

The LUXURY KINGDOM OF MOROCCO



The kingdom of Morocco is surely one of the world's most romantic travel destinations. Maybe it's the sensuous mud-and-clay architecture of kasbahs, or the exotic ambiance of palace-filled medieval cities like Marrakesh and Fès, or the spell cast by the mystical landscapes of the Sahara. Whatever it is, we are charmed by this ancient land, and we think you will be, too.



Morocco has long held a mystique for travelers. From ancient kasbahs to bustling open-air souqs, Morocco's cultural history is riveting. But so is its natural history. Discover another side of Morocco on this nature-focused odyssey through the most biodiverse place in North Africa. From the Mediterranean to the Sahara, we find a remarkable array of geographic features: rocky coast and desert dunes, deep gorges and High Atlas peaks, argan forests and palm-fringed lagoons. Such varied ecosystems create diverse flora and fauna habitat that's home to a host of unique and rare species. From endemic flowers to rich birdlife and threatened mammals like the Barbary macaque, Morocco's natural treasures are a fitting complement to its cultural riches.

Like the intricate design of a Berber rug, Morocco weaves a spell that lasts a lifetime!

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Why Morocco?

Morocco is: History, Culture, Architecture, Nature, Adventure, Gastronomy, Leisure & well-being

- Morocco is home to numerous vestiges of Phoenician, Roman, Carthaginian, Portuguese, and Spanish cultures. The Roman ruins of Volubilis and Sala Colonia are the most notable. Essaouira, Safi, El Jadida and Azemmour were once important Portuguese strongholds which have recently been restored.
- The Jews have a centuries-old presence in Morocco, and many Muslims and Sephardic Jews still worship at the same shrines. Ancient synagogues still welcome visitors in the Atlas Mountains, Marrakech, Fes, Casablanca, Azemmour, and other cities. A small but active Jewish community exists throughout the country.
- Morocco holds treasures of Moorish Andalusian architecture indoors and out; in the Sahara regions, adobe (mud and straw-built) villages or kasbahs are of special interest.
- Morocco is 14km from Spain with 2 oceans the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, 4 Mountainous chains, the High Atlas is the highest peak in North Africa and sandy desert in south.

The Mediterranean climate and varied landscape nurtures a varied flora from experimental plantings to rare desert vegetation.

- Barely two hours from Marrakech will you find the third highest peak in Africa. Well-developed ski resorts include the Oukaimeden in the High Atlas, and the gentle slopes of the Michliffen in the Middle Atlas. Snowfall isn't guaranteed but the season usually lasts from Christmas until Easter.
- Discover the Middle Atlas or the rocky desert of Marrakech on horseback with specialized outfits.
- Trekking is in the High Atlas Mountains, visit the land of the Berbers and the local inhabitants. Treks take place on foot, mule. Exciting desert safaris usually feature camels.
- The majority of people class the Moroccan cuisine it in third position after the French and the Chinese. You can feel this from the variety of the Moroccan table. The sight, the smell and the touch give you a preceding idea of the flavour. The full blown blossoming of colours; the textures create such a surprising contrast, the different contrast of flavours complement each other.
- What could be more romantic than sunset at your own private oasis on the edge of the Sahara in a Bedouin tent?
- Morocco's ideal climate is perfect for tennis and Golf. Many tennis clubs & Golf courses exist throughout the country
- For your well-being; nothing better than, enjoying a body scrub with Black soap and clay in the Moroccan Hammam, get yourself pampered afterward; a massaged with Argan essential oils will awake all your senses

More advantages for tourists

- Ultra-modern hotels and resorts
- World-class conference facilities
- Excellent infrastructure for tourism
- Year-round sun
- Renowned hospitality
- Main airlines have direct flights to Casablanca, and charter flights are available as well. Flight time from Europe is between 1 to 3 hours, which makes it an ideal destination for short trips.

