

SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE



GRANDE AMBURGO-GRANDE BRASILE- GRANDE BUENOS AIRES-GRANDE FRANCIA- GRANDE SAN PAOLO-REPUBBLICA ARGENTINA

ABOUT OUR COMPANY

GRIMALDI GROUP NAPLES, a family owned enterprise, is one of Italy's largest shipping Companies. The Grimaldi family has over a century of experience in shipping, and more than 50 years in passenger service. World-wide we are N° 1 for heavy RoRo capacity intake, 6th for car carrying and the n° 25 container operagtor.

Most of our vessels are ro\ro's or co\ro's.

Our trades include: Euro-Med Service, Mediterranean Short Sea Service, Adriatic-Middle East Service, North-West Europe to South America (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay) and to West Africa, USA to West Africa The North-Atlantic trade is run by ACL Atlantic Container Line, a company owned by Grimaldi.

The Baltic sea services are run by Finnlines plc, a company controlled by Grimaldi.

On the passenger side, we also operate Grimaldi Ferries, with services: Rome-Barcelona, Rome-Toulon, Leghorn-Barcelona, Italy-Tunis, Italy-Corsica (seasonal).

GRIMALDI GROUP WORLDWIDE

Grimaldi Group Naples is a truly international company, with own offices, representative offices, subsidiaries or participating companies in Italy (Naples, Monfalcone, Rome, Palermo, Salerno, Civitavecchia), Belgium (Antwerp), Benin (Cotonou) Brazil (Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, Vitoria), Cameroun (Douala), Canada (Halifax), Denmark (Esbjerg), Egypt (Alexandria), Finland, Germany (Hamburg), Ghana (Tema), Ireland (Cork), Nigeria (Lagos), Norway (Oslo) Poland, Portugal (Setubal, Lisbon, Leixos), Senegal (Dakar), Spain (Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia), Sweden (Gothenburg, Wallhamn), Togo (Lomé), United Kingdom (London, Liverpool, Southampton, Tilbury).

Grimaldi owned Atlantic Container Line have their own office network in USA and in Europe.

The Group is also a 50% partner in GLD Lines (car ferry service between Italy and France), is the controlling share holder of Finnlines and the owner of Malta Motorways of Seas.

Recently Grimaldi has taken a 14% share in the greek ferry operator Anek Lines.

Grimaldi runs its own port terminals in the harbours of Antwerp, Civitavecchia, Cork, Esbjerg, Hamburg, Lagos, Monfalcone, Palermo, Salerno and Valencia.

Grimaldi owns (in partnership) the harbour of Wallhamn (Sweden).

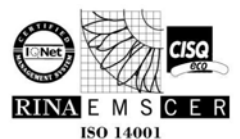
In joint venture with local partners Grimaldi distribute new cars to the dealers in Benelux. Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

QUALITY & SAFETY

Grimaldi Naples was the first Italian shipping company to obtain the ISO 9002 Quality Certificate. This is Europe's most prestigious quality award.

Grimaldi is the first European carrier that received the Q1 award from Ford Motor Company, and in year 2005 was named Supplier of the Year by General Motors.

All Grimaldi vessels are S.M.S. (Safety Management System) certified.



LIFE ON BOARD

You are travelling on board a cargo vessel. While you are of course a welcomed guest, bear in mind that the Master, the officers and the crew have to comply with their daily duty and routine to run the vessel and while in port to unload and load the cargo. The service we can provide for you, compared with pure passenger vessels, is necessarily somewhat limited. However be assured that all personnel involved will do its utmost to make you feel comfortable and happy on board the vessel.

All people travelling on board the vessel are subject to the general discipline, safety and security rules as established by the Company and/or the Master.

DRESSING CODE

The vessel you are travelling on is of comfortable size that allows safe sailing under all conditions. For you safety and comfort we suggest not to wear shoes with high wheels or beach sandals. Even in good sea conditions a sudden movement of the vessel is possible and very often the outer deck is wet.

Dressing is casual, but remember that on our vessels there are certain unwritten rules as far as dressing is concerned. The Master, the officers and the crew appreciate when passengers too follow these rules.

- ✓ no bathing suit or beach ware should be worn in the mess room and the lounge
- ✓ do not enter the bridge in beach ware or bathing suit

BRIDGE

Under the ISPS code the bridge is a restricted area, where in general access cannot be allowed. We appreciate that our passengers enjoy staying on the bridge, but please ask the Master for authorization for any visit to the bridge. Please respect the dressing code.

AREAS OFF LIMIT

There are areas of the vessel where passengers are not allowed, unless previously authorized by the Master (or person designated) and accompanied by a member of the ship's personnel: the Garage (while at sea), the Kitchen, the Engine Room and in general all working areas.

MEALS

Are served in the officers' mess. You will be informed of the meal hours for breakfast, lunch and dinner by the Master (or person designated by him). Please respect the meal hours. No meals can be served in your cabin.

YOUR CABIN

Will be cleaned and made-up daily. This work is generally done in the earlier part of the morning. Please remember that the steward may only make-up you cabin if he finds it accessible. Later on during the day the steward has other duties and will not be able to clean and make-up the cabin. On some hectic days you might have to take care yourself of the cabin. Your co-operation is appreciated.

DECK CHAIRS

Are available on board on a self service basis

TELECOMUNICATIONS

The vessel is equipped with a state-of-the-art satellite telecommunications system.

