REPORT

on the Free Movement of Workers
in Spain in 2012-2013

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Introduction

The most important developments during 2012-2013 are the following:

1) In July 9th, 2012, the Spanish government approved the Presidential Order 1490/2012, establishing the criteria and conditions required to fulfill the article 7 of Royal Decree 240/2007. These conditions are literally those foreseen in article 8 and 9 of the Directive 2004/38. In our opinion with this Presidential Order 1490/2012 the Spanish government has completed adopted the articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Directive 2004/38. In fact, the articles 8 and 9 of the Directiva 2004/38 are reproduced in article 2, 3 and 4 of Presidential Order 1490/2012, July 9.

2) This legal framework was completed with the Royal Decree 1192/2012 of 3 August regulating the insured status and beneficiary for health care in Spain, with public funds, through the National Health System. The Second Final Disposition of Royal Decree 1192/2012, transpose the article 14(4 a-b) of the Directive introducing a new article 9 *bis* in the Royal Decree 240/207 imposing new conditions for access to health care and social benefits in the Spanish system.

3) The social benefits or social assistance programs foreseen in the Spanish Social Assistance Guide 2012 require different conditions to be beneficiary depending on the place of living inside the State. The condition is residence in Spain or Autonomous Community or even Spanish nationality.

4) All frontier worker living in France or Portugal and working in Spain are excluded os social assistance measures foreseen in the Spanish Social Assistance Guide 2012 because they are not registered as residents in Spanish territory or in the Autonomous Community territory.

5) The Spanish Federation of Basketball, Volleyball and Handball continue with the System of quotes justified under the concept of ‘player training’.

6) In Spain most of the public study grants at national level and at Autonomous Communities level require a previous residence between 2 and 4 years or it require that the parents would be workers in Spain.

7) With the Instruction of the Secretariat General of Immigration and Emigration (SGIE/3/2012) of December 27, 2012, the previous Instruction SGIE/1/2012 is pro-rogued suspending temporally (until 31 December 2013) the application of articles 1 to 6 of Regulation 492/2011 of European Parliament and of the Council concerning the free movement of workers within the Union to Romanian Nationals.

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1 Presidential Order ‘Order PRE/1490/2012, 9th July, adopting norms to apply the article 7 of the Royal Decree 240/2007, 16 February, on the entry, free movement and residence in Spain of citizens of the Member States of the EU and others States parties of the Agreement of the European Economic Area, in force, since April 2, 2007.

2 Royal Decree 1192/2012, August 3, introducing the new conditions for access to health care in the Spanish system.
Chapter I
The Worker: Entry, Residence, Departure and Remedies

1. TRANSPOSITION OF PROVISIONS SPECIFIC FOR WORKERS

In the period cover for the present report 2012-2013 the main novelty is the development and clarification of the transposition that the Spanish government did of articles 7 and 8 of the Directive into the article 7 Royal Decree 240/2007, 16 February, with the Royal Decree Law16/2012, of 20 April. Specifically, in July 9th the Spanish government approved the Presidential Order 1490/2012, establishing the criteria and conditions required to fulfill the article 7 of Royal Decree 240/2007. These conditions are literally those foreseen in article 8 and 9 of the Directive 2004/38. In our opinion with this Presidential Order 1490/2012 the Spanish government has completed adopted the articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Directive 2004/38. In fact, the articles 8 and 9 of the Directive 2004/38 are reproduced in article 2, 3 and 4 of Presidential Order 1490/2012, July 9.

It is important to remark that in both cases, Royal Decree Law16/2012, of 20 April, and Presidential Order 1490/2012, of 9 April, the Spanish government mention expressly that one of the reason to transpose and develop the articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Directive is to avoid the sanitary tourism to Spain by EU citizens and their families with a high cost for the Spanish public budget.

This legal framework was completed with the Royal Decree 1192/2012 of 3 August regulating the insured status and beneficiary for health care in Spain, with public funds, through the National Health System. The Second Final Disposition of Royal Decree 1192/2012, transpose the article 14(4 a-b) of the Directive introducing a new article 9 bis in the Royal Decree 240/2007 imposing new conditions for access to health care and social benefits in the Spanish system. In conformity with the new article 9 bis of Royal Decree 240/2007 the nationals of countries of the European Union and nationals of the European Economic Area or Switzerland requires registration in the Central Register of Foreigners to have access to the Spanish health care or social benefits. In case of the doubts about the fulfilment of the conditions stipulates in articles 7, 8 and 9 of Royal Decree 240/2007 the Spanish authorities can initiate an investigation to check it.

It is important to realize that if we read carefully the content of paragraph 2 and 3 of the new article 9 bis of Royal Decree 240/2007 is wording in the same terms that article 14, paragraph 3 and 4 (a-b) of the Directive. The question raised is whether the transposition in the new article 9 bis may open the door to initiate proceedings of expulsion based on the abuse of recourse to Spanish health care or social benefits services for EU/EEE/Switzerland citizens not register at the Central Register for Foreigners and if this possibility is foreseen in the article 14.3 of the Directive. In concrete, the new disposition establishes

3 Royal Decree Law 16/2012, of 20 April, on urgent measures to ensure the sustainability of the National Health System and improving the quality and safety performance, Official Gazette, 24th April 2012.
4 Presidential Order ‘Order PRE/1490/2012, 9th July, adopting norms to apply the article 7 of the Royal Decree 240/2007, 16 February, on the entry, free movement and residence in Spain of citizens of the Member States of the EU and others States parties of the Agreement of the European Economic Area, in force, since April 2, 2007.
5 Royal Decree 1192/2012, August 3, introducing the new conditions for access to health care in the Spanish system.
‘2. The use of social assistance in Spain for a citizen of a Member State of the European Union or another State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or a member of your family will not have the automatic consequence of a removal.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs and without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter VI of this Royal Decree [1192/2012], in no case may an expulsion measure taken against citizens of the Member States of the European Union or other States party to the Agreement on European Economic Area or family members if:
a) Are workers or self-employed, or,
b) Have entered Spanish territory to find work. In this case, there may not be expelled while they can prove they are looking for work and have a genuine chance of being engaged’.

As one can see, the wording of paragraph 2 of article 9 bis can be interpreted as a clause that authorities to Spanish authorities may open proceedings of expulsion in a case-by-case situation for abuse of social assistance in Spain. The question that can be discussed is whether article 14.3 of the Directive contemplates indirectly this possibility.

2. SITUATION OF JOBSEEKERS:

The article 14.4 of the Directive has been transposed literally in the paragraph 3 of the new article 9 bis, Royal Decree 240/2007, introduced by the Second Final Disposition of Royal Decree 1192/2012, mentioned above.

The approval of the Royal Decree-Law 20/2012, on 13 July which reflects all the latest austerity measures adopted by the Spanish government implies the modification of article 2, paragraph 1, b) of Royal Decree 1369/2006, 24 November, on Active Insertion Income, establishing now that going abroad for any reason or duration, interrupted the registration as unemployed for this purpose and therefore the loss of social assistance measures. In our opinion, it could be disproportionate this measures because if you are jobseeker register in Spain and go to other Member State to maintain an interview could be consider enough to cancel your register as jobseeker and in consequence loss your measures of social assistance.

3. OTHER ISSUES OF CONCERN

During the period covered by the report should be noted that the Spanish authorities have adopted internment decision against Romanian citizens. Fortunately, Spanish courts have overturned these decisions adopted against Romanian citizens alleging that the measures of internment are not foreseen in the Directive 2004/38. The two judicial orders are the Provincial Court of Madrid, 12 August and Provincial Court of Murcia, 2 May.  

6 Official Gazette, num. 168, 14th July 2012, article 21 modifies the article 2.1.b): ‘During registration as unemployed referred to above must actively sought employment without rejecting suitable job or refusing to participate, except for just cause, in promotion, training or retraining or other to increase employability. Going abroad for any reason or duration, interrupted registration as jobseeker for this purpose. In cases interrupting employment demand, will require an uninterrupted period of 12 months from the new registration.’

In the judgement of 26 April 2013, the High Court of Justice of Castille and Leon\(^8\) confirms the decision of expulsion of a Portuguese Citizens considering the behaviour a danger for the Spanish public order and public security. It is important remark that in the first instance, the Spanish authorities adopted the administrative decision of expulsion and a prohibition of entry of 10 years, this prohibition was annulled in first instance. In the sentence the judges mention expressly the EUCJ sentence of 22 May 2012, nº C-348/2009.

