

Article 17 Control of vehicle or of animals

1. Drivers must be able to control their vehicles or animals at all times. When approaching other users of the road, they must take all necessary precautions for their safety especially when dealing with children, the elderly, the blind or other clearly disabled persons (see article 11.1).



2. Drivers of horse-drawn or animal drawn carriages or cargo vehicles, and individuals mounted on horseback or other livestock, must maintain a sedate walking pace when on the road and in the vicinity of other livestock or pedestrians. They must maintain control of the animal at all times and are forbidden from allowing them to roam or stand freely on the road.



Article 18 Other driver obligations

1. The driver must ensure that they have sufficient freedom of movement, the necessary field of vision and permanent attention to driving in order to guarantee the safety of themselves, all other occupants of the vehicles and other road users. For this reason the driver must take special care to maintain the proper driving position and ensure that all passengers, animals and any cargo in the vehicle are positioned so as not to interfere with the driver. The use of devices such as screens with internet access, television monitors, video and DVD players by the driver whilst the vehicle is moving is considered incompatible with the mandatory permanent attention required by the driver. An exception to this includes GPS devices and cameras whose use is necessary for rear view manoeuvring or the ascent and descent of passengers.

Drivers must be able to control their vehicles at all times; This is the rule that applies to those drivers who drive barefoot, in flip flops or with any other type of footwear, and have an accident because they do not use proper footwear. As a general rule, the law does not specifically prohibit you from driving barefoot, or with flip flops, but remember that if you have an accident and were maybe unable to use the vehicle's pedals correctly, you can be penalised.





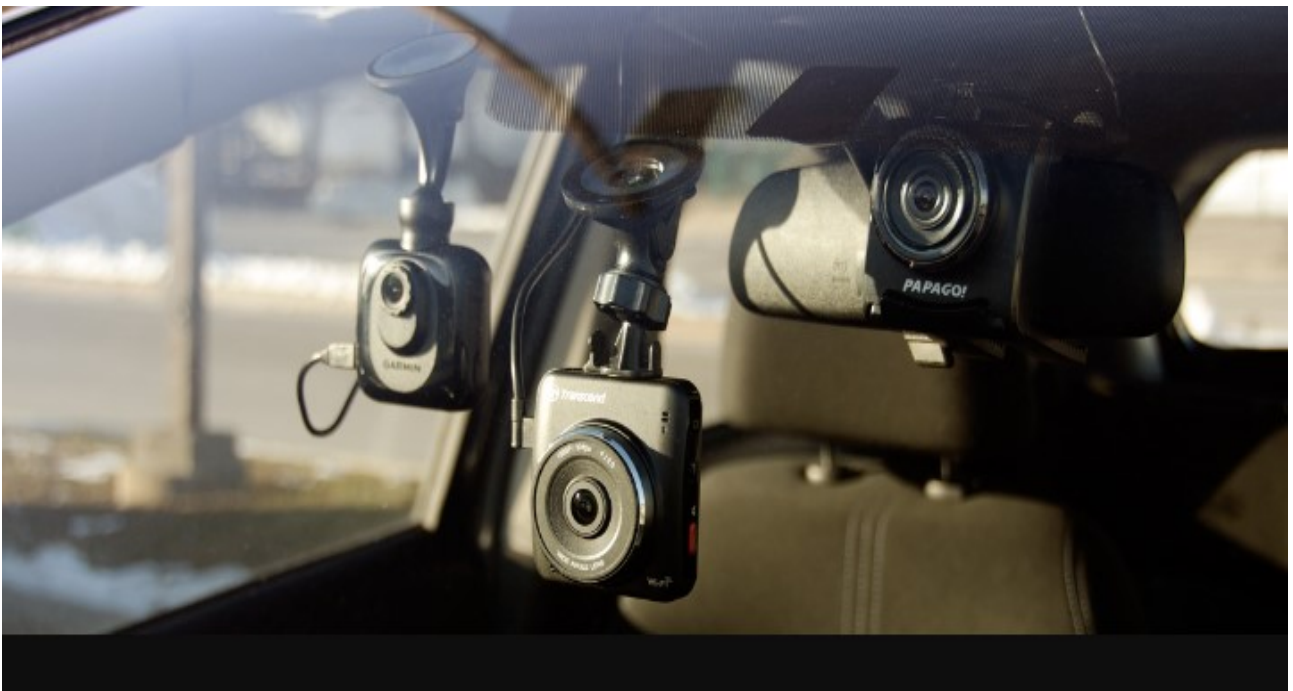
Drive as you feel comfortable; choose the shoes you want, as long as you do it safely and they allow you to use the pedals of the vehicle correctly.