- ✓ PHONE: You can use the phone to make calls ship-to-shore. You will have to pay for the cost of the call (remember satellite phone calls are rather costly).
- ✓ FAX: You can ask the Master to send a fax for you. You will have to pay for the cost of phone necessary to send the message.
- ✓ E-MAIL: You can send e-mails. No attachment is accepted. For each e-mail sent you will be charged a flat amount of 1 €uro. E-mails addressed to you on board from relatives and friends to the vessel's e-mail address are transmitted free of charge (but no attachments are allowed). Should you receive an e-mail with an attachment you will be asked to refund the cost of the satellite transmission (this can be quite expensive)

The use of e-mail, phone and fax is at the Master's discretion. The vessel's telecommunication system is not a public one. The Company and the Master have no obligation to let passengers use the system. In any case any Company, safety and security matters have priority.

Please note that your mobile phone will work only in ports or while sailing close to the shore, and if your operator has a roaming agreement with a local mobile phone operator.

DRINKS (soft and alcoholic)

Are sold only in bottles or tins and are subject to being available on board. For purchases please address yourself to the cook. A price list is available on board.

Alcoholic beverage should be consumed with moderation. It is the Masters discretion to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to persons that, in his sole judgment, make abuse of it.

The master can also prohibit that alcoholic beverages are brought in from shore.

LAUNDRY

There is a washing machine at your disposal for your personal laundry necessities.

TAKING PHOTOS

You may take pictures on board except in the garage or other cargo areas. In some ports it is not allowed to take pictures within the boundaries of the harbour.

PORTS OF CALL

You will go ashore at your own responsibility.

You travel on board a cargo vessel. Ports of call, duration of calls, docking times are subject to cargo requirements. Our vessels run on regular service. However there is always the possibility that a port originally included in the schedule has to be dropped, or that the vessel runs one or more days behind schedule. But this is part of the game in Freighter Cruising.

Before going ashore make sure to have proper and up-dated information about the time you have to be back on board.

Herewith we are giving some basic, and hopefully useful information about the ports of call.

When going ashore, in order to enjoy a safe and pleasant visit, you should note the following safety tips:

- ✓ Beware of pickpockets who can be very clever. They often operate in pairs or more – one holding your attention while the other empties your pockets
- ✓ Do not carry large amounts of cash. Use a money belt, if you have one, when shopping. Never carry a purse, or your wallet in your back pocket. Backpacks should be carried in the front.
- ✓ Leave jewellery and watches safely onboard the ship, rather than wearing them ashore
- ✓ Never leave your belongings unattended.

SECURITY

- ✓ All persons boarding the vessel are subject to check and search
- ✓ All items carried on board will be checked.

PROBLEMS

If you have any problems or you feel dissatisfied you should speak to the Master or the Chief Mate. Whenever it is possible they will assist and help you.

COMMENTS & SUGGESTIONS

If, at the end of your journey, you wish to let us have your comments or suggestions you can leave them with the Master who will transmit it to the Company, or you can write direct to:

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ANTWERP (Antwerpen), Flanders \ Belgium

It was in the 13th century that Antwerp, a small settlement that was already a thousand year old, really began to grow. The medieval Het Steen stronghold, the Gothic Cathedral and the unique Renaissance Town Hall dominate the old city. In narrow streets and alleyways amid these landmarks, the homes of ordinary folk stand shoulder to shoulder stopped with the age. But they do not bow, not even to the baroque splendour and the refined rococo of the 17th and 18th century patrician homes.

In contrast, there is the 19th century urban expansion with its middle-class houses in all sorts of neo-styles. The Jugendstil area around the Cogels-Osylei is world famous. An in the recent years, daring examples of modern architecture have appeared here and there.

Antwerp is indisputably the diamond centre of the world. The celebrated "Antwerp polish" is founded on five centuries of tradition.

Antwerp is the hometown of some of the famous Flemish painters such us: Teniers, Jacob Jordaens, Antoon Van Dyck and in particular Pieter Paul Rubens

Language: Flemish (Dutch)

Currency: Euro

DOCKING

Antwerp Euro Terminal at Quay 1333 (Verrebroekdock) on the left bank of river Schelde
To get to Antwerp the vessels have to steam up the Schelde for some 40 nautical miles, (74 km, 46 statue miles), pass the "Kallolock" and then sail abt.40 minutes to arrive finally at her berth inside the docks.

TO GET TO TOWN

The historic downtown area, situated on the right bank of river Schelde, is at 15 to 25 minutes by taxi. Tel (03) 366 6666 or (03) 238 3838

Alternatively you can take a taxi to terminal of city-tramway #15, and reach the city center by this very practical and ecological public transport. There are 4 usefull stops in the center:

Walking is not an issue, for the distance and because of the tunnel you have to take to cross the river.

GROENPLAATS, middle of the historic center, statue of Rubens, Cathedral

MEIR, in the middle of the predestrian shopping area

OPERA, at the edge of the shopping area

ASTRID. Central Railway Station and Antwerp Zoo

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

Museum Van Schone Kunsten (Museum of Fine Arts); Stadhuis (City Hall) a fine example of 16th century Renaissance architecture (open daily); Onze Lieve Vrouw Kathedraal (Cathedral of our Lady), the largest Gothic Cathedral in the Lower Countries with a 123 m (410 ft) high tower (open Mon-Fri 10.00 am to 5.00 pm, Sat. 10.00 am to 3.00 pm, Sun. 1.00 pm to 4.00 pm); Statue of Brabo, legendary symbol who gave Antwerp its name; Plantijn Museum (Printers Museum Plantin), art of book printing in the 16th and 17th century; Statue of Rubens; Rubenshuis (house a the famous painter); National Scheepvaart Museum (Maritime Museum); St.-Pauluskerk (St. Paul's Church) open daily May to September;

Unless otherwise stated, open Tue-Sun 10.00 am to 5.00 pm

Belgium is famous for its chocolates. Leonidas on Keyserlei (near Central Railway Station) is worth seeing for both the chocolates and the building they are in.

The Zoo, behind the Central Railway Station is quite nice.

SHOPPING

The main shopping area is concentrated on the Meir and on the Keiserlei (and their surrounding streets).

