



FGV

Praia de Botafogo, 190
Botafogo - Rio de Janeiro/RJ
22250-900

Information Pack for Visitors

EBAPE

Rua Jornalista Orlando Dantas, 30
Botafogo - Rio de Janeiro/RJ
22231-010



GENERAL INFORMATION

FUNDAÇÃO GETULIO VARGAS

FGV (Fundação Getulio Vargas) is a private, free-standing, not-for-profit institution, dedicated to excellence in teaching, research, and the dissemination of knowledge in the fields of business, economics, social sciences, and legal studies. It was founded in 1944 and its initial goal was to prepare undergraduate students to become leaders in the fields of public administration and private business in Latin America. Since then it has expanded its activities further to encompass graduate and undergraduate programs in economics and law. In recent years, FGV has been ranked by the New York Times amongst the top 100 universities in the world, as selected by chief executives and chairmen from leading companies in 10 countries. Domestically, FGV is the country's leading think tank for evaluating macro-economic policies and indicators, providing key information to government officials and organizations countrywide and abroad.

FGV is made up of eight schools, five of which are located in the city of Rio de Janeiro, and three in the city of São Paulo. The schools in Rio de Janeiro include the following: EBAPE – Escola Brasileira de Administração Pública e de Empresas (Business and Public Administration); EPGE (Economics), Direito-Rio (Law School), EMAP (Applied Mathematics) and CPDOC (Political and Social Sciences). In the city of São Paulo, the schools are as follows: EAESP (Business and Public Administration), EESP (Economics), and EDESP (Law). In addition, FGV has four independent units: IDE (exclusively dedicated to managing all of FGV's Executive Education Programs), IBRE – Instituto Brasileiro de Economia (dedicated to the production of price indexes and economic activity indicators), FGV-Projetos (dedicated to consultancy projects for the public and private sectors), and Editora FGV (a leading Brazilian publishing house).

BRAZILIAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION – FGV/EBAPE

FGV/EBAPE was founded in 1952 and was the first school in Latin America to offer an undergraduate program in management focused on public administration. In 1967, it started offering the first Master's program in Administration in Brazil; in 1998 a PhD in Administration; in 2003 an Executive Master's in Business Administration and, in March 2012, an Executive Master's in Public Administration (MAP). FGV/EBAPE has been consistently ranked among the top schools of administration in Brazil. EBAPE was ranked this year, for the third year running, as the Best School of Administration in Brazil. It is also ranked as one of the top three Higher Education Institutions in the country, alongside FGV's two Schools of Economics, EESP in São Paulo, and EPGE in Rio de Janeiro. This ranking was part of the General Course Index (IGC), published on December 18th 2015, by the Ministry of Education (MEC). FGV/EBAPE was placed once again among a select group of schools awarded a maximum score of 5 points and was placed third overall in Brazil in the ranking of higher education institutions as a whole. FGV/EBAPE has been given Equis accreditation by EFMD and is eligible for AACSB accreditation. The School's Professional Master of Public Administration program has been granted accreditation by the International Commission on Accreditation of Public Administration Education and Training (ICAPA).

TO FIND OUT MORE ON RIO

www.rioguiaoficial.com.br/

www.rio-turismo.com

<http://riotimesonline.com/> (news company covering Rio and Brazil)

TO FIND OUT MORE ON BRAZIL

www.mct.gov.br – Ministry of Science and Technology

www.brazilinfo.com – All about Brazil

www.ibge.gov.br – Statistical, geographic and environmental information

www.brasil.gov.br – Brazilian government, with links to agencies, tourist and historic information

GENERAL INFORMATION

In order to enter FGV premises you will need to have an entry pass (FGV access card/"crachá") and swipe it at the turnstile. Visitors will be asked to identify themselves at the entrance by showing an id card and will then receive an FGV access card.

Please note that Fundação Getulio Vargas has a few restrictions in respect to dress code. No one will be allowed entry into its premises wearing shorts, flip-flops, tank tops or very short mini-skirts.