maintain your own freedom of movement; you cannot manipulate, hold or touch anything other than the vehicle's controls and the gear lever. Remember that if you have an injury and they bandage or cast a joint that limits your mobility, you will not be able to drive.



the necessary field of vision; Adhesives on the front part of large dimensions are completely prohibited or the placement of any object that may reduce visibility to the driver.





permanent attention to driving; You should not take your eyes off the road, because during those seconds when we are looking at other things, any incident on the road could happen. (A Child running into the road to catch a ball ...)



An excessive volume of music that isolates the driver from any sound coming from outside, is also considered a distraction.

maintain the proper position; the hand outside the window. Hands should be holding the steering wheel.



maintain the correct position other occupants; leaning the body out of the window or when a front-seated passenger puts their feet on the dashboard are the most common infractions.



placement of objects; No objects can be transported inside the passenger compartment that could project out and cause any damage to the occupants. If this is not possible, they should be transported in the boot or the roof rack.



animal placement; animals must be restrained or separated from the front part. There are different ways to transport animals; box, straps, etc ... consult an animal shop for an approved system according to the size of your animal.





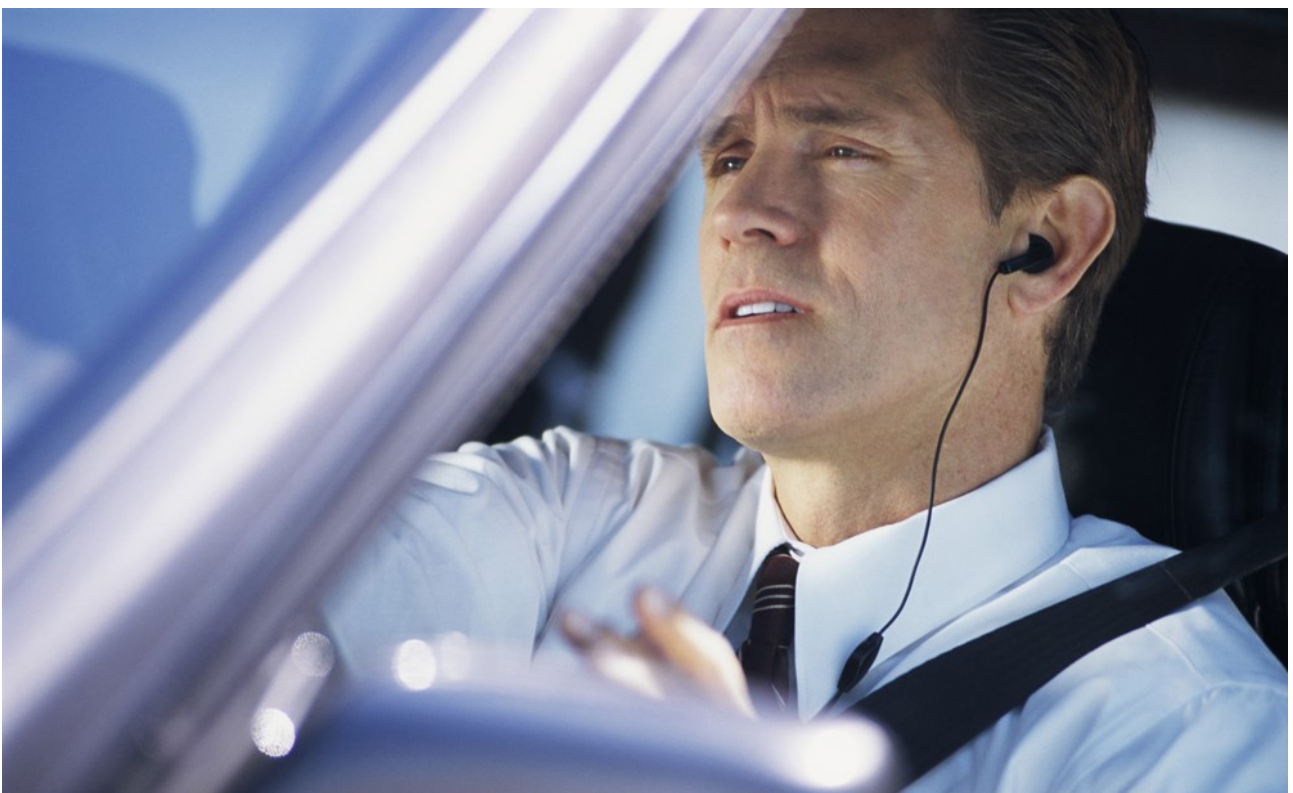




The use, by the driver of a moving vehicle, of devices such as screens with internet access, television monitors and video or DVD players is considered incompatible with the mandatory permanent attention to driving. For this purpose, the use of monitors that are in view of the driver and whose use is necessary for the vision of access or descent of pedestrians or for vision in vehicles with rear vision camera, as well as the GPS device are excepted.

No type of videos can be projected in the front seats that could distract the driver, having a GPS is allowed as a GPS. Devices can be used in the rear seats as a video player.

2. It is forbidden for the driver to use earphones or headphones connected to receiving devices or sound players whilst driving, except during the teaching and performance of the open circuit aptitude test to obtain the two wheeled motorcycle driving licence as required in the General Driving Regulations.