In the judgement of 17 April 2013, the High Court of Justice of Galicia\(^9\) refused suspend the order of expulsion adopted against a Portuguese citizen with an prohibition of entry of 5 year. In our opinion, this sentence is contrary to EU Law and the administrative order of expulsion was adopted under the Foreign Law 4/2000 and not under the Royal Decree 240/2007. In the judgement of 14 December, the High Court of Justice of Castille and Leon\(^10\) confirm the order of expulsion against Portuguese citizen based on public and security order and mention that the prohibition of entry for 10 years was annulled in first instance. Both sentences show the administrative practice to impose a prohibition of entry between 5 to 10 years that is usually annulled in the first instance but raised concerns about the practice to impose automatically this kind of prohibition of entry.

In the judgement of 15 April 2013, The High Court of Justice of Castille and Leon\(^11\) confirm the decision of expulsion against a Romanian citizen based on public and security order invoke for the Spanish administration. The Romanian citizen was in prison for several crimes against the private property. The prohibition of entry for 10 year was annulled in first instance. With the same arguments, the judgements of first Mars 2012 and 15 Mars\(^12\), the High Court of Justice of Castille and Leon,\(^13\) confirms the expulsion against two others Romanian citizen based on public and security order.

In the judgement of 25 Mars 2013, the same High Court\(^14\) confirms the decision of expulsion against an Italian citizen for the similar reasons. In this case the previous administrative decision of prohibition of entry for 5 year was also annulled in first instance.

In the judgement of 15 Mars 2013, the same High Court\(^15\) confirms the decision of expulsion against a Bulgarian citizen for the similar reasons. In this case the prohibition of entry for 5 years was maintained and the judges invoke the Sentence of EUCJ of 22 May 2012, C348/2009.

The cases analysed show a Spanish administrative practice to adopt a decision of expulsion with a prohibition of entry between 5 to 10 years without enough justification. Fortunately, usually the Spanish courts annulled the prohibition of entry. Some Courts are using

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8 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Castilla y León, Valladolid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo,) Sentencia núm. 696/2013 de 26 abril. JUR 2013\158645.
9 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Galicia, (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección1º), Sentencia núm. 306/2013 de 17 abril. JUR 2013\185899.
10 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Castilla y León, Valladolid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sentencia núm. 2157/2012 de 14 diciembre. JUR 2013\34646.
11 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Castilla y León, Valladolid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sentencia núm. 642/2013 de 15 abril. JUR 2013\157439.
12 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Castilla y León, Valladolid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sentencia núm. 438/2013 de 15 marzo. JUR 2013\172640.
13 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Castilla y León, Valladolid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sentencia núm. 341/2013 de 1 marzo. JUR 2013\138668.
14 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Castilla y León, Valladolid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sentencia núm. 506/2013 de 25 marzo. JUR 2013\169180.
15 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Castilla y León, Valladolid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sentencia núm. 431/2013 de 15 marzo. JUR 2013\169515.
the Sentence of EUCJ of 22 May 2012 to justify the measure of expulsion against EU citizens.

In March 2013, 2,681,031 EU/EEE/Switzerland citizens and their families were living in Spain. The distribution by nationality can be see in the following table:

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<th>Total</th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<td>Under Foreign Law</td>
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<td>26,680</td>
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<td>178,518</td>
<td>178,518</td>
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<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>357</td>
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<td>10,507</td>
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<td>1,471</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>2,258</td>
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<td>10,946</td>
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<td>108,631</td>
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<tr>
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All these EU/EE/Switzerland citizens and their families have one of the following situations:

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<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Workers</th>
<th>Self-workers</th>
<th>Without economic activity</th>
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<th>Family</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Permanent Residence</th>
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<td>29</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>7.898</td>
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4. **Free Movement of Roma Workers**

During the period covered the Spanish government continued applying the Integration programme approved in 2011. The Spanish Employment Ministry has budgeted 41 millions of Euros to develop and implement actions focus on labor Integration of Roma citizens living in Spain (922.000 approx).
Chapter II
Members of the Family

1. THE DEFINITION OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND THE ISSUE OF REVERSE DISCRIMINATION

No problems detected.

2. ENTRY AND RESIDENCE RIGHTS

In the judgement of 19 Mars, the High Court of Justice of Balearic Islands recognized the right of family reunification because the Spanish administration exceed the period of three months to answer the petition made in conformity with the Fourth Final Disposition of Royal Decree 240/2007.

Judgment of the Court of Justice of the Basque Country of April 9, 2013. The Court cancels the sanction of expulsion against a foreign citizen, considering the fact that there is a Spanish national youngest daughter, despite the existence of ‘other unfavorable or negative events added to the irregular stay’.

The Spanish Ombudsman with the Resolution of March 27, 2013, required Spanish authorities give the EU Family Card to a Cuban mother of a Spanish citizen.

The Spanish Supreme Court refused in its Sentences of 20 April 2012 and 30 May 2012 the request of family reunification presented by Spanish citizens arguing fraud in the documentation accrediting the parental relation.

Regarding cases of family reunifications the Spanish court have handed down decisions refusing family reunification and decisions confirming orders of expulsion of EU family members based of public or security order.

The High Court of Justice of Castille and Leon of 25 January 2013 confirms the order of expulsion and the prohibition of entry for 3 years despite the fact that is the father of a minor Spanish citizen arguing that his situation is irregular and his behaviour is contrary to public and security order.

The judgement of the High Court of Justice of Castille and Leon of 10 December 2012 confirms the order refusing the renewal of the EU Family card and the expulsion against a EU Family resident based on public and security order.

Writ of the Criminal Court of Bilbao, December 28, 2012. The Judge confirms the expulsion of Moroccan, with partners in Spain, and child born in Spain to estimate the judge that no family roots. In our opinion this decision is contrary to the EUCJ jurisprudence and the ECHR jurisprudence.

16 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Islas Baleares, (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección1ª). Sentencia núm. 257/2013 de 19 marzo. JUR 2013\138711.
17 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Castilla y León, Valladolid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sentencia núm. 91/2013 de 25 enero. JUR 2013\86910.
18 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Castilla y León, Valladolid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sentencia núm. 2117/2012 de 10 diciembre. JUR 2013\11121.
Judgment of the Court of Justice of the Basque Country of January 16, 2013. The Judges grants the family card to Algerian citizen currently married with Spanish citizen based on the *Jipa* Case.

3. **Implications of the *Metock* Judgment.**

As we mention in previous report, each year the Spanish courts are mention more frequently the EUCJ jurisprudence, not only *Metock* case also *Zambrano, McCarthy, Tsakouridis* case. The Spanish sentences mentioning these cases are:
- High Court of Justice of Castille-La Manche 26 November 2012\(^{19}\)
- High Court of Justice of Madrid, 14 December 2012\(^{20}\)
- High Court of Justice of Madrid, 23 November and 5 October 2012\(^{21}\)

4. **Abuse of Rights, I.e. Marriages of Conveniences and Fraud**

In the following sentences, the Spanish courts refused the appeal against the administrative decision to refuse the EU family card or the family reunification arguing that the married with Spanish or EU/EEE/Switzerland is a fraud or the documentation proving the family relationship is false and in some cases confirms the order of expulsion:
- The Supreme Court, 18 July 2012\(^{22}\)
- High Court of Justice of Madrid, 20 May 2012\(^{23}\)
- Provincial Court of Guadalajara, 3 April 2013\(^{24}\)
- Provincial Court of Sevilla, 31 January 2012\(^{25}\)
- Provincial Court of Girona, 21 Mars 2012

5. **Access to Work**

No new information.

6. **The Situation of Family Members of Job-Seekers**

No new information

\(^{19}\) Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Castilla-La Mancha (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección 1ª). Sentencia núm. 252/2012 de 26 noviembre.

\(^{20}\) Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Madrid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección 1ª). Sentencia núm. 1653/2012 de 14 diciembre.

\(^{21}\) Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Madrid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección 1ª). Sentencia núm. 1483/2012 de 23 noviembre JUR\2013\15977. Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Madrid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección 1ª). Sentencia núm. 1207/2012 de 5 octubre JUR\2012\372143.

\(^{22}\) Tribunal Supremo (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección 3ª). Sentencia de 18 julio 2012

\(^{23}\) Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Madrid (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección 1ª). Sentencia núm. 513/2011 de 20 mayo.