If you are interested in purchasing Diamonds, this is the place for it.

EATING OUT

In the historic city centre, there are plenty of Restaurants of all types and prices. Antwerp has been a trading centre for centuries. Here you can find eateries offering cuisine from over the world.

You also might try one (or some) of the famous Belgium beers, such as Duvel, De Koick (to order as "bolleke"), Hoegaarden, etc.

OUR AGENT

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BILBAO (Bilbo), Bask Country \ Spain

Bilbao lies on the river Nervión and is mainly an industrial town with a rather important and active seaport. It became a "Villa" (town) on 15th June 1300 thanks to Don Diego López de Haro.

Not much is known about Bilbao before it became a "Villa". Although some suggest that there was a Roman settlement here, this has never been proved. But we know that people living here traded with the Normans (Vikings) since the 9th century. In the upper middle age Bilbao became an important harbour and trading point, but the take off came with the "Villa". During more than 300 years (1511 – 1829), Bilbao was ruled jointly by the Town Hall and the "Consulate" (representing the maritime contractors and the merchants).

The destiny of Bilbao changed in the 19th century, when the town became Capital of Vizcaya region. Both industry and trade developed and the town annexed over the years the neighbouring towns of Abando, Begoña, Deusto and Luchana.

After the Spanish civil war, its industry reached the highest peak, attracting thousands of workers from other areas of Spain. Today Bilbao is a modern city with a very active port and high-quality service industries.

Language: Spanish and Bask

Currency: €uro

DOCKING Quay (Espigón) AMPLIACION A-2 (Terminal TMB), Port of Santurtzi (other harbour of Bilbao)

The distance to downtown is approximately 25 km (16 miles)

TO GET TO TOWN The easiest way to reach Bilbao is by taxi, a 20 minute ride (phone 94 444 8888). Alternatively you can take the cab to the Santurtzi Railway Station (5 km, 2 miles) from the dock, and then proceed by local train to Bilbao. Trains run frequently, the journey takes 20 minutes.

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

Bilbao's first attraction is the Guggenheim Museum, built by an American architect Frank O. Gehry. A unique building on a 32.500 sq. meter (350.000 sq. feet) site in the centre of town. Within this extraordinary complex you will find 19 galleries with a total of 11.000 sq. meters (120.000 sq. feet) of exhibition space. A must for every visitor.

The Museum of Fine Arts with paintings by El Greco, Zurbarán, Rivera, Goya, Van Dijk, Gauguin, etc. You will also find works of Bask artists.

The Cathedral, a fine example of Spanish Gothic art, started in 1379; the Town Hall, a splendid building of the beginning of 20th century, on the river bank; the baroque building of the Bilbao County Hall on Gran Vía; Palacio Euskalduna, a modern building simulating a grounded ship used as Congress Center and Music Hall; the Teatro Arriaga, the traditional theatre of Bilbao built at the beginning of 20th century.

SHOPPING An excellent and easy way to shop is at El Corte Ingles Department store on Gran Vía (High Street)

EATING OUT The Bask Country is one of Spain's eating sanctuaries. There is an unbelievable offer of Restaurants and eateries. Fish is of course at its best here. Among the local favourites are Seafood, Squids in their own ink sauce, Marmitako (thuna), Angulas (baby eels), fish soup, local beef steak. The local desert is Pastel Vasco (almond pie). Red Rioja and local white wine are best to accompany your meal.

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BUENOS AIRES, Argentina

Buenos Aires is a sprawling megalopolis that rises from the Río Plata and stretches more than 194 square kilometres (75 square miles) to the surrounding pampas, the fertile Argentine plains. The capital city of Argentina looks more like Paris, block after block of tidy, high-rise apartment buildings interspersed with 19th-century houses continue as far as the eye can see.

Language: Spanish

Currency: Peso

DOCKING Commercial Quay, Terminal Portuarias Argentino (TPA)

TO GET TO TOWN To get to town, about 2 km (1¼ mile), take a taxi. The cost is moderate.

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

Avenida de Mayo \ Plaza de Mayo: the Pirámide de Mayo (that commemorates the independence), the Casa Rosada (Government house), the Cathedral, the Cabildo (town hall of colonial times), the Obelisk (symbol of the town).

San Martin Square.

Puerto Madero: a newly developed area along the port.

La Boca: typical town with wooden houses in different colours, with plenty of typical places to eat. La Boca, where many of the inhabitants are of Italian origin, used to be the natural harbour of Buenos Aires.

Recoleta: an elegant and exclusive neighbourhood, full of green streets, cafés, restaurants, antique shops and the Cementerio del Norte.

Palermo: One of the largest and nicest places of the town. There is a curious Zoo, a Botanical Garden and a large park (Parque 3 de Febrero).

El Tigre: this riverside town of 290.000 inhabitants is a favourite weekend retreat. The main attraction is the "Puerto de los Frutos", former trading centre for fruits. Here is also the house of Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, Argentine's national hero.

Two famous Tango places: "Tango Mio" in the City and "La Ventana" in La Boca

SHOPPING

Buenos Aires is a great place for shopping. Florida Street, between Avenida de Mayo and San Martin Square, is one of the main shopping areas.

EATING OUT

Locals say that here you can eat the world's best meat. To try it out there are a great number of grill restaurants in town.

On Costanera Norte (riverside road) you can find the "carritos", well known and typical local restaurants.