MAP OF MOROCCO



II Branded hotels in Morocco

Virtuoso

Royal Mansour - Marrakech
Amanjena - Marrakech

Dar Ahlam - Skoura

Kasbah Tamadot – Asni, near
Marrakech Four Seasons – Marrakech

La Mamounia - Marrakech Palais
Namaskar – Marrakech Sofitel
Tour Blanche- Casablanca

Signature hotels

Amanjena – Marrakech La
Mamounai - Marrakech

Kasbah Tamadot – Asni, near Marrakech

Preferred hotels

Essaadi Palace - Marrakech

Kenzi Tour - Casablanca

Relais et Chateaux

Villa des orangers - Marrakech

Ksar Charbagh Marrakech

L heure bleue- Essaouira

Dar Ahlam – Skoura

Riad Fes - Fes

Small Luxury hotels of the world

The Pearl - Marrakech

La Sultana - Marrakech La
Sultana Oualidia Kasbah
Agafay - Marrakech

Fellah hotel - Marrakech

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Andrew Harper Hotels

La Maison Arabe - Marrakech

La Mamounia Dar Ahlam - - Marrakech

Amanjena - Marrakech

Riad L'Orangerie - Marrakech

Palais Amani – Fes

L'heure Bleue - Essaouira

III - ARCHITECTURE IN MOROCCO



Mosques in Morocco

Non Muslims are not allowed to visit the Mosques in Morocco; this law was decided by French General Leautey at the time of protectorat and was adopted till now. The only mosques that can be visited are :

Hassan II Mosque (Casablanca) – Can be visited

Hassan II Mosque was built between 1986 and 1993 for the 60th birthday of former Moroccan king Hassan II. The Hassan II Mosque has space for 25,000 worshippers inside and another 80,000 outside. The 210-metre minaret is the tallest in the world and is visible day and night for miles around. Although Hassan II Mosque was designed by a French architect, it is Moroccan through and through. Except for the white granite columns and the glass chandeliers, the materials used to construct the mosque were taken from the Morocco region.

Tinmel Mosque (Tinmel) 2 hours drive from Marrakech– Can be Visited

In AH 548 / AD 1154, 'Abd al-Mu'min built a large mosque on the site of the sanctuary, at the same time as the Koutoubia Mosque, which as a result of its remoteness ended up in ruins only to be restored in the late 20th century (no stones had been removed from the site, which is still venerated by the local population).

Of fairly modest dimensions (48 m by 43.6 m), it includes a courtyard measuring 23.65 m by 16.70 m flanked by two galleries that extend the naves of the oratory. It is mainly built of bricks and earth mortar, stones and lime.

Also; shrines are not allowed to visit; the only two that can be visited are :

- My Ismail Mausoleum in Meknes
- Mohamed V & Hassan II in Rabat (Tour Hassan)

What is a Riad

A Riad is a house or palace with an interior garden. The word riad comes from the Arabian term for garden, "ryad". Entrance to these houses is a major transitional experience and encourages reflection because all of the rooms open into the central atrium space. In the central garden of traditional riads there are often four orange or lemon trees and possibly a fountain. The walls of the riads are adorned with tadelakt plaster and zellige tiles. The style of these riads has changed over the years, but the basic form is still used in designs today.

The advantage of the Riads/Guest houses; they provide an individual and specialised service; and their location is in general central; in the heart of the Medinas...

What is a Medina

Each medina is a city unto itself, self-contained behind walls of stone covered in a red or brown plaster and standing at least 20 feet high. Inside there are countless small streets, lanes and alleys and buildings 3 storeys high looming over the lanes and passageways where people live. But above all, there are people- hundreds, thousands of people shouting and talking, begging and selling, eating at tiny food stands or drinking mint tea in 4 or 5 table cafés.

Each town has its own distinct medina with a totally different character. The best ones to visit remain Fes & Marrakech Medinas

Hammams in Morocco

Hammams remain one of the essential urban facilities of Moroccan cities, together with the

'Ferran' the bakery, medersa and the mosque.