\(^{24}\) Audiencia Provincial de Guadalajara (Sección 1ª). Sentencia núm. 56/2013 de 3 abril. JUR 2013\178196

\(^{25}\) Audiencia Provincial de Sevilla (Sección 2ª). Sentencia núm. 24/2011 de 31 enero.
7. **OTHER ISSUES CONCERNING EQUAL TREATMENT (SOCIAL AND TAX ADVANTAGES)**

No new information
Chapter III: Access to Employment. (a) Private sector and b) public sector

1. ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

This Spanish Government has adopted several Orders establishing an aptitude test to exercise certain professions as previous conditions to enter as workers in the labour market. The professions affected are midwife, nursing of general care, lawyer. The conditions and content of the aptitude test are regulated by Orders and apparently are not subject to discriminatory conditions or requirements:

- SSI/740/2013 Order of 8 April, which calls for the completion of an aptitude test to certain nationals of member states of the European Union, which have applied for recognition of their professional qualifications to practice the profession of midwife in Spain.
- SSI/739/2013 Order of 8 April, which calls for the completion of an aptitude test to certain nationals of member states of the European Union, which have applied for recognition of their professional qualifications to practice the profession of nurse responsible for general care in Spain.
- Resolution of the Undersecretary of April 15, 2013 by which the aptitude test is launched to access the exercise of the profession of Social Graduated in Spain by citizens of the EU and EEA.
- Resolution of September 7, 2012, the General Directorate for the Administration of Justice, which are held exams for access to the exercise of the legal profession in Spain by citizens of the EU and EEA.

1.1. Equal treatment in access to employment (e.g. assistance of employment agencies).

Despite the economic crisis continue and the unemployment rate is so high we did not found discriminatory practices in the private sector. Employment level in second quarter 2012 dropped markedly in Spain (-745,000 persons; -4.0%) and other Member States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Employment rates 15-64 years, 2011-2012</th>
<th>Employment rates 20-64 years, 2011-2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ES</strong></td>
<td>57.7 58.3 57.9 56.8 55.7 -2.0</td>
<td><strong>ES</strong> 61.7 62.3 61.7 60.7 59.6 -2.1</td>
</tr>
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1.2. Language requirements

In October 2011 was approved the Order INT/2850/2011 regulating the recognition of professional qualifications for the exercise of professions and activities on private security sector to nationals of the Member States of the European Union. In this order el article 4, paragraph 1, letter b), establish that ‘In cases where the State of origin does not regulate the various professions of private security, the document issued by the competent authority, cer-

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26 Official Gazette; núm. 100, de 26 de abril de 2013.
27 Official Gazette, num.222, de 14 de septiembre de 2012.
tifying that the person concerned have practiced the profession in question in that or another State of the European Union for at least two years full-time during the ten years immediately preceding the time of filing of the application, provided that it is in possession of one or more certificates of competency or of one or more formal qualifications’. The requirement of at least two years during the ten years immediately preceding the application in Spain could be considered disproportionate.

The article 4, paragraph 9 requires to be worker in the private security sector to have enough knowledge of Spanish language skills for the normal performance of private security functions. The Order determine in article 9 that the level of Spanish knowledge must be intermediate (B1) or advance (C1).

2. ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The Royal Decree 218/2013, of 22 March,30 approving the offer of public jobs for 2013, establishes a total number of approximately 1,149 public jobs.

2.1. Nationality condition for access to positions in the public sector

No new issues.

2.2. Language requirements

The same as in previous reports.

2.3. Recognition of professional experience for access to the public sector

In the Judgement of the High Court of Justice of Madrid, 19 September 2012,31 the judges rejected the application for recognition of the title Interpreting and Translation of Romanian and English languages issued by the Bucharest University. In consequence, the candidate does not fulfil the condition required to apply to the Public Service of Interpret and Translators at Foreign Affairs Ministry.

3. OTHER ASPECTS OF ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT

As we mention in previous reports the analysis of several orders and resolutions announcing the requirements and conditions to access to certain civil service jobs take into account the previous experience or seniority in similar jobs in the Spanish Administration. These criteria may be a disadvantage for the citizens of the EU/EEA/Switzerland applying for the same job.

31 Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Madrid, (Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo, Sección8º). Sentencia núm. 691/2012 de 19 septiembre. JUR 2012/359218.
Chapter IV
Equality of Treatment on the Basis of Nationality

1. WORKING CONDITIONS – DIRECT AND INDIRECT DISCRIMINATION

Specific issue: Working conditions in the public sector

No new developments

2. SOCIAL AND TAX ADVANTAGES

The Royal Decree-Law 20/2011, of December 30th, on urgent budgetary, tax and financial deficit correction adds a third additional provision in the revised text of the Law on Income Tax for Non-Residents, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 5/2004, of 5 March, which shall read as follows:

‘From January 1, 2012 and until December 31, 2013, inclusive, the tax rates of 19 per cent referred to Articles 19.2 and 25.1 f) of this Act shall rise to 21 per 100. Also, during the period referred to in the preceding paragraph, the tax rate of 24 percent under Article 25.1 a) of this Act amounts to 24.75 percent.’

On 10 July 2012 the Spanish Government introduced new rules for EU/EEA and Swiss citizens applying for residency or stays of longer than three months. This includes the requirement to produce evidence of financial support for themselves and dependants. Applicants may also be required to provide proof of private or public healthcare insurance: European Union citizens working or living in Spain are required to submit employment, financial, Social Security and/or medical insurance documents when completing local registration. All EU citizens who remain in Spain for longer than three months must obtain an EU registration certificate by applying in person at the local police station or immigration office with jurisdiction over their place of residence in Spain.

EU citizens continue to have the unrestricted right to work and reside in Spain. The new document requirements affect only the procedural formalities they must complete when relocating to Spain. Registration document requirements vary according to the foreign national’s status, as follows:

- EU citizens working in Spain. EU citizen intracompany transferees must submit a communication of transfer and a certificate of Social Security coverage. Those hired locally by a Spanish entity must submit a copy of their labor contract and Social Security registration, or an employment letter on official letterhead that includes their employer’s name, address, Fiscal Information Number, and Social Security number. Self-employed EU citizens must submit their personal Social Security registration, a tax census registration, and a copy of their entry in the Spanish Mercantile Register.

- EU citizens who will not work in Spain. These individuals must submit documentation proving they possess full medical insurance coverage and the economic resources to support themselves and any accompanying family members. Authorities will consider each non-working EU citizen’s registration on an individualized basis, but registrants
should be able to demonstrate they possess economical means that are higher than Spain’s public retirement pensions. EU citizen students must also submit proof of their educational course in Spain.

- EU family members of non-EU citizens. The new rules do not specify the document requirements for EU citizens who will accompany non-EU citizens as dependent family members. However, it is expected that they will be required to submit documents demonstrating their family ties to the principal.

EU citizens should submit the newly required documents at the time of registration, though if they cannot do so, local authorities will give them a ten-day grace period to comply. EU citizens will receive their EU registration certificates immediately upon submission of all required documents.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC INCOME:
1. membership: 5007.80 € (annual).
2. members: EUR 5007.80 + 3505.46 € (annual).
3. members: EUR 5007.80 + 3505.46 + 3505.46 € (annual).

And so on, for each additional member of the family unit, add 3505.46 per year.

‘Royal Decree-Law 16/2012 on urgent measures to ensure sustainability of the National Health Service and to improve the quality and safety of its services: The Royal Decree-Law 16/2012 introduced on April 20, 2012., it puts into law severe cuts in the Spanish National Health System, including the following:

- Refusal to give assistance to unregistered foreigners (in effect from September 1, 2012). This hasn't been applied by all the Spain’s Autonomous Communities.
- Increase of the percentage of medicines paid by the user:
  - Senior citizens didn't pay for medicines before the reform, but after RD 16/2012 they pay 10% (limited to €8/month if their income is ≤€18,000 a year, €18/month if their income is >€18,000 and ≤€100,000 a year, or €60/month if their income is >€100,000 a year).
  - Workers now pay 40% if their income is ≤€18,000 a year, 50% if their income is >€18,000 and ≤€100,000 a year, or 60% if their income is >€100,000 a year.

The measure allows for some exceptions: care during pregnancy, childbirth and postbirth emergency, and serious illness or accident: Royal decree-law 16/2012 stipulates that foreign women have the right to public health care during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum period, regardless of their legal status in the country. It also states that all undocumented immigrants under 18 shall receive free health care in the same conditions as Spanish citizens, and those over 18 shall receive emergency health care in cases of serious illness or accident due to any cause, until they are medically discharged.

Before Decree 16/2012, all that was required of an undocumented immigrant to receive free health care was to register with the local government of the community where the immigrant was residing. This process (‘empadronamiento’), in addition to being free, was typically quite simple; the immigrant needed only to present a passport from her country of origin and some proof that she was physically living within the local community to obtain empadronamiento. Empadronamiento would then confer eligibility to receive a government Health Card, giving the undocumented immigrant free access to the full range of health services the Spanish State offered.
On September 1, Decree 16/2012 nullified the Health Cards of those without Spanish Legal Residence permits and made Legal Resident status a necessary prerequisite to the issuance of a Health Card. Thus, the simple process of empadronamiento is now no longer by itself sufficient to successfully apply for a Health Card; empadronamiento and legal resident status are both required. The galvanizing rationale behind this heart of Decree 16/2012 was to halt a practice commonly known as ‘health tourism.’ In broad brush, many undocumented immigrants would come to Spain; complete a free, relatively simple empadronamiento; receive a Health Card; use that card to obtain a European Health Insurance Card (‘EHIC’ in English, ‘Tarjeta Sanitaria Europea’ or ‘TSE’ in Spanish); return to their home countries; and remit to the Spanish Government the bill for medical care received in their home countries.

