



**Practical Guide for
foreign researchers in
Andalusia 2010**

**EDITION for
Andalusia Autonomous Region**

Andalusian Innovation and Technology Transfer Centre (CITAndalucía)
Department of Innovation, Science and Enterprise



Centro de Innovación y Transferencia de Tecnología de Andalucía, CITAndalucía
CONSEJERÍA DE INNOVACIÓN, CIENCIA Y EMPRESA

Texts

Edition prepared by the Andalusian Center for Innovation and Technology Transfer, SAU, under the Andalusian Ministry of Science, Innovation and Enterprise, taking as a reference the texts of the Practical Guide for foreign researchers in Spain, created by the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology (FECYT) .

The Andalusian version of this guide is available electronically on the following website:

www.citandalucia.es



EURAXESS-The European Services Network

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Centro de Innovación y Transferencia de Tecnología de Andalucía, CITAndalucía
CONSEJERÍA DE INNOVACIÓN, CIENCIA Y EMPRESA

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1. Presentation

The main purpose of this guide is to extend and adapt the "2009 Practical Guide for foreign researchers in Spain", published by the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology, for the area of Andalusia, thus facilitating the search for information to foreign researchers traveling to Andalusia for work, scholarships, exchanges, PhDs, temporary contracts, etc. This manual seeks to answer the main questions that researchers do when they come to our region, either alone or with their family. This guide has sought to reflect the reality of work, everyday life and the peculiarities of our Region and also the formalities necessary in order to settle in Andalusia.

You can find the "2009 Practical Guide for foreign researchers in Spain", published by the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology at the following address:

<http://www.euraxess.es/servicios/informacion-practica>

EURAXESS-The European Services Network

The European Commission is intensifying its efforts to promote mobility and career development among researchers with the aim of turning Europe into a leader in scientific excellence. The aim of the EURAXESS website (<http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess/>) is to become the common point of access to information and support services for researchers and families moved to a EU country.

Human resources in research are one of the foundations of the European Knowledge System. Scientists are at the origin of knowledge creation, transfer and exploitation. In order to optimize the true potential of EURAXESS, collaboration with Member States is essential. This is precisely the reason why the "Association for Researchers" was created between the European Commission and the Member States, with the aim of improving career development and mobility of researchers.

Spanish Network of Mobility Centres

The Centres for each country are organized into a National Network with the aim of organizing as close and direct assistance as possible for researchers. The Spanish network will be composed by 17 mobile centers (one in each Autonomous Region).

Coordination of the Network at national level corresponds to the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology (hereinafter FECYT), officially designated institution since 11 September 2003 by the Ministry of Science and Innovation (former Ministry of Education and Science).

All the information relating to the Spanish Network of Mobility Centres, and contact details of the several sites in Spain are available in www.euraxess.es

More information: <http://www.fecyt.es/>

EURAXESS Center in Andalusia

Since May 1, 2005, Andalusia is part of the Network of Mobility Centres, through the public company Andalusian Center for Innovation and Technology Transfer, SAU, (CITAndalucía). This is how the creation of an Andalusian Node of Mobility Support has been promoted to serve both Andalusian and foreign researchers within the Andalusian Research System, with the support of Local Contact Points; LoCP.

LoCPs are those institutions offering mobility services at a local level, face to face with researchers, such as universities, research organizations, associations, etc. In mid 2008, the Andalusian public universities and the Health and Progress Foundation joined EURAXESS Network, coordinated by the Andalusian Node .

The main objective of the Network is to provide information and support for researchers to move to / from or within Europe, irrespective of their nationality or the type of program they are in, with the aim of helping them overcome mobility barriers such as visas, work permits, recognition of qualifications, job vacants, wages, taxes, pensions and social benefits transfer, health care, social security, housing, schooling and education system, language courses, information about culture and customs of the host country, vacancy opportunities and research grants, etc.

For more information, please contact:

Laura Valle Cerezo

Andalusian Support Center for Researcher Mobility

Email: euraxess.citandalucia@juntadeandalucia.es

Web: <http://www.citandalucia.es/euraxess/>

1.2. Andalusia

The 87,597 square kilometers that Andalusian enjoy are the most southerly in Europe, making it one of the warmest regions in Europe. Its location at the southern tip of Spain and its 800 miles of Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts provide a climate characterized by hot summers, autumns and winters with mild temperatures and the longest and most pleasant springs in the continent. The more than 3,000 hours of sunshine per year create the warm and conducive character of their inhabitants.

Andalusia, founded in Autonomous Region in 1982, is bordering Portugal to the west, Extremadura to the northeast, Castilla-La Mancha to the north and Murcia to the east. It is situated at the confluence between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and Africa separated only by the Strait of Gibraltar. Guadalquivir River, which runs from northeast to southeast, vertebrates its eight provinces -Almeria, Cadiz, Cordoba, Granada, Huelva, Jaén, Malaga and Sevilla, while the Penibetica range, with the highest peaks of the Iberian Peninsula, divides the waters between the two seas.

Map of the Andalusian provinces



You can find more information about our region on the website **Discover Andalusia** of the Andalusian Regional Government, (www.juntadeandalucia.es/conoce-andalucia.html)

Capital city: Seville

Language: Spanish

Political system

Andalusia was the fourth Spanish region, after the restoration of democracy, that gained recognition of its historical identity and the right to self-government. According to the demand expressed by the Andalusian people in the referendum of February 28, 1980, the region has extensive legislative, executive and judiciary powers, similar to those of other historical communities in Spain (Catalonia, Basque Country, Navarra and Galicia) . These powers, as reflected by the first Statute of Autonomy in 1981, were reinforced and expanded in the new self-government text approved in the referendum of February 18, 2007.

Executive power vests in the Regional Government or *Junta*, legislative power in the Andalusian Parliament and judiciary power in the Andalusian High Court of Justice (TSJA). The sites of the first two of them are situated in Seville and the TSJA in Granada.

2. Living in Andalusia

2.1. Necessary procedures

Procedures, documents and contacts that researchers need before their arrival in Spain are detailed in the "Guide for foreign researchers in Spain" published by the FECYT:

- Conditions of entry and residence for citizens under the European Community Laws.
<http://www.euraxess.es/servicios/informacion-practica/entrada-y-residencia/2.-condiciones-de-entrada-y-residencia-de-ciudadanos-a-los-que-se-aplica-el-regimen-comunitario>
- Conditions of entry and residence of citizens arriving from third countries,
<http://www.euraxess.es/servicios/informacion-practica/entrada-y-residencia/3.-condiciones-de-entrada-y-residencia-de-ciudadanos-de-terceros-paises>

As this document is just an annex making reference to Andalusia, please contact the following foreign offices of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia, where you can get more information:

Almería

ALMERIA FOREIGN OFFICE			
C/ Marruecos, 1	04009 - Almería	Tel.: 950 625 401 / 02	Fax:
Schedule: 9 to 14h			

EL EJIDO FOREIGN OFFICE			
Carretera de Málaga, 117	04700 - El Ejido	Tel.: 959 480 706	Fax:
Schedule: 9 to 14h			

Cádiz

CADIZ FOREIGN OFFICE			
C/ Acacias, 2 puerta derecha	11007 - Cádiz	Tel.: 956 989 003	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

CADIZ FOREIGN OFFICE			
Avda. de Andalucía, 28	11006 - Cádiz	Tel.: 956 297 507	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

PUERTO DE SANTA MARÍA FOREIGN OFFICE			
Av. Constitución, 5	11500 - El Puerto de Santa María	Tel.: 956 861 028	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA FOREIGN OFFICE			
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Pza de Domecq, 46	11403 - Jérez de la Frontera	Tel.: 956 326 943	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

ALGECIRAS FOREIGN OFFICE			
Avda. del Embarcadero, s/n	11205 - Algeciras	Tel.: 956 588 441	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

LA LINEA DE LA CONCEPCION FOREIGN OFFICE			
C/ Menéndez Pelayo, 2	11300 - La Línea de la Concepción	Tel.: 956 691 096	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

ROTA FOREIGN OFFICE			
C/ Zorrilla, 6 (Edificio Noray)	11520 - Rota	Tel.: 956 816 341	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

Córdoba

CORDOBA FOREIGN OFFICE			
Pza. Constitución, 1	14004 - Córdoba	Tel.: 957 989 217	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

CORDOBA FOREIGN OFFICE			
Avda. Mediterráneo, s/n	14011 - Córdoba	Tel.: 957 594 727 / 957	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

Granada

CORDOBA FOREIGN OFFICE			
C/ San Agapito, 2	18013 - Granada	Tel.: 958 909 414	Fax:
Schedule: Monday to Friday 9-17:00			

BAZA FOREIGN OFFICE			
C/ Alhóndiga, 18	18800 - Baza	Tel.: 958 700 391	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

MOTRIL FOREIGN OFFICE

Ronda del Mediodía, s/n	18600 - Motril	Tel.: 958 834 908	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

Huelva

HUELVA FOREIGN OFFICE

C/ Fernando el Católico, 14	21003 - Córdoba	Tel.: 959 759 088	Fax: 959 251 924
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

Jaén

JAEN FOREIGN OFFICE

C/ Cruz Roja, 1	23007 - Jaén	Tel.: 953 999 060	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

Málaga

MALAGA FOREIGN OFFICE

Virgen del Gran Poder, 40	29006 - Málaga	Tel.: 952 989 500	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