The practice of going to the Hammam is, in fact, still very lively in Morocco, in contrast with

other Mediterranean areas. This is evident not only in poor areas, but also in recently developed wealthy quarters, where new hammams are still being built, in spite of the fact that the existing dwellings have their own private bathroom conveniences.

IV . Monuments Closure

Casablanca

Hassan II mosque Closed on Friday morning because of the pray and open in the afternoon for 2pm visit as well as the mornings of Eid Al Adha “Sacrifice feast”and Eid Al Fitr

Jewish Museum: closed on Saturdays

Fes

Mosquée Karaouiyne & Medersas : closed on Fridays morning

Musée Dar El Batha : closed on Saturdays & Sundays

NB : The Medinas and Souks, preferably not to be visited Fridays especially in Fes.

V.TRAVEL INFORMATION



Passeport and Visa Information:

Clients must have in your possession a signed, valid passport that will remain valid for at least 6 months beyond the completion of this treirtrip. It is also imperative that passport has enough blank pages (excluding amendment pages) available for entry and exit stamps issued when entering and exiting immigration points.

Children traveling without both parents: in an effort to prevent international child abduction, many governments have initiated special procedures at their entry and exit points. These often include requiring documentary evidence of relationship to the child and permission for the child to travel with with someone away from the parent(s) or legal guardian not present. Having such documentation on hand, even if not required, may facilitate entry and exit procedures.

On the first arrival to Morocco, clients are given an entry number on your passport. That should be kept handy as it will be asked on arrival in the hotels.

It is each traveler's responsibility to obtain all documents necessary for admittance to Morocco but it is our duty to let him/her know that a visa is needed .

Most nationalities including those from the US, Canada and the UK **do not** need a visa to enter Morocco as a tourist. If client's nationality is not on the following list, then they should contact a [Moroccan Embassy](#) and apply for a visa:

Tourists do not need a visa if they belong to one of the following countries: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Congo (Rep. of),Croatia, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, European Union, France, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guinea Conakry, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Korea (Rep. of), Ivory coast, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Venezuela.

Airlines

Morocco has three main international airports: Casablanca, Tangier and Agadir. You can also fly direct to Fes, Marrakech and Oujda from Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin and other European cities. Most long distance flights will arrive in Casablanca. Most major European airlines fly to into Morocco including British Airways, Lufthansa, KLM, Air France, Alitalia, Sabena and Swissair. There are also several budget and charter airlines operating from Europe to Morocco including Atlas Blue North Africa's first low cost airline. If you want to fly direct from the US to Morocco your only option is Royal Air Maroc which has daily flights between New York and Casablanca.

Flights operate on a weight system in Morocco, not a piece system. A maximum of 20 Kgs (44 lbs) of luggage per person, 5 Kgs in hand luggage, and camera equipment is allowed. Weight restrictions are 20 Kgs (44lbs) per person in economy class and 30 Kgs (66 lbs) per person in business class. Excess weight will be charged for by the airlines.

NB: Clients should be informed when they have any professional cameras, it need the permission of the cinematography center in Rabat; otherwise, it will be taken by customs and given back at Exit time from Morocco

Airport VIP Service

We offer a unique airport services that few of luxury hotels in Marrakech start to offer; it included 2 types of service :

VIP welcome with VIP Lounge (on arrival or departure) includes

- meet at the entrance of the terminal
- use of the VIP lounge (while luggage's are brought to the carousel)
- fast track immigration formalities
- assistance with luggage (excluding portorage)

The Fast Track only (arrival departure) without the VIP lounge

- meet at the entrance of the terminal
- fast track immigration formalities
- assistance with luggage (excluding portorage)

Airport Information

Due to the increase of air traffic worldwide, we are increasingly experiencing misrouted luggage that arrives in Morocco. 24 to 36 hours is the average time the passengers from all over the world can get their luggage back, especially for the incoming flights from Europe or Middle East.

For clients comfort, we recommend they take in their hand luggage some clothes and things alike we deem necessary to cover that risk. If that inconvenience was to happen, we would do our best to provide clients with basic toiletry articles.