OUR AGENT

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DAKAR, Senegal

The remains of organised societies from early in the 1st millennium AD have been discovered in several parts of Senegal and the area was part of the great Islamic Sahel empires of Ghana (8th to 11th centuries), Mali (13th to 15th Centuries) and Songhai (16th century). Smaller empires or Kingdoms were also established: along the River Senegal the Tuklor Empire was established by the Tuklar people in the 9th and 10th centuries; and as Mali's power began to wane, the Wolof people established the Empire of Jolof in the central region, although at this time they resisted Islamic influence. The year 1443 marks medieval Europe's first direct contact with West Africa, when Portuguese explorers reached the mouth of the River Senegal. The following year they landed at Cape Vert, near present day Dakar, and later settled on Ile de Gorée – a vital base for ships trading along the coast. Around 1600, the Dutch and the English entered the scene. The islands of Gorée and St Louis changed hands several times before the French finally secured them in the late 17th century. For the next hundred years all along the West African coast the European nations traded with powerful local chiefs for gold ivory and most importantly, slaves. During the 18th century St Louis grew in size and importance, but after the slave trade was banned in 1815, the French were forced to look for new sources of wealth. Louis Faidherbe was appointed governor in 1845 and forced the local people around the River Senegal to grow groundnuts (peanuts) as cash crop. Over the next few decades French forces systematically moved inland, and Senegal became the gateway to the new territories of French West Africa. Meanwhile, a marabou (brotherhood) or Islamic leader called Omar Tall had established a vast empire based around the town of Segou in today's Mali. His soldiers spread west into Senegal where they clashed with French forces moving inland. To protect the colony from the North and East, Faidherbe established a chain of forts along the River Senegal (including Bakel, Matam, and Podor), which still can be seen today. Faidherbe also established a settlement on the peninsula opposite Ile de Gorée, which became Dakar. Dakar is one of the finest cities in West Africa, with a cosmopolitan atmosphere, temperate climate, wide range of restaurants, bars and nightclubs and many interesting things to see and do. The central area is easy to walk around, and city buses run frequently to the suburbs. Also within easy reach are several good beaches, traditional fishing communities and some fascinating islands of historical and ecological interest. Despite the attractions, some people do not like Dakar. The noise fumes and crowds can be bad sometimes, but the main problem of strolling around town is the unwanted attention you'll get from pestering traders. A strong "No Merci" is usually sufficient to avoid the unwanted attention.

Language: (official) French; (local) Wolof, Madrika, Fula, Sere, Dioa

Currency: CFA franc (100 CFA franc = 0,15 Euro)

DOCKING Grimaldi vessels berth at the South terminal, mile 1 quay 11 and 12 which is within easy reach of the centre of Dakar. To arrive at Dakar harbour vessels pass Gorée Island.

TO GET TO TOWN The centre of town can be easily reached by local taxi, or by foot for the adventurous

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

The IFAN Museum is one of the best museums in West Africa. Lively imaginative displays show masks and traditional dress from the whole region (including Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Benin and Nigeria) and provide an excellent overview of styles, without bombarding you with so much that you can't take it all in. You can also see beautiful fabrics and carvings, drums, musical instruments and agricultural tools. The museum is open daily from 8 am to 12.30 pm and 2 to 6.30 pm. The handsome Palais Presidentiel is surrounded by sumptuous gardens and guards in colonial uniforms. Other interesting buildings from the same era include Gouverance and Chamber de Commerce on Place de l'Indépendance, the fine old Hotel de Ville and the Church like train station.

SHOPPING

The stalls in and around Marché Kermel are worth a visit and have more for tourists with carvings, baskets, leatherwork, and other souvenirs as well as flowers and fruit. Although beware of local hustlers. Marché de Tilene at the heart of the La Medina district is crowded with the sights and sounds of a traditional African market and relatively free of tourists. You may need a guide as the original market hall is hard to find among the sprawl of other shops and houses.

EATING OUT

There are a variety of restaurants in Dakar serving local to world class cuisine, with a wide range of price.

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HAMBURG (Hanseatic town of), Germany

Founded at the beginning of 9th century AD as a base for Christian missions to Scandinavia.

In the 12th century Hamburg started to become an important commercial centre when count Aldolph III von Schauenburg obtained important trade privileges from emperor Friedrich I of Hohenstauffen, called also Barbarossa (read beard).

Hamburg was one of the founders of the Hanse and obtained in 1510 the status of "free imperial city". By the 17th century it had become the most important trading centre in northern Europe.

Today, with 1,7 milion inhabitants it is the second largest city in the Federal Republic of Germany. Hamburg is very proud to be to "greenest" town in the country, 23% of its territory being made of parks and greenland.

Hamburg is Germany's most important harbour and a centre for industry and commerce.

Languages: German

Currency: Euro

DOCKING

Hamburg-Freeport: Sachsenbrücke \ Shed 48, O'swaldkai

Hamburg lies on the river Elbe. To get to Hamburg the vessels have to steam up the Elbe for some 55 nautical miles (100 km, 60 statute miles).

TO GET TO TOWN

The city centre is at 10 to 15 minutes by taxi. Walking is not an issue given the distance (Radiotaxi phones 7214522, 757823)

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

The Altstadt (old town), the Rathaus (town hall), the Alster lakes (Aussen Alster, Binnen Alster), the Ethnology Museum, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Arts and Crafts Museum, the Museum for the History of Hamburg.

The Hagenbeck Zoo, a popular attraction and home of a wide range of animals (northern part of the town).

Some may try an evening out on the Reeperbahn, Hamburg's famous and famed red-light-district.

If the call happens to be on a Sunday morning, a visit to the Fish Market is a must.

SHOPPING

Try one (or more) of the seven famous shopping archades: Hanse-Viertel, Bleichenhof, Gånsemarkt-Passage, Hamburger Hof, Galleria, Neuer Gånsemarkt, Kaufmannshaus.

EATING OUT

In the city centre there a plenty of Restaurants of all types and prices. In Hamburg you can find eateries offering cuisine from all over the world.

