**Morocco Travel Guide**

As you relax in your *hammam* (steam bath), tuck into your *tagine* (stew), bargain in the *souks* or slide into your comfortable *caftan*, you may be surprised how easily you slip into another culture and another century. In these small signature moments of pleasure, Morocco warps all sense of time and place.

To get your bearings, just look to the horizon. You will notice refined minarets and rugged mud-brick fortifications, a sparkling coastline with silken sand and striped canyons carved out of the High Atlas Mountains.

**Multicultural Morocco**

Morocco has been staunchly independent throughout its history yet remained open to ideas, creating a heady mix of cultures, religions and languages with ancient roots and a strikingly modern outlook. The influence of Romans, Arabs and Europeans is spotted in monuments throughout the country. Though you will hear French spoken in city boulevards - a vestige of the 50-year French Protectorate - a half-dozen Berber languages and Moroccan Arabic are still widely spoken. Morocco is a unique blend of the African Berber, Arab and Mediterranean.

For centuries travellers have crossed shifting sands and braved mountain passes in search of mythic Morocco. They arrive dazzled by its royal palaces, extraordinary oases and spectacular feats of hospitality.

Modern Morocco doesn't disappoint. Whether you've come to relax in family-style *riads* (guest houses), shop for distinctive handicrafts, or stretch your imagination on treks to distant Berber villages, you'll meet Moroccans who go out of their way to
exceed your expectations.

**Desert, medinas and mellahs**
The people who have called Morocco home for millennia have proved themselves adaptable to Sahara Desert silences and bustling market-day *medinas* (old towns), mingling in Tuareg trading posts and ancient *mellahs* (Jewish quarters). The greeting that reaches your ears today echoes across the centuries: *Ahlanwasahlan*, you are welcome in Morocco.

**Morocco Information**
**Location**
North Africa.

**Time**
GMT.

**Area**
710,850 sq km (274,461 sq miles).

**Population**
31.6 million (2008).

**Population Density**
44 per sq km.

**Capital**

**Geography**
Morocco is located on the westernmost tip of north Africa, bordering Algeria to the east, Mauritania and the disputed territory of Western Sahara to the southwest and southeast, the Atlantic ocean to the west and the Mediterranean to the north.

Running through the middle of the country is the Atlas mountain range. The Middle Atlas range sweeps up from the south, rising to over 3,000m (9,850ft), covered with woodlands of pine, oak and cedar, open pastureland and small lakes. The Rif Mountains run along the north coast. Often snow-covered in winter, Morocco’s mountains are home to the country’s significant indigenous Berber population.

The long stretch of Atlantic coast down Morocco’s western side features cool breezes and long sandy beaches. It is separated from the mountainous region by wide swathes of fertile plains. To the north, is the Mediterranean coast, just a stone’s throw from Europe.

In the south of the country, the Sahara is the largest desert in the world. Far from being featureless, it is dotted with fascinating traditional villages and cool oases.

**Government**
Constitutional monarchy since 1956, when Morocco gained independence from France.

**Head of State**
King Mohammed VI since 1999.

**Head of Government**
Prime Minister Abbas El Fassi since 2007.

**History**

Since King Mohammed VI was enthroned in 1999, the country has instituted sweeping political and economic changes. Although poverty is still widespread and unemployment remains high, initiatives to attract foreign investment and tourism are bringing new opportunities to urban areas. The human rights record is markedly improved from the previous regime, and today ranks among the cleanest across Africa and the Middle East. Women have benefitted from education initiatives and expanded rights, and new protections for Berber (Amazigh) culture include the introduction of Tamazight (written Berber) in schools.

Morocco's parliament has only nominal power, but the country's first municipal elections in 2002 were hailed as a step towards democratisation. Islamist and other political factions are closely monitored, as is the news media. Two territorial disputes remain: the Western Sahara, claimed by the indigenous Sahrawi Polisario Front, and the Spanish-occupied enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, on Morocco's Mediterranean coast.

**Language**

The official language is Arabic. Berber is not officially recognised even though it is the language of the country's first inhabitants, who form a majority. French is widely spoken throughout the country, except in the northern regions where Spanish is more predominant. English is also understood, particularly in the north and major tourist destinations like Marrakech.

