" should be drawn up and subsequently sent to the insurance company.

In the event of injured person, the Civil Guard Traffic Unit will be responsible for the drawing up the corresponding report if the accident has taken place on interurban roads and crossings without Local Police.

The behaviour guideless established at international level are as mentioned in panel 6 of this guide: Protect, Report and Help (by its initials in Spanish, PAS).

PROTECT: Park the vehicle in a safe place, preferably off the road, where it will not obstruct and could cause another accident. Put on a reflective safety vest before getting out of the vehicle and signpost the area with warning triangles or the V-16 sign.

DECLARACIÓN AMISTOSA DE ACCIDENTE 1/2

1. Fecha del Accidente: _____ Hora: _____ 2. Localización: _____ Lugar: _____ 3. Víctimas (incluido lesionado):
no sí

4. Daños materiales:
Vehículos distintos de A y B: _____ objetos distintos al vehículo: _____
no sí

5. Indique nombre, dirección, tel. _____

Vehículo A		Vehículo B	
6. Asegurado (señale póliza de seguro): NOMBRE: _____ Apellido: _____ Dirección: _____ Código Postal: _____ País: _____ Tel. o E-mail: _____		6. Asegurado (señale póliza de seguro): NOMBRE: _____ Apellido: _____ Dirección: _____ Código Postal: _____ País: _____ Tel. o E-mail: _____	
7. Vehículo: VEHÍCULO A MOTOR: _____ BICICLETAS: _____ Marca, modelo: _____ Matrícula (o banderín): _____ Matrícula (o banderín): _____ País de matrícula: _____ País de matrícula: _____		7. Vehículo: VEHÍCULO A MOTOR: _____ BICICLETAS: _____ Marca, modelo: _____ Matrícula (o banderín): _____ Matrícula (o banderín): _____ País de matrícula: _____ País de matrícula: _____	
8. Aseguradora (señale póliza de seguro): NOMBRE: _____ Nº de póliza: _____ Nº de Carta Verde: _____ Certificado de Carta Verde: _____ desde: _____ hasta: _____ Agencia (señale su ciudad): _____ Nombre: _____ Dirección: _____ País: _____ Tel. o E-mail: _____ ¿Los datos propios del vehículo están asegurados? no <input type="checkbox"/> sí <input type="checkbox"/>		8. Aseguradora (señale póliza de seguro): NOMBRE: _____ Nº de póliza: _____ Nº de Carta Verde: _____ Certificado de Carta Verde: _____ desde: _____ hasta: _____ Agencia (señale su ciudad): _____ Nombre: _____ Dirección: _____ País: _____ Tel. o E-mail: _____ ¿Los datos propios del vehículo están asegurados? no <input type="checkbox"/> sí <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Conductor (señale permiso de conducir): NOMBRE: _____ Apellido: _____ Fecha de nacimiento: _____ Dirección: _____ País: _____ Tel. o E-mail: _____ Permiso de conducir nº: _____ Categoría (A, B, ...): _____ Permiso válido hasta: _____		9. Conductor (señale permiso de conducir): NOMBRE: _____ Apellido: _____ Fecha de nacimiento: _____ Dirección: _____ País: _____ Tel. o E-mail: _____ Permiso de conducir nº: _____ Categoría (A, B, ...): _____ Permiso válido hasta: _____	
10. Indicar el punto de choque inicial con una flecha → 		10. Indicar el punto de choque inicial con una flecha → 	
11. Daños apreciados al vehículo A: _____		11. Daños apreciados al vehículo B: _____	
14. Observaciones: _____		14. Observaciones: _____	