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LE HAVRE, Upper Normandy \ France

Le Havre de Grace (its original name) was founded by French king François 1st in 1517 to solve the problem caused by the silting up of Honfleur harbour and to compensate the partial destruction of Honfleur. These two fortresses situated on both shores of the river Seine formed a strong gate of the entrance of the river. Vauban under cardinal Richelieu developed the original mainly fishing and trading port to a war harbour in the 17th century. The introduction of trading freedom with the West Indies in the 18th century allowed Le Havre to grow considerable, but only in 19th century it really took off as an industrial port. During WW Le Havre was heavily bombed, and was rebuilt between 1945 and 1963. Fortunately some fine examples of 17th century architecture are still standing today. Le Havre, the most important harbour of the French Atlantic coast, is located on the north bank of the estuary of river Seine, 200 km (125 miles), by road, from Paris. Le Havre is also a gateway to the UK, with daily car-ferry services to Portsmouth.

Language: French

Currency: €uro

DOCKING

To reach docking the vessels have to pass through the huge François 1st lock. Grimaldi vessels dock at two different places during their stay in Le Havre. For container handling, at Bougainville berth, and for ro/ro handling at the RoRo 3 berth and RoRo 5 berths

TO GET TO TOWN

The centre of the town is at about 10 km (6 miles)
The only way to get there is by taxi.

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

In town: the Malraux Fine Arts Museum (impressionists and fauvist collections of late 19th and 20th century), The Le Havre History Museum, The Natural History Museum, The Graille Priory (a medieval Priory with notable arch work), The Chapel of St. Michel (15th century, only outside), The Cathedral of Notre Dame (Louis XIII portal and Gothic Tower), the Niemeyer Cultural Centre.

If docking time allows it, you can make an excursion (by taxi) to Etretat, 15 km north. A lovely seaside village surrounded by the famous cliffs of Etretat.

Another suggestion is Honfleur, south of the Seine river. About 20 km. Honfleur is one of the most picturesque fishing villages on the Normandy coast. This excursion offers you also the ride over the spectacular Normandy-bridge across river Seine.

Needless to say that in both Etretat and Honfleur you can find Restaurants serving excellent local fare.

SHOPPING

Like in any French province town, there are plenty of shops. The streets around Place Charles De Gaulle and Place de l'Hôtel de Ville (town hall) are probably where you can find the best shops, including the new shopping centre "Coty".

EATING OUT

You are in France and on the sea, so you can enjoy Fish and Seafood. But Normandy offers also some other specialities like tripes ("tripes à la mode de Caen"), or veal Normandy style. There are numerous restaurants in the town. The area of the "quartier St. François" is the place to go for Restaurants.
With you after-dinner coffee you might try a Calvados (a distillate from apples).

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MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay

The Uruguayan capital city is a quiet town of 1.300.000 inhabitants surrounded by 14 km (9 miles) of sandy beaches and the silver waters of the River Plate.

Due to climate (windy and cold) there were no native while the Spaniards came (1724) so the city grew up with the arrival of European immigrants, mainly from Spain, Italy, France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece and Turkey. Old Town and Downtown are the financial and trading area.

All along the shore are placed the residential neighbourhoods, parks and malls.

The City is linked by a wide and not expensive bus system and by metered taxis.

Language: Spanish

Currency: \$ Peso Uruguayo

DOCKING

Grimaldi vessels usually dock at quay numbers 3,4 and 10.

Montevideo harbour lays on Montevideo bay, between to the west Montevideo Hill, 140 m (470 ft) high and to the east the old town.

TO GET TO TOWN

The harbour is in town. Just outside the port area you enter the Old Town. The city centre is reached by 15 minutes of walking.

Taxis can be taken in Ferry Terminal not far from the harbour gate.

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

The historic Old Town area is situated just outside the harbour gate. Going there the River Plate Battle monument can be visited (you can see an anchor of the German warship Graff Spee which was sunk by the crew to avoid capture few miles off the coast in December 1939). The passenger terminal now being used for ferry traffic across the River Plate between Montevideo and Buenos Aires, is a historic building, thought here passed hundred of thousands European immigrants who arrived in Montevideo to build this nation. The Old Santos Building is the home for Buquebus Foundation where several painting expositions and cultural activities are held on its 3rd floor.

Just crossing harbour main gate is the "Mercado del Puerto" (harbour market), a former railway station building but which train never reached its final destination in Peru. Today it hosts Restaurants and Pubs.

Colon Street is plenty of little shops owned by elder members of local Jewish community. The Rincon St. Zabala Square is surrounded by Taranco Palace & Museum. Further down Rincon Street is Constitution Square with the city Cathedral and the Old Parliament. The Old City Gate marks the border between the Old Town and Downtown. On Sarandi Streets there are museums, painting galleries and small restaurants.

Downtown you can visit the Independence Square where the monument and grave of National Hero is placed surrounded by the Opera "Teatro Solis", The Estevez Palace (former president office) and the Salvo Palace Building. The "18 de Julio" Avenue is the main street. Around here you may visit: Entrevero Square and Gaucho Museum, Santos Palace, Justice Palace and The City Hall watch tower, The Parliament (Palacio Legislativo).

SHOPPING

The main shopping areas are concentrated on following Malls:

Punta Carretas Shopping Mall

Montevideo Shopping Mall.

On Saturday at you there is the Villa Biarritz Fair and on Sunday the Tristan Narvaya Fair.

EATING OUT

In city centre and the Old Town there are plenty of Restaurants of all types and prices. Montevideo is a trading city so there is cuisine from all over the world. The local traditional sandwich "chivito" should be tried, but be careful, is not a sandwich, is a big dish including meat, French fries, fried egg, and salad. Other local favourites are: grilled provolone cheese and Asado (barbecue). Wash it down with fine local wine Tannat. Uruguayans have the Spaniard tradition of having late lunches and dinners.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Rio de Janeiro \ Brazil

It was the Portuguese seafarer Gaspar de Lemos that gave the name to this town in 1502. Rio de Janeiro (January river), as they believed that the Bay of Guanabara was an estuary of a river.