The General Counsel to the Spanish Bar Association (‘Consejo General de la Abogacía Española’ or ‘CGAE’) writing that the Spanish Constitution recognizes the universal and fundamental nature of the right to health as ‘not tied either to [Spanish] citizenship or to legal residence.’

The primary arguments for the Decree’s unconstitutionality tend to cluster around three injuries: the denial of a fundamental right guaranteed under the Spanish Constitution; the imposition of unequal treatment in violation not only of the Spanish Constitution, but also the General Public Health Law (‘Ley General de Salud Pública’ or ‘LGSP’); and the national government’s encroachment upon powers reserved to the regional spheres of Spain’s Autonomous Communities.

As a result, most undocumented immigrants have limited access to health care: they can purchase state health insurance for 710 euros (913 dollars) a year, excluding medicines.

The social benefits or social assistance programs foreseen in the Spanish Social Assistance Guide 2012 require different conditions to be beneficiary depending on the place of living inside the State. In the next list we explain the conditions required depending of the social benefit requested.

Most of the programs required residence or nationality:

**SOCIAL BENEFITS AND ASSISTANCE MEASURES AT NATIONAL LEVEL**

1. **ORPHAN’S PENSION SOCIAL SECURITY**
   - Requirements causative
   - Being affiliated worker and registered or in a similar situation. No required minimum contribution period when death occurs due to common illnesses.
   - They can also be the cause of orphan’s pension workers who are not in active or similar, if the worker achieved at least 15 years of contributions.

2. **PENSIONS AND DISABILITY IN THE SOCIAL SECURITY NON-CONTRIBUTORY**
   - Requirements for retirement pension:
     - Reside in Spanish territory and have done for 10 years, in the period between the date of completion of 16 years and the pension accrual, of which 2 must be consecutive and immediately prior to the date of the request.

3. **ASSIGNMENT BY ECONOMIC DEPENDENT CHILD OR MINOR IN FOSTER CARE**
   - Reside legally in Spanish territory.
4. SERVICES AND BENEFITS DEPENDENCY
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years of which two must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application.

7. SPANISH HEALTHCARE FOR ORIGIN RETURNED AND PENSIONERS AND EMPLOYED PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN ABROAD TEMPORARILY WHO MOVE TO THE COUNTRY.
Requirements
- Be registered on the List of Spanish nationals living abroad. (Consulate Register)
- To have Spanish nationality.

8. AID TO MEET THE SITUATIONS OF SPECIAL NEED OF SPANISH RETURNEES
Requirements
- Being of Spanish origin, returned.

9. REDUCTIONS, EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS IN THE TAX DECLARATION
Requirements
- To qualify as a disabled person is required to have a certificate of recognition of disability IM-SERSO or competent autonomous communities, a Social Security pension for permanent total disability, permanent total disability or severe disability, a school board passive permanent disability for service or disability or incapacitation court, equivalent to a degree of disability of 65%.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF ANDALUSIA

ACQUISITION OF OPTICAL PRODUCTS
Requirements
- Being cardholder sixty-five Board Andalusia.

BONUSES IN THE ACQUISITION OF HEARING AID
Requirements
- Being Cardholder sixty-five Andalucía-Board

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF ARAGON

23. SCHOLARSHIP OF CARE CENTERS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Reside and be registered in the autonomous community of Aragon.

24. INDIVIDUAL AID AND DISABILITY IN STATE OF DEPENDENCY
Requirements
- Be registered in Aragon with at least one year prior to the filing of the application.

25. DEPENDENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years of which two must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application.
26. ARAGON INCOME OF INSERTION (IAI)
Requirements
- Be registered in the autonomous community of Aragon.

27. URGENT AIDS
Requirements
- Be registered and have actual residence in Aragon

29. PARKING CARD FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Residence in the municipality in which it is requested.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF ASTURIAS

31. TELECARE SERVICE
Requirements
- Be registered in any municipality of Asturias.

35. ACCOMMODATIONS TO A PERSON WITH DISABILITY
Requirements
- Reside in the Community of the Principality of Asturias.

36. DEPENDENCY BENEFITS
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years of which two must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application and be registered in a municipality of Asturias at the time of application.

37. STATUTORY MINIMUM WAGE
Requirements
- Have enumeration in Asturias and prove effective and uninterrupted residence in the Autonomous Region for a period not less than two years prior to the filing date of the application.
- No require effective and uninterrupted residence for not less than two years in the case of migrants Asturian / returned / or in the case of people from other regions as a result of situations of abuse that are admitted network of foster homes in the Principality of Asturias.

38. INDIVIDUAL GRANTS FOR DISABLED ACCOMMODATION AND TRANSPORT RESOURCES SPECIALIST CARE
Requirements
- Residing in the Principality of Asturias and be registered in one of the Councils

39. VEHICLE PARKING CARD TO PEOPLE WITH REDUCED MOBILITY
Requirements
- Residence in the Principality of Asturias.
40. INDIVIDUAL SPONSORSHIPS FOR ASTURIAN DESCENDANTS RESIDENTS ABROAD AGENCY ASTURIAN EMIGRATION
Requirements
1. General:
- To hold Spanish citizenship

41. ECONOMIC AID TO RETURNEES
Requirements
- It will be necessary to establish a requirement to be registered in any course in the Asturian town of applicants in the first section.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CANARY ISLANDS

43. TELEASISTENCE
Requirements
- Be registered and have actual residence in the town of La Laguna.

44. HOME HELP SERVICE
Requirements
- Be registered and reside in the municipality at least one year prior to the application.

45. ECONOMIC AID FOR DISABLED PERSONS
Requirements
- The beneficiary / a must be registered / must be ordinarily resident continuously in the municipality.

46. INTENDED AID FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Acquisition of computer equipment
Requirements
- Being Spanish, resident or transient, over 6 years.

47. DEPENDENCY AID
Requirements
- Being Spanish.

48. INSERTION CANARY AID
Requirements
- Be registered
- Reside continuously within the territory of the autonomous region, at least during the three years immediately preceding the date of filing of the benefit and credit it by any means legally valid test.

49. ECONOMIC AID FOR FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CANARY ISLANDS
Requirements
- Being born in the Canary Islands, or have been legally resident in the Canary Islands for more than ten years.
- Have a residence abroad.
SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CANTABRIA

50. FOOD DELIVERY SERVICE FOR PEOPLE IN SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY
Requirements
- Reside in the autonomous community of Cantabria.

51. DEPENDENCY AID
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory for five years of which two must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application.

52. BASIC SOCIAL INCOME
Requirements
- Be registered in any municipality in the Autonomous Community of Cantabria and have actual residence during the 12 months preceding the application.

53. SOCIAL ECONOMIC EMERGENCY AID
Requirements
- Have residence in Cantabria. Cantabrians returned migrants will have this account from the moment they arrive.

54. VEHICLE PARKING CARD FOR REDUCED MOBILITY PERSONS
Requirements
- Be registered in the locality where the request is made.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY CASTILLE AND LEON

55. TELEASISTENCE
Requirements
- Municipal register where the home is located serviced.

56. HOME HELP SERVICE
Requirements
- Be resident in the territory of the Autonomous Community, or exceptionally, be in temporary stay in the same family reunification purposes.

61. INTERUNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE PROGRAM OF CASTILLE AND LEON
Requirements
- People with 55 or more residents in the community of Castile and Leon

63. INDIVIDUAL AID FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Reside in the Community of Castile and Leon.

64. CARE FOR ECONOMIC FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AID
Requirements
- Reside and be registered in a municipality of Castile and Leon.
65. RELATED ECONOMIC SERVICE AID
Requirements
- Reside and be registered in a municipality of Castile and Leon.
- Have resided in Spanish territory for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application, or have the status of returning migrant.

66. CITIZENSHIP GUARANTEED INCOME
Requirements
HOUSEHOLD:
- The members of the household or living, must be registered, be registered voters and reside in a municipality of Castile and Leon.
The applicant:
- Must be municipality registered and reside in a municipality of the Community at least one year prior to the application.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CASTILLA-LA MANCHA

67. HOME HELP SERVICE
Requirements
- Be resident in the municipality where the service is provided.

71. ACCOMMODATION SERVICE IN PERSONAL CARE CENTERS FOR PEOPLE WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES
General Requirements
- Living in a town in Castilla-La Mancha at least two years prior to the filing date of the application for admission, except in the case of family transfer for work

72. ACCOMMODATION SERVICE IN PERSONAL CARE CENTERS FOR PEOPLE WITH INTELECTUAL DISABILITIES
General requirements
- To have legal residence in Castilla La Mancha since at least two years prior to the filing of the request, except to family circumstances because of work or if returning emigrants.