12. CIRCUNSTANCIAS
A Poner un apuntes en cada casilla que proceda para precisar el croquis B
"Señale las circunstancias en las que se produjo el accidente"
1. "Entraba estacionado/aparcado" 2. "Salida de un estacionamiento/aparcamiento"
3. Iba a estacionar 4. Salía de un aparcamiento, de un lugar privado, de un camino de tierra
5. Entraba a un aparcamiento, a un lugar privado, a un camino de tierra
6. Entraba a una plaza de sentido contrario
7. Circulaba por una plaza de sentido contrario
8. Colisionó la parte de atrás al otro vehículo que circulaba en el mismo sentido y en el mismo carril
9. Circulaba en el mismo sentido y en carril diferente
10. Cambiaba de carril
11. Adelantaba
12. Giraba a la derecha
13. Giraba a la izquierda
14. Daba marcha atrás
15. Invertía la parte reversada a la circulación en sentido inverso
16. Venía de la derecha (en un cruce)
17. No respetó la señal de preferencia o señalizaciones en vías.
Indicar número de casillas marcadas: ← _____ →
La firma de ambos conductores es obligatoria por ley para todos los casos de responsabilidad, pero no cuando el accidente se produce en un cruce de tráfico de carriles separados.
13. Croquis del Accidente con el momento de la colisión: _____

15. Firma de los conductores: _____





REPORT: Call the 112-emergency number. give the information in a clear and concise way, giving as much information as possible.

HELP: Only practise this step-in case of having first aid basic knowledge.

Cycle tourism

In Cantabria there is a tremendous passion for cycling. This reality translates into a notable presence of cyclists on the region's roads, who have to coexist with the rest of the road traffic in an orderly and peaceful manner, generating obligations for cyclists and drivers.

Precautions for cyclists:

- Use of correctly fastened helmets.
- Use of lights and reflective clothing in conditions of reduced visibility
- Use of mobile phones is prohibited.
- Do not consume alcohol or drugs.
- Obey road signs.
- Advance signalling of manoeuvres, especially changes of direction.
- Drive on the hard shoulder or essential part of the road when the former is not possible.
- It is permitted to ride two abreast on the right, except on stretches without visibility and when crowds are formed, which riders must be positioned in a single line.





Precautions for drivers:

- It is prohibited to overtake by endangering or hindering cyclists travelling in the opposite direction, even if they are on the hard shoulder.
To overtake a cyclist, a minimum lateral safety distance of 1.5 m must be maintained, if necessary occupying part or all of the adjacent or oncoming lane.
- If the road has more than one lane in each direction, it is mandatory to change lanes completely when overtaking.
- It is prohibited to overtake by endangering or hindering cyclists travelling in the opposite direction, even if they are on the hard shoulder.



Motorcycling

The beauty and uniqueness of the landscapes of Cantabria is conducive to the proliferation of motorcyclists on the region's roads, mainly in the summer season. This group is one of the most vulnerable, and one should be aware that the seriousness of injuries in motorbike accidents is much greater.





Precautions for motorcyclists:

- Use of a correctly fastened helmet.
- Use of appropriate clothing and equipment (gloves, boots, protections, visible clothing etc).
- Use of dipped headlights.
- Use of mobile phones and distractions is prohibited.
- Do not consume alcohol or drugs.
- Obey road safety regulations.
- Do not drive at excessive or inappropriate speeds.
- Advance signalling of manoeuvres, especially changes of direction and overtaking.
- Avoid blind spots of other vehicles.
- Inspect the condition of the motorbike, especially the tyres.
- Avoid inadequate securing of objects and packages being transported.
- Caution in case of possible slides (rain, gravel, spilled liquids etc).

Consumption of alcohol and drugs

Alcohol and drugs are one of the main risk factors in road accidents, being present in a significant percentage of serious accidents.