Two years later Amerigo Vespucci and Gonçalo Coelho arrived here and founded a small settlement. Half a century later the French took over the place and built Fort Coligny, but were chased by the Portuguese in 1567.

For more than a century Rio had no importance at all. This changed when the Portuguese colonialists decided to grow sugar canes in the fertile surroundings. This had also an important impact on the composition of the population, in the 18th century the black slaves made up 50% of the population. With the inauguration of the railway, the gold from Minas Gerais started to be shipped through Rio, that became the most important harbour of the country and the Capital of the Colony. The town continued to grow throughout the 19th and 20th century.

Although Rio has lost the Capitalship to Brasilia in 1960, and is only the second town behind Sao Paulo in population, it remains the most famous city of Brazil and probably of South America. Rio however has two faces, the back one is made of Favelas, some of the poorest areas of the Americas.

Language: Portuguese

Currency: Real (R\$)

DOCKING Grimaldi vessels usually berth at Tecont (Multi-Rio terminal), located at Caju.

TO GET TO TOWN From Multi-Rio terminal it is about 20 minutes by vehicle to the Passenger Terminal at Praça Maná (downtown).

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

Rio is a beautiful and fascinating place. But there are security problems. So beware, even (and in particular) when you are in the most elegant areas. But take your precautions, and enjoy your visit.

The Beaches: Copacabana is the most famous with plenty of bars, restaurants, night clubs and fancy hotels; Ipanema, lively during the day, exclusive at night; Barra da Tijuca, the surfers' paradise; Flamengo; Botafogo; São Conrado; Gaveá; Leblon.

The Pão d'Áçucar (sugar loaf) stand at 394 m (1.300 ft) height can be reached by a spectacular cable car.

In the Centre you have the National Museum of Fine Arts, the Municipal Theatre a neoclassic building dating from the beginning of 20th century, the National Historic Museum, the Imperial Palace, the church Igreja NS de Candelaria, the Monastery São Bento, the oldest church of Rio (1608) Igreja de São Antonio.

There is also the Museum of the Carnival and the Sambadrome. Some may want to visit the Maracana soccer stadium, the largest in the world.

In Botafoga district there are three nice museums: Museo Vila Lobos (object and partitions of the great Brazilian composer), Museo dos Indios (Indian Museum), la Casa de Rui Barbosa with its library of Brazilian literature.

Corcovado, 710 meters high gives you a breathtaking panorama. Hours 9 am to 6 pm. Can be reached by road or by rail (Estrada de Ferro station). On top is the 32 m high statue of Christ

SHOPPING Rio is a world-class metropolis. Shopping offers you anything, except perhaps bargains. Elegant shops can be found in Copacabana and in Ipanema. There are many shopping centres such as Botafogo Paia Shopping, Ruo Sul, Barra Shopping

EATING OUT There are countless restaurants in Rio, serving all types of food. Generally speaking they are rather on the expensive side.

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SALVADOR DE BAHIA, Bahia \ Brazil

The State of Bahia is located in eastern Brazil, bathed by the Atlantic Ocean along the state's 932 km (583 miles) of coastline, two bays, more than 100 islands and innumerable coves and river deltas.

Amerigo Vespucci was the first European to reach the Baía de Todos os Santos (All Saints Bay), but the town was founded only half a century later, in 1549, by Tomé de Souse who had arrived here with about 1.000 men. Sugar cane was the business then and this meant also import of African slaves. Numerous fortifications were built as protection against the natives and the pirates. The Dutch occupied Salvador for a short period in 17th century. But the from the middle of same century the economic downturn became unavoidable. The Capital was then moved to Rio. The whole region felt into an extreme poverty and there were a certain number of revolutionary movements. Salvador was also first to start the independence movement.

In recent years the historic centre has been restored, while the area still is left with enormous social problems. Salvador has about 2 millions of inhabitants.

Salvador's Colonial City is the largest collection of Baroque architecture in Latin America

The Pelourinho or Pelô, as the old city is locally known, is an incredible centre for leisure activities both day and night, with its bars, restaurants and shops selling everything from crafts to precious stones, and happy and carefree people who sing and dance to the rhythms of the purest Afro-Brazilian music.

The scent of dendê palm oil fills the streets of the Pelô, and is manifested in the delicacies of the bahian women in traditional white dress, or "Baianas", who sell acarajé and abará, symbols of Bahia's unique cuisine.

Despite its deep historical roots, Salvador always has new things to offer.

Language: Portuguese

Currency: Real (R\$)

DOCKING Shed nº 3 Tecom Terminal at Avenida de França

TO GET TO TOWN The centre of town is at about 3 km (2 miles), and can easily be reached by taxi.

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

Lower Town (cidade baixa) is along the shores of Baía de Todos os Santos and is the commercial part of the town. Mercado Modelo is the handicraft market, the church Igreja de NS da Conceição da Praia dates from 1735.

Upper Town (cidade alta) is reached by the Elevador Lacerda, an 85-meter lift, built in 1868. There are the Palácio Rio Branco (1549), the Palácio Municipal (1660), the church Igreja da Santa Casa da Misericórdia.

Passing the Parça da Sé you reach the Pelourinho through Terreiro de Jesus square. See the cathedral "Basilica da Sé", the churches Igreja de São Paulo and Igreja da Ordem Terceira de São Domingos, the monastery of São Francisco.

Back to Terreiro de Jesus, descend the Rua Alfredo de Brito, the "heart" of Pelourinho.

There are 40 km (25 miles) of beaches around town.