One-piece headphones are also prohibited as it has been proven that their use reduces the driver's hearing. So in the case of an emergency the driver could not hear the emergency sirens or a mother's cry because her son has been running after a ball to the road.

Headphones that are integrated in the vehicle or in the helmet of a motorcycle are legal as they mix with the ambient sound, allowing you to be aware of everything that happens around you.

The use, during driving, of mobile telephony devices and any other means or communication system is prohibited, except when the communication takes place without using hands or wearing helmets, headphones or similar instruments (article 11.3, second paragraph, of the articulated text).





Not only is it prohibited to speak but also to pick up a mobile phone to read or write a message.

It is a mistake also to hold and pick up the phone to read or write a message standing at a traffic light. A vehicle with the engine running in a road is considered driving by the Road Safety Act, even if the vehicle is stopped, so you should be aware of the traffic and only when you are parked or stopped in a safe and legal place is it acceptable to pick up the phone. When sat in a car park for example, you can make use of the mobile phone.

Officers and agents of law enforcement are exempt when carrying out their duties.

3. It is prohibited to install mechanisms or systems in vehicles, to carry instruments, or to alter instruments, to be used to evade detection by traffic police, or to emit signals or to make signals for the same purpose, as well as the use of mechanisms for the detection of radar.

Any type of system that detects the presence of radars is illegal and will result in the immobilisation of the vehicle. The apps available on mobile phones that warn you of possible fixed radars are legal, since they do not detect them; they just have in their memory the points where there could be radars or not.

Regarding the apps available on mobile phones, it is in our hands to make good use of them. Warning other drivers of the presence of traffic officers and controls only benefits those who are not driving within the law. With this type of action we are helping those drivers who have been drinking, who are driving under the influence of some substance, who have been deprived of their driving licence or who do not have a licence, who do not have insurance, an expired ITV or some other type of infraction. If you drive according to the law you have nothing to fear; the traffic officers are there to help you and remove from the highway those who could create a risk for road safety. Please do not publicise their location.