INTERNET ACCESS

FGV facilities are internet enabled throughout. The FGV access card **register number** is the **wifi login code**. The wifi **password changes everyday** so FGV/EBAPE provides the visitors with information on how to access the network on arrival.

ACCOMMODATION SUGGESTIONS

Yoo2

<https://goo.gl/SWyE3m>

Praia de Botafogo, 242 | Botafogo
+55 21 3445 2000

NovoTel

<http://www.novotel.com>

Praia de Botafogo 330 | Botafogo
+55 21 2187-9999

Mercure Mourisco

<http://www.mercure.com>

Rua da Passagem, 39 | Botafogo
+ 55 21 2131-1212

Scorial Rio Hotel

<http://www.scorialriohotel.com.br/>

Rua Bento Lisboa, 155 | Flamengo
+ 55 21 3147-9100

Windsor Plaza

<http://windsorhoteis.com/hotel/windsor-plaza/>

Av. Princesa Isabel, 263 | Copacabana
+ 55 21 2195-5500

Windsor Copa

<http://windsorhoteis.com/hotel/windsor-copa/>

Av. Nossa Senhora de Copacabana, 335 | Copacabana
+55 21 2195-5300

RESTAURANTS

There are some good options at the same address:

Praia de Botafogo, 228 | Botafogo

Scotton

<http://www.restaurantescotton.com.br/>

Salsalito

<http://salsalitogastronomia.com.br>

La Mole

<http://lamole.com.br>

Zack's

<http://zacks.com.br/>



Zack's

Other addresses:

Via Farani

<http://www.viafarani.com.br>

Rua Barão de Itambi 73 | Botafogo

Broz

<http://www.restaurantebroz.com.br/>

Rua Marques de Abrantes, 216 | Flamengo



Pistache

Pistache

<http://www.restaurantepistache.com.br>

Rua Marquês de Olinda, 11 | Botafogo

BEFORE TRAVELLING

Immunization

Although the Brazilian government does not require any specific immunizations for adults coming to Brazil, we recommend that you bring along your immunization record (International Certificates of Vaccination) or other official statement showing which shots you have had, in case of an emergency. The record must show the date of the vaccination and the type of serum used.

Money

Bring credit cards, US Dollars (the most readily exchangeable foreign currency), and, if you wish, some Euros.

Currency: The unit of currency is the “Real” (R\$) implemented as from July 1994. Notes in circulation include: 100 reais (R\$100), 50 reais (R\$50), 20 reais (R\$20), 10 reais (R\$10), 5 reais (R\$5), and 2 reais (R\$2). Coins in circulation include: 1 real (R\$1), 50 centavos (R\$0.50), 25 centavos (R\$0.25), 10 centavos (R\$0.10) and 5 centavos (R\$0.05).



Credit cards: In Rio there is little problem in changing other foreign currencies and there is an extensive network of ATMs. Most major credit cards are accepted in Brazil (VISA – the most widely accepted – and MasterCard; American Express, Diners Club – less accepted.) Your credit card may not work in cash dispensers, but those marked ‘Banco 24 Horas’ will dispense cash against most international cards. Non-ATM cash advances against credit cards are possible (e.g. at some banks), but the process can be complicated.

Please be advised that you might not be able to withdraw cash from an ATM after 10 pm.

ARRIVAL

Immigration: Before landing, passengers are given a form to be completed and handed over to the Brazilian immigration authorities at the international airports. After your passport is stamped, the immigration officer will hand you back the form you have completed. Keep it **carefully** with your passport, **as it may be requested when you leave the country.** / **Customs:** Please refer to the Customs Form, handed in on the plane, for articles that need to be declared at Customs, as well as limit on the amount of currency (cash) you are allowed to bring into the country. Duty Free Shop in Tom Jobim International (“Galeão”) airport in Rio is also open to arriving international travelers. They are well stocked and prices are sometimes lower than in many countries. Passengers in transit will not be allowed to shop.