SHOPPING The Shopping Centers, Pelourinho and Mercado Modelo

EATING OUT The local cuisine is a combination of African, Portuguese and Native Brazilian influences. A few examples are: Vatapá, pureed cashews, peanuts, dried shrimp and dendê; Caruru, stewed okra and ground dried shrimp seasoned with dendê and farofa. Another favorite is the traditional fare from the Sertão area, a desert-like environment unique to the Brazilian Northeast: Sun-dried beef with pirão de leite ground manioc root mixed with milk; fresh beans with butter; fresh cheese grilled over hot coals. Even today many restaurants keep alive the delicious traditions of the unique Sertão cuisine.

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SANTOS, Sao Paulo \ Brazil

Santos, with about 500.000 inhabitants, is the most important city of the Baixa de Paulista (the coast of the state Sao Paulo, and is the biggest harbour in Latin America. It is a modern town with large avenues and high skyscrapers. There is a pleasant seafront. From the top of mount Serrat (Mirante Monte Serrat) there is a lovely view over the Ocean (you can reach the top with the "bondinho" (cable car).

About 60 km (40 miles) away is Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest town and heart of the economic life of the country.

Language: Portuguese

Currency: Real (R\$)

DOCKING Commercial Quay (Saboo) and warehouse between n° 30 to 33

TO GET TO TOWN The town is not far away, but to get there you will need a taxi. Moderate cost.

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule
permitting

Go up to Monte Serrat (by cable car) from where the view is magnificent.

The Orchid Garden, the Chico Mendes Botanical Gardens (public park), the building of the Coffee Exchange (bolsa official de café), the Outeiro de Santa Catarina, the Pinacoteca (built 1905), the Estação de Ferro de Valongo (old railway station), , the Casa de Camara e Cadeia (built 1866), the Casa Frontaria Azuleijada (built 1865), the Casa do Trem Bélico (built 1737-38)

Among the many churches: the Cathedral of Santos, Gruta de Nossa Senhora de Lourdes, Igreja de Nossa Senhora do Rosário, Igreja da Ordem 1a e Capela da Ordem 3a do Carmo, Igreja de Santo Antônio de Valongo, Igreja do Embaré, Igreja de Nossa Senhora do Desterro.

Have a stroll over the Orla da Praia (7 km long beach of Santos).

In Vila Balmiro you can see the Caldeiro Soccer Stadium where the local team plays, famous for its former star Edson Arantes do Nascimento, better known as Pele.

SHOPPING Shopping in Santos is not as fashionable as it is in Rio, but of course shops can be found all around town.

EATING OUT Along Orla da Praia (beach) and in town, the Restaurants and eateries are numerous.

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TILBURY, London \ United Kingdom

Tilbury today is a small functional town on the north side of the River Thames, about 45 kilometres east from the centre of London. The town is dominated by the docks, which have facilities for many types of cargo , such as timber, fruit ,cement, vehicles and containers. The docks have also been used as a film set on a grand scale – for example the Venetian boat chase scene from “Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade” were filmed between the cement and scrap metal berths!

In the past Tilbury was an important military centre, and Elizabeth I addressed her troops here when she was facing the threat of the Spanish Armada. Tilbury Fort and Coalhouse Fort were built to protect London from an attack by sea, and can still be visited today.

If you arrive in Tilbury by ship it is a quick and cheap train journey by train to the centre of London, where any of the celebrated buildings and attractions of the capital city can be visited.

Language: English

Currency: UK£

DOCKING

Grimaldi vessels almost always berth at 43 berth Tilbury Docks. It is about 2.5 kilometres by foot from here to the dock entrance – a taxi is recommended. (cost £4.50)

TO GET TO TOWN

To Tilbury Town you need a taxi (£4.50 to £5)

London can be reached in an easy way: Take a taxi to Tilbury Town railway station (costs £4.50). Trains take about 40 minutes to reach Fenchurch Street Station in London. Return tickets cost about £7.30, depending on the time of day. Fenchurch Street Station is in the City of London, near The Tower. It interconnects with Tower Hill Underground Station.

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

The centre of Tilbury itself is small and has little to interest visitors.

- ✓ **Tilbury Fort:** This is the finest example in England of 17th century military engineering. It is largely unaltered since it was built by Sir Bernard de Gomme , Charles II's chief engineer. (Taxi from vessel £4.50. Entry costs £2.75, plus £1.30 to fire an anti-aircraft gun when available). Opening hours: From 1 April-20 September. 1000-1800 daily; 1 October-31 October 1000-1700 daily; 1 November-28 March Open 1000-1300, 1400-1600 Wednesday-Sunday
- ✓ **Coalhouse Fort:** This was built in the 1870s to protect the River Thames from invasion from continental Europe. 76 forts and gun batteries were built at this time but this is one of the few still in its original condition.(Taxi from vessel £8.00. Entry costs £2.00). Open: only on a few days each month. Phone 01375 845251 for more information.

If time of docking allows, London is of course the place to visit.

SHOPPING

In Tilbury

- ✓ The Lakeside shopping complex, West Thurrock, is one of the biggest in the South of England, and is only a few miles away . There are several bureaux de changes where you can change currency. It can be visited by train (nearest station is Chafford Hundred) , or by Taxi (£10.00). Open 1000-2200 Monday to Friday; 0900-1930 Saturdays; 1100-1700 Sundays.
- ✓ Asda is a large supermarket selling food, clothes, household goods etc. near the docks which is open seven days per week (restricted hours Sunday) (Taxi £4.50)

In London: if you like shopping, this is the place for it.