Driving distances KM/H

Driving distances are long in Morocco; therefore, we recommend flying (private charter) to places where internal commercial flights don't exist or are not good such as :

Fes – Erfoud – Private charter recommended (still the road is scenic)

Fes – Marrakech – Private charter recommended (still the road is scenic and enjoyable), commercial flights exist via Casablanca; suitable ones exist 2 to3 times per week.

Casablanca – Ouarzazate Commercial flight recommended

Casablanca – Agadir Commercial flight recommended

HEALTH & SAFETY

Staying Healthy On The Road

Some of the places clients will visit in Morocco are not easily accessible by vehicle. Sightseeing may require, at minimum, the ability to walk at a moderate pace for a mile or two, and the balance and agility necessary to climb stairs... Some sightseeing stops do not have elevators or wheelchair access. High altitude may also be a condition of clients journey. For these kind of trips,clients should be aware of all these difficulties and in case they have any health issues or blood pressure, they should exercise extreme caution and carefully consider their participation in high altitude activities. And also to let their tour escort and operations team know in advance.

For some activities such as camel riding, horse riding, tour escorts are required to do demonstration in front of clients and always precise : « if you do not feel comfortable doing it, please let your guide or assistant know and stop it immediately ».

Recommended health precautions:

1. While there is a limited risk of Malaria in some parts of rural Morocco (remote areas of the sub-Saharan desert), it's not recommended for clients to take anti-malarial drugs for travelers following standard city- based itineraries.
2. No vaccinations are required for entry to Morocco.

Food and Drinks

Moroccan dishes are flavorful including tajine, a thick vegetable and meat stew, djajj M'hamer, chicken stuffed with couscous, almonds and raisins, mechoui, roasted or grilled mutton, and mint tea, available everywhere you go. Morocco is famous with its traditional served food besides the international cuisine which is incited from most parts of the world.

Even if it is safe in most big cities, it is always advisable not to drink tap water or eat raw vegetables especially in Desert areas. Bottled mineral water is available throughout the country.

Protections and Precautions

Clients preferred photocopy the personal-information pages of your passport; leave one copy at home with family or a friend, and pack another separately from the passport itself. they may also want to scan these documents and email copies to themselves.

Clients should check with their health care provider regarding the terms of their coverage, including emergency medical evacuation. We recommend that all travellers purchase adequate trip cancellation/interruption, medical and baggage insurance—and carry the details of their coverage on tour.

Valuable items are best left in the hotels safe; don't take them on sightseeing excursions. For everyday access, use a money belt or waist-, neck- or ankle-pouch rather than a wallet or handbag.

Security in Morocco is very good throughout the country. Nevertheless in big cities it is advisable in some areas to be more cautious and not to walk alone at late hours at night.

VII. WHAT CLIENTS SHOULD KNOW BEFORE TO TRAVEL

you have to be respectful. Morocco is a Muslim country, and though it tends to be less conservative than many of its neighbors, it's still important to be cognizant of their culture.

Both men and women should try to stay away from tank tops and overly-short shorts. If the weather is in its highs while you're there, opt for thin clothing rather than less clothing.

Walking around in a scantily clad outfit won't get you in any serious trouble, but you will definitely catch a few stares and some unwanted attention from the locals you pass by.

"smart casual" clothing at dinnertime, Moroccan restaurants generally do not require a more formal standard of dress (Exception: Restaurant at Royal Mansour)

If clients are willing to visit mosques or other religious sites, these places require conservative dress. Both sexes should cover their arms, legs and shoulders. Women should cover their heads with a scarf when entering a mosque.

A light jacket or sweater will ward off desert-evening chills.

Clients should always bring comfortable walking shoes with low or no heels.

To pack a swimming suit, as some hotels have pools.

Note: Laundry Service is generally available at hotels. Prices can vary widely, though, , lists are available in rooms and to check before using this service.