**Religion**

Predominantly Muslim with Jewish, Christian and Hindu minorities. Morocco's population and culture is a blend of religious and cultural traditions, encompassing Berber, Arab, African, Mediterranean and Jewish influences.

**Electricity**

110/220 volts AC, 50Hz, depending on age and location of building.

**Social Conventions**

Greetings involve a handshake and friendly inquiries after health, happiness and family, and no business is discussed until after these pleasantries. Friends may tack on a cheek air-kiss or two. Moroccan chattiness makes everyday interactions more pleasant. In the souks vendors call out to customers jokingly to strike up a conversation before bargaining begins. If offered tea, it's polite to at least take a sip.

Although casual gear is widely acceptable, wearing any clothing that reveals arms or legs is disrespectful. Swimsuits, shorts, sleeveless tops and clingy clothing should be confined to the beach or poolside for both men and women. Women travelling alone can expect help and friendship, but will avoid undue attention if they cover up, ideally in local garb. Sexual relations outside marriage (including homosexual conduct) are theoretically punishable by law, but this is rarely enforced. Smoking is widespread, though sometimes limited to smoking sections in restaurants. Drinking alcohol in view of a mosque is highly disrespectful and alcohol licences are expensive, but alcohol is often served discreetly indoors or on terraces.
Morocco Visa, Passport & Entry Requirements

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passport Required?</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Australian</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Canadian</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Other EU</th>
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<tr>
<td>Visa Required?</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Australian</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Other EU</td>
<td>No</td>
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**Passports**
Passport valid for intended period of stay required by all nationals referred to in the chart above.

**Note**
Visitors should ensure that their passports are stamped when they enter the country.

**Visas**
Not required by all nationals referred to in the chart above for stays of up to three months.

**Visa Note**
(a) If your stay is longer than 90 days, a resident permit is required and can be issued by the Police Department of your place of residence in Morocco (b) Nationals not referred to in the chart above are advised to contact the embassy to check visa requirements (see Contact Addresses).

**Types of Visa and Cost**
*Single entry:* £18.34, *Double entry:* £26.85

**Working Days Required**
Processing time is no less than three working days.

**Morocco Money and Exchange Rate**

**Currency**
Moroccan Dirham (MAD; symbol Dh) = 100 centimes. Notes are in denominations of Dh200, 100, 50, 20 and 10. Coins are in denominations of Dh10, 5 and 1, and 50, 20, 10 and 5 centimes.

**Currency Exchange**
Moroccan Dirhams can only be obtained in Morocco. The most convenient way to obtain Dirhams is through an ATM, where official rates automatically apply, but
daily withdrawal limits can seem low for customers paying cash for rugs in the souks. National currencies should be exchanged at official bureaux de change only (identified by a golden sign); changing money in the street is illegal. There is no commission charge and visitors will be issued with a receipt which they must keep in order to exchange Moroccan currency back into the original national currency upon departure. The Euro and US Dollar are widely accepted, even preferred.

**Credit/Debit Cards and ATMs**
Some credit cards are accepted in larger restaurants, hotels, guest houses and the occasional shop in the souks. Cash can be withdrawn from ATMs in larger towns.

**Traveller's Cheques**
To avoid additional exchange rate surcharges, travellers are advised to take traveller's cheques in Pounds Sterling, the Euro or US Dollars.

**Currency Restrictions**
Restrictions apply.

**Banking Hours**
Mon-Thurs 0830-1230 and 1500-1830, Fri 0830-1200 and 1500-1830.

**Exchange Rate Indicators**

<table>
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<td>1.00 USD</td>
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Currency conversion rates as of 18 May 2010

**Morocco Health**

**Vaccinations**

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<th>Disease</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

Inoculation regulations can change at short notice. Please take medical advice in the case of doubt. Where ‘Sometimes’ appears in the table above, precautions may be required, depending on the season and region visited.

**Food and Drink**
Bottled water is the best bet. Water sources outside main cities and towns may be contaminated and sterilisation is advisable. Milk is unpasteurised, so boil before drinking. Meat and fish should be freshly cooked and served hot. Vegetables are typically served cooked. Eat fruit that can be peeled. Most produce is grown organically, without chemical pesticides or fertilisers.