The maximum permitted alcohol levels for drivers of vehicles and bicycles are as follows:

Type of driver	Concentration of alcohol in blood	Concentration of alcohol in exhaled air
Drivers in general	0,5 g/l	0,25 mg/l
Novice and professional drivers	0,3 g/l	0,15 mg/l
Minors	0 g/l	0 mg/l

Driving after having consumed alcohol or drugs has the following consequences:

- Imposition of a penalty of between €500 and €1000, for driving motor vehicles or motorcycles with an alcohol level higher than the permitted level, resulting in the loss of 4 to 6 points from the driver's licence.
- Driving with the presence of drugs in the body is an offence punishable by a fine of €1,000 and a loss of six points from the driver's licence.
- If the alcohol level exceeds 0.60 mg/l, this constitutes an offence under Article 379.2 of the Criminal Code.
- In either event and in all cases if the driving is affected by the influence of alcoholic beverages, drugs or narcotic substances, the aforementioned offence will likewise apply.
- Every driver has the obligation to submit to the legally established detection tests, and, in case of refusal, the conduct is classified as an offence in Article 380 of the Criminal Code.





Speeding

Inappropriate and excessive speed is related to a significant percentage of road accidents, conditioning their outcome and morbidity.

The general maximum speed limits are those shown in the following table, although these may be specifically reduced by means of the corresponding signage:

	 Motorways and Expressways	 Conventional roads	 Unfolded conventional roads	 Urban roads	 Urban roads two lanes in each direction
Cars Motorcycles Motorhomes up to 3500 Kg.					
Trucks Vans over 3500 Kg Motorhomes over 3500 Kg Cars with trailers Articulated vehicles					
Bus Mixed vehicles Vehículos derived from special cars					
Mopeds					



The penalties for speeding range, depending on the seriousness of the offence, range from 100 to 600 Euros, and for very serious offences may result in a loss of up to 6 points from the balance of the driver's licence. Driving at a speed greater than 80 km/h on interurban roads or 60 km/h on urban roads, is classified as an offence, as set out in Article 379(1) of the Criminal Code.



Additional information

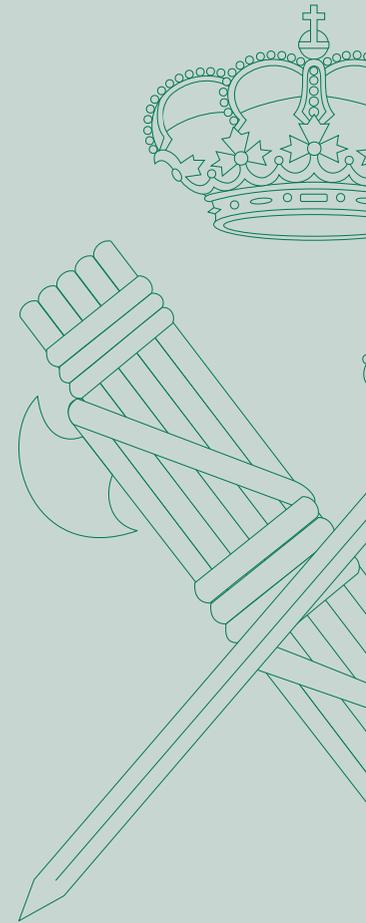
Valid licences for driving in Spain

Licences issued in countries of the European Union and the European Economic Area (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) are valid.

Furthermore, the following driver's licences are also valid for driving in Spain:

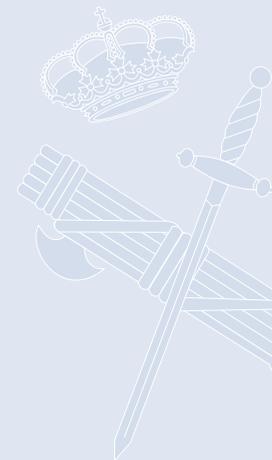
- Nationals of other countries which are issued as per Annex 9 of the Geneva Convention, or Annex 6 of the Vienna Convention, or which differ from these models only in the adoption or deletion of non-essential headings.
- National licences of other countries which are drafted in Spanish or accompanied by an official translation thereof.
- International licences issued abroad as per Annex 10 of the Geneva Convention, or as per the Annex E model of the International Convention of Paris, for nations adhering to this Convention which have not subscribed or adhered to the Geneva Convention.
- Those recognised in particular international conventions to which Spain is a party and under the conditions specified therein.