73. ECONOMIC AID FOR CHILDREN, ELDERLY AND DISABLED PEOPLE.
Requirements
- Reside effectively and continuously in Castilla-La Mancha and be municipally registered in one of its municipalities with an advance of two years to the filing.
- Immigrants must have temporary or permanent legal residence.

74. DEPENDENCY AID
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years of which two must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application.

75. MINIMUM INCOME OF SOLIDARITY
Requirements
- Reside effectively and continuously, and be municipally registered in any municipality of Castilla-La Mancha at least two years prior to the application.
76. SOCIAL EMERGENCY AID
Requirements
- Residence in Castilla-La Mancha for at least the year prior to the filing of the application unless returnees.

78. SOCIAL AID IN FAVOUR OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE NATIONAL FUND OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (FAS) AND ALSO OF THE SOCIAL INTEGRATION LAW FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (LISMI)
Requirements
- Reside in Castilla-La Mancha with two years prior to the filing of the application unless returnees born in Castilla-La Mancha.

79. ACCESSIBILITY CARD FOR DISABLED PEOPLE WITH REDUCED MOBILITY
Requirements:
- Residence in Castilla-La Mancha.

81. AID TO PROMOTE PERSONAL AUTONOMY AND ACCESSIBILITY
Requirements
- Reside effectively and continuously in the Community and be municipally registered in any of its municipalities with one year prior to the application.

82. ECONOMIC AID FOR EMIGRANTS
Requirements
- Being born and/or lived in Castilla-La Mancha.
- Living in a foreign country outside Spain and carry at least 12 years.
- Not having the financial means to return to Spain, even on casual.
- Having family ties, by consanguinity or affinity, with residents of Castilla-La Mancha, or failing institutions that embrace during their stay in the region.

83. AID FOR THE LIFE BASIC CONDITIONS MAINTENANCE INTENDED TO PERSONS WIDOWHOOD, ANALOGOUS SENTIMENTAL RELATIONSHIP OR RELATIVES COHABITANTS THAT YOU FINANCIALLY DEPENDENT.
Requirements
- Reside in Castilla-La Mancha the previous two years

84. ECONOMIC AID FOR WIDOWHOOD PEOPLE
Requirements
- Reside in the territory of Castilla-La Mancha with two years prior to the request,

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CATALONIA

85. HOMECARE SERVICE
Requirements
- Living in the Community of Catalonia.

88. SOCIAL CARE AID FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (PUA). PERIODIC AID.
Requirements
- To have legal residence and domicile in Catalonia during five years, two of which must be immediate to the request, except Catalan people who have returned
89. AID FOR ACCESS TO HOUSING SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WITH SOCIAL ISSUES ARISING FROM MENTAL ILLNESS
Requirements
- Prove legal residence and domicile in Catalonia for five years, two of which will be immediate to the request, except Catalan people returned

89. SUPPORT PERSONAL AUTONOMY IN THEIR OWN HOMES
Requirements
- Prove legal residence and domicile in Catalonia for five years, two of which must be immediate application except in Catalan people who have returned.

90. DEPENDENCY AID
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done it for five years, two of which two must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application.

91. MINIMUM INTEGRATION INCOME
Requirements
- People municipally register in any of the municipalities of Catalonia at the time of making the application for benefits and prove continuous residence in Catalonia and effective least one year prior to the filing date of the application.

92. AID FOR MAINTENANCE OF BASIC NEEDS
Requirements
- To have legal residence in Catalonia and live in a real, actual and uninterrupted on that territory.

AUTONOMOUS CITY OF CEUTA

94. CARE AT HOME SERVICE, TELEASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT SOCIAL UNIT
Requirements
- Legal residence in Spain.

95. SUBSIDIES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE, FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND FOR PEOPLE IN A DEPENDENCY SITUATION, RESIDENTS OF CEUTA
Requirements
- Be ordinarily resident in Ceuta

96. AID AND DEPENDENCY SERVICES
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years, tow of which must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application.

97. MINIMUM INCOME FOR SOCIAL INSERTION (IMIS)
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in the Autonomous City of Ceuta and have actual residence during the year prior to the application of the provision. For those who are not citizens of the European Union, will need to show two years of continuous legal residence in the Autonomous City of Ceuta, which are to be twelve months immediately preceding the application, unless, as provided in the International Treaties or, failing that, on the principle of reciprocity, be considered other deadlines.
98. AID OF URGENT NECESSITY AND SOCIAL EMERGENCY AND ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION
Requirements
- Reside in the City of Ceuta and have done for a period of two consecutive years and immediate application.

99. PARKING CARD FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Legally resident in Ceuta.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF VALENCIA

102. AID PROGRAMS TO COVER STAYS AT DAY CENTERS, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY HOMES
Requirements
- Meet registered in Valencia.

103. HOUSES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Living in a town of Valencia.

104. INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIC AID FOR DISABLED PEOPLE.AIDS FOR PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT
Requirements
- Have their legal residence in a residential structure located in a municipality of the Valencia.

105. DEPENDENCY AID
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the filing date of the request.

106. CITIZENSHIP GUARANTEED INCOME
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in any of the municipalities of the Community Valencia at least twenty-four consecutive months and immediately preceding the application.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF EXTREMADURA

110. TELECARE SERVICE
1º. TELEASSISTANCE concerted plan
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in the municipality where it is located in the housing serviced.

2º. TELEASSISTANCE SYSTEM FOR AUTONOMY AND CARE FOR DEPENDENCY BY CONVENTIONS
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in the municipality where it is located in the housing serviced.
111. HOME CARE SERVICE
1. SUPPORT SERVICES TO HOME BY CONCERTED PLAN
   Requirements
   - Be resident in the territory of the Autonomous Community.

2. HOME CARE SERVICES FOR AUTONOMY AND CARE OF DEPENDENCY (SAAD)
   Requirements
   - Reside in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura.

112. DAYNIGHT CENTERS
   Requirements
   - Meet registered in the autonomous community of Extremadura.

113. RESIDENTIAL CARE SERVICE FOR PEOPLE IN SITUATION OF DEPENDENCY.
   Requirements
   - Meet registered in the region of Extremadura.

114. SUBSIDIES FOR THE ACQUISITION OF TECHNICAL HELP AIMED FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE RECOGNISED A DEPENDENCY STATUS DEPENDENCE
   Requirements
   - Be registered in one of the municipalities of the Community Extremadura.

115. DEPENDENCY AID
   Requirements
   - Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.

116. COMMON AID FOR INTEGRATION IN EMERGENCIES
   Requirements
   - Be municipally registered in any municipality in the Autonomous Community Extremadura with at least one year prior to the date of the request.

117. AYUDAS EXTRAORDINARY SITUATIONS FOR INTEGRATION EMERGENCY
   Requirements
   - Be registered in any municipality in the Autonomous Community Extremadura with at least one year prior to the date of the request.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF GALICIA

119. PUBLIC SUBSIDIES INTENDED FOR DEPENDENCY PEOPLE TO FACILITATE PERSONAL AUTONOMY AND ACCESSIBILITY
   Requirements
   - Reside in the Autonomous Community of Galicia.

120. DEPENDENCY AID
   - Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years of two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.
121. SOCIAL INTEGRATION INCOME (RISGA)
Requirements
- Be registered and have actually resident in any of the Community councils Galicia least during immediately prior to the application date

122. EMERGENCY SOCIAL AID (AES)
Requirements
- Be registered and have actually resident in any of the municipalities of the Autonomous Community of Galicia.

123. EXTRAORDINARY SOCIAL AID AIMED FOR PEOPLE BENEFICIARY OF PENSIONS AND DISABILITY AIDS IN A NON CONTRIBUTORY WAY, FROM THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FUND AND THE GUARANTEE OF MINIMUM INCOMES SUBSIDY.
Requirements
- Be ordinarily resident in the territory of the Autonomous Community of Galicia.

124. GALICIAN SERVICE OF MOBILITY SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND / OR RELIANCE SGAMP 065
Requirements
- Having residence in Galicia at the time of seeking the recognition of user status.

125. PARKING CARD FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in the locality.

126. PROGRAM ‘COMING BACK HOME’ FOR RESIDENTS ABROAD
Requirements
- Be Galician emigrant.
- Have Spanish nationality.
- Living in America.