**Other Risks**
Vaccinations against tuberculosis and hepatitis B are sometimes recommended.

**Health Care**
There are good medical facilities in all main cities, including emergency pharmacies (see postings in pharmacy windows listing the nearest *pharmacie du garde*, or after-hours pharmacy) and clinics in major hotels outside normal opening hours. Government hospitals provide free or minimal charge emergency treatment.

**Morocco Hotels and Accommodation**

**Editor’s Choice: Riads**

*Riads* are traditional Moroccan courtyard houses, many of which have been converted into charming small hotels. Authentic converted riads are usually found in *medinas* (old towns) of large cities, especially Marrakech. Most offer intimate, bed & breakfast accommodation, sometimes with *hammams* (steam baths), cooking classes and excursions. An increasing number of riads offer exquisite, five star luxury. Not all rooms have air conditioning in summer, or even heat in winter, so check before you book.

**Hotels**

Morocco has an ambitious plan to accommodate 10 million tourists annually by 2010, which means a lot of new, large hotels are being constructed. There is already quite a wide choice of accommodation in all sizeable centres, but be aware that standards of service may be very different from home.

Trips that include flights and accommodation available online or from travel agents are a popular option for visitors to Morocco, and are often good value. For those who want to stick to a budget, all-inclusive deals can work well.

**Grading:** Hotels are rated from 1 to 5 stars, with grade inflation of about one star over similar European properties. Many hotels are not graded; these budget hotels will only suit the needs of those with very limited funds and expectations.

**Self Catering**

Self-catering apartments are available in Agadir, Essaouira, Fes, Marrakech and Tangier. Full details are available from the Moroccan National Tourist Office (see **Contact Addresses**).

**Camping/Caravanning**

There are established, very reasonably priced campsites with varying standards of facilities in many parts of Morocco. Full details are available in a brochure from the National Tourist Office.

**Youth Hostels**

There are international youth hostels in Asni, Azrou, Casablanca, Fes, Marrakech, Meknes, Rabat and Tangier. Although particularly popular with the young and student groups, these hostels cater to all and are a good way to meet other Moroccans. The Royal Federation of Moroccan Youth Hostels is affiliated to the International Federation of Youth Hostels, and aims to meet the same standards. Membership is required; you are advised to join in your country of residence. One particularly popular Moroccan youth hostel is at 6 Place Abmed Al Bidaoui, Ville Ancienne, Casablanca (tel: (22) 220 551).

**Resorts**

An increasing number of fully serviced beach resorts have sprung up along the coast. Often offering several restaurants, full recreational activities and kids’ club, they tend to attract families and those who really just want to relax.
**Unique Accommodation**
In the mountain regions, trekkers and climbers may find themselves staying in basic refuges. Usually nothing more than huts, and often with dorm style accommodation, they are reasonably priced and some offer cooking facilities.

**Morocco Entertainment**

**Food and Drink**
Fusion isn't a new trend in Morocco, where the cuisine is a blend of Mediterranean, Arabic, Jewish, Persian, West African and Berber influences. Meals range from the *diffa*, an elaborate multicourse feast featuring elegantly presented couscous and grilled meats, to quick bites of Merguez sausages and *shwarma* (spit-roasted lamb sandwich) at a curbside *snak*, or casual restaurant. Produce is seasonal, grown locally and typically without chemical pesticides or fertilisers. Local specialities are often grown in small quantities, so the fresh cherries you may enjoy in Sefrou might be impossible to find in Agadir. Although some sit-down Moroccan restaurants now offer à la carte menus, a three-course fixed-price menu is still common at dinner. Restaurants in cities and large resorts offer a good selection of food, including typical Moroccan fare, plus French, Italian, Spanish and fusion dishes. Many souk stalls sell kebabs (*brochettes*), often served with *harissa* (hot pepper sauce).