Regarding systems aimed at avoiding the surveillance of traffic agents: some motorcycle drivers leave a padlock or a handkerchief tied to the back in such a way that makes it difficult to read the licence plate if it is detected by radar, which is why they face a penalty for a serious infringement. Hiding or hindering the reading of at least one number or letter of the licence plate is punishable since it means that the vehicle cannot be identified correctly.





Does not require
an Internet connection



These types of infractions will be considered as serious.

Article 19 Visibility inside the vehicle

1. The glassed surface of the vehicle must allow, at all times, a clear view for the driver, especially of the road he/she is driving on, without interference from any kind of stickers.

Sunscreen stickers: Be careful installing large stickers on the front of your vehicle because if they hinder your vision, you will not pass the ITV and you could get a ticket. The use of any plastic sheeting on the windscreen of the vehicle is prohibited. The ITV sticker certifying that the vehicle has passed the mandatory test, the ECO rating sticker and the “car share” stickers are the only ones authorised to be attached to the windscreen.





Stickers or sun shades are only allowed in the back windows when the vehicle has two exterior rear view mirrors that comply with the necessary technical specifications.





IDENTIFICACIÓN DEL VEHÍCULO
 MARCA:
 MODELO:
 MATRÍCULA:
 N° BASTIDOR:
 FECHA: 30/05/2016

AUTO CRISTAL
RALARSA
 ARMELUX INTERNACIONAL S.L.U.
 C.I.F. B-08539637
 Av. Nueva y 66A-62 INSURTOBAMEN

103905

HOMOLOGADA
 GARANTÍA DE COLOR "DE POR VIDA"



However, the use of stickers on vehicles is allowed under the conditions established in the regulation of vehicles.

Having a tinted windscreen is prohibited in vehicles registered in Spain although in some countries, like France, this is legal. Vehicles registered in countries where this is permitted can have tinted windscreens while they are on holiday in Spain, but once a vehicle is registered in Spain the tinted windscreen needs to be removed. Vehicles with licence plates from other countries are subject to the legislation of their respective countries in terms of approval of and installation of parts in the vehicle, so they cannot be sanctioned for something that is allowed in their country, as long as it does not affect road safety. If you have tinted windows installed at the back of your vehicle, remember that you do not have to take the vehicle to the ITV station to have the tinted windows included in the technical inspection form; it is sufficient to take the Certificate of Approval issued by the installing mechanic's workshop.



The placement of badges provided for in transport, and other, legislation must be done in such a way that the driver's clear vision is not restricted in any way.

2. The placement of unapproved tinted or coloured glass is forbidden.

If you decide to install tinted adhesives, remember that they must be approved, and installed by an authorised workshop that must issue a certificate of installation. If, with the passage of time, bubbles are produced in the sheets, you should replace them. Be careful! When buying adhesive films online, they must be approved. It is advisable to buy them in authorised stores only.

CHAPTER IV RULES GOVERNING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Article 20 Levels of alcohol in blood and exhaled breath

Drivers of motor vehicles or bicycles may not travel on roads covered by traffic, motor vehicle traffic and road safety legislation if they have a blood alcohol level of more than 0.5 grams per litre, or breath alcohol level of more than 0.25 milligrams per litre.

Cyclists also have an alcohol limit like other motor vehicle drivers. When sharing the road with other vehicles, they are considered to be drivers, so they must respect the alcohol levels established for all drivers.

MAXIMUM LEVELS OF ALCOHOL

Type of Driver	In Blood	In Expelled Air
Normal drivers	0,5 g/l	0,25 mg/l
New or professional drivers	0,3 g/l	0,15 mg/l

When a driver obtains a Class B driving licence, if they have previously had a permit for more than two years; for AM, A1, A2 or A, the rate would be 0.25mg / l, as for the first two years after obtaining the previous licence the rate was 0.15mg / l.