ANTEQUERA FOREIGN OFFICE

C/ Ciudad de Oaxaca, s/n	29200 - Antequera	Tel.: 952 706 360	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

ESTEPONA FOREIGN OFFICE

C/ Valle Inclán, s/n	29680 - Estepona	Tel.: 952 798 530	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

FUENGIROLA FOREIGN OFFICE

Av. Condes de San Isidro, 98	29640 - Fuengirola	Tel.: 952198360 58	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

MARBELLA FOREIGN OFFICE

Av. Arias de Velasco, s/n	29600 - Marbella	Tel.: 952 762 663	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

RONDA FOREIGN OFFICE			
Av. de Málaga, 9	29400 - Ronda	Tel.: 952 161 227	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

TORREMOLINOS FOREIGN OFFICE			
C/ Skal, 12	29620 - Torremolinos	Tel.: 952 968 450 952 968 451	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

VELEZ MALAGA FOREIGN OFFICE			
Av. de Andalucía, 55 - A	29740 - Vélez-Málaga	Tel.: 952 965 070	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

Seville

SEVILLE CENTER FOREIGN OFFICE			
Alameda de Hércules s/n, esquina Lumbreras, 1	41002 - Sevilla	Tel.: 954 289 300	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

SEVILLA PLAZA DE ESPAÑA FOREIGN OFFICE			
Pl. de España, Torre Norte	41071 - Sevilla	Tel.: 95 556 36 / 49	Fax:
Schedule: Monday to Thursday 9-17:30 Friday 9 to 14			

ALCALA DE GUADAIRA FOREIGN OFFICE			
C/ Alcalál y Ortiz, 72	41500 - Alcalá de Guadaira	Tel.: 955687200	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

DOS HERMANAS FOREIGN OFFICE			
C/ Bahía de Cádiz, 10	41700 - Dos Hermanas	Tel.: 955675857	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

ECIJA FOREIGN OFFICE			
Pl. de Sta. Maria, 4	41400 - Écija	Tel.: 954831857	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

MORON DE LA FRONTERA FOREIGN OFFICE			
C/ Cánovas del Castillo, 6	41530 - Morón de la Frontera	Tel.: 954850102	Fax:
Schedule: monday to friday 9-14			

More information on procedure guides, application for models, taxes...in:
<http://www.mir.es/MIR/>

2.2. Housing

When arriving in Andalusia, the agency or company you have been invited by may have found some kind of accommodation for you. If it is not so or you are not satisfied with the place where you are staying we provide basic information about the housing system in Spain.

Guesthouses, hotels, apart-hotels

Andalusia is a purely touristic region, so the supply of hotels and hostels is varied in quality and price. There are many web pages providing search engines of hotels, divided by cities and categories, as for example, www.redhoteles.com, a website with on-line stores, www.viajarbajoprecio.com, offering cheap hotels www.viajar.com with an offer mainly based in touristic areas hotels or www.hospedarse.com with popular hotels at low cost. If you are going to stay in the country a few months, the option of an apartment is more comfortable and practical. The nearest Tourist Office can provide you with a list of accommodations available in the short or medium term. In the following website, you can find the addresses of the Offices of Tourism from cities and towns in Spain:

www.spain.info/TourSpain/Informacion+practica/Oficina+Turismo/?Language=es (in the useful information section)

Rent house

These are some basic interesting facts about rental housing:

Types of housing:

- Flat: it has one or more rooms
- Apartment: It only has one separate bedroom
- Study: no independent rooms and the kitchen is typically "American" (integrated)
- Renting contract: the renting, called leasing contract, has normally a minimum of one year and a maximum of five and it can be extended after this period.

The duration of the agreement, the payment of costs (overhead costs are to be paid by the owner), etc must all appear at the contract.

To the signing of the contract, the tenant is obliged to give the owner a deposit equivalent to one month income, as guarantee to cover any possible damages. After the contract finishes, the tenant gets the deposit back in full if no damage has occurred.

The price -the cost of the rent- is agreed between the parties, as well as the dates and method of payment, but generally it will be paid monthly and within the first 7 days of the month.

Where to find a home for rent:

In addition to the advice offered by the "Practical Guide for foreign researchers in Spain," the Department of Housing and Spatial Planning of the Andalusian Regional Government(<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/viviendayordenaciondelterritorio/agenciasAlquiler/>) offers, among other services, a Public Registry of Rental Agencies.

There is a free information service for young people called *Patio Joven* (<http://www.patiojoven.iaj.junta-andalucia.es/institutodelajuventud/patiojoven/iaj/portada>) under the Andalusian Institute of Youth, Ministry for Equality and Social Welfare of the Andalusian Regional government (Junta de Andalucía).

Residences of Students and Colleges

The residences of students and colleges are a good choice for researchers who plan to stay a short time or want accommodation before finding a rent apartment. You can find information about student housing at the universities themselves.

3. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN ANDALUSIA

3.1. Andalusian System of Science - Technology - Enterprise

R + D + I in Andalusia

The relations regarding science and technology between the Central Government and all the Autonomous Communities are showing growing strength and importance over time. The participation of the Autonomous Communities in the advisory bodies of the Inter ministerial Commission for Science and Technology (CICYT) through the General Council of Science and Technology has added the use of direct feedback mechanisms, through the active participation in Working groups of General Managers in the preparation of the National Plan and the creation of the Sectorial Conference of the Ministries with competence in the R + D + I promotion with the Ministry of Science and Innovation (MICINN). Bilaterally the Ministry has signed agreements of cooperation and collaboration in Science and Technology with each Autonomous Community intending to harmonize the development of the priorities of the National R + D + I Plan with the corresponding Regional Plans for Research and Innovation.

The powers of legislative development and policy capacity for research promotion in Andalusia were established in the Statute of Autonomy of our community approved in 1983. Article 13.29 reflected the exclusivity of competences in research and its institutions, without prejudice to what was established in the Constitution.

The Reform of the Statute of Autonomy for Andalusia, approved by the Organic Law 2 / 2007 of March 19, article 10.3.11, establishes as one of the basic objectives of the Autonomous Community its industrial and technological development based on innovation, scientific research, public and private entrepreneurial initiatives, energy sufficiency and quality assessment as the basis for harmonic growth in Andalusia. Similarly, Article 37.1.13 establishes the promotion of entrepreneurship, research and innovation as one of the guiding principles of public policies. Similarly, Articles 46.1, 47.1.1 and 158 recognize the competence of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia to establish ways of self-organization and constitute instrumental bodies with legal personality for the implementation of functions of its competence.

The consecutive Plans, collected in the following table, have meant a major effort in institutional design, planning, financing and organization of the Andalusian Knowledge System.

The construction of a new Andalusian Knowledge System (R + D + i) as the set of resources and public or private structures working together to promote the creation, development and sharing of knowledge in order to build the Knowledge Society in Andalusia, in the context of the Knowledge Society, must be based on something more than the individual excellence and prestige of certain individuals. In this sense, the creation of networks and collaboration infrastructures becomes essential. They enable scientists that are distant from each other to work cooperatively on projects of common interest.

Under the framework of the Second Modernization, based on the document approved in 2003 by Andalusian Regional Government, <http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/SP/AJ/CDA/Secciones/ServicioNoticias/Documentos/I30-01-2003.pdf>, the Andalusian Regional Government promotes the creation of certain tools, including their own Ministry of Innovation, Science and Enterprise, in order to generate the necessary synergies for Andalusia to advance in innovation and progress policies and so making knowledge become the center and engine of our development model.

PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH PLANS IN ANDALUSIA		
ECONOMIC PLAN FOR ADALUSIA 1984-1986 (Scientific Politics Program)	Law 7 / 1984 of 13 rd June (BOJA n ^o 60, June 19, 1984)	It establishes an initial framework for coordinating the activities related to Scientific Policies of the Andalusian Regional Government
1st ANDALUSIAN RESEARCH PLAN	Established by Decree 278/1987 of November 11 (BOJA n ^o 104 of December 12, 1987) Approved by resolution of April 3, 1990 by the Governing Council	The axis of actions of this first plan was based on coordination between administrations, thematic prioritization and empowerment of human resources.
2nd ANDALUSIAN RESEARCH PLAN	Established by Decree 384/1994 of October 11 (BOJA n ^o 186 of November 22, 1994) Approved by agreement of February 13, 1996 by the Governing Council (BOJA n ^o 79, July 11, 1996)	With the approval of II PAI, the promotion of the Development and Technological Innovation was started and a Program for the Articulation of the Transfer of Research Results in Andalusia was established.
3rd ANDALUSIAN RESEARCH PLAN	Decree 88/2000 of February 29 (BOJA n ^o 39, April 1, 2000)	The aim was to promote a culture of quality in research and bringing science, technology and industry closer, with the aim of increasing and improving the generation of competitive innovations.
ANDALUSIAN PLAN FOR INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT	Approved by resolution of the Board of Governors on July 31, 2.001	PLADIT was born with the vocation of being the overall framework of coordination of the various instruments and agents involved in the processes of innovation and technology taking place in Andalusia, as well as the being key to provide an appropriate balance between scientific and technological fields in the region.
INNOVATION AND MODERNIZATION PLAN FOR ANDALUSIA	Agreement of June 7, 2005 by the Governing Council (BOJA n ^o 122 of June 24, 2005)	It meant the establishment of an strategic, open document, with the aim of guiding all activities of the Andalusian Regional Government and the Andalusian society as a whole towards a common goal. It also meant boosting collaboration and knowledge society.
ANDALUSIAN PLAN FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION	Decree 86/2007 of March 27, approving the Andalusian Plan for Research, Development and Innovation 2007-2013 (BOJA n ^o 72, April 12, 2007)	The current Plan establishes the actions to be taken in research and technological development for innovation and aims to improve business competitiveness and social profitability of science.
ANDALUSIAN SCIENCE LAW	Andalusian LAW 16/2007, of December 3, of Science and Knowledge (BOE n ^o 20, January 23, 2008)	This Law tries to configure an Andalusian System of Knowledge that encourages interaction between its different agents with the aim of achieving effectiveness to the benefit of citizens, society and economic development. It also seeks to promote the improvement of the capacity to generate knowledge through quality research and its transfer to the productive sector.

