Orientation Pack

Emory University

Casablanca & Madrid
February 24th – March 4th, 2016
## Content

### Orientation Pack

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Morocco at a glance

Introduction

National symbols

National flag:
The flag was adopted on November 17, 1915. The flag has a red field and in the center it has a green, five pointed star (the pentacle of Solomon). The color red symbolizes the descendants of the Islamic prophet Mohammed.

Coat of Arms:
The current coat of arms of Morocco was introduced in 1957. It shows a green pentagram on a red background before the Atlas Mountains and a rising sun. The royal crown is on top.

Geography

Country name: Morocco
Language spoken: Arabic, French (language of business and government)
Area: 446,550 km²
Border countries: Algeria, Western Sahara
Capital: Rabat
Population: 33,322,699 (July 2015 est.)
Religion: Muslim 99%, other 1% (Christian, Jewish and Baha’i)

Basic Economic Indicators and Politics

Currency: Moroccan Dirham (MAD)
GDP per capita (PPP): $ 7,600 (2014 est.)
GDP growth: 2.9% (2014 est.)
Unemployment rate: 9.1% (2014 est.)
Inflation rate: 0.4% (2014 est.)
System: Constitutional Monarchy
Head of state: King Mohammed VI (Since 1999)
Prime Minister: Abdelilah Benkirane (Prime minister since 2011)
Casablanca may not be as exotic as other Moroccan cities, but as it is the country’s economic and cultural capital, and it represents Morocco on the move: Casablanca is where the money is being made, where the industry is, where art galleries show the best contemporary art and where fashion designers have a window on the world. The old pirate lair is looking towards the future, showing off its wealth and achievements. Casablancais are cosmopolitan, and more open to Western ways than other places in Morocco. This is reflected in their dress, and in the way men and women hang out together in restaurants, bars, beaches and hip clubs.

Casablanca is full of contradictions. It is home to suffocating traffic jams, simmering social problems and huge shanty towns as well as wide boulevards, well-kept public parks, fountains and striking colonial architecture. The bleak facades of the suburbs stand in sharp contrast to the Hispano-Moorish, art-deco and modernist gems of the city center, and to Casablanca’s modernist landmark, the enormous and incredibly ornate Hassan II Mosque.

Things to Do and See

Downtown Casa

It is often said that Casablanca has no sights apart from the Hassan ii. Mosque, but the French built city center is packed with grand colonial buildings, some of which are being restored. The best way to take it all in is to start by strolling the area around Marche Central. The Marche Central quarter is slowly being revived, particularly around the pedestrian street of Rue Prince Moulay Abdallah. The Place Mohammed V is where architect Henri Prost really went to town. The grand square is surrounded by public buildings whose designs were later copied by buildings throughout Morocco, including the law courts, the splendid wilaya, the Bank Al-Maghrib, the post office and the Ministry of Defense Building.

Hassan II Mosque

The late King Hassan II wanted to make his mark, and give Casablanca the landmark it so sorely missed. This most ambitious project started in 1980 to commemorate the king’s 60th birthday. It was designed by the French architect Michel Pinseau and rises above the ocean on a rocky outcrop reclaimed from the sea, echoing the verse from the Quaran that states that God’s throne was built upon the water. The 210 meter high minaret, the tallest building in the country, is topped by a spectacular laser beam that shines towards Mecca. It is the world’s third largest mosque, accommodating 25 000 worshippers inside and further 80 000 in the courtyards and squares around it. Believers can enjoy seeing the Atlantic washing the rocks underneath the glass floor. Above all, the vast size and elaborate decoration of the prayer hall is most striking. The Mosque of Tin Mal and Hassan II. Mosque are the only two mosques open to non-Muslims in Morocco.
Ancienne Medina:

Although Casablanca's Old City district may not have as much exotic atmosphere as the Medina’s of Fes and Marrakesh, the maze-like tumble of alleyways still hides much to discover. Authentic tradesmen sell their wares to shoppers with the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker all accounted for. It’s a rambling and ramshackle neighborhood with an authentic residential feel, and a great place to feel the pulse of Casablanca life. There are also some interesting holy men koubba’s (shrines) in the Medina’s southern section. Casablanca’s small and dilapidated medina gives an idea of just how small the city was before French embarked on their massive expansion program. Most of the buildings date from the 196th century, so it lacks the medieval character of other medinas. Enter the medina from the Northeast corner of the Place des Nations Unies near the restored clock tower.