This seniority will also be applied once the new permit has been obtained, if you have had one before, and you should NOT show the V-13 sign that accredits you as a new driver.

In the case of vehicles used for the transport of goods with a maximum authorised weight of more than 3,500 kgs, vehicles used for the transport of passengers with more than nine seats, or public service vehicles, school transport or transport of minors, dangerous goods vehicles, or emergency services or special transport, drivers may not operate with a blood alcohol level of more than 0.3 grams per litre, or a breath alcohol level of more than 0.15 milligrams per litre.

Drivers of any vehicle must not have a blood alcohol level of more than 0.3 grams per litre nor a breath alcohol level of more than 0.15 milligrams per litre for the two years immediately following the date of acquisition of the permit or licence that enables them to drive.

Only the antiquity of the licence will be taken into account when specialised licences are involved.

Article 21 Breathalyzer analysis - Who has to be tested?

All drivers of motor vehicles or bicycles have to submit to tests established for the detection of possible intoxication by alcohol. All other road users also have to submit to said tests if they are involved in a traffic incident (article 12.2, first paragraph).



All vehicle drivers must respect the limits, that includes cyclists and even scooter riders

Police officers responsible for traffic matters may carry out these tests on:

A) Any user of the road or any driver directly involved in a traffic incident who could be the person responsible for said traffic incident.

Pedestrians, even if they do not have an established level, may be subjected to the breathalyzer test in the event that they are involved in an incident. Although they cannot be sanctioned, the applicable fine will be attached to the police report for a judge to determine if there is criminal liability.

B) Persons driving any vehicle showing obvious signs, or facts that reasonably allow to presume, that they do so under the influence of alcoholic beverages.

C) Drivers who have been cited for any infractions of the rules contained in this regulation.

D) Those who, while driving a vehicle, are required by authority figures or traffic officers to submit to these tests within the preventive blood alcohol control programs ordered by said authority.

Article 22 Breathalyzer tests

1. Tests to detect possible alcoholic intoxication will be carried out by the agents in charge of traffic surveillance and will normally consist of the testing of exhaled air by means of officially authorised ethylometers which will measure the level of alcohol in the drivers' breath.

In Spain, there are two different portable models of certified breathalyzers - one for cars and another one for motorcycles, which is smaller and more manageable.







At the request of the interested party or by order of the judicial authority, the tests may be repeated for the purposes of contrast, which may consist of blood, urine or other analogous tests (article 12.2, second paragraph).

One of the rights that the driver has when tested positive on the blood alcohol test is to go to a health centre or hospital to check the results of the test by means of blood, urine or other tests. It may be required by the health centre for the blood test to be paid for in advance, which amount will be reimbursed to the driver by the Jefatura de Tráfico (traffic authority) in the case of it not showing positive.

2. When the persons to be tested have suffered injuries, ailments or illnesses whose seriousness does not allow the tests to be carried out, the medical staff of the medical centre to which they are sent will decide which tests to carry out.

If the driver of a vehicle involved in an incident is transferred to a medical centre with symptoms of having consumed alcohol and if the breathalyzer test could not be administered due to the person's injuries, the police may request the medical staff to take a blood sample to find out their blood alcohol level.

Article 23 Performing the tests

1. If the test result gives a degree of alcoholic intoxication of more than 0.5 grams of alcohol per litre of blood or 0.25 milligrams of alcohol per litre of exhaled air, or that provided for certain drivers in Article 20 or, even if the results are under these limits, if the person examined shows obvious symptoms of being under the influence of alcoholic beverages, the agent will subject the interested party, for confirmation, to a second breathalyzer test in the same way the first test was carried out, of which he/she will be notified prior to redoing the test.
2. The person under review will be warned that they have the right to ensure, either themselves or any of his/her companions or witnesses present, that between the first and the second tests there has been a time lapse of at least ten minutes.
3. Likewise the driver or companions, if there are any, will be informed that they may make any observations they deem appropriate, which will be noted, and the results of the tests will be compared to blood, urine or other tests deemed appropriate by the medical staff of the medical centre to which they are taken.
4. In the event that the interested party wants further tests, the traffic officer will adopt the most appropriate measures for their transfer to the nearest health centre. If the medical centre staff think that the tests requested by the interested party are appropriate, they will adopt the measures laid out in article 26.