**Things to know:**
Laws on alcohol are fairly liberal (for non-Muslim visitors) and bars in most tourist areas stay open late. Wines, beers and spirits are available to tourists. Muslims are forbidden to drink alcohol. By law, no-one is allowed to drink alcohol in view of a mosque or during Ramadan, although tourist establishments sometimes flout this rule. Locally produced wines, beers and mineral waters are reasonably priced, but imported drinks tend to be expensive.

**National specialities:**
- *Harira* (a spicy tomato-based soup).
- *Pastilla* (a pigeon-meat pie layered with flaky dough and dusted with cinnamon and sugar).
- *Couscous* (a savoury semolina dish cooked with local vegetables and/or meat).
- *Tajine* (a rich, fragrant stew, with some combination of lamb, chicken or fish with onions, olives, almonds, tomato, herbs or dried fruit).
- *Mechoui* (slow-roasted stuffed lamb or beef).

**National drinks:**
- Mint tea (aka 'Berber whiskey') is strong green ‘gunpowder’ tea mixed with fresh mint and heavily laced with sugar.
- Coffee is French press, espresso or Turkish style.

**Legal drinking age:** 18.

**Tipping:** Tips range from a few Dirhams for cleaning service to 5-10% of total meal cost. Tipping of taxi drivers is not expected, but local guides rely on this source of income.

**Nightlife**
Morocco offers a variety of diversions nightly, including bars, discos and restaurants, often with live music or belly dancing as part of the evening’s
entertainment. The party usually gets started around midnight, when dining tables are shoved out of the way to accommodate serious hip-shaking, and the fashionable make their entrance in **nightclubs**. There are also **casinos** in Marrakech, Mohammedia, Tangier and Agadir. Be prepared for only low-key, or no, entertainment in smaller centres. High-stakes entertainment can't compare to the cheap, fantastic thrills of **halqa**, the **street theatre** performances by acrobats, musicians and cross-dressing belly dancers who perform for spare change in city squares across Morocco, especially Tangier and the Djemaa el-Fna in Marrakech (UNESCO's World Heritage site for oral history).

**Shopping**

About as far as you can imagine from the typical department store, the **souks** are a maze of stores and artisans' workshops loosely organised by trade: **leatherwork**, **basketry**, **carpets**, **jewellery**, **herbal remedies**, **metalworking** or **ceramics**. These **local handicrafts** are produced by artisans and **maalems** (master craftsmen) whose techniques and tools have been handed down through generations, and the handiwork can range from charmingly rustic to flat-out astounding. To gauge what prices are considered fair, visit a state-run cooperative. Bargaining is essential in souks, and good buys generally work out at around a third of the asking price, or whatever you're happy paying. In the south, there are Berber **carpet auctions**, especially in Marrakech, Taroudannt and Tiznit. For fixed prices shops, head outside the souks to the **nouvelle villes**, or new town areas.

**Shopping hours:** Mon-Thurs 0900-1230 and 1530-1900, Fri 0900-1100 and 1530-1900; large stores are open Mon-Sat 0900-1300 and 1530-1900; souks (traditional markets) are open Mon-Sun 0900-1300 and 1530-1900. Shops in new towns are often open Friday afternoons and Sundays.

**Morocco Economy and Business**

**GDP:** US$90.5 billion (2008).
- **Main exports:** Clothing, electrical components, fish, fruit and vegetables.
- **Main imports:** Crude petroleum, textile fabric, telecommunications equipment, wheat and plastics.
- **Main trade partners:** France, Spain, UK, Italy and India.

**Economy**

The service industry, including a booming tourism sector now worth well over US$2 billion annually, accounts for 60% of the GDP. Remittances from Moroccans living abroad (mostly in Europe) are another major source of revenue. With the recent reductions in public sector employment, unemployment reached the double digits, and in urban areas is estimated as high as 20%. However, unemployment dropped slightly in 2008 to an overall rate of 9.6%, and growth has continued to increase steadily in recent years.