Maarif

Southwest of the Parc de la Ligue Arabe is the city’s business center and the place to head for the international designers brands. Mainly the Twin Center Mall, which includes 5 levels of shops and is the largest shopping center in Africa. The Twin center also includes a luxury hotel and office space. Smaller boutiques on side streets and around the covered Maarif market are more atmospheric and good for bargaining. You can enjoy the exotic shopping spree in the business and fashion city of Casablanca.

Central Market

Casablanca’s bustling central market is a must for tourists who want to throw themselves into the midst of city life. Right in the city Centre, this is where locals come to buy and sell - be it housewives bartering for vegetables or grocers yelling out their special deals. It's a great opportunity for photographers and great fun for everyone else. You'll find everything here from plastic bowls to Morocco's famous slippers.

Hammams

The art of the hammam (steam bath/bathhouse) is an ancient and integral part of Moroccan life as water, which is considered sacred, and cleanliness, are essential elements of Islam. In a part of the world where family and community are everything, the hammam is deeply rooted in everyday communal life. This is where people go to socialize, gossip, make connections, do business and even arrange marriages.

There are hammams throughout the medina; some are basic – a couple of small tiled rooms, announced by a faded ‘SunSilk’ sign – and others are hundreds of years old and full of character, with great domed rooms heated by wood fires under the buildings and multi-colored beams of sunlight filtering through stained glass into the steamy darkness within.
Spain at a glance

Introduction

National Symbols

National flag:
Three horizontal bands of red (top), yellow (double width), and red with the national coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band.

Coat of arms:
The coat of arms includes the royal seal framed by the Pillars of Hercules, which are the two promontories (Gibraltar and Ceuta) on either side of the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Geography

Official country name: Kingdom of Spain
Language spoken: Castilian Spanish (official) 74%, Catalan 17%, Galician 7%, Basque 2%
Population: 48,146,134 (July 2015 est.)
Capital: Madrid
Area: 505,370 sq km (slightly more than twice the size of Oregon)
Borders shared with: Andorra, France, Gibraltar, Portugal, and Morocco
Religion: Roman Catholic 94%, other 6%

Basic Economic Indicators and Politics

Currency: EURO (EUR)
GDP per capita (PPP): $33,700 (2014 est.)
GDP growth: 1.4% (2014 est.)
Unemployment rate: 24.5% (2014 est.)
Inflation rate: -0.2% (2014 est.)
System: Parliamentary monarchy
Head of state: King Felipe IV (since June 19th, 2014)
Prime Minister: Mariano Rajoy (since 2011)
The capital city of Spain is located in the heart of the country and is the home of the Spanish Parliament and Government, the Spanish Royal family and the Prado art gallery. Madrid may not be an instantly striking city to look at when compared to Paris, for example, but the people have an irresistible love of life and the city has a character all of its own. There is no other city in Europe where you will find a better nightlife and people enjoying them until so late. It is a city for living not for looking at. Madrid is also a modern cosmopolitan business center, which plays a major role in the industrial and banking sectors. Madrid is the fourth largest city and the highest capital in Europe at 650m/2132ft above sea level and enjoys 2800 hours of sunshine annually.

**Things to Do and See**

**The Royal Palace**

With the opulence of Versailles in mind, Philip V commissioned Italian architects Giambattista Sacchetti and Francesco Sabatini to build the Royal Palace, following a fire that destroyed the medieval Alcázar in 1764. The present king resides in the more subdued Zarzuela Palace outside Madrid, so Philip’s 3000-room extravaganza is only used for state functions. The rest of the time, the startling white building in granite and Colmenar stone is open for tours and individual visits. Highlights include the Hall of Halberdiers and Hall of Columns with their splendid frescoes, the Throne Room with its 17th-century sculptures, and the lavish private apartments of Charles II.