EATING OUT

In Tilbury:

- ✓ The Worlds End Pub , Tilbury – offers good pub food near the river .(Taxi £4.50)
- ✓ The Dog and Partridge , North Stifford– a good pub in an attractive village, particularly nice in summer (Taxi £8.00)

In London: you have the choice of any type of eatery from the Fish-and-Chips shop to the 5-star gourmet restaurant

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VITÓRIA, Espírito Santo \ Brasil

It was 51 years after Alvarez Cabral discovered Brazil when the City of Vitória, capital of the state of Espírito Santo, was founded. Life in the first three centuries of Vitória was a continuous battle against the brave Indian tribe of Tupí or the Dutch and French invaders.

Situated in the southern part of the Espírito Santo Bay and surrounded by a channel, Vitória, also known as “Ilha do mel” (Honey island), is the largest of 26 islands which all together form a splendid archipelago. In the 60’s the city began to grow when the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce and Siderurgica de Tubarão build up their factories and a port complex to export iron ore and steel products. Today Vitória has about 260.000 inhabitants; 200.000 more than 50 years ago.

In the centre of Vitória you can still find the narrow streets with buildings from the late 19th and early 20th century like the Anchieta Palace, the Carlos Gomes theatre or the historic upper city.

On sunny days the city beaches like Praia de Camburi with 6 km of extension or the Curva de Jurema are good options to share beach life with the local population, do sports or to have a cold beer with delicious seafood.

Vitoria is the port for the highly industrialized area in and around Bela Horizonte (State of Minas Gerais).

Language: Portuguese

Currency: Real

DOCKING Quay 203 or 204 at Vila Velha’s Port Terminal (TVV) situated on the east bank of the channel right in front of downtown Vitória.

TO GET TO TOWN To get to Vitória, situated on the west bank of the channel, it is a 10 to 15 minutes ride by taxi. (Tel. 3226.0099)
For the distance walking is not an issue.

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule permitting

The ancient monastery of “Convento da Penha” on top of Convento Peak at Vila Velha; the Government Palace “Palácio de Anchieta”, the Theatre “Carlos Gomez”, “City Cathedral” market of “Vila Rubim”, “Moscoso Park”, all in downtown Vitória; the dome “Santuário” in city district of Santo Antônio; the Museum “Solar Monjardim” situated near downtown Vitória; “Paneleiras” local art craft of adobe in city district of Goiabeiras;

SHOPPING The main shopping centre is the “Vitória Shopping” at Praia de Suá situated right beside the impressive 80m high “3rd bridge” which connects Vitória to the continent.

EATING OUT A large amount of restaurants can be found in the city district of “Praia do Canto” and at “Camburi” beach. Excellent seafood like the famous “Muqueca Capixaba”, international cuisine and the traditional Brazilian churrasco (barbecue) is easy to find.

BEACHES “Praia de Camburi” north of Vitória; “Curva de Jurema” close to Shopping Centre and “Praia da Costa” at Vila Velha.

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ZARATE, Argentina

Zarate lies on the River Paraná de Las Palmas, one of the arms of the Paraná river, about 60 km (45 miles) upward from the River Plate. By road at about 90 km (60 miles) from Buenos Aires. The town has about 100.000 inhabitants.

Native populations inhabited the area before the arrival of the Europeans. During the 16th and 17th century the land was owned by a few families running huge farms ("haciendas"). The beginning of Zarate as a settlement initiates early 19th century. Slowly the place grows to an industrialized town, with emphasis in meat and paper industries. Its position on the river gives Zarate easy access to the River Plate and the ocean.

Language: Spanish

Currency: Peso

DOCKING Zarate is a river harbour located just west of the town.

TO GET TO TOWN The harbour is adjacent to the town that is reached very easily.

WHAT TO VISIT

Time and schedule
permitting

A walk along the river on Calle Costanera. The historic Plaza Italia, the Plaza Mitre. The church Nuestra Señora del Carmen. The impressive Brazo-Largo bridge across Paraná river that connects the mesopotamian zone of Argentina with the province of Buenos Aires.

SHOPPING Here you will find "small town shopping", not exactly what you experienced in Buenos Aires.

EATING OUT There are some restaurants and eateries in town.

OUR AGENT Please refer to Buenos Aires



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VESSEL	GRT	BUILT	TYPE	SERVICE
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GRANDE BUENOS AIRES	56.600	2003.	Co\Ro	South America
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GRANDE EUROPA	51.700	1998	Ro\Ro	Euro Med
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GRANDE FRANCIA	56.600	2002	Co\Ro	South America
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GRANDE MEDITERRANEO	51.700	1999	Ro\Ro	Euro Med
GRANDE NAPOLI	42.600	2003.	Ro\Ro	On charter
GRANDE NIGERIA	56.600	2002.	Co\Ro	West Africa
GRANDE PORTOGALLO	37.700	2002.	Ro\Ro	Euro Aegean
GRANDE ROMA	42.600	2003.	Ro\Ro	On charter
GRANDE SAN PAOLO	56.600	2003.	Co\Ro	South America
GRANDE SCANDINAVIA	52.000	2001	Ro\Ro	Euro Med
GRANDE SICILIA	37.700	2006	Ro\Ro	On charter
GRANDE SPAGNA	37.700	2002	Ro\Ro	Euro Aegean
REPUBBLICA. ARGENTINA	52.000	1998	Ro\Ro	South America
REPUBBLICHE DEL BRASILE	52.000	1998	Ro\Ro	West Africa
REPUBBLICA DI AMALFI	42.500	1988\90*	Co\Ro	Usa – West Africa
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SPES	33.900	1993	Ro\Ro	Euro Adriatic

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Florenzia

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EUORSTAR SALERNO	26.000 GRT	2003	Ro\Pax	Italian Flag
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FLORENCIA	26.000 GRT	2004	Ro\Pax	Italian Flag
CRUISE ROMA	47.000 GRT	2007	Cruise Ferry	Italian Flag
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