127. FOSTER CARE PROGRAM FOR ELDERLY AND DISABLED PEOPLE DISABILITY
Requirements
From the welcome:
- Being Spanish or citizen of any State of the European Union, taxed and actually resident in Galicia.
From the cozy:
- Being Spanish or citizen of any State of the European Union, taxed and actually resident in Galicia.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF BALEARIC ISLANDS

128. TELEASSISTANCE
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in the municipality in which service is requested.

129. HOME HELP SERVICE
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in the municipality providing the service.
133. ECONOMIC AID FOR DISABLED PEOPLE WITH ADDICTIONS AND UNPROTECTED CHILDREN FROM ‘ISLAND CONSELL OF MINORCA’.
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in a municipality of Menorca.

134. DEPENDENCY AID
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.

135. MINIMUM INTEGRATION INCOME
Requirements
- To have effective and continuous residence for a minimum of six months preceding the date of application.

136. AID FOR ACQUERING FIRST NECESSITY PRODUCTS
Requirements
- Reside in the Balearic Islands, with a length of at least two years preceding the application.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF RIOJA

137. TELEASSISTANCE
Requirements
- Reside legally in La Rioja at the time of application and residing in Spanish territory for five years, of which two must be immediately prior to the filing date the application.

138. HOME HELP SERVICE
Requirements
In general:
- That is proving effective and continuous residence in the corresponding municipality of La Rioja in advance that stipulated in the Rules or the Local Authority Ordinance holder Service.

141. RESIDENTIAL CARE SERVICE AND SERVICE OF STAYS TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
- Legally reside in La Rioja and a resident of the Spanish for five years, two of which must be immediately preceding the date of filing.

142. DAY CENTER SERVICE AND OCCUPATIONAL CENTER FOR DISABLED PEOPLE
Requirements
- Reside in La Rioja at the time of application and have resident in Spanish territory for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the filing date of the request

143. ECONOMIC AID FOR DISABLED PEOPLE
Requirements
- Reside in the autonomous community of La Rioja at least six months prior to the application.
144. ECONOMIC AIDS FOR DEPENDENCY
General requirements
- Reside in La Rioja, or intended such residence for at least nine months a year, and have resided in Spanish territory for five years, of which two must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application.

155. MINIMUM INSERTION INCOME (IMI)
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in La Rioja at least one year before the application.

156. SOCIAL INCLUSION AID (AIS)
Requirements
- Meet registered in La Rioja at least one year prior to the application.

157. EMERGENCY SOCIAL AID
Requirements
- Proof of legal residence in the state and effective local La Rioja have established these grants, with the advance of the application being set in the corresponding local regulation or ordinance.

158. VEHICLE PARKING CARD FOR PERSONS WITH REDUCED MOBILITY
Requirements
- Reside in the autonomous community of La Rioja.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF MADRID

168. INTERPRETER FOR PEOPLE WITH HEARING PROBLEMS
Requirements
- Accrediting be hearing impaired person resident in the Community Madrid.

169. PLACES IN CARE CENTERS FOR PHYSICAL DISABLED PEOPLE, WHO INTEGRATE IN THE PUBLIC NETWORK OF MADRID COMMUNITY
Requirements
- Be registered in the Madrid region.

170. PLACES IN CARE CENTERS FOR INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED PEOPLE, WHO INTEGRATE THE PUBLIC NETWORK OF MADRID COMMUNITY
Requirements
- Being Spanish or foreign, exile, refugee or stateless person in the Community of Madrid.
- Be registered in the Madrid region, except pedestrians.

171. TRANSPORTATION TICKET FOR THE DISABLED PEOPLE
Requirements
- Being Spanish or having legal resident in Spain if immigrant.

172. SPECIAL PARKING CARD FOR REDUCED MOBILITY PEOPLE
Requirements
- Reside and be registered in the municipality of Madrid.

173. AID TO FOSTER PERSONAL AUTONOMY AND PROMOTING ACCESSIBILITY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.
Requirements
- Being Spanish or foreign, exile, refugee or stateless person in the Community of Madrid.
- Be registered in the Madrid region.

174. INDIVIDUAL AID FOR SOCIAL SUPPORT TO PERSONS WITHIN REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DISTRICT
Requirements
- Being Spanish or foreign, exile, refugee or stateless person in the Community of Madrid.

175. DEPENDENCY AID
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.
- Be registered in the Madrid region.

176. MINIMUM INTEGRATION INCOME
Requirements:
- To have legal residence in Spain.
- Be registered in a municipality of the Community of Madrid and have actual residence in any of them during the year immediately prior to application.

AUTONOMOUS CITY OF MELILLA

177. HOME TELEASSISTANCE PROGRAM
Requirements
- Have Spanish nationality or legal residence in the country.
- Be registered and have actual residence at least two years advance in Melilla.

178. HOMECARE SERVICE
Requirements
- Have Spanish nationality, of any country in the European Union or legal residence in Spain or any other EU country, with more than ten years old.
- Legal residence in the city of Melilla, with at least 5 years age registration.

179. SUBSIDIES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE, FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENCY RESIDENTS OF MELILLA
Requirements
- Be ordinarily resident in Melilla

180. DEPENDENCY AID AND SERVICES
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years of two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.

181. MELILLA INTEGRATION INCOME (IMI)
Requirements
- Be registered in the Autonomous City of Melilla and have residence effective at least two years prior to the date of preparation the application. For non-citizens of the European Union, it will be necessary to prove three years of continuous legal residence in the Autonomous City of which
twelve months immediately preceding the application, except that, as set out in the Treaties International or, failing that, on the principle of reciprocity, be considered other deadlines.

182. ECONOMIC AID PROGRAM SOCIAL EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.
Requirements
- Be municipally registered and actual residence in Melilla have at least six months before application.

184. PARKING CARD FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Reside legally in Melilla.

185. BASIC FAMILY AID PROGRAM
Requirements
- Be registered in the Autonomous City of Melilla and have residence effective at least six months prior to the date of formulation of the application.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF MURCIA

168. TELEASSISTANCE SERVICE
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years, the two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.
- Reside and be registered in any municipality of the Community Autonomous Region of Murcia at the time of filing application

187. HOME HELP SERVICE
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.
- Reside and be registered in any municipality of the Community Autonomous Region of Murcia at the time of filing application.

190. RESIDENCE SERVICE FOR DEPENDENT, INTELLECTUALLY, PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DISABLED PEOPLE
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years, the two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing

191. DAY CENTER SERVICE FOR DEPENDENT PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL ILLNESS
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.

192. DEPENDENCY AID
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years of two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.
193. INSERTION BASIC INCOME
Requirements
- Reside legally in Spanish territory and have done for a while not less than five years.
- Be registered in the Murcia region of at least one year before the filing.

194. EUROPEAN CARD FOR PARKING FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Reside in the region of Murcia.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF NAVARRE

195. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE
Requirements
- Evidence actual, continuous residence in Navarra for two years preceding the application, or if coming from another location of Spain.

196. CARE AT HOME SERVICE (SAD)
Requirements
- Evidence actual, continuous residence in Navarra for two years preceding the application, or if coming from another location of Spain.

198. PRIVATE, ARRANGED AND SUBSIDIZED CENTERS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENCY AND FOR PEOPLE WITH FAMILY CONFLICT AND SEVERE DISABILITIES OR NON-FAMILY SUPPORT PROPER
Requirements
In the case of people with disabilities and dependence:
- Evidence actual, continuous residence in Navarra for two years preceding the application or, should come from elsewhere Spain.
For people with severe family conflict or lack of support adequate family:
- Evidence actual, continuous residence in Navarra for two years preceding the application.

199. WARD-FUNCTIONAL APPARTMENT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Evidence actual, continuous residence in Navarre during the year prior to the application.

200. SUPERVISED APPARTMENT FOR MENTALLY ILL PEOPLE
Requirements
- Evidence actual, continuous residence in Navarre during the year prior to application.

201. DEPENDENCY AID
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years of two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.

202. INCLUSION SOCIAL INCOME
Requirements
- Reside legally in Spanish territory.
- Residence and effectively in Navarra at least 24 months immediately preceding the date of filing.
203. EXTRAORDINARY EMERGENCY AID FOR PEOPLE IN SOCIAL EXCLUSION SITUATION
Requirements
- Evidence actual, continuous residence in Navarra for two years preceding the application for assistance, except in cases exceptional in that irreparable damage may occur, in which suffice if found in Navarra.

204. PERIODIC ECONOMIC AID FOR DISABLED PEOPLE (BASIC INCOME FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES).
Requirements
- Navarra actual residence in a minimum of two years.

205. ADAPTED AND ASSISTED TRANSPORT
Requirements
- Accrediting effective and continuous residence in Navarra for two years preceding the application or, should come from elsewhere Spain

206. PARKING CARD FOR VEHICLES OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in the locality.

207. SPA PROGRAMS
Requirements
- To have legal residence in Navarra.

208. AID AIMED FOR FAMILIES WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS CELIAC
Requirements
- Be registered and have tax residence in the Autonomous Community of Navarre

209. SUPPORT AID FOR FAMILY AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION
Requirements
- Evidence actual, continuous residence in Navarra for two years preceding the application for assistance.