**The Sun Gate**

Now the heart of Madrid’s historic center, this site used to be on the eastern border of the city. The plaza’s name originates from the eastern city gate located here in the 15th century. The gate was probably called after a sun drawn on it, hence the name Puerta del Sol or ‘Sun Gate’. The current semi-oval square was created in the 19th century. The Puerta del Sol is also the location of the symbol of Madrid: a 20 ton statue of a bear eating fruits from a tree. The official name of the statue is ‘El Oso y El Madroño’. The Madroño is a tree related to the strawberry tree.

**Plaza Mayor**

This Square was originally built in the middle Ages, as an outside market to avoid paying the city taxes. It was rebuilt in the 17th century, after a fire destroyed most of the buildings. Nowadays, this majestic square is used for concerts, Christmas markets and is a great place to sit with a coffee and enjoy watching the world goes by.
Moorish Quarter

Just to the south of Palacio Real is the Moorish quarter, one of Madrid’s oldest districts. There is a short stretch of city wall here, built by the early-medieval Muslim rulers in the 9th century. In summer the area is a venue for open-air theatre and music performances.

Centro de Arte Reina Sofía

Adapted from the shell of an 18th-century hospital, this museum houses the best Madrid has to offer in modern Spanish art, principally spanning the 20th century up to the 1980s. For most, the big attraction is Picasso’s Guernica, but there is plenty else on offer, including Joan Miró, Vassily Kandinsky and Salvador Dalí.

Retiro Park

This lush 118-hectare (292-acre) park in the heart of Madrid was originally the private garden of Philip IV. You can enjoy a stroll along the shady avenues and formal gardens; take a rowing boat out on the lake or picnic in the extensive wooded areas. Madrileños come here in their thousands on Sunday mornings, were entertainment is provided by fortune tellers, pavement artists and circus acts. There is a children’s puppet theatre and numerous refreshment points. Temporary art exhibitions are held in the Palacio de Cristal, Palacio de Velázquez and the Casa de Vacas. The artificial lake at the park’s center is watched over by Alfonso XII's massive mausoleum and the sphinx-laden Egyptian Fountain. The park has a particularly beautiful rose garden, La Rosaleda, and a somewhat sinister statue of El Ángel Caído, said to be the first statue ever dedicated to the dark lord.

Temple of Debod

Even in a cosmopolitan city like Madrid you can still be surprised by what is hidden in the Cuartel de la Montaña Park: the Temple of Debod, a monument that is over two thousand years old, which was brought to Spain from Egypt, stone by stone and carefully reconstructed in the capital. The Temple of Debod, open to the public since 1972, is one of the few monuments of its kind that can be seen outside Egypt, but when it was moved to Spain, its original orientation, in other words, east to west, was retained. Models, videos and audiovisual projections are exhibited on the walls to help understand the meaning of the location of the splendid building, its decorative motives and to discover its history. In this way, all onlookers will be captivated by the charm of this millenary culture.
Do Not Forget Before You Go...

Entry requirements

U.S. citizens traveling to Morocco and Spain must have a valid passport. Visas are not required for U.S. citizen tourists traveling to Morocco and Spain for fewer than 90 days. For visits of more than 90 days, U.S. citizens are required to apply for an extension of stay (providing a reason for the extension) and should do so as far in advance as possible. If you are not granted an extension of your stay and you remain in Morocco beyond 90 days, you will be required to appear before a judge in order to clear your departure.

The information provided is valid as of October 2nd, 2015. As this information may change, please check with the Embassy's websites or the state provided websites. We are not responsible for any issues or additional costs resulting from changes in immigration requirements of your destinations of travel.

Airport regulations

From the November 6th, 2006 only containers of 100mls or less of liquids, gels, pastes, lotions and cosmetics may be brought through the passenger security screening points at all EU airports. In addition, these items must be presented at the passenger security screening point in a transparent re-sealable bag of no more than one liter capacity 20cm x 20cm.

The new rules apply to liquids such as water and other beverages, aerosol cans and toiletries such as toothpaste, shaving cream, hair gel, lip-gloss and creams. There are two exceptions to the rules: baby food and medicines needed during the flight. When passing through the passenger security point, you must place the transparent re-sealable bag containing liquids, and other substances covered by the regulations, separately, in the tray for X-ray screening. Coats, jackets and large electrical appliances such as laptops must also be placed in the tray provided for security screening.