As many as 40% of the working population is still employed in agriculture, growing cereals, vegetables and citrus fruits, and fishing remains another vital field. Industry accounts for around a quarter of GDP, of which the textile and garment industry employs a rapidly growing number of Moroccan women as well as generating export income. Mining also generates revenue for Morocco, which is the world's largest exporter of phosphates. Although Morocco has small oil and gas reserves, it must import the bulk of its needs.
The Moroccan government entered a free trade agreement with the US in 2006 and signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1995 to gradually eliminate tariffs. As of 2005, Morocco became the largest single recipient of aid from the EU. In 2008, the IMF congratulated King Mohammed VI and Morocco on being a shining economic light in the region, making particular mention of its steady and continued economic growth.

Travel to Morocco

**Getting There by Air**
The national airlines are *Royal Air Maroc (AT)* (www.royalairmaroc.com), and its twin low-cost carrier *Atlas Blue (8A)* (www.atlas-blue.com).

**Approximate Flight Times**
From London to Casablanca is 3 hours; to Tangier is 2 hours 30 minutes. From New York to Casablanca is 6 hours 30 minutes.

**Main Airports**
- **Casablanca (CMN) (Mohammed V)** is 30km (19 miles) south of the city (journey time - 35 minutes). **To/from the airport:** There are taxi services into Casablanca and train services available to Rabat. **Facilities:** Outgoing duty-free shop, banking and bureau de change, restaurant, tourist help desk and car hire.

- **Tangier (TNG) (Boukhalef Souahel)** is 11km (7 miles) from the city (journey time - 20 minutes). **To/from the airport:** Bus and taxi services are available into Tangier. **Facilities:** Outgoing duty-free shop, banking and bureau de change, restaurant, bar, tourist help desk and car hire.

Other international airports include **Fes (FEZ)**, **Marrakech (RAK)** and **Rabat-Salé (RBA)**.

**Departure Tax:** None.

**Getting There by Water**
**Main ports:** Tangier and Nador in Morocco proper, and the Spanish-held ports of Ceuta and Melilla. Several lines from Europe serve these ports.

**Getting There by Rail**
Rail links between Morocco and Algeria are suspended. Trains can be caught from London St Pancras to Gare du Nord in Paris, and then Gare d'Austerlitz to Algerciras in Spain. From here ferries can be caught to Morocco.

**Getting There by Road**
The best road link is from southern Spain or France via passenger/car ferries. The road link on the north Algerian border is closed. *Eurolines* (tel: 0870 580 8080, in the UK; www.eurolines.com) runs services between Europe and Morocco.

**Morocco Transport**
**Getting Around by Air**
*Royal Air Maroc (AT)* (www.royalairmaroc.com) operates regular services from Casablanca airport to Agadir, Dakhla, Fes, Marrakech, Ouarzazate, Oujda and Tangier. *The Marrakech-based national low-cost carrier Atlas Blue (8A)*
(www.atlas-blue.com) also runs a comprehensive domestic air service.

**Getting Around by Rail**
The Moroccan rail system, run by *Office National des Chemins de Fer (ONCF)* (www.oncf.ma) provides regular services. Rail fares are very reasonable, although a supplement must be paid for air-conditioned trains. Sleeping cars and restaurant cars are available.

The network runs from Oujda in the northeast to Casablanca on the west coast, Tangier on the north coast and Fes and Marrakech in the interior. However, only a small part of the country is served, and even large centres such as Agadir and Essouira are not covered. The most useful route is from Fes to Rabat and Casablanca, with five daily and two overnight trains. There are also two daily trains and one overnight train (without sleepers) that run from Casablanca to Marrakech, and Monday to Friday, a train runs every 30 minutes from Kenitra to Rabat.

**Getting Around by Road**
The major Moroccan roads are all-weather highways, particularly those covering the north and northwest of the country. In the interior, south of the High Atlas Mountains, road travel becomes much more difficult, especially across the Atlas Mountains in winter.

**Coach:** The main centres are connected by a wide variety of coach services, many of which are privately run. The two main firms are: *CTM* (tel: (22) 753 677; www.ctm.co.ma), covering the whole country and *Supratours* (tel: (37) 686 297; www.supratourstravel.com), which complements the train network. Morocco has a poor road safety record; the roads from Agadir to Marrakech via Imi'n Tanoute and Chichaoua are particularly hazardous.