Protection of the natural environment

9





PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Cantabria has a network of protected natural areas covering a surface area of approximately 160,000 hectares, with a total of 40 protected natural areas, entailing a total of 81 municipalities.

A natural heritage which makes it an international reference benchmark for its scenic beauty, its capacity for conservation and its guarantee of balance between the action of man and man's interaction with nature, in which centuries-old flora and wildlife persist, further emphasising this guarantee of mutual respect between man and the natural environment. A territorial space defined as infinite, bathed by the sea on 284 km of coastline.

When heading to the mountains, going hiking or simply venturing out to enjoy the scenery of Cantabria, remember that:

- You are in a natural space where other species live permanently and you must not change their habitat.
- You must not leave behind animals or plants in the area, nor pick up any plant, as it may be a protected species of flora. Consult the internet for the plant you are inspecting and you will be able to verify if it is subject to special protection.
- If you come across wild animals, do not approach these as they may become frightened and thereby turning the moment into a dangerous situation. Always bear in mind that some of these animals may be a protected species.
- If you see an injured animal, contact the Civil Guard via the emergency telephone numbers 062 or 112, indicating the specific place of the sighting. You can also open a chat via the ALERTCOPS application where your position can be precisely known.
- Do not light fires in the mountains except in permitted locations and at authorised periods of the year, Consult the 112-emergency telephone number to find out about the possibilities of lighting a fire.
- Do not deposit or abandon rubbish or waste, keep it with you until you arrive back home where you can proceed to its disposal according to its classification –cardboard, glass, plastics or organic components–.

-
- Be cautious and careful when hiking in the areas you may be passing through during hunting periods and seasons.
 - Do not drive on roads or trails which are not authorised or enabled for this purpose.

When you walk or stay on beaches:

- Do not remove sand or seaweed from the area, as this disturbs the habitat and feeding possibilities of other species.
- Take with you all the rubbish you generate or deposit same in containers or bins in the vicinity.
- Do not take your pet with you to the beach unless the presence of domestic animals is authorised. Find out beforehand from the town council of the municipality in which the beach is located.

Prevention of forest fires

The Counselling of Rural Development, Livestock, Fisheries, Food and Environment of the Government of Cantabria and the Nature Protection Service (SEPRONA) of the Civil Guard work closely every year to prevent forest fires and to monitor those areas most prone to fires.

An important part of prevention is citizen collaboration, from the point of view of contributing to the avoidance of fires, through a culture of awareness of the need to protect the mountain, as well as from the perspective of awareness in the sense of having coordinated the internal and individual mechanism which reflexively prompts immediate and urgent communication of its existence to the emergency telephones, with the intention of minimising the reaction times of the services involved in the extinguishment work and consequently the scope of the fire may be shorter.

Helping to attain the abovementioned prevention objectives means that when going to the mountain one should remember the following:

- Do not throw cigarette butts, matches or lit cigarettes. Avoid smoking in the bush.





- Do not drive your vehicle into areas which have not been prepared as routes or areas cleared of undergrowth. The temperature of the exhaust pipe or flying sparks can cause a fire.
- Do not light any fire outside the periods and conditions established by the Government of Cantabria.
- Do not throw papers, plastics, glass, or combustible material as these constitute a serious risk of causing a fire.

If living in the mountains or in areas prone to forest fires, remember:

- You should be cautious in the use of cutting or welding tools and those susceptible to generating sparks, due to the risk of fire that these may pose. Avoid using those tools in vegetation areas. Supervise their effects on the ground after their use.
- Firewood and fuel should be placed in an area free of vegetation and away from the dwelling.
- The edges of roads should be clear of vegetation (10 metres on each side), as well as the dwelling and existing outbuildings (30 m surroundings).