Electricity

Electric current: 220V, 50Hz (Morocco); 230V, 50Hz (Spain) – any appliance set up for 110/125 V requires a transformer.

Plugs/sockets: You can use your electric appliances in Morocco, if the standard voltage in your country is in between 220V - 240V (as in the UK, Europe, Australia and most of Asia and Africa). Manufacturers take these small deviations into account. If the standard voltage in your country is in the range of 100V - 127V (as in the US, Canada and most South American countries), you need a power converter. To be sure, check the label on the appliance. If it states 'INPUT: 100-240V, 50/60 Hz', it can be used in all countries of the world (like chargers for tablets/laptops, photo cameras, cell phones, toothbrushes). If the frequency in Morocco (50 Hz) differs from the one in your country, it is not advised to use your appliances, but you can try at your own risk. Be especially careful with moving, rotating and time related appliances like clocks and electric fan heaters.

Plugs/sockets: In Morocco the power sockets used are of type C and E. In Spain you can encounter the types C and F. The difference from American type A can be bypassed with an adaptor (does not change the voltage and can be found in many travel kits).

When using U.S appliances in Morocco and Spain you have to use both adaptor and transformer (as changing the plug does not change the voltage) otherwise you are likely to hurt yourself or the appliance. If you are unsure whether your appliance requires a transformer, please check the manufacturer’s recommendations, or the voltage information on the flex-cord label.
Recommended vaccinations and preventive medications

Information on vaccinations (such as those for hepatitis, rabies, and Japanese encephalitis) and other health precautions, such as safe food and water precautions and insect bite protection, may be obtained from the CDC’s web site at http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/default.aspx. For information about outbreaks of infectious diseases abroad, consult the World Health Organization’s (WHO) web site at http://www.who.int/en.

The following vaccines may be recommended for your travel to Morocco: Hepatitis A; Hepatitis B; Typhoid; Rabies. Be sure your routine vaccinations are up-to-date.

Discuss your travel plans and personal health with a health-care provider to determine which vaccines you will need. To have the most benefit, see a health-care provider at least 4–6 weeks before your trip to allow time for your vaccines to take effect.

There are no health precautions for travel to Spain and no vaccinations/inoculations are required. Hepatitis A and B inoculations are generally advised. It is advised to maintain general health routines and rely on safe water and food only. The Department of State strongly urges Americans to consult with their medical insurance company prior to traveling abroad to confirm whether their policy applies overseas and whether it will cover emergency expenses such as a medical evacuation.

Medical insurance

Your regular U.S. health insurance may not cover doctors and hospital visits in other countries. If your policy does not cover you when you travel, it is a very good idea to have another one for your trip. Travelers are advised to obtain comprehensive travel insurance with specific overseas coverage. Policies should cover: ground and air ambulance transport, including evacuation to home country; payment of hospital bills; 24-hour telephone assistance.

Medical facilities and health information

Adequate medical care for routine problems is available in the larger cities, especially Rabat and Casablanca, but emergency and specialized treatment may be limited. Medical care may be difficult or impossible to find in rural areas. For a guide to physicians, dentists, pharmacies, and other medical services in Morocco, go to the U.S. Embassy website. Most doctors and hospitals will expect payment in cash, regardless of whether you have travel health insurance. Serious medical problems will require air evacuation to a country with state-of-the-art medical facilities.

Good medical care is available in Spain. Regulations regarding medications may vary from those in the United States. Spanish regulations do not permit the international shipment of medication, so please do not ship medication from the United States to Spain. U.S. citizens who plan a lengthy trip to Spain should bring their medication or obtain a prescription for that medication from a Spanish physician.

Weights and Measures

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>multiply by</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pounds to kilograms</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilograms to pounds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feet to meters</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meters to feet</td>
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<tr>
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<td>To convert °C to °F</td>
<td>multiply by 1.8 and add 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To convert °F to °C</td>
<td>subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
While in Morocco

Getting Around

Bus

Bus services are available in Casablanca but tend to be somewhat confusing and difficult for foreigners to negotiate. There are many companies operating services and hence little or no standardization of routes, prices or vehicle quality. If however, you are hardy and streetwise enough to take on the system, then you'll find getting around considerably cheaper than the nearest alternative. Casablanca has many bus terminals, some of which are used by various companies, and other that house only one. However, the safest and best company for arriving and departing Casablanca is the CTM which has its station in the Centre of town in Rue Léon l'Africain. Visit Bus travel in Morocco for detailed information on this mode of transportation.