SOCIAL BENEFITS IN THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF BASQUE COUNTRY

213. ECONOMIC AID RELATED TO SERVICE
Requirements
- Reside legally in the state and have done for at least five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application.

214. ECONOMIC AID FOR CARE WITHIN THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT
Requirements
- Reside legally in the state and have done for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application. For children under five years, the period of residence required who exercises his custody. This requirement will be credited if the applicant is domiciled in the state territory and residing therein, and who holds a resident.
215. ECONOMIC AID FOR FAMILY ASSISTANCE
Requirements
- Reside legally in the state and have done so for five years, two of which must be immediately prior to the filing date of the application.
- Be enumerated in the Province of Álava upon submission of an application for recognition of the benefit.

216. ECONOMIC AID FOR TEMPORARY INCOME OF DEPENDENT PEOPLE IN HOMES OR HOUSES OF THE COMMUNITY OUTSIDE PUBLIC NETWORK
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in the province of Álava, at least three years preceding the application.

217. VASC SISTEM OF INCOME GUARANTEE
A) INCOME REVENUE ASSURANCE
Requirements
- Have registration and actual residence in the municipality in which delivery is requested and have been enumerated and have the actual residence in any municipality in the Basque country at least one year prior to the date of filing. Failure to meet this minimum period prior must have had actual residence in registration and any municipality in the Basque Country during continued five years immediately preceding ten.

218C) SOCIAL EMERGENCY AID
Requirements
- Be municipally registered and have actual residence in the municipality in which support is requested and have tended registration and residence effective in any municipality in the Basque Country at least six months prior to the filing date of the request. It failure to meet the minimum period before, it must have been registration and have actual residence in any municipality the Basque Country for 5 continuous years of immediately preceding.

219. SPECIAL AID FOR CRITICAL SITUATIONS
Requirements
- Have cash in Álava registration, except for Vitoria-Gasteiz municipalities, Laudio / Llodio and Amurrio, with at least 6 months prior to the filing date of the application.

220. AID FOR STUDENT TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES
Disabled students at University level
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in a city in the Basque Country.

221. PARKING CARD FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.
Requirements
- Reside in one of the municipalities in the Basque Country.

222. TAXI BONO
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in the municipality for at least One year before the filing date of the application.
223. TELEASSISTANCE SERVICE  
Requirements  
- Be municipally registered in the municipality in which service is requested.

226. DAY CENTERS TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES  
Requirements  
- Meet registered in one of the municipalities of the Territory Of Gipuzkoa.

227. DEPENDENCY AID  
Requirements  
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years of two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.

228. AID FOR STUDENT TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES  
Disabled students  
Requirements  
- Be municipally registered in a city in the Basque Country.

229. VEHICLES PARKING CARD FOR PERSONS WITH REDUCED MOBILITY  
Requirements  
- Residence in the municipality.

230. AID FOR THE USE OF TAXI (BONOTAXI) FOR PEOPLE WITH MOBILITY PROBLEMS  
Requirements  
- Be municipally registered in the province of Gipuzkoa.

231. HOME HELP SERVICE  
Requirements  
- Be a person or family living in the town and enumerated its address.

235. DAY CENTERS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES  
Requirements  
- Possess Spanish nationality. For people of other nationalities, having actually resided for five years in the Spanish state, of which 2 must be immediately prior the date of submission of the application.  
- Be municipally registered in a Historic Town Planning Bizkaia.

236. RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES  
Requirements  
- Possess the Spanish nationality. For people of other nationalities, having actually resided for five years in the Spanish state, of which 2 must be immediately prior the date of submission of the application.  
- Be municipally registered in a Historic Town Planning Bizkaia.

237. AID FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES  
Requirements  
- Reside legally in Spanish territory.
239. DEPENDENCY AID
Requirements
- Reside in Spanish territory and have done for five years of two of which must be immediately prior to the date of filing.
- Be municipally registered in the province of Bizkaia at the time of filing.

240. EMERGENCY SOCIAL AID
Requirements
- On the electoral roll of any municipality in the Basque Country with a least six months in advance.

241. INSERTING SPECIAL AID
Requirements
For individual special help:
- Be a resident of Biscay with a minimum of six months of the request.
For special help family:
- Establish an independent dwelling unit.

242. AID FOR STUDENT TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES
Disabled university
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in a city in the Basque Country.

243. PARKING CARD FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
Requirements
- Reside in one of the municipalities in the Basque Country.

244. ACTIVITY PROGRAM ADINEKO
Requirements
- Reside in Bizkaia.

245. AID FOR GETTING A PLACE IN SOCIAL INTEGRATION CENTERS
Requirements
- Be municipally registered in a municipality in the province of Bizkaia with at least one year prior to the application.

2.1.  General situation as laid down in Art. 7 (2) Regulation 492/2011

No new information.

2.2.  Specific issue: the situation of jobseekers

See the Jobseekers questionnaire 2011. No new information or jurisprudence related.
Chapter V
Other Obstacles to Free Movement of Workers

No new information.
Chapter VI
Specific Issues

1. **FRONTIER WORKERS (OTHER THAN SOCIAL SECURITY ISSUES),**

If we have in mind the social benefits or assistance measure briefly explained in Chapter IV. Point 2, we can say that all frontier worker living in France or Portugal and working in Spain are excluded in most of cases because they are not registered in Spanish territory or in the Autonomous Community territory.

2. **SPORTSMEN/SPORTSWOMEN**

BASKETBALL
The Spanish Federation of Basketball and the Basket Players Association continue with the System of quotes. In the different competition organized by the Spanish Federation, the Professional League of Basketball and the Basket Players Association the rules are the following:

**Spanish Basketball GOLD League**
Teams playing the Gold League must maintain throughout the season, registered and contracted, a minimum of eight and a maximum of eleven players respecting the following configuration:
- A mandatory minimum of 6 players ‘training’. The problem from a FMOW view is the definition of ‘players training’ did for the Federation, that in practice implies the existence of quotas. The Spanish Federation consider as players training ‘*It is considered training player*’ player who from his first year cadet and senior class first year (inclusive), regardless of their nationality and age, has been registered with any club affiliated to the FEB in a period, continuous or not, 3-seasons. So they can be computed seasons requiring at least 6 months of stay in each’.
- A non-mandatory maximum of 2 non-EU players.

**Spanish Basketball SILVER League**
Teams playing Silver League must maintain throughout the season, registered and contracted, a minimum of eight and a maximum of eleven players, respecting the following configuration:
- A mandatory minimum of 7 players training.
- A non-mandatory maximum of 2 non-EU players.

**Women’s League team players quotas**
Teams must maintain throughout the season, registered and contracted, a minimum of eight and a maximum of twelve players respecting the following configuration:
For teams of eleven players:
- A minimum of 4 players required training.
- A maximum of 2 non-mandatory foreign non-EU players.
For teams of twelve players:
- A mandatory minimum of 5 players training
- A maximum of 2 players not mandatory non-EU foreign

HANDBALL
In handball the Federation require that there must be at least 2 nationals per team.
- Men of Honor Division 2.
- Women Honor Division 2.
- Other categories and divisions: 1

VOLLEYBALL
In the Spanish Federation Volleyball League, at First Division and Second Division, can not be processed at the same time more than five licenses Federation players whose origin is not the RFEVB (Royal Spanish Volleyball Federation) Each team may have up to a maximum of five players whose Federation is not the RFEVB origin.
In junior category will not be allowed any foreign player except foreign denominated special. It is not be considered foreign the junior player who is a national of an EU country or the European Economic Area.
If the club have special foreign youth player (EU/EEA citizens) whose origin is not the RFEVB and satisfying the conditions for their participation in the club's senior teams may be aligned, but taking place in the meeting as a player whose origin is Federation the RFEVB.

3. THE MARITIME SECTOR

The Spanish Government with the Legislative Royal Decree 2/2011\(^{32}\) introduced a Consolidate Act of Ports and Maritime activities. In its article 253, paragraph 2 the Spanish government establish against un undetermined reference to the Spanish nationality based on exercise of public powers that does not define what that’s mean: ‘The captain and first mate of domestic vessels must be nationals of a Member State of the European Economic Area, except in cases where it is established by the Maritime Administration that these jobs must be held by citizens of Spanish nationality involve routinely effective exercise of public powers that do not represent a very small part of their activities. The rest of the crew, in the case of merchant ships, must be Spanish nationality or any other Member State of the European Economic Area, at least 50 percent’.