In case of fire, remember that:

- Your life comes first. Notify the emergency services by calling 112, and you will also be attended to on the Civil Guard's 062 permanent hotline or report the incident via the ALERTCOPS application.
- Never proceed to the scene of the fire to help with the extinguishing work, as this should be left to specialists and professionals. Voluntary participation or support work may be carried out, as per the terms established by the local authority of the municipality where the event is taking place.
- Ordinarily, in the event of a fire, for reasons of safety and caution, access to a specific area may be limited or prohibited, so it is important not to make needless journeys to the affected areas, avoiding contributing to hindering the movement and facilitating access of emergency vehicles.

- When the dwelling is located near the fire, it should be evacuated as soon as instructed by the State security forces, always ensuring a calm and orderly evacuation.
- If the initial details of the fire are known –start area, time, wind direction, details of people or vehicles present at the time or other additional information– this information should be reported to the Civil Guard for investigation by the Nature Protection Service (SEPRONA).



Respect protected areas

Cantabria contributes a total of five Special Conservation Areas to the Natura 2000 Network:

- Rías Occidentales and Oyambre Dune.
- Liencres Dunes and Pas Estuary.
- Puntal Dunes and Miera Estuary.
- Central Coast and Ajo River.
- Santoña and Victoria Joyel Wetlands.

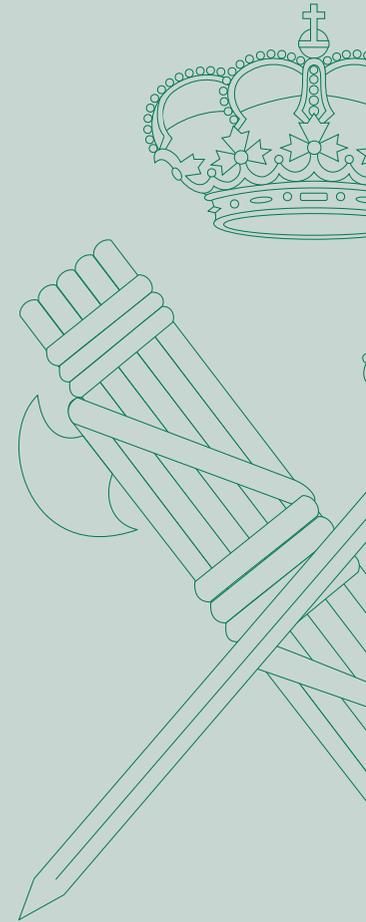
The Magdalena Peninsula, Mouro and Península de la Ballena reserves in Sonabia are also worth mentioning.

Before planning any activity in the protected areas and spaces, the permitted uses must be verified.

During diving activities, in the event of locating property which forms part of the submerged historical heritage, do not touch or remove any of their parts, remains or relics, and the Civil Guard must be notified of their discovery or location.

The National Plan for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage contemplates the essential task of ensuring the conservation of the protection of underwater archaeological sites entrusted to the Maritime Service and the Special Group for Underwater Activities of the Civil Guard.





Leisure and sport activities in maritime areas

10





LEISURE AND SPORT ACTIVITIES IN MARITIME AREAS

Recreational navigation

- Before going sailing, it is important to check the weather.
- The propulsion equipment, communications and the rest of safety equipment from the boat must be checked at the port. It is important to carry on the personal documents, the ship's ones and the receipt of a valid insurance.
- It is advisable not to sail alone, as well as informing of the navigation route planned.
- The navigation must be carried out with all the precautions, specially and mainly in bathing zones that are not marked out (200 m in front of beaches and 50 m for the rest of the coast). In these zones the maximum speed is 3 knots, and the navigation must take place perpendicularly to the coast in order to drop and pick up people from the beach.
- In the Bay of Santander, harbour waters, the speed limit is 15 knots.