Taxi

Registered taxis in Casablanca are colored red and known as petit taxis (small taxis), or colored white and known as grand taxis (big taxis). As is standard Moroccan practice, petits taxis, typically small-four door Dacia Logan, Peugeot 207 or similar cars, provide metered cab service in the central metropolitan areas. Grands taxis, generally older Mercedes-Benz sedans, provide shared mini-bus like service within the city on pre-defined routes, or shared inter-city service. Grands Taxis may also be hired for private service by the hour or day. For the majority of visitors, taxis are the most convenient means of getting around and while more expensive than buses, they are still cheap compared to EU/US prices. Cabs are easily identifiable as they are invariably always red in color and also more often than not, four-door Fiats. Services within the city are metered and passengers should insist that the meter is used or else alight from the vehicle if the driver insists it's not working. Larger taxis, that operate regular routes and are generally shared, are also available. These vehicles are usually white Mercedes sedans so are also easy to identify.

Tram

The tram opened in December 2012. The tram works from 6 AM to 22:30 PM during the week. End-to-end journey times are put at 60/70 minutes. The 31-kilometre line links some of main neighbourhoods of the city, and includes 48 stop stations. Two of the stations, Gare de Casa-Voyageurs, and Gare de l’Oasis are located in front of train stations. A rechargeable (ten times) ticket costs 1 Dh, and a one-way trip costs 6Dh, regardless of distance. Trams run frequently, with at least one train every ten minutes during daylight and early evening hours.
Useful Information about Morocco

Average prices in Casablanca

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restaurants</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meal, Inexpensive Restaurant</td>
<td>$ 2.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meal for 2, Mid-range Restaurant, Three-course</td>
<td>$ 18.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combo Meal at McDonalds or Similar</td>
<td>$ 5.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Beer (0.5 liter draught)</td>
<td>$ 1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported Beer (0.33 liter bottle)</td>
<td>$ 2.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cappuccino (regular)</td>
<td>$ 1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke/Pepsi (0.33 liter bottle)</td>
<td>$ 0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water (0.33 liter bottle)</td>
<td>$ 0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Souvenirs from Morocco

Carpets

First and most prominent of the handicraft traditions are carpets and rugs, hand-knotted and in some cases, still colored with vegetable dyes. Designs (apart from the Turkish-inspired patterns of Rabat carpets) are predominantly traditional to Berber tribes. Their colors and symbolic motifs enable experts to pin down not only the area in which a carpet was produced but sometimes the tribe or even family that made it. Top-quality carpets sell for thousands of dirhams; more affordable and easily portable are Berber rugs, kilims or blankets. Try the small country souks around Marrakech.

Arabic coffee

Arabic coffee is according to some specialists the second coffee making method after the invention of coffee making in Ethiopia. Arabic coffee is always brewed to order and only a few cups are made at a time. The beverage is drunk while still very hot but after the grounds have settled to the bottom of the cup, which only takes a minute or two. Only the thinner liquid on top is drunk and the coffee is never stirred in the cup.

Edibles – spices, nuts, oils, olives, sweets

Edibles are a popular purchase. As well as spices, nuts, herbs, olives and Moroccan sweets, possible buys include argan oil, produced in the southwest. It is sold, either on its own or mixed with ground almonds (a nut butter called amalou). Because of its high value, it is difficult to guarantee that the oil has not been mixed with olive oil. One way of being sure that the oil you buy is 100 percent pure is to buy from one of the women’s cooperatives organized by the Projet Conservation et Développement de l’Arganeraie.