**Bus:** Connections between most major towns and villages are regular and frequent, although buses can be crowded and it may be wise to buy tickets in advance and arrive well before departure to secure a seat. The price of tickets is very low, especially with some of the smaller local bus companies. It is customary to tip the guard for loading luggage.

**Taxi:** Metered *petit* taxis are available in major towns. Larger, grand taxis are usually Mercedes cars, used for travel outside medinas and to areas outside towns. These can be shared, but fares should be agreed before departure as they don't have meters.

**Car hire:** International and local car hire companies have offices in major towns and cities. Car hire is generally expensive. The minimum age for driving a hired car is 21.

**Regulations:** Traffic drives on the right in Morocco. The wearing of seat belts is compulsory. The speed limit is 40kph (25mph) in cities and built up areas, rising to 80km (50mph) on more major roads, up to 120km (75mph) on motorways. No alcohol at all is allowed in the bloodstream when driving.

**Emergency Breakdown Service:** There is no national breakdown service. Hire cars will contain contact details in case of emergency.
Documentation: Foreign driving licences are accepted, as well as International Driving Permits. Third Party insurance is required. Insurance documentation and a licence must be carried with you at all times. A Green Card is also necessary. Insurance can be arranged locally.

Getting Around Towns and Cities
There are extensive bus services in Casablanca and other main towns. Pre-purchase tickets are sold. Urban area petits taxis are plentiful and have metered fares. Taxi drivers are not usually tipped, although it is common to round fares up at least to the next Dirham on short trips.

Journey Times
The following chart gives approximate journey times (in hours and minutes) from Casablanca to other major cities/towns in Morocco.

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<thead>
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<th></th>
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<th>Rail</th>
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<tr>
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<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fes</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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Morocco Communications

Telephone
Country code: 212. Privately run téléboutiques can be found throughout the country, with an attendant to provide advice, change and phonecards.

Mobile Telephone
Roaming agreements exist with international mobile phone companies. Coverage is mainly available in the cities in the west of Morocco.

Internet
Access is widely available in business centres, hotels and in Internet cafes.

Post
Airmail to Europe takes up to one week and can be unreliable.

Post office hours: Mon-Fri 0830-1200 and 1430-1830, Sat 0830-1400.

Media
The press is subject to government censorship in Morocco, and although King Mohammed VI eased some restrictions on the press when he came to power, issues such as Western Sahara, the monarchy and corruption remain highly sensitive. The government manages Morocco's two television networks, although it plans to allow private investment in state-run broadcasters and the official news agency. Satellite dishes are widely used, giving access to a range of foreign TV stations.

WESTERN SAHARA:
National Radio of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic broadcasts in Arabic and Spanish; the station supports the Polisario Front.

Press
• Daily newspapers are published in French and Arabic.
• The main French newspapers are: L'Economiste, Le Matin, Libération and Le Journal.
• The main Arabic newspapers are *Al Anbaa* and *Assabah*.

**TV**

• *Radio-Television Marocaine (RTM)* is state run while *2M* is partly state owned.
• *Al Maghribiya*, a satellite channel operated by *RTM* and *2M*, is aimed at Moroccans living abroad.

**Radio**

• State-run *Radio-Television Marocaine (RTM)* has regional and national services.
• Tangier-based *Medi 1* is privately owned by Moroccan and French concerns, and has programmes in Arabic and French.

**Morocco Weather and Climate**

The Moroccan climate varies according to season and region. The coast has a warm, Mediterranean climate tempered on the eastern coast by southwest trade winds. Inland areas have a hotter, drier, continental climate. In the south of the country, the weather is very hot and dry throughout most of the year, though temperatures can drop dramatically at night, especially in the months of December and January. Rain falls from November to March in coastal areas, and the country is mostly dry with high temperatures in summer and a cooler climate in the mountains. Marrakech and Agadir enjoy an average temperature of 21°C (70ºF) in the winter.

**Required Clothing**

Lightweight cottons and linens are worn during summer, with warm medium weight wear for the evenings, during the winter, and in the mountains. Waterproofing is advisable in the wet season, particularly on the coast and in the mountains.

![Rabat Weather Chart](chart.png)

*Elevation: 75 metres*