Vessel's rental

Sailing without a crew:

- It is recommended the practise of technical revisions -important safety material, distress material and protection one- and documental ones, prior the start of the navigation in the same terms as if the vessel was in property.
- Shipowner's indications reflected on the rental contract must be followed.

-
- The kind of activities in the sea that can be taken into realization depending on the category of the rented vessel must be known.



Sailing with a crew:

- Instructions given by the captain and crew must be complied with.
- In addition to the crew, persons on board may incur administrative liability when their actions, while intoxicated or under the influence of intoxicating drugs or narcotics, endanger the safety of the vessel.
- The existence of insurance to cover any eventuality during the voyage must be verified, as well as the existence of a sufficient number of personal protective equipment for use in the event of an accident.
- It is recommended to ask the captain for basic notions or explanations on the procedure to follow in the event of an accident while sailing.
- The issuance of the corresponding invoice for the rental service should be requested.

Safe bathing

- It is recommended to bathe in marked areas or within the established limits as a bathing area on beaches when these are not signposted. When bathing outside such areas, the position should be signposted, and swimming alone should be avoided.
- Lifeguards on beaches ensure the safety of bathers, carry out aid and accident prevention tasks. They must be treated with respect, obey their instructions, as well as the limitations established at all times by the swimming flags, indicating the state of the sea or their forecasts.



Leisure and sport activities in maritime areas



10

Surf, Windsurf, Kitesurf and similar sports

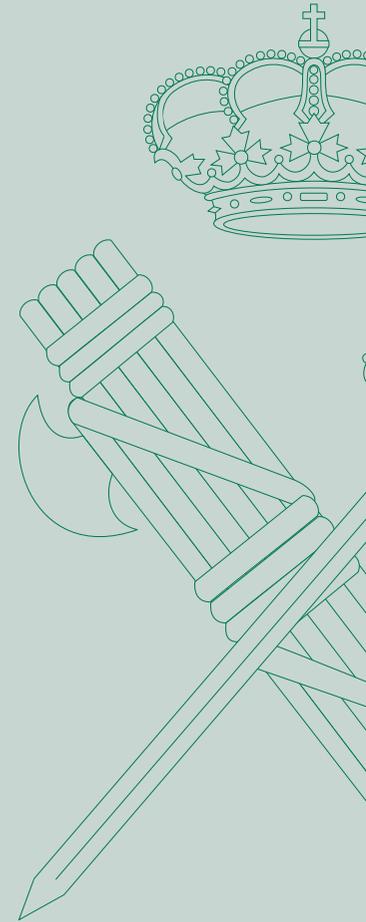
- The regulations that may be established in the municipal ordinances on beaches must be consulted and complied with.
- Before practising any of the aforementioned sports during the swimming season, it is necessary to find out about the areas in which these activities may not be carried out and whether there are any time restrictions for this purpose.
- Once the practice of the abovementioned sports modalities is authorised, it is important to carry out a prior assessment or self-criticism of the physical conditions and those that may affect the state of mind and attention, as well as to make an obligatory consultation of the weather forecast and to take the appropriate equipment in order to avoid cases such as hypothermia.
- It is recommended not to practice these sports activities alone. Any accident or incident which may occur will require the help of a third party with whom you should agree on a signal that can be identified as an emergency call, the most common gesture being to keep your arm raised in the air and to call the attention of the person who may be accompanying you in the sport in question.
- It is important to place yourself sufficiently far away from other surfers so that a collision is more preventable, as well as to be respectful of the other surfers and not create risky situations that could endanger your own or other people's physical integrity.





Recreational sea fishing

- Recreational sea fishing requires the possession of the corresponding licence.
- Before going to the fishing area, it is important to know the coastal weather forecast.
- The place chosen for fishing and the approximate hours must be notified.
- The conditions for recreational sea fishing on beaches during the swimming season and bathing hours should be consulted in the municipal ordinance regulating beaches.
- If spearfishing, in addition to the corresponding licence, it is necessary to have civil liability insurance, a current medical examination and the area must be signposted.
- Catches obtained from recreational fishing may not be sold or traded.
- It is mandatory to respect the minimum sizes established and to return to the water any specimens which are undersized.