At the organizational level, this system is structured as a network that coordinates the many interrelationships and interconnections that must be met, necessarily, between the agents that form it and, particularly, between the processes in which they are involved. It is therefore a dynamic structure in which the several bodies and processes shaping it continuously interact and provide feedback.



The environments and agents forming it are:

1. Andalusian Society in general, taking into account that innovation and technological development are primarily social phenomena and are, ultimately, the individuals within society who determine the society's ability to generate or accept technological changes and novelty.
2. The Administration, on the one hand poses demands on the system and uses innovation and technology, which helps to create innovative and competitive environments and to guide the development of research and innovation policies. On the other hand, with its lines of incentives, it promotes scientific and technological activity.
3. The Scientific Community, represented mainly by Universities, Public Research Institutions, and specially by Research Groups working in their facilities being the main generators of knowledge.
4. Business Sector, the main consumer of knowledge and technology, while a materializer agent of innovation. This sector groups the main demands of high production value services, competitive financing and human resources professionally prepared for change management.
5. Technology and Innovation Support Services Environment, facilitating contact within the community of research results, together with the demands and needs that guide this activity. They offer support for technological improvement, the launching of innovative projects, the creation of companies and the globalization of production.

For more information you can consult the Knowledge Agents Register:

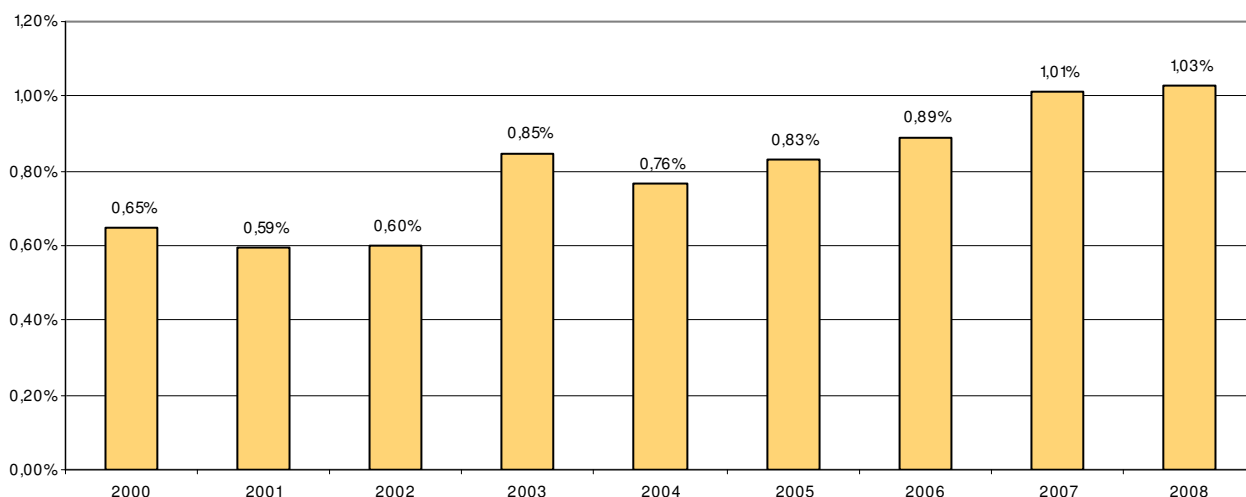
http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/innovacioncienciayempresa/cocoon/aj-det.html?p=/Nuestra_oferta/I-Administracion/&s=/Nuestra_oferta/I-Administracion/Registro_telematico/&c=32904

Indicators of R +D + I activities in Andalusia

Great progresses have been carried out in Andalusia that have helped to develop a quality R + D + I system with a relevant presence and role in the R + D + I international system, not only at a national or European level. Below you can find some information that might be of interest:

	Source	Year	Andalusia
Expense in R + D (thousand euros)	INE	2008	1538946.00
Expense in R + D / G.D.P	INE	2008	1.03
Staff dedicated to R + I in FTE	INE	2008	23227.20
R + D groups	DGITE	2009	2004
Scientific production (number of documents)	ISI	2007	6879
Number of contracts university-Enterprise	Others	2008	4011
Number of patents requested	OEPM	2008	569
National Plan, number of Projects	MICINN	2008	460
Nº of projects, Avance VII PM	CDTI	2008	99

EVOLUCIÓN DEL GASTO EN I+D / PIB EN ANDALUCÍA



3.2. ANDALUSIAN PLAN FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION (2007-2013)

The Andalusian Plan for Research, Development and Innovation (PAIDI) 2007-2013 is the ultimate fusion in the Andalusian Autonomous Community of the Policies of R + D and Innovation. This

plan will involve an investment of 25,400 million euros and aims to increase business competitiveness and knowledge transfer and creating quality employment.

The 2007-2013 Andalusian R+D+I Plan maintains, as its key objectives, three general principles, understood as the broad guidelines that guide scientific and technological policy in Andalusia:

- Generating knowledge and attaching value to it
- Developing a culture of entrepreneurship and Innovation in Universities, Research Organizations and Companies
- Improving the channels of Knowledge exchange by promoting technological Development and Innovation
- Favoring the participation of private initiative in the Andalusian Knowledge System through Research, Technological Development and Innovation

Aims and indicators

The Andalusian Plan provides the following strategic objectives:

- Making the transition of Andalusia towards knowledge society and an economic model based on the same.
- Favoring the improvement of human and social capital
- Boosting the creation of knowledge through the promotion of human resources, technical equipment and basic organizational structures.
- Promoting culture, spirit and entrepreneurship as the basic strategy for the development of the Andalusian System of Knowledge, supporting business ventures in which there are researchers, the creation of technology-based firms and spin-offs.
- Establishing the foundations for a smooth flow of information between the productive sector and institutions dedicated to research, and promoting joint projects with Universities, Public and Private Research Institutions and Companies.
- Achieving companies' awareness about the value of innovation as the undisputed driver of economic and social progress
 - Involving private enterprise in the management of system structures, current financial opportunities and instruments -the scientific and technological infrastructures that are available in their environment-

The PAIDI will have the necessary mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the actions set out therein in order to contribute to the improvement of research policies, technological development and innovation of Andalusian Regional Government.

PAIDI INDICATORS
GENERAL INDICATORS
GDP at current market prices, normal prices (in Euros)
Population by gender
Population with university studies by gender
Total R+D expense in Andalusia by public and private sectors
Expense in R+D in Andalusia / regional GDP
% investment in R+D of the Regional Andalusian Government over Total Investment in Andalusia
GENDER INDICATORS
University teaching staff by gender and category
Students enrolled in Andalusian Universities according to branch, cycle and sex by University
Students graduated in Andalusian Universities according to cycle and sex by

University
Total number of researchers by gender, Public and Private sector
Total Number of PIF researchers by gender
Total Staff Number in Knowledge Agents by Gender and Category
Total Staff Number integrated in Groups and Projects by gender
Percentage of women professor/ total
Femininity index of recipients of direct incentives from CICE
STRATEGIC LINES INDICATORS
A) COMPETITIVE RESEARCH
Number of excellence projects that received incentives
Expense Amount in projects granted with incentives
Number of research groups
Number of research groups that received incentives
Total number of EDP researchers
Average Assessment of Research Groups by areas
B) HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL
Number of incentives for mobility and researchers' improvement
Incorporation of researchers to research centers/ total
Relative increase of research staff by categories
% of staff dedicated to R+D in FTE in Public and Private sectors / Total staff dedicated to R+D
Employed staff in R&D per thousand active population in Andalusia
No. of researchers in FTE in Public Sector per number of FTE researchers in the private sector.
Number of technicians and assistants per researcher.
N ° doctors belonging R & D Groups.
N ° doctors employed in R & D public centers by gender.
N ° of PhD-student by gender.
No. of technical staff hired in public R & D centers by gender
C) RESEARCHING CAPACITY
Growth of resources devoted to excellence research activity incentives.
Research productivity in patents + m.u. /research groups
Research productivity in intellectual property income / research groups
Number of scientific infrastructure facilities.
Number of emerging research groups / total.
Patent applications per million inhabitants / total national patents
Patent awards
C) RESEARCHING CAPACITY
Utility model applications per million inhabitants / total national
No. of publications in foreign magazines
No. of documents published in international magazines per researcher in E.D.P.
Financing conceded to National Plan Projects (euros)
Funding granted to projects of the European Union (EUR) Framework Program