Electrical Service

Electrical service in Morocco varies: 220-240v in some locations and 110v in others. The adaptor plug outlet configurations depicted below are those most commonly found when traveling in Morocco.

While cell phones, cameras and laptop computers typically do not require a voltage converter, other small electronic devices/appliances may. Voltage converters and adaptor plugs may be purchased at most retail luggage stores.

Electrical Plugs

127/220V 50Hz



Communications

Telephone Service: As is common around the world, hotels may impose a hefty surcharge on international calls placed through their switchboards. Clients should check hotel policy before placing any call through your hotel. To avoid hotel markups use a calling card service. Another option is the use of a prepaid phone card, available in Morocco.

Cell phones: A number of cell phones manufactured today have the ability to operate overseas on the GSM (Global System for Mobile) standard. We recommend that clients contact their cell phone service provider to determine if the phone operates on the GSM and what, if any, activation may be required. If the phone does not have the GSM feature maybe they can consider renting a phone specifically designed for use overseas is the most practical option.

There are private telephone offices (téléboutiques) everywhere in the main cities and in most small towns, too. They work with coins or cards (télécarte). Some also have a fax machine. Faxes can also be sent from the post office, and are usually available in hotels.

Morocco's country code is **212**. The outgoing international code is 00. Mobile phones work in most parts of the country through Moroccan operators.

For the landlines all numbers should start with **5** except toll free numbers

For the mobiles all numbers start with 6 after the zero:

If calling locally you must add a 0 before the 5 or the 6

Of Special Note

Although we do our best to accommodate early arrivals, A&K cannot guarantee that the first-day hotel room will be available for immediate occupancy if clients arrive in Morocco on an early-morning flight.

Fast Facts

Country Full Name Kingdom of Morocco

Population 33,848,242 (2014 statistics)

Currency

- Name: Moroccan Dirham
- Code: MAD
- Symbol: DH or MAD

Climate

Morocco has a diverse geography, from the cooler, wetter Mediterranean and Atlantic coast in the north, to the desperately hot, arid deserts and mountains of the south. Clients can encounter a wide range of climatic conditions and they should be prepared. Wherever they go in the country, they should carry bottled water, and drink as much as they can to ward off dehydration.

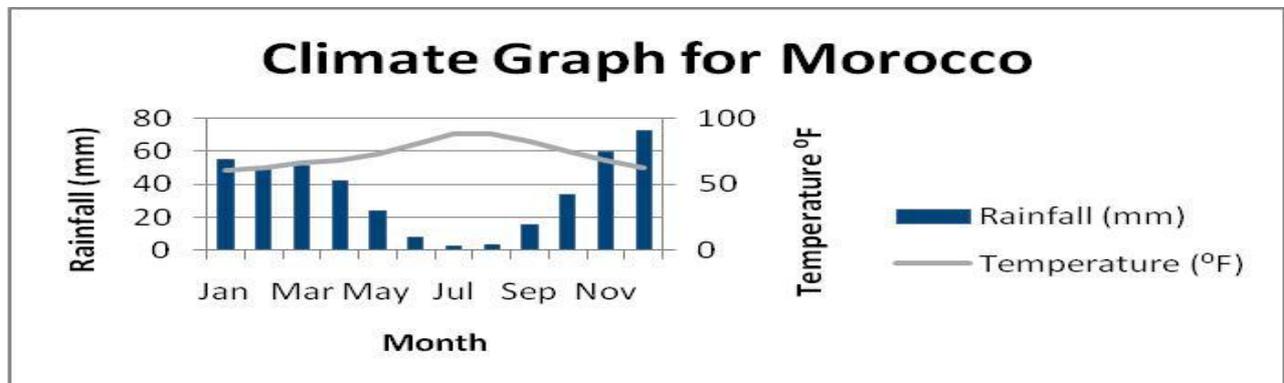
The Travel Seasons

Best Season - March, April, May, part of June, September & October - perfect warm temperatures (25 to 35 degrees Celsius) in the south, very little chance of rain and warm evenings, in March and early April where evenings and mornings can be cooler (13° to 17°C).