CONCLUSION

This guide is a compendium of guidelines which evince the comprehensive contribution of the Civil Guard, as a public service, to the wellbeing of all the citizens who, year after year and increasingly, visit the various corners of the Autonomous Community of Cantabria. Visitors, both national and from other countries, who have chosen this marvellous environment, which they identify as a safe place. This factor, safety, is fundamental for the tourist activity undertaken in Spain and the Civil Guard plays a relevant role.

The comprehensive and diverse participation of representatives of other entities and organisations in the drawing up of this guide is an example of the unswerving commitment to working together between the different Administrations, always with the objective of ensuring that society is the main beneficiary of this reciprocal collaboration.

On this occasion, the Civil Guard occupies a central place thanks to the powers legally attributed thereto, which have made it an integral security force. Legal security, the protection of women and children, the enjoyment of quality leisure activities in a responsible manner, road safety, the protection of the natural environment, our landscape and heritage, and the quality of citizen services are aspects of interest to the entire population. Likewise of interest to those involved in the tourism sector, one of our country's main assets. For this reason, the objective is to provide a response that takes into account prevention, assistance and advice.

I am convinced that this publication will arouse interest and will be of use to those who read its pages, as well as being a recognition of the efforts in the general interest of all the men and women of the Civil Guard.

María Gámez Gámez,
Director General of the Civil Guard



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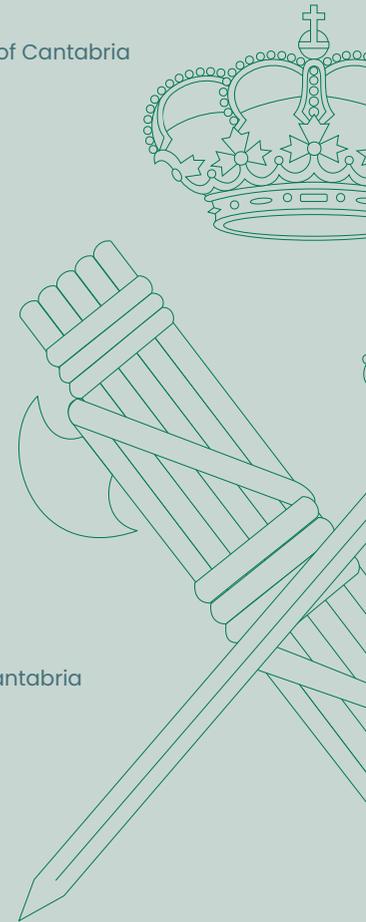
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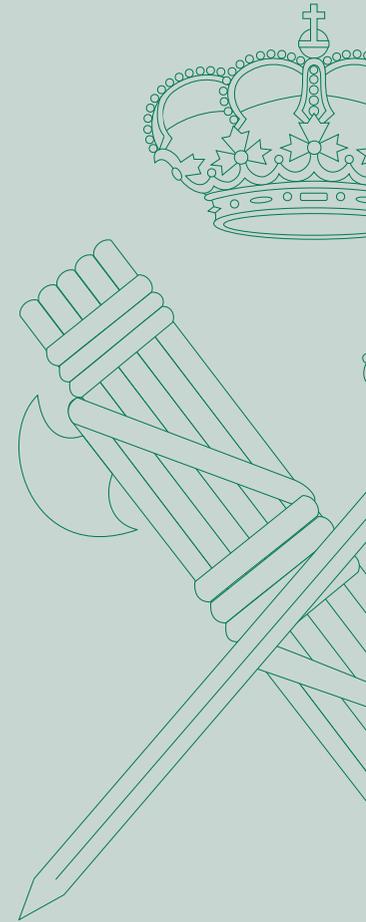
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