% Returns obtained from the European Union Framework Program
D) ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE IN EBT
N ^o spin off EBT companies with technological base, Universities and Research Centers.
No. companies with technological base (EBT)/incubation of Knowledge Agents credited
No. of students with internships in EBT companies
E) SUPPORT FOR R + D + I BUSINESS PROJECTS
No. of companies granted in R + D + I/total
No. of companies supported by venture capital companies
Total expenditure in R + D + I private grants
F) INTEGRATED SYSTEMS OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT
No. of companies with R + D + I Management policies
No. of companies with R + D + I ISO certifications
No. of companies under advice through Knowledge Agents
G) IMPULSE TO INTERFACE AND NETWORK STRUCTURES
No. of companies supported and integrated in RETA
No. of technological supply-demand transactions finished /total
No. of Knowledge Agents working
No. of researchers collaborating with companies
H) INNOVATION
No. of companies doing R+D s/total
No. of companies with innovative activities s/total
No. innovative enterprises by public and private sector and national or multinational spheres.
No. of non-innovative companies with innovations underway or that became unsuccessful.
Total expenditure in innovative activities in companies
I) PARTICIPATION OF COMPANIES IN SAC
Number of companies integrated in Knowledge Agents per categories
N ^o of doctors and technologists in R & D departments of companies
Total expenditure on dissemination and promotion of Innovation Agents

Structure

Organizative structure

PAIDI Directorate: General Directorate for Research, Technology and Enterprise (DGITE) with the support of the Entities of Knowledge Generation RETA, CTA and AGAE

- R + D + I Interdepartmental Commission: It is presided by the head of the General Secretariat of Universities, Research and Technology (SGUIT) and integrated by the holder of DGITE and a representative with range of at least General Director of each Ministry.
- Andalusian Committee for Knowledge Society (Law 8 / 2005 of May 9): Body responsible for providing a vision on the future development of Knowledge Society in Andalusia.
- Monitoring Committee: It is presided by the head of DGITE and composed of representatives of the economic and social agents

Budgetary distribution

Consult PAIDI at the following link:

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/innovacioncienciayempresa/descarga/contenidos/cice/SGT-3305910/biblioteca/Plan Andaluz Invet/1497084 PlanAndaluzdeInvestigacionxDesarrolloeInnovacion .pdf>

PAIDI Agents

The agents of the Andalusian R + D + I system, are grouped into the following categories if we consider the role they play,:

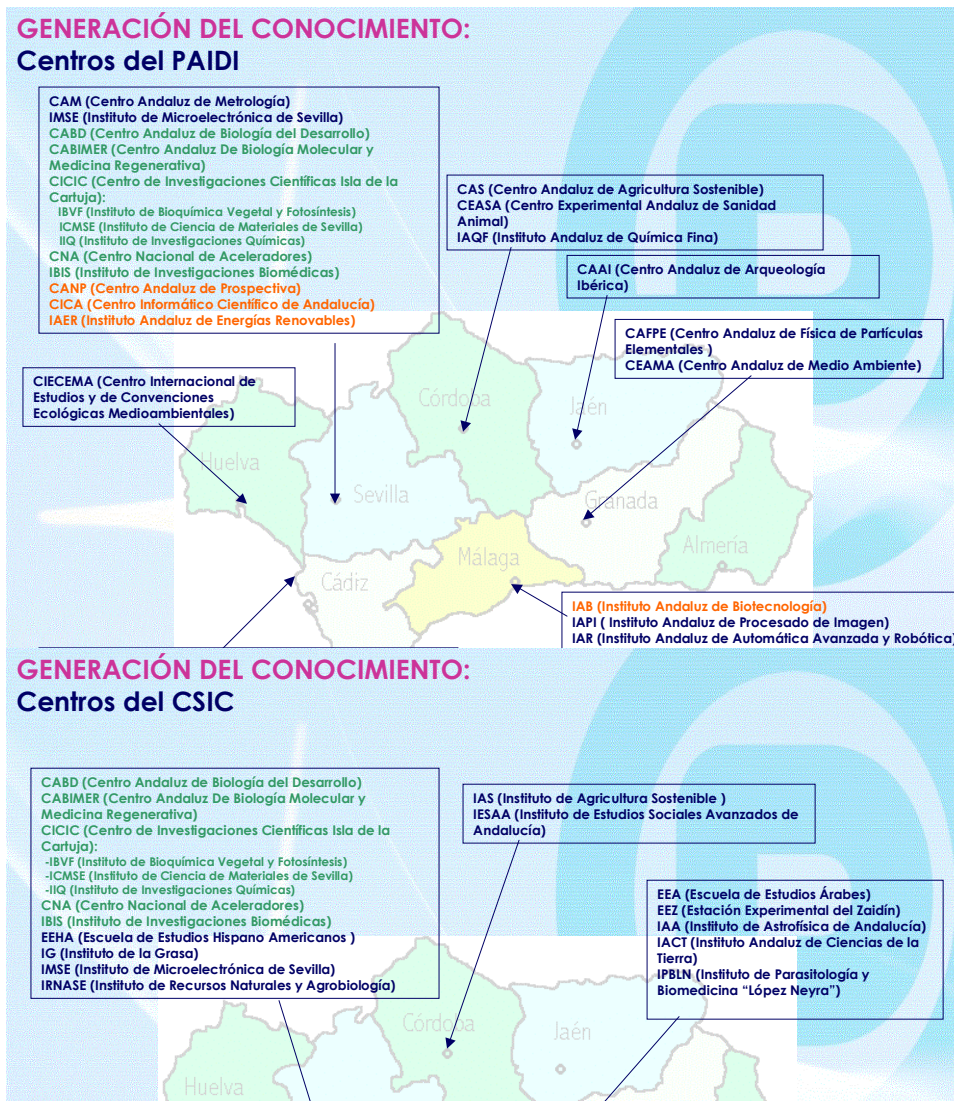
- Technology and Knowledge Fields
- Entities Designed for Knowledge Generation: Centres for Knowledge Generation
- Entities Designed for the Application and Transfer of Knowledge and Technology
- Entities of Support to the Coordination, Management and Dissemination of the Andalusian Knowledge System (R + D + I)

More information:

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/innovacioncienciayempresa/descarga/contenidos/cice/SGT-3305910/biblioteca/Plan Andaluz Invet/1497084 PlanAndaluzdeInvestigacionxDesarrolloeInnovacion .pdf>

Given the nature of this informative guide, only some of the entities within the category of "Entities Designed for Knowledge Generation" will be cited, which are mainly: universities or public research institutions through its institutes, centers and research groups, institutes, research institutes and research groups, the Institutes, the Singular Research institutes and Research centers of the Andalusian Regional Government or mixed, the research groups of the Andalusian Public Health System and the Advanced Technology Centers and the departments of R & D & I of companies:

Knowledge Generation Centers PAIDI Centers



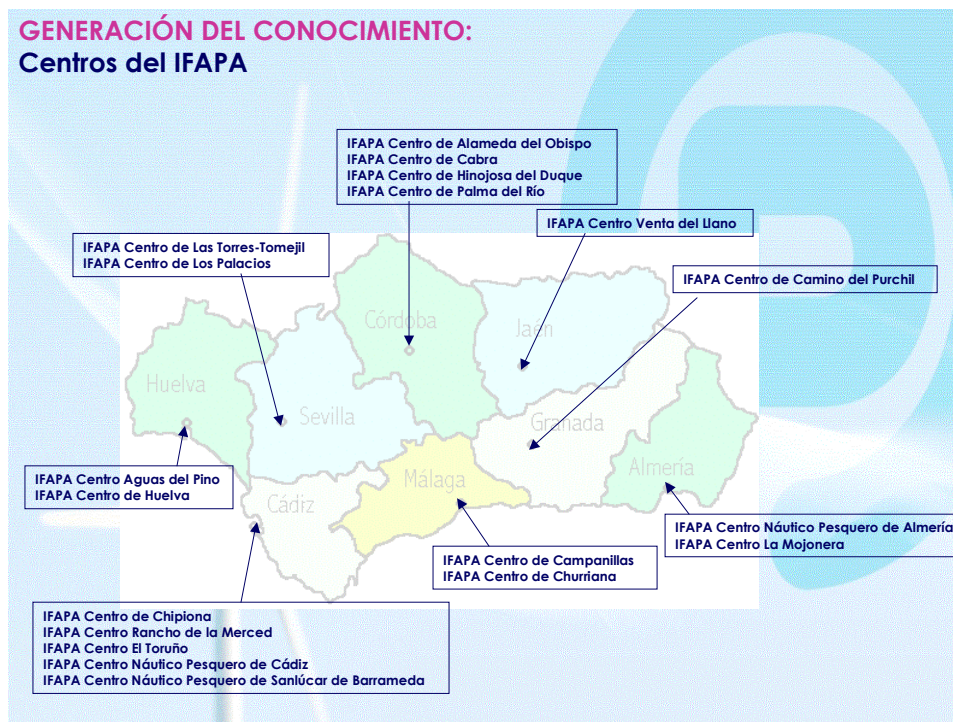
Knowledge Generation Centers Ministries' Centers