While in Spain

Getting Around

Metro

The metro system in Madrid is the third oldest in Europe (1919) after London and Paris. It is quick, clean, safe and easy to use. The 13 lines of the Madrid metro system go practically anywhere in the city. The lines are differentiated by color and are numbered 1 to 13. Tickets can be purchased at any kiosk or station (booths or automated machines). Single ticket costs a minimum of 1.5 € and the price increases with the number of stations to a maximum of 2 €. Combined ticket for 10 trips costs € 18.30 and is valid for 10 journeys from any subway stop to another. The pack of 10 is recommended, because the pass can be used by different people. The tickets can be used with the metro or with the public bus system. The metro runs from 6 a.m. to 2 a.m. We recommend always carrying a Madrid metro map.

Despite the safety of the Madrid metro, it is important to note that pickpockets are frequent. They usually single out tourists, especially those that do not speak Spanish. Always take precaution at peak hour and never carry valuable objects in bags, backpacks or easily accessible pockets.

Buses

The city buses (operated by the Empresa Municipal de Transporte - EMT) are a good alternative to the metro, especially if one’s objective is to see Madrid. The transportation is not as agile as the metro, but it is very comfortable. All the buses have air conditioning and many use alternative energy. If one does not have a ticket, it is possible to directly pay the driver. The majority of the buses run from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. The night buses (called “BUHOS”) run less frequently and always pass by the Plaza de Cibeles. The price is the same.

Remember, the traffic jams in Madrid are frequent and affect the buses despite the fact they circulate the lane exclusive for buses and taxis.

Taxi

The taxis in Madrid are white and are distinguished with a diagonal red band on the front doors. A lit green light on top of the taxi indicates if it is available. The easiest way to stop a taxi is by lifting a hand (to a taxi with its green light on).

Finding a taxi in the downtown area of Madrid is relatively simple and should take no longer than two or three minutes. The fare is always indicated by the taxi meter in the front part of the taxi. The taxi meter starts its fare with the “BAJADA DE BANDERA” (lowering of the flag), which is usually about 1.5€. After that, the taxi meter runs according to distance covered, the urban area, the day of the week (higher fares on holidays), and the pickup point (higher fares for pickups in bus stations, train stations and airport). The night fare is always higher than the day fare. In no case is one owed to pay additional fares for luggage or pets transport. All additional fares are always indicated on informational signs on the back windows of the taxi. Remember that the taxi should always charge by the meter.
Useful information about Madrid

Average prices in Madrid

### Restaurants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meal, Inexpensive Restaurant</th>
<th>$ 11.18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meal for 2, Mid-range Restaurant, Three-course</td>
<td>$ 44.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combo Meal at McDonalds or Similar</td>
<td>$ 7.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic Beer (0.5 liter draught)</td>
<td>$ 3.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imported Beer (0.33 liter bottle)</td>
<td>$ 3.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cappuccino (regular)</td>
<td>$ 1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coke/Pepsi (0.33 liter bottle)</td>
<td>$ 2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water (0.33 liter bottle)</td>
<td>$ 1.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Souvenirs from Spain

#### Olive Oil

Spanish olive oil is the best in the world (despite what the Italians and Greeks say) and Jaen in Andalusia makes half of all that is made in Andalusia, a third of all of Spain’s oil and a tenth of that consumed in the entire world. It might be a little difficult to carry large quantities home - either buy a small ornamental bottle as in the picture (and refill it constantly with Spanish oil bought at home) or fill every last space in your luggage before you leave Spain with some larger bottles. Every grocery store in Spain stocks an impressive selection of olive oils.

#### Bota (Leather Wine Bottle)

Bota is a leather wine bottle perfect for drinking on the go. The black version is the authentic one and costs about 30€, the pale one is for tourist and is a lot cheaper. The all have tiny drinking holes; the idea is to squirt the wine into your mouth without the bottle touching your lips.

#### Jamón Iberico - Spanish Cured Ham

The Spanish talk about their ham like the French speak of their wine. Cured for at least a year, often two, jamón is a staple part of every Spaniard’s diet.

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Sources

Destination information

The World Factbook

World Bank
http://www.worldbank.org/

Safety and healthcare

U.S. Department of State
http://travel.state.gov/

Travel Medicine
http://www.travmed.com/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Global Electric & Phone Directory

Useful links

Cost of Living
http://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/

Currency Exchange
http://www.xe.com/