Peak Season – New year and Easter

Shoulder Season (winter) - Mid November to Mid February - mostly warm (15 to 25 degrees Celsius), can be very chilly in evenings and it may rain but rarely for long periods.

Hot Season (summer) – Mid June, July and August - can be very hot in Marrakech and south (up to 45 degrees Celsius), more pleasant in mountains and on coast. We would suggest afternoons by pool or a siesta and make use of long days for sightseeing early and late and enjoy long warm evenings.



Public holidays

Secular Holidays are - January 1st (New Year's Day)

January 11th (sign the declaration of Independence)

May 1st (International Labour Day)

July 30th (Coronation Day)

Aug 14th (Allegiance Day)

August 20th (king & public revolution)

August 21st (youth celebration: King's birthday)

November 6th (Green March Day)

November 18th (Independence Day).

Then there are the festivities associated with the Islamic (Lunar) Calendar which vary from year to year; back through the Gregorian (Solar) Calendar by 11 days approx. each year.

Eid Mouloud (Prophet Mohammed's birthday)

Ramadan (Fasting Month)

Aid el fitr (end of Ramadan)

Aid el Adha (called Aid el Kebir as well, is the feast of the sacrifice)

Moharram (Islamic New Year)

VIII. MOROCCAN CULTURE

Local customs

As in all foreign countries, it is considered polite to adhere to and show respect for local customs. Urban culture is greatly influenced by Western culture, but in rural areas traditional values and crafts continue. Clients should always ask permission before taking photographs of local people as offence may easily be caused.

The People & Culture

Morocco is an Islamic country. The religion is an integral part of the culture. The holy book is the Koran, based on the teachings of the Prophet Mohammed. Each observant Muslim practices the five tenets, called the Pillars of Islam. These require that the faithful profess their faith, pray five times a day, practice charity, fast during Ramadan, and make a pilgrimage to Mecca. **Morocco is a land of Tolerance, where Jewish, Christians and Muslims live together in peace.**

The main restriction a tourist will encounter is the prohibition on visiting mosques, unless they are Muslim.

If clients are visiting during the month of Ramadan when most people fast each day until sunset, clients are likely to have a somewhat different experience than a visit at other times of the year. However, they are not to be expected to fast and in almost everywhere they will find places to eat during the day.

It is also a mark of respect to avoid smoking, drinking and eating in the streets during Ramadan fasting hours.

Money Matters

Currency

The local currency is the Dirham (Dhs). Foreign currencies can be converted at most banks, but it's not wise to carry too much. Pounds Sterling, US Dollars or Euros can be changed into local currency at any hotel, airport or bureau de change. The exchange rate is fairly fixed and commission rates low or non-existent. It is illegal to import or export Moroccan currency.

NB : clients should keep their exchange receipts to change money back at the airport for return journey.

ATMs and Banks

ATMs are installed in most towns providing a secure and cost-effective way to retrieve money from bank account or credit card (usually up to maximum of 4000 Dhs) –

It can be difficult to find an ATM machine that takes your card outside big cities , clients should always make sure to have enough cash to carry until the next major city.

Banks are generally open Monday to Friday from 08:30 to 16:00.

Credit cards

MasterCard, Visa and American Express are widely accepted, even in some shops in the souks, particularly for carpets. However, it is advisable to have cash for petrol/diesel.

Traveller's cheques are not accepted in Morocco

Banking Hours

Banks are open from 8:30am till 6:30pm Monday to Friday, they close for lunch daily from 12:30pm till 3:00pm and are closed all of Saturday and Sunday.

Time

Morocco is on GMT From September to June and GMT + 1 in summer.

Chemist

These are open all week but they do close on Saturdays and Sundays. In case of emergency, clients should contact the reception or Emergency number.

Bargaining:

It is an essential part of Moroccan business life to bargain over the cost of the goods and services.