Knowledge Generation Centers International and Ministries' Centers



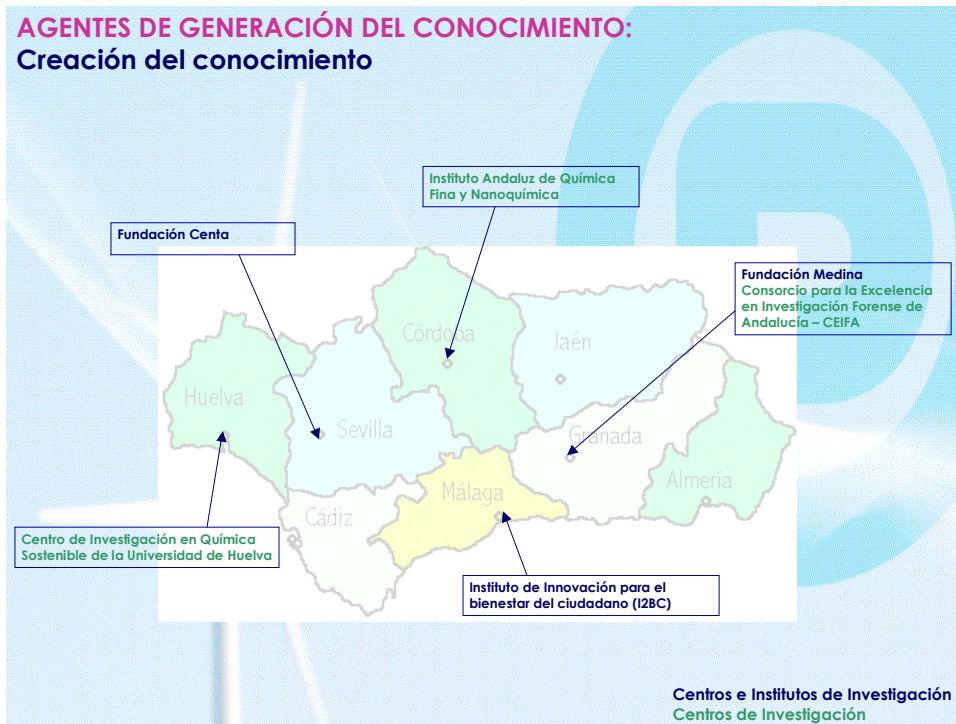
Knowledge Generation Centers IFAPA Centers



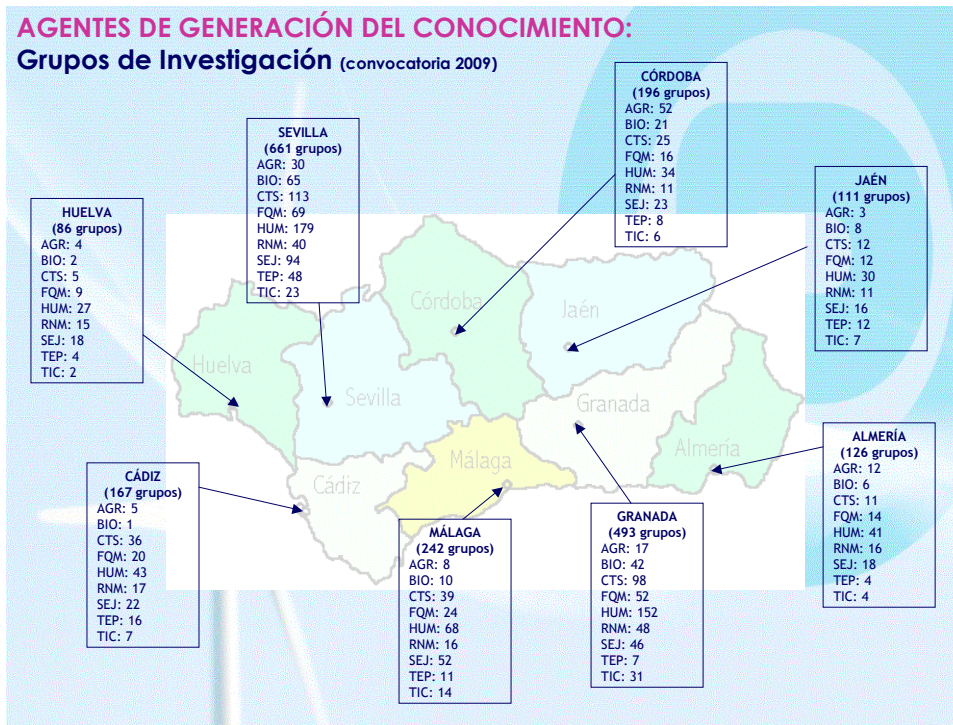
Knowledge Generation Centers Others: Research Results Transference Office



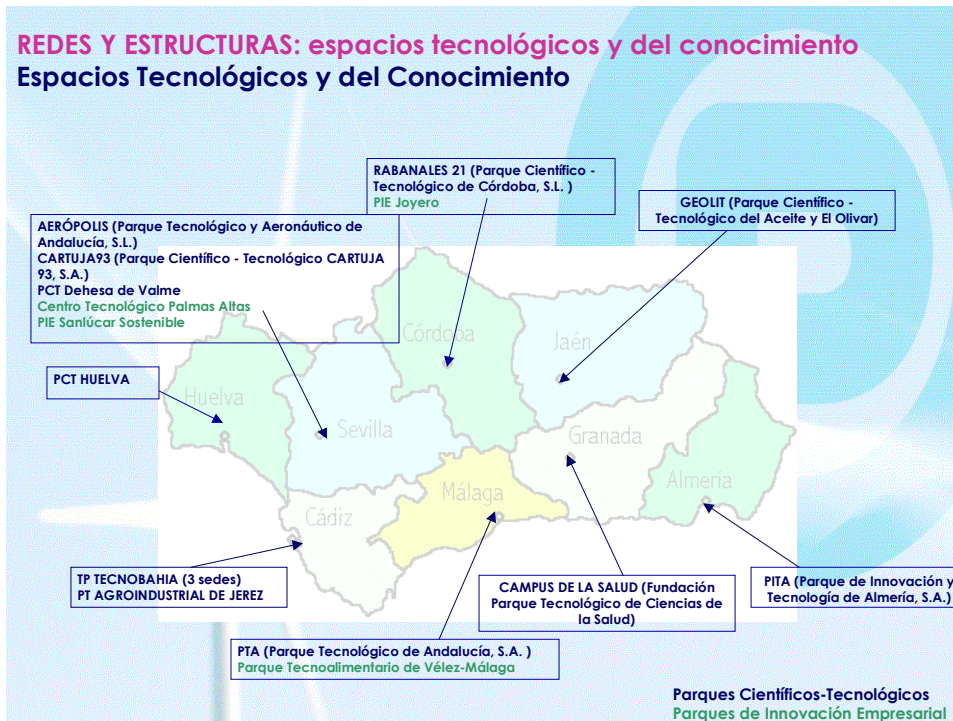
Knowledge Generation Agents Knowledge Generation Centers



Knowledge Generation Agents Research Groups (2009 notification)



· Networks and structures Knowledge and Technological spaces



- Networks and structures Application and transference Knowledge Generation Centers CT, CTA, CIT and CRECEBET



- Networks and structures Application and transference Knowledge Generation Centers ETC



- Networks and structures Knowledge Application Technological Centers ACTA



Institutions for Management, Coordination and Administration



4. Working in Andalusia

4.1. Working in research

As has been said from the beginning, this document is an annex to the Practical Guide for foreign researchers in Spain ", edited by the FECYT, offering specific information regarding Andalusia for those researchers wishing to move to our Community.

For this reason, and because what the researcher can find in this topic applies for the whole Spanish territory, the reader is directed to the mentioned Guide where the researcher will find information on procedures, exceptions, forms of research contracts and the Statute of Researcher staff in Training, "European Letter for Researchers" and "Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers"

FECYT Guide, <http://www.euraxess.es/servicios/informacion-practica/trabajar-en-investigacion-en-espana/4.-trabajar-en-investigacion>

4.2. Financing; incentives and grants

There are grants and assistance programs for foreign and Andalusian researchers wishing to work in our Autonomous Community.

Andalusian Program of Incentives for the Agents of the Andalusian Knowledge System

Order of December 11, 2007, laying down the rules and regulations Andalusian Program of Incentives for the Agents of the Andalusian Knowledge System and establishing the official announcement for the period 2008-2013.

Specifically, it appears in 1st Subsection, 2nd Section, called Activities of Scientific and Technical Nature (BOJA No. 4 of January 5, 2008, pg. 21), in its modality c) "Stays in excellence research institutions located outside Andalusia" d) "Stays of research staff from research organizations outside Andalusia in Andalusia" ; mobility is funded.

More information:

BOJA no. 4, January 5, 2008

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/boja/boletines/2008/4/d/updf/d1.pdf>

TALENTIA scholarships to carry out graduate programs in first level international foreign universities

Talentia Scholarship Program aims to identify the youth with most potential and give them the opportunity to pursue postgraduate studies at top universities in the world. The aim of this program is training a generation of bilingual graduates producing a positive impact on the future development of Andalusia.

From this year, it is regulated by the order of April 30, 2010, BOJA No. 105 of June 1, <http://protalentia.cice.junta-andalucia.es/economiainnovacionyciencia/talentia/sites/default/files/orden%202010.pdf>, the Orders of November 23, 2006, BOJA No. 231, November 29, 2006 (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/boja/boletines/2006/231/d/updf/d1.pdf>) and the Order of November 14, 2007, BOJA No. 238, 4 December 2007 amending the order of 23 November have both been repealed (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/boja/boletines/2007/238/d/updf/d1.pdf>),

although the official announcements that were given by them, stay governed by them until they expire.