The cost of such tests must be deposited in advance by the interested party and if the result of the test is positive then payment will be made; in the case of the result of the test being negative, agents from the Jefatura Central de Tráfico (Central Traffic Headquarters) or the competent municipal or regional authorities will return the deposit.

Article 24 Measures to be taken by the traffic officers

If the result of the second test carried out by the traffic officer, or the tests carried out at the request of the interested party, should be positive, or when the driver of a motor vehicle should present obvious symptoms of driving under the influence of alcoholic beverages or who appears to be involved in criminal conduct, the agent in question, in addition to applying the provisions of the Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal (Law of Criminal Procedure), must:

- a) Precisely describe in the report bulletin or in the report of the proceedings the procedure followed when performing the breathalyzer test or tests, stating the necessary information for identification of the instrument or instruments of detection used, describing also its/their general characteristics.
- b) Record the warnings given to the interested party, especially the right to have the breathalyzer test results contrasted using a proper analysis, and to record the tests or analyses performed in the health centre to which the person was transferred.

In the case of a positive result, if it is an administrative infraction, you will be given a copy of the police report showing the breathalyzer results, and the instrument's verification date (all are checked annually for calibration) will be shown, as well as the offer made by the police officer to compare the results with a blood test at a health centre.

The transfer to a health centre is usually requested by people who are taking some type of medication that, when mixed with a small amount of alcohol, have altered the result of the blood alcohol test to positive, or those persons who have not used drugs but whose tests have given what is called a "false positive" because they are taking some type of medication or the combination of several that has affected the result. If this is not the case, the tests performed at the health centre will only confirm the results of the alcohol or drug test.

Remember that it is a right that you have, which you can use when you believe that the result is unfair for some reason, but remember that you may be required to pay for the cost of contrast tests at the health centre.

c) Drive the person tested for alcohol, or who has refused to be tested, in the event that the circumstances appear to be of a criminal nature, in accordance with the Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal (Law of Criminal Procedure) to the appropriate law court.

Your refusal to submit to an alcohol test is classified as an offence under the law, so the driver who refuses to submit to it will be arrested and brought to justice.

Article 25 Immobilisation of the vehicle





Both in cases where the driver tests positive in the breathalyzer test, and where the driver refuses to take the test, the vehicle will be immobilised.

If the vehicle is immobilised and then removed by a tow truck to an impoundment yard, the driver must pay the costs incurred by the transfer, deposit, and custody of the vehicle. A person with a driving licence, having a negative test result, will be able to take charge of the vehicle and remove it from impoundment.

1. In the event that the result of any tests and analyses prove to be positive, the officer may proceed with the immediate immobilisation of the vehicle, by means of a seal or other procedure that prevents it from being moved, unless another licence-holding person is able to take charge of the vehicle, and the agent will make sure that the persons being transported, especially if children, elderly people, sick or invalid people are involved, and the safety of the vehicle and its cargo, are ensured.
2. The vehicle may also be immobilised in the case of breathalyzer tests being refused (article 70 of the articulated text).
3. Except in cases in which the judicial authority has authorised a deposit or intervention, which cases would come under said judicial authority, the immobilisation of the vehicle will be without effect as soon as the reason for the immobilisation disappears, or a substitute licence-holding driver can offer sufficient guarantee to the traffic officers who immobilised the driver's vehicle.
4. The costs involved in the immobilisation, transfer and impounding of the vehicle will be payable by the driver or the person legally responsible for the vehicle.