Photography:

As in all foreign countries, it is considered polite to adhere to and show respect for local Customs. Urban culture is greatly influenced by Western culture, but in rural areas traditional values and crafts continue.

Clients or their guide should always ask permission before taking Photographs of local people as offence may easily be caused, some people may ask for a few of Dirhams.

Although rare, security personnel in Morocco may at times place foreign visitors under surveillance. Taking photographs of anything that could be perceived as being of military or security interest may result in problems with the authorities. As a general rule, travelers should not photograph diplomatic missions, government buildings or other sensitive facilities and, when in doubt, they should ask for permission.

Taxi:

- Grands taxis or shared taxis (minicabs, longer Mercedes). They provide a transport service between towns at slightly higher prices than the coaches. (Up to 6 passengers).
- Petits taxis or small taxis (only 3 passengers allowed) are ideal for short journeys.
- The small taxis are not allowed to leave the town limits. At night, there is a compulsory make up of around 50% on the fare shown on the meter.
- Petits taxis are usually "Shared". Unless specified out at the beginning to the taxi just for and agreed a fee BEFORE sitting in, the driver may stop to take other people. In that case, the driver must set his meter once starting the journey.

postal service:

Although the postal system is fairly reliable, it's not terribly fast. It can take up to a week for a letter to reach (or be received from) European countries and perhaps two weeks for other destinations. Post offices are called: "la Poste" and are open from 8.30 am to 2 pm (Mondays to Fridays)

Language

Official language is Arabic, French is widely spoken in the whole country and Spanish in the North. English is commonly spoken in most touristic areas.

English	French	Moroccan Dialect
Good Morning	Bon jour	Sabah al kheyr
Good Evening	Bon Soirée	Masa al kheyr
Good Bye	Au revoir	B' slama
Please	S'il vous plaît	aafak
Thank You	Merci	Shukran
Yes	Oui	Naam
No	Non	La
Water	Eau	L'Ma
Good	Bien	mezyan
Money	Argent	F'lous
How much?	Combien	B'sshal
Where is?	Ou est	Fein
OK	Daccord	wakha

Begging

Begging is becoming more and more common with the tourism industry picking up , no need to give them anything, if clients wish to a couple of Dirhams will do.

Here at A&K Morocco we have started a new philanthropic venture. We organize an Optional visit to a shelter for displaced children in Marrakech where clients can donate books, clothes, school supplies or other needed items

Gratuities

Tipping is customary in Morocco, and while it is certainly up to the discretion of each client, to a certain extent it is recommended in order to guarantee the best level of service. The A&K suggested list of tipping as communicated on travel tips for A&K clients:

Local Guide

USD50 per full day of sightseeing

USD25 per half day

Driver

USD20 per full day

USD10 per half day

Taxis

Taxi drivers don't expect tips, but it's polite to round up the fare

Restaurants

A service charge is often added to the bill. If not, a typical gratuity would be equal to 10% of the total bill.

Departure information

Morocco requires departing travellers to complete an Exit form, and display their currency exchange and purchase receipts.

All countries forbid the export of their "national treasures". Generally, trade in bona fide antiques is illegal, antique items will be confiscated and their buyers open to prosecution. Responsibility rests only with the purchaser.

Morocco bans the export of Dirham in any amount. To export any merchandise, which has value as an art item, clients must obtain a certificate from Morocco's Department of cultural Affairs.

IX Considered as Crime

Importation/Exportation law

Also, Moroccan customs authorities may enforce strict regulations concerning temporary importation into or export from Morocco of items such as firearms, religious materials, antiquities, business equipment, and large quantities of currency. It is advisable that clients contact the Embassy of Morocco in their country to get specific information concerning customs requirements

CRIMINAL PENALTIES:

Persons violating Moroccan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested or imprisoned. Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in drugs in Morocco are severe, and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines.

Engaging in sexual conduct with children, adult Moroccan women (no marriage relationship), homosexuality and pornography are considered as crime.