Página web www.becastalentia.com

Fulbright Scholarships

The Fulbright Commission is regulated by an agreement between Spain and the U.S. dating from 1994. Following this agreement, the Andalusian Government signed another on November 14, 2005 to fund five pre-doctoral scholarships. Currently, the agreement is under review and not yet signed, pending the establishment of the Andalusian Knowledge Agency.

The Junta de Andalucía/ Fulbright predoctoral scholarships subsidize 5 scholarships for studies' extension, to study in the U.S., in all areas or specialties, and only for masters, PhD and MBA, for one year extendable to another year.

Website www.fulbright.es

International mobility and return programs by the Ministry of Health of the Andalusian Regional Government

The Ministry of Health of the Andalusian Regional Government, in collaboration with the Health and Progress Foundation, has launched a program of Human Resource Development which is the framework of several training, mobility and integration actions of researchers to health research centers linked to the Ministry.

Website

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/fundacionprogresoysalud/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=38&Itemid=57

4.3. Work market

Once you meet all the requirements to work in Spain (residence permits and work) there are plenty of ways to seek and find work. One of the most expeditious is the EURES network that helps in finding information on how to find a job before moving to Spain. Its website(<http://ec.europa.eu/eures/home.jsp?lang=es>) provides information in several languages. EURES is a cooperation network (created with the initiative of the European Commission) between the Employment Services of each Member State plus Norway and Iceland. It offers job vacancies in 31 European countries.

In Andalusia, there are several sources of information where, in addition to posting job offers, guidance services for finding employment are offered. The most important are highlighted below:

Andalusian Employment Service

Andalusian Employment Service (SAE) under the Ministry of Employment of the Andalusian Regional Government (Junta de Andalucía), operates around the delivery of ten services to citizens, businesses, social partners and public and private entities: Guidance and Placement; Professional Employment Training; Employment and Training Actions; Promotion of Employment; Self Employment; Labour Intermediation; Recognition of Qualifications; Prospecting, Research; Study; Dissemination and Statistics; Community Programs; Support for Local Development. These services are available for all categories of workers, including researchers.

In the SAE website (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/servicioandaluzdeempleo/oficinavirtual/>) you can find all the employment offices in Andalusia..

To use these services you must register in them first. To do this, go to the corresponding Employment Office (according to your postal code) which will inform you and provide you with the application document. You can apply for work in more than one occupation.

Once the request has been made, the job seeker is registered to participate and benefit from the services provided for work insertion.

Through a personal interview, additional information to what has been submitted in the application will be obtained, with the aim of including the registration in the most adequate occupation.

The requirements needed for a employment application to be accepted are:

- Being at least 16 years old.
- Being Spanish or member of the European Union (or European Economic Area) or being a community worker holding a residence and /or work permit in force.
- Not being disabled for work.

In addition to the application form, the following documentation will be required:

- National Identity Card, Identity Card or passport in force, if the person is Spanish or member of the EU (or EEA).
- Work permit / residence permit in force, if the person is not a community worker.
- Social Security card, if you have previously worked in Spain.
- Proof of professional or academic qualifications, if you have any.
- Certificate of disability, if needed.

Once registered, the job applicant must:

- Renew the demand for employment in the dates indicated by the Employment Office (EO).
- Appear in EO the date of the cite.
- Communicate to the EO any changes occurring in personal and professional data (change of address and / or phone, new degrees earned, courses taken, etc.)..
- Report to the OE the outcome of job interviews.

Agencies, recruiter companies and temporary work companies

Employment placement agencies are another intermediary of the Spanish labor market and as such, they are approved by the Labour Administration. Their use may not be free, but you may only pay for the amount of expenses incurred. There are also companies specializing in Human Resources, which usually use the press and internet as their means for recruiting of candidates.

The temporary employment companies always include the initials ETT and hire workers directly. They are specially useful for finding temporary jobs

Main Temporary Employment Companies (ETT):

ACCESS	http://www.accessett.com
ADECCO	http://www.adecco.es
ALTA GESTION	http://www.altagestion.es
ATTEMPORA	http://www.attempora.es
CEPEDE	http://www.cepede.com
FASTER	http://www.faster.es
RANDSTAD	http://randstad.es
TEMPORAL TRANSFER	http://www.temporaltransfer.com

Mass Media

All Andalusian newspapers have a daily job section, although it is in the Sunday editions where more jobs are posted.

It is increasingly common for companies to turn into the Internet to disseminate their jobs. Through its web, companies announce themselves and sometimes have a Human Resources section. You must seek in their websites a link called *work with us* or *employment*. There are also specific employment websites.

The most widely used and known are:

<http://www.monster.es>
<http://www.infojobs.net>
<http://www.trabajos.com>
<http://www.infoempleo.com>
<http://www.laboris.net>
<http://www.cybersearch.es>
<http://www.universia.es>
<http://www.fue.es>

Other interesting websites with employment and grant sections are:

- Universia: www.universia.es ; <http://empleo.universia.es> (website dedicated to Universities)
 - CRUE: <http://www.crue.org/> (website of the Conference of Rectors of Spanish Universities)
 - CITAndalucía: www.citandalucia.es
 - RETA: www.reta.es (The Network of Andalusian Technological Areas, RETA, is the tool that companies have in order to incorporate I + D + i to Andalusia and improve competitiveness)
- Progreso y Salud Foundation <http://www.fundacionprogresoysalud.org/>. (central support agency dedicated to research management within the Andalusian Public Health System, Department of Health - Regional Government of Andalusia)

Practices

A way to access a job is through internships in companies. This method is very popular among young students and recent graduates from the faculty. Normally they work for free or for very low wages. Schools or Colleges often have offers on the bulletin boards. Guidance and Employment Information Centres of the universities or the headquarters of the Universidad-Empresa Foundation distributed throughout Andalusia are also a good choice.

6. Health System

The Andalusian Health Service (SAS) (<http://www.sas.junta-andalucia.es/principal/default.asp>) is an autonomous organization adjoined to the Department of Health - Regional Government of Andalusia (<http://www.csalud.junta-andalucia.es/principal/>). It is part of the SAS since its creation on 1986.

Health care

The Health Care Card is the document that identifies the user uniquely before the Andalusian Public Health System. Every person, regardless of age, must have an individual health card.

Residents in Andalusia having no health card must apply for it. It is important that children have their own card from birth.

It is also necessary to request a new card when the previous one is lost or damaged, and also if any of the data printed on the outside of the card is incorrect (eg, a wrong ID, or wrong name).

Procedures through Inters@s

In InterS@S, personal service of attention belonging to the Andalusian Public Health System in the Internet, you can download and print the application form. You can not apply online, as it is necessary to produce documents together with the form.

https://ws003.juntadeandalucia.es/pls/intersas/servicios.informacion_tarjeta

On-site Procedures

You can obtain and submit the application form in you Primary Care Center.

The following documents must be submitted in order to apply for a card (original and photocopy):

- ID card holder.
- "Social Security Booklet", including the sheet for beneficiaries.
- ID of the beneficiaries aged 14 and Family Book if there is any beneficiary under that age.

To request a new card in case of loss you must fill an application form and submit a photocopy of the DNI. If the card is damaged, it must be submitted when a new card is requested.

Within the Andalusian Health Service (SAS), in addition to the information collected in this section, you can find a directory of the primary health care centers (health centers) and special health care (hospitals) in Andalusia. You can also find more information at (<http://www.csalud.junta-andalucia.es/principal/>)

Health Service for short stays

People coming from countries of the European Union and countries with EU regulation (Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland) will need the European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) to receive health care in Andalusia and the rest of Spain.

You can purchase this card at the health institution belonging to your country of origin.

Private doctors and hospitals in Andalusia / Spain do not accept the TSE. In order to receive health care in these centers, you must settle your own bills or take out an insurance policy covering them.

If you forget the TSE you must pay any hospital, medical and pharmaceutical bills in advance and request to ask your institution for reimbursement of expenses, providing all invoices.

People from Andorra, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru will need a special certificate from their country of origin in order to receive health care in Andalusia and the rest of Spain.

In case you forget your certificate, you must pay any hospital, doctors and pharmacists in advance and ask your institution to reimburse you submitting invoices.

If you come from a country other than the above, you will have to pay for health care, so we recommend contracting a medical insurance.

In any case, we encourage you to get information through your affiliate organization about the requirements to be met in order to receive health care in Andalusia / Spain.

No vaccine is needed against any disease in order to travel to Andalusia / Spain, although, as anywhere in the world, it is recommended to have tetanus vaccine updated if you are going to be in contact with nature and rural environment.

Medicines can be purchased at pharmacies, whose trading symbol is a green cross. Remember that the doctor will always be who will prescribe the treatment in each case.