Article 26 Obligations of health personnel

1. Health personnel will be obliged, in all cases, to obtain samples and send them to the appropriate laboratory, and to present the results of the tests that are carried out to the judicial authority, to the peripheral authorities of the Central Traffic Headquarters autonomous body and, where appropriate, the appropriate municipal authorities.



Among the data communicated by health personnel to the aforementioned authorities or bodies will appear, where appropriate, the system used in the investigation of blood alcohol level, the exact time the sample was taken, the method used to preserve it and the percentage of blood alcohol present in the individual examined.

2. Infringements to the various regulations of this chapter, related to driving after having ingested alcoholic beverages, or to the obligation to undergo the alcoholic detection tests, will be considered as very serious infractions.

CHAPTER V RULES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS, STIMULANTS OR OTHER ANALOGOUS SUBSTANCES

Article 27 Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, stimulants or other similar substances

1. Drivers of vehicles or bicycles who have ingested or incorporated into their bodies psychotropic drugs, stimulants or other similar substances, among which will be included, in all cases, medicines or other substances under whose effect the appropriate physical or mental condition appropriate to driving without danger is altered, are not allowed to drive on roads subject to the legislation on traffic, movement of motor vehicles and road safety.



Incorrectly, we usually associate drug use with the ones that are positive in this type of test, but today there are many drivers who are prescribed a medication that alters their driving abilities to the extent that they risk being reported.

Always consult the expert; doctor, herbalist, pharmacist, as to whether the medicine that you are going to acquire can affect you when driving.

Remember that by law this type of medication must show a warning symbol on the box that whilst it is being used it is not possible to drive.

The combination of several medications could also cause an influence on driving; please always consult your expert if it will affect you when driving.

2. Infractions to the regulations of this rule will be considered as very serious.

Drivers who are repeat offenders will also be penalised 1.000 euro.

Article 28 Tests for the detection of narcotic, psychotropic, stimulant or other similar substances

1. Tests for the detection of narcotic drugs, psychotropic drugs, stimulants or other analogous substances, as well as the persons obliged to fulfil them, shall comply with the provisions of the following paragraphs:

a) The tests will normally consist of the medical examination of the liable party, and of the clinical analyses that the forensic doctor or other experienced appointee, or medical staff of the health centre or medical institute to which the person is transferred, deem most appropriate.

At the request of the interested party or by order of the judicial authority, the tests may be repeated for purposes of verification, which may consist of blood, urine or other similar tests.

b) Any person who is in a situation similar to any of those enumerated in article 21, with respect to the investigation of the blood alcohol, is obliged to submit to the tests indicated in the previous paragraph. In cases of refusal to carry out such tests, the officer can proceed to the immediate immobilization of the vehicle.

c) The officer of the authority in charge of traffic surveillance, who notices obvious symptoms or signs that reasonably denote the presence of any of the substances mentioned in the previous article in the body of the persons referred to shall comply with the provisions of the Law of Criminal Procedure and, as necessary, in its case, the judicial authority, and shall adapt their behaviour, as far as possible, to the provisions of this regulation for tests for alcohol detection.



d) The competent authority shall determine the programs to carry out preventive controls for the testing of narcotic drugs, psychotropic drugs, stimulants or other similar substances in the body of any driver.





The DGT has acquired drug test kits for traffic police officers, for which the test will consist of taking a sample of saliva, which, after waiting 5 minutes, will give a result. In case of lack of the kit to carry out the test, the police officer could proceed to transfer the driver to a health centre if the driver shows obvious evidence of having taken this type of substance.

It will be the authorities, and not the police, that determine the campaigns to be carried out to prevent the consumption of these substances.



2. Infractions of this rule relating to driving under the influence of narcotic drugs, psychotropic drugs, stimulants or other similar substances, as well as the violation of the obligation to undergo tests for detection, will be considered as very serious infractions.