4. RESEARCHERS/ARTISTS

No information.

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5. **ACCESS TO STUDY GRANTS**

As we mention in the previous reports 2011-2012, in Spain most of the public study grants at national level and at Autonomous Communities level require a previous residence between 2 and 4 years or it require that the parents would be workers in Spain.

In the article 2, paragraph 1, a) the Order EDU/3320/2011 1 December\(^{33}\), which regulates college loans for graduate study Master and PhD. requires to be beneficiary ‘**Having Spanish nationality or a member country of the European Union to reside in Spain for at least the four years immediately preceding the date of application**’.

In the Resolution of June 20, 2012\(^ {34}\), the Secretary of State for Education, Training and Universities, which are called grants for 2012-2013 National Mobility Program Human Resources within the National Plan for Scientific Research, Development and Innovation 2008-2011, the article 1, paragraph 2 seems require **to be Spanish professor or researcher**.

In the Resolution of August 2, 2012\(^ {35}\), the Secretary of State for Education, Training and Universities, which are called general grants and mobility for the academic year 2012-2013, for university students, the article 1, paragraph 2, requires ‘**d) To be Spanish, or be a national of a Member State of the European Union. In the latter case would require the student or the person who sustain him/her must be working in Spain**’.

6. **YOUNG WORKERS**

The Spanish Government approved the Royal Decree 1674/2012, of 14 December, establishing the basis for granting public subsidies to finance the action ‘Your First EURES Job’. The purpose is reduce the high unemployment rate among the young workers.

The article 4 establish that ‘these subsidies are intended to facilitate the transfer of young workers to attend interviews or selection processes joining a job, whatever their skill level or economic and social context’.

2. To qualify for aid young workers must meet the following requirements:
   a) Be between 18 and 30 years of age, inclusive.
   b) Be registered as job seekers in the corresponding Public Employment Services.
   c) Have been selected in a process performed by the EURES Network-Spain.
   d) Be a national of any of the countries of the European Union or residing legally in any European Union country.
   e) The job for which the interview is conducted or to be incorporated be located in a country of the European Union than in their home. Will consider jobs located outside Spain for workers resident in Spain and the jobs located in Spain for non-resident workers in Spain.

3. No grant shall be the following:
   a) Implementation of alternative practices or other work experience placements that do not involve hiring.
   b) Employees who are temporarily sent by their companies to do their work in another member state of the European Union, although not specifically hired to do so prior to the grant application.

\(^{33}\) Official Gazette, num 291, 3 December 2011.
\(^{34}\) Official Gazette, num 157, 2 July 2012.
\(^{35}\) Official Gazette, num 194, 14 August 2012.
c) cross-border jobs not involving a change of residence to the destination country where it will locate the post. In such cases, the grant will be limited, if any, to aid for a job interview.”
Chapter VII
Application of Transitional Measures

1. Transitional measures imposed on EU-8 Member States by EU-15 Member States and situation in Malta and Cyprus

Not applicable.

2. Transitional measures imposed on workers from Bulgaria and Romania

With the Instruction of the Secretariat General of Immigration and Emigration (SGIE/3/2012) of December 27, 2012, the previous Instruction SGIE/1/2012 is prorogued suspending temporally (until 31 December 2013) the application of articles 1 to 6 of Regulation 492/2011 of European Parliament and of the Council concerning the free movement of workers within the Union to Romanian Nationals.

The Instruction SGIE/3/2012 does not affect Romanian nationals or members of his family were employed in Spain on August 12, 2011, or who were registered as unemployed at the public employment services of Spain on August 12, 2011.

The Romanians workers and their families outside Spain, after August 1, 2011, to obtain work permit must submit, in general (Art. 64.3 of Royal Decree 557/2011, except that for the national employment situation allows their recruitment):

a. They must have an offer of contract signed by the employer and the employee to ensure the employee continued activity during the period of validity of the authorization to work and the number of hours ensures an adequate level of income for the worker. (This means that if we are to supply a minimum wage shall be 40 hours per week)

b. Working conditions contained in the employment contract must be consistent with those established by current legislation and the collective agreement for the same activity, professional category and locality. In stable employment, if the contract is part-time, remuneration shall be less than the minimum wage for full-time and calculated annually.

c. The employer applicant must be enrolled in the Social Security system and have fulfilled their tax and social security obligations.

d. The employee must have the training and, where appropriate, professional qualifications legally required for the exercise of their profession.

The employee must have financial, material or personal enough to the business plan and to meet the obligations assumed by the worker.
Chapter VIII
Miscellaneous

1. **Relationship between Regulation 883/04 and Art 45 TFEU and Regulation 492/2011**

   No information


   No information

3. **Existing policies, legislation and practices of a general nature that have a clear impact on free movement of EU workers**

   No information

   3.1. **Integration measures**

   No information

   3.2. **Immigration policies for third-country nationals and the Union preference principle**

   3.3. **Return of nationals to new EU Member States**

   **Spain Voluntary Return Programs 2009-2012**

   **Social Attention Program**

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4. **National organizations or non-judicial bodies to which complaints for violation of Community law can be launched.**

   In Spain, the SOLVIT center is in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. In each Autonomous Communities there is a contact point with which the center in the Foreign Ministry will contact in case of infringement of EU Law in the Autonomous Community. In the case of the Auto-
nomous Community of Madrid the SOLVIT contact point is in the General Directorate of State Cooperation and European Affairs of the Council of the Presidency.

The Defensor del Pueblo (Ombudsman) is the High Commissioner of the Parliament responsible for defending the fundamental rights and civil liberties of citizens by monitoring the activity of the Administration and public authorities.

The Defensor del Pueblo is elected by Congress and the Senate by a three-fifths majority. The term of office is five years and the Defensor del Pueblo does not take orders or receive instructions from any authority. The Defensor del Pueblo must perform his or her functions independently and impartially, autonomously and in his or her own good judgment and enjoys inviolability and immunity in the exercise of his or her office.

Any citizen may request the intervention of the Defensor del Pueblo, which is free of charge, to investigate any alleged misconduct by public authorities and/or the agents thereof. The office of the Defensor del Pueblo can also intervene ex officio in cases that come to their attention without any complaint having been filed. The Defensor del Pueblo prepares an annual report for the Parliament and may submit case reports on matters which are considered particularly serious or urgent or requiring special attention.

In its Report 2012, the Defensor del Pueblo has put forth numerous suggestions to the Directorate-General of Spanish Citizens Board and Consular Migratory Affairs, some of which have been accepted in order to facilitate residence visas to foreign citizens who are parents of Spanish minors or who are in a stable relationship with a Spanish citizen proof by means of a foreign marriage certificate or a register certificate.

5. SEMINARS, REPORTS AND ARTICLES

Interesting report at EU-National Level about Roma can be read at: http://www.eu-inclusive.eu/press-list and also at: http://gitanos.org/centro_documentacion/publicaciones/fichas/86837.html.en

An interested study on the social inclusion and migration of Roma in Romania, Bulgaria, Italy and Spain, can be read at: http://www.eu-inclusive.eu/sites/default/files/Roma%20in%20Romania,%20Bulgaria,%20Italy%20and%20Spain%20between%20Social%20Inclusion%20and%20Migration,%20Comparative%20Study.pdf

Sujetos beneficiarios de la Asistencia Sanitaria. Antonio V. Sempere Navarro Djamil Tony Kahale Carrillo, Grandes Tratados, BIB 2013\10353

Trabajadores fronterizos y transfronterizos: tratamiento fiscal de sus rentas desde una perspectiva comunitaria.


Ruiz-Zambrano (C-34/09) o de la emancipación de la Ciudadanía de la Unión de los límites inherentes a la libre circulación. Koen Lenaerts José A. Gutiérrez-Fons, Revista Española de Derecho Europeo num. 40/2011, BIB 2011\1689

Restricción de la libre circulación de los trabajadores rumanos en España. Alfonso Ortega Giménez Revista Aranzadi Doctrinal num. 6/2011, BIB 2011\1457
Los límites a la libre circulación y residencia: la expulsión del territorio francés de nacionales rumanos y búlgaros de etnia gitana. Carlos Pérez González, Actualidad Jurídica Aranzadi num. 806/2010, BIB 2010\3775

VI Jornadas Iberoamericanas ‘Integrando Culturas’ sobre Educación y Migraciones. Madrid, 22 y 24 de Mayo de 2013 en la Sala

Jornadas sobre la movilidad transnacional de trabajadores y capitales. Barcelona (ICAB), 24 y 31 de Mayo de 2013.

Seminario: Migraciones e memoria histórica. Santiago de Compostela 13 y 14 de junio de 2013.

XXIII Encuentro de abogados sobre extranjería y derecho de asilo. Lleida 13 a 15 de junio de 2013.