Useful telephone numbers

CLEARINGHOUSE AND SERVICES FOR CITIZENS 'HEALTH RESPONSE"(24 hours)	902505060
HEALTH EMERGENCIES (24 hours)	061
EMERGENCY AND HEALTH URGENCIES HOTLINE (24 HOURS)	902505061
ANDALUSIAN HEALTH SYSTEM - CENTRAL SERVICES (8 to 21h Monday to Friday)	955,018,000
ANDALUSIAN REGIONAL GOVERNMENT CITIZEN INFORMATION HOTLINE	902,505,505
ANDALUSIAN HEALTH MINISTRY - CENTRAL SERVICES (8 to 21h Monday to Friday)	955,006,300
INFORMATION ON HEALTH CARD (9 to 21h Monday to Friday)	902505060
INFORMATION FOR WOMEN (24 hours)	900,200,999
FAMILY SUPPORT PLAN	900,850,000
INFORMATION ON TENDERS AND COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF THE ANDALUSIAN HEALTH SYSTEM (9-14h, Monday to Friday)	901,400,017

Other useful telephone numbers

http://www.sas.junta-andalucia.es/principal/documentosAcc.asp?pagina=gr_telefonos

7. ANDALUSIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

7.1. Education centers

Teaching centers

There are three types of schools: public, private and subsidized schools. Public schools are state-owned and free. Private schools are mainly religious (Catholic) or bilingual. Subsidized schools are private schools partially subsidized by state, so its cost is quite low. The selection of a particular public or subsidized school depends on the area where you reside. In subsidized schools the income of parents is also taken into account. For information about public schools close to your residence, please visit the website of the Ministry of Education of the Andalusian Regional Government (See Andalusian Education Center - (<http://www.ced.junta-andalucia.es/>)) or contact the Department of Education at your council hall.

Through the Virtual Secretariat (<https://secretariavirtual.ced.junta-andalucia.es/secretariavirtual/>) de la Consejería de Educación de la Junta de Andalucía, podrá realizar trámites administrativos vía Internet, evitando tener que desplazarse a una oficina de registro (secretaría de un centro educativo, registros de las delegaciones provinciales, etc). Among the steps that can be made by the Virtual Secretariat, the following can be highlighted:

- Requesting a place in a non-university teaching center, both of general, special or adult regime. For more information about this process, consult this link (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/educacion/>).
- Registering or enrolling at an education center.

With respect to bilingual schools, bilingualism is gradually being introduced in public schools. In the 2010/11 academic year 68 new colleges and institutes will be incorporated to the public network of bilingual schools, reaching 762 centers of which the majority (693) simultaneously teach in Spanish-English, 57 are bilingual in French and 12 in German. You can get more detailed information on the website of the Ministry of Education.

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

For further information on the Andalusian university system, please go to: http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/innovacioncienciayempresa/cocoon/aj-miniHomeCO-.html?p=/Conocenos/SG_universidades_investigacion_tecnologia/&s=/Conocenos/SG_universidades_investigacion_tecnologia/Direccion_General_de_universidades/&n3=/Conocenos/SG_universidades_investigacion_tecnologia/Direccion_General_de_universidades/Sistema_Universitario_Andaluz/&language=es&device=explorer

You can find information there about:

- Andalusian universities
- Andalusian universities education offer
- University Access Procedure
- University internships in companies
- Life-Long education
- Research and transfer at universities
- Culture at universities
- Academies
- Social advice

TEACHING OF SPANISH LANGUAGE

To learn Spanish in public centers, the best way is going to Official Language Schools in Andalusia, dependent on the Ministry of Education, or Cervantes Institute.

There are 51 Official Language Schools in our community which can be seen on the web: <http://www.eeooii.net/>.

On the website of the Cervantes Institute (<http://www.cervantes.es>), there is a database of Spanish courses taught in Andalusia. Some of them are accredited by Cervantes Institute. The database provides evidence of specialization courses, prices, duration, accommodation, registration dates, etc.. It also gathers information about the municipality, geographical location, access, and touristic and cultural resources of the area.

7.2. Accreditation and Recognition of Foreign Degrees

The recognition of foreign higher education titles is regulated by Royal Decree 285/2004 of 20 February (BOE of March 5), amended by Royal Decree 309/2005 of March 18 (BOE of March 19). Currently there are two modalities (which are not incompatible and can be ordered in succession or simultaneously):

- **Validation of a degree enlisted at the official university catalog** (validation of a specific degree, for example, a Degree in Law or Diploma in Physiotherapy) .
- **Validation of an academic degree (validation of a generic academic degree:** diploma or Bachelor's degree, not a specific title).

You can find more detailed information in the guide published by the FECYT, <http://www.euraxess.es/servicios/informacion-practica/trabajar-en-investigacion-en-espana/7.-homologacion-y-reconocimiento-de-titulos-universitarios-extranjeros>

8. USEFUL INFORMATION

8.1. Culture and Useful Information

8.1 1 Cultural Heritage and spare time

Cultural Agenda

Search Service of cultural activities taking place in Andalusia, maintained by the Ministry of Culture.

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/web/informacion_general/agenda

Website of the museums and archaeological sites of Andalucía

Website developed by the Ministry of Culture, with information about the content and activities of museums, archaeological sites and monuments located in Andalusia.

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/museos/>

Andalusian Tourism official website

Website that includes all sorts of touristic information about Andalusia: calendar of events of interest, touristic attractions, central reservations, lodging and restaurant guides ...

<http://www.andalucia.org/>

Window for the Natural Spaces visitor

Website where you'll find everything you need to plan your visit to protected natural areas in Andalusia.

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/ventanadelvisitante>

Andalusian Virtual Library

Service that allows Internet access to collections of digitalized documents belonging to the bibliographic Andalusian heritage.

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/bibliotecavirtualandalucia>

Theme Parks Guide

Overview and search by type, name and location of amusement parks in Andalusia.

<http://www.andalucia.org/cms/ocio-y-diversion/parques-de-ocio>

Sport and tourism in Andalusia

Information about the range of sports in Andalusia: adventure sports, water sports, skiing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing and golf.

<http://www.andalucia.org/cms/turismo-y-deporte>

Restaurant Guide

Search service of catering services, depending on the category and location.

http://www.andalucia.org/cms/gastronomia/busqueda_restaurantes

Guide of coasts and beaches

Information on coastal areas in the provinces of Huelva, Cádiz, Málaga, Granada y Almería.

<http://www.andalucia.org/cms/playas>

Activity Agenda

Guide of cultural and sport activities in Andalusia, maintained by the Public Enterprise of Andalusian Tourism

http://www.andalucia.org/cms/eventos/agenda_eventos?set_language=es

Golf Guide

Information on golf courses located in Andalusia, with data on their location, number of holes, services ...

<http://www.andalucia.org/cms/golf>

World Heritage in Andalusia

Information on cultural properties in Andalusia that are part of the World Heritage Site recognized by UNESCO

http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/web/areas/bbcc/sites/consejeria/areas/bbcc/bienes_patrimonio_mundial

Scenic Tours in Andalusia

The shows include theater, music, flamenco and cinema and educational activities for students from several municipalities in Andalusia.

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

Routes of the *Andalusí* Legacy

Website of the Routes of the *Andalusí* Legacy with updated information on locations, events, maps and everything the traveler may require for a journey.

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

Other links with cultural interest:

<http://juntadeandalucia.es/temas/personas/cultura.html>

8.1 2 Costumes and Useful Information

Schedules

Andalusia belongs to the CET time zone (Central European Time) or CEST (Central European Summer Time) during summer time period, so it has time GMT +1 in winter and GMT +2 in summer (GMT: Greenwich Meridian Time).

The times for meals tend to be a little later than in the rest of Europe: breakfast, very similar to continental style, is taken between 08.00 and 10.30 hours in the morning. Lunch is served between 13.00 and 15.30 hours and dinner from 20.30 until 23.00 hours. In any case, the majority of touristic establishments adjust their schedules to European standard, in practice it is common for cafes and bars to have continuous service, making it possible to take tapas, meals, snacks and dishes at any time of day.

Shopping hours are from 10.00 to 14.00 hours in the morning and from 17.00 to 20.00-21.00 hours in the afternoon. Department stores are open continuously from 10.00 to 21.00 or 22.00 hours. The shops and malls open Saturday morning, although it is increasingly common in big cities that they also open on Saturday afternoons and some Sundays and holidays. Notably, the pubs, bars and clubs usually stay open until 03.00 or 04.00 hours in the morning during weekends.

Pharmacies The pharmacies are open during business hours, though in large cities is increasingly common to find pharmacies open 24 hours. In any case, out of business hours you may find pharmacies that attend all night hours in different parts of the town. Listings of all the pharmacies in the locality are displayed with their names on the door .

Museums and monuments typically have uninterrupted time during the day and usually close sometime between Monday and Thursday. Also they usually remain open on Saturdays, Sundays and some festivities.

Central post headquarters are usually open all day from Monday to Friday from 08.30 to 20.30 hours and on Saturdays from 09.30 to 14.00, they close on Sundays and holidays. The schedule of the remaining post offices can vary depending on the type of office and status thereof. The stamps can also be purchased at tobacconists (shops selling tobacco).

In general, public agencies (consulates, embassies, city councils, etc.) are open to the public between 08.30 to 09.00 and 14.00-15.00 pm, Monday to Friday.

Phone calls

- To place a call to Andalusia / Spain from abroad, dial the access code of the country you are calling plus 34 (country code for Spain), plus the number, composed of 9 ciphers.
- If you want to call from Andalusia / Spain to another country, dial 00 followed by the country code and phone number. You can make calls from phone boxes. These work with coins or cards that can be purchased at post offices, kiosks or tobacconist's.
- If you want to make calls from Andalusia to the rest of Spain, dial the number without any prefixes. This number should comprise 9 digits, whether a landline or mobile phone.

If you want to use your mobile in Andalusia / Spain, you must know that our technology is GSM 900/1800 (not compatible with that of some countries like the U.S. or Japan). If your technology is compatible with ours, you should contact the operator of your country to make sure you can use your mobile in Andalusia / Spain (some operators will have to activate international services). Once solved the steps in your home country, you can use your mobile in Andalusia / Spain as if it were a Spanish terminal. That is to say, dial 00 plus the country code for international calls.

Useful telephone numbers

The 900 telephone numbers and some emergency numbers are free.

National Police 091

Local Police 092

Civil Guard 062

Emergencies 112

Health Emergencies 061

Fire Brigades 080

Rescue team and sea security 900202202

Andalusian Regional Government information 902505505

(INTURJOVEN) Young Tourism information 902510000

Women's Telephone 900200999

Telephone for minors: 900506113

Telephone for consumers: 900849090

Health answers: 902505060

Information of the Post Office Services: 902197197

AENA INFORMATION 902404704

RENFE- National - Info and reservations 902240202

RENFE- International - Info and reservations 902243402

Information of the Directorate General of Traffic Control and Road Aid (DGT) 900123505

Holidays

During the dates indicated and during the relevant local festivities, you can use public transport and find some museums, monuments, information offices, shopping centers, etc..open, although it is possible that in many cases they have special schedules and / or conditions since it is frequent that different activities are being developed simultaneously in the area (fairs, celebrations, religious events, etc.).

Festivity	Day	Month
New Year	1	January
Lord epiphany	6	January
Andalusia Day	28	February
Maundy Thursday and Good Friday	The date varies each year (March-April)	
Labor Day	1	May
Assumption of the VIrgin	15	August
Columbus Day	12	October
All souls' day	1	November
Constitution Day	6	December
Immaculate Conception Day	8	December
Christmas	25	December

To be highlighted

- In Andalusia / Spain the metric system of 7 basic units is used. It is called the International System of Units (SI), which governs all units of weights, measures and distances.
- The *Tapas*, an institution in Andalusia, are small snacks served on a plate that were once used to cover the glasses (hence its name) and thus avoid them to be filled with dust. They are served in bars, cafes and restaurants along with drinks, in which prices the *tapas* are sometimes included. Note that the portions are larger than *tapas*.
- The Andalusian Autonomous Community has 2 TV channels, Canal Sur, Canal Sur 2, and 3 radio channels, Canal Sur Radio Canal Fiesta Radio and Radio Information Andalusia, where it is possible to obtain the latest information in the community.
- The major national newspapers print a daily edition for Andalusia, but there are also local newspapers such as El Ideal in Granada, Diario Sur in Málaga and El Diario in Córdoba. They can be purchased at any news stand; kiosks situated in the capital and some touristic municipalities may also provide international press.
- If service has been satisfactory, standard tipping or rounding up of bills is quite common in bars, cafes, restaurants, hotels and taxis, but they are not included in the price.
- There are many cybercafes spread throughout Andalusia that allow Internet access at different prices, and many of the touristic establishments offer this service to their customers. It is also possible to find WiFi hotspots at airports and main train stations.
- Although predominantly Catholic, you can find other places of worship of minor religions in big cities, such as mosques, Protestant churches, evangelical churches, Buddhist centers, halls of Jehovah's Witnesses, etc.. For more information about this, please check with your local community or contact the target community.
- Although it is a common practice in coastal areas to consume bottled water, potable water supply is guaranteed throughout our community.

Legal matters

- For any claim, you are entitled to apply for a "claim form" that business establishments are legally obliged to make available to the client. Such complaints must be presented at the appropriate Provincial Consumption Delegation.
- Any visitor whose residence is outside the EU can claim VAT devolution (Value Added Tax) that was applied to their purchases in our community. Spanish law marks the minimum purchase in a store on the same day should be of 90.15 Euros in order to request a Tax Free Bill. The deduction must be requested in the shop, presenting the relevant proof of residence. Not later than 3 months after these purchases, the buyer must present the bill and purchases at the Customs for stamping,

and then seek reimbursement in any of the offices that have different management firms authorized at major Andalusian / Spanish airports.

- According to a decision of the European Community, the travelers may not bring in to Andalusia / Spain foods of animal origin for personal consumption as part of their baggage, with the exception of baby milk powder in commercial packaging. Other foods may only be entered with a maximum weight of 1 kg.
- The minimum age legally allowed to purchase and consumption of alcohol and cigarettes is 18 years old.
- Under the Law 28/2005 of December 26 and following European regulations, smoking is prohibited in public buildings, health centers and schools, railway transport areas, maritime and urban areas of public use (except outdoors), night clubs or entertainment centers that allow access to children under 18, etc. Given the largely restrictive character of this Act, we advise you to check with the staff of the establishment you are in before smoking indoors.
- According to the Bill on Administrative Powers, the purchase and consumption of alcohol is prohibited in the streets and, in general, in open spaces outside the areas for which the City Council may have established permission.

8.2. Services

Banks

Most banks are open Monday to Friday from 08.30 to 14.00-14.30 hours. Only a few branches open on Saturday mornings. In Andalusia there are ATMs available 24 hours, most of which (Servired, 4B, etc ...) provide international service.

How to get around in Andalusia?

Andalusia is located in the south of the Iberian Peninsula. You can access Andalusia by air, boat or land (car, train, bus or taxi)

By plane: There are 4 national airports (Almería, Cordoba, Granada and Jerez de la Frontera in Cadiz) and 2 international airports (Malaga and Seville), which have connections to / from the main Spanish cities and the world capitals in flights operated by national and foreign companies. For more information you can contact directly the destination airport or the airline chosen for your trip. You will find all contact information in the section *How to get there*.

By boat: With its 836 km of coastline, Andalusia has more than 30 marinas, 2 river ports and 15 commercial ports, most notably the Port of Algeciras (first port in total traffic in Spain), the Port of Málaga (second cruise port in the Peninsula), Almería Port or the Cádiz Port.

In addition to connections through cruises, you can navigate to them in regular line from Ceuta, Melilla, Canary Islands and North African towns. It is advisable that, before traveling, you expand information on your local travel agent or shipping company about routes and conditions.

By road:

1. **By car:** The main connection is through the A-4/E-05 in the Natural Park Despeñaperros (Jaén), but there are good links through the A-92N in Vélez-Rubio and the A-7/E- 15 in Huércal-Overa (Almería), N-433 in Rosal de la Frontera and the N-630 in Santa Olalla del Cala (Huelva), the N-432- in Fuente-Obejuna and N-420 in Cardeña (Córdoba), etc.

All municipalities in Andalusia are connected by the national highway network of the State, the autonomous network or the Provincial Network. The stretches Cadiz-Seville (AP-4) and Malaga-Guadiaro (AP-7) are toll roads and there are kilometers of highways between Andalusian capitals. You must remember:

- The maximum speed limit for any vehicle is 120 km / h. The speed limits must be respected in each case.
- In vehicles, it is compulsory to wear seat belts for all passengers.
- The use of helmet for drivers of motorcycles, mopeds and bicycles is mandatory.

- At the wheel, you can only use the mobile phone using hands-free devices. All children under 3 years must be strapped into a suitable seat for their weight and height.
 - It is mandatory to wear a reflective vest when leaving the car and occupying part of the road or the shoulder.
 - When the vehicle is stopped on the roadway or shoulder, you must indicate this situation using signal triangles.
 - In general, the permissible blood alcohol limit is 0.5 grams / liter of blood (0.25 mg / liter in intake air).
 - It may be necessary to use chains or you may find certain sections of roads closed at certain times of year, so that, before starting your trip, we advise you to properly plan your route and check the state of roads in the General Traffic Directorate (DGT).
 - In general, the historical center of large cities can be walked and, given the peculiar characteristics of these urban areas, we recommend using public transport instead of private cars.
2. **By train:** The Spanish National Railways Network (RENFE) offers a complete network interconnecting the capital with a great part of the Andalusian municipalities through any of its services: Local Network between different populations of Malaga and Cadiz, Middle and Long Distance for the whole community and the rest of Spain, and High Speed for Cordoba, Seville and Malaga. There are special prices and discounts for students, groups, over 60, round-trip tickets, etc...It is advisable to contact RENFE or your travel agent before traveling for more information and checking conditions for the transport of animals, bicycles or goods.
Currently underground lines in the cities of Malaga and Seville are in implementation status.
3. **By bus:** There are several companies in Andalusian roads offering a wide and extensive transport network with spacious, comfortable coaches. In some cases, they connect many towns and villages that are not served by the railway. These companies usually have information offices and reservations in the main bus stations or they have telephones for customer services. It is advisable to contact the corresponding company to verify the conditions of the routes.
In urban areas -all large cities- there is a municipal bus service network which connects the different areas of the city during the day and have a minimum service at night. The ticket price is about 1 Euro, although the amount may be reduced by the purchase of a Bus pass (a card with 10 trips) in vending machines or tobacconist's.
4. **By taxi:** There is a great number of taxis in all Andalusian cities providing urban and interurban communication at any time of day and night. You can find taxi stands scattered throughout the city and in the major communication nodes (stations, airports, malls, etc..). You can also request the service by telephone. Taxis charge tariffs previously set by the City Council in each city, that may be increased, in some cases, by certain supplements (night service, public holidays, etc.). You can request an invoice for the amount of service enjoyed.