MONEY MATTERS

EXCHANGE

You can exchange currency at the airport, where there are *bureaux de change* (Casas de Câmbio) with varying opening hours. At Rio de Janeiro’s International airport, there are two places where you can exchange your money:



Get Money

Terminal 1 - Arrivals (ground floor)

Opening hours 6 am to 12 am (midnight)



Banco Safra

- Terminal 1 – International arrivals (ground floor)

- Terminal 2 – Ground floor, near the Free Shop and Customs

- Terminal 2 – First floor: mezzanine, near food court and Duty Free Shops (to the left of Passport Control)

- Terminal 2 – Second floor: between check-in aisles “F” and “G”

Opening hours: 24 hours, seven days a week

ATM's

- Terminal 1:
 - Travel ATM (24 hour withdrawal) “Banco 24 Horas” – Terminal 1, ground floor, half-way between domestic and international arrivals;
 - Bradesco Bank ATM: Terminal 1, second floor, in the Food Court;
 - Caixa Econômica ATM: Terminal 1, second floor, to the left of the Food Court, near Itaú and Banco do Brasil banks.
- Terminal 2:
 - Banco 24 Horas, Bradesco, Caixa Economica, Itaú, Santander and HSBC: ground floor, domestic arrivals;
 - HSBC: first floor, near the Food Court.

For further information, check: <http://www.riogaleao.com/places-categories/todos-os-servicos/>

Hotels can change small amounts of US Dollars into cash and US Dollar Travelers Checks on the spot. They generally give higher rates of exchange and may have little cash at weekends. Better exchange rates are available from banks, but the process can be time-consuming. You will need your passport to exchange money. US\$ exchange rates are published daily in the newspapers (commercial and travel rates).

TIP: Obtaining change in Brazil is almost a daily hurdle. Ensure you have a good supply of smaller denomination bills (such as R\$2, R\$5 and R\$10), rather than fifties or hundred. Cab drivers, for instance, very rarely have (or pretend not to) change.

PERSONAL SECURITY ADVICE IN RIO

- Tourist Police (DEAT): (21) 2332-2924 (Av. Afrânio de Melo Franco, 159 – Leblon)
- Police: 190
- Ambulance: 192
- Fire: 193

Levels of crime and violence can be high, especially in major cities; therefore, you should be vigilant, especially when going out after dark. Nevertheless, **you may take comfort in the knowledge that the vast majority of visits in Rio de Janeiro take place without incidents.** Below are suggestions of some precautions you should take during your stay:

- Avoid carrying large quantities of cash and valuable objects (expensive cameras, etc.).
- Brazilian law requires that everyone **carry identification at all times**. It is advisable **not** to carry your **original** passport with you, but, rather, have a copy of the main pages (number, identification and visa, if any). If possible, carry some form of photo ID, like a Driver's License.
- Beware of pickpockets, particularly on public transport and on beaches. Never leave personal belongings unattended.
- Expensive watches and large wedding rings offer unnecessary temptation. Do not wear them. Bring plastic/costume jewelry if you want to wear any at all.
- In the unlikely event that you are threatened, hand over whatever you are carrying without delay. **DO NOT RESIST**. Always carry some money to hand over to a mugger, to avoid dangerous disappointment.
- Do not walk alone on the streets when it is dark or at any time in deserted areas.
- It is not advisable to walk alone along the beach or by the lagoon at night, even though these places are very well lit.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Electricity: In Rio voltage is usually 110 volts, AC at 60 cycles. Plugs are normally two pin, fat or round, or three-pin (round). Most hotels and flats have dual voltage sockets for electric shavers. If you are bringing a laptop computer, the telephone jack is of the American type. Check before you plug.

Climate: Annual average: 16°C-25°C. Winter: 5°C-20°C, Summer: 30°C-35 °C. The weather is mostly hot and humid in Rio, especially in the summer (November-February), and during this season, you should expect summer thunderstorms, which can leave some streets knee-high in water.

Clothing: For meetings, exhibitions, cocktail parties, a smart suit (matching outfit for women) is normal, especially in business circles. Please note that you will be visiting companies; therefore, business suit (equivalent for women) will be expected.

On other occasions, clothing is relaxed. The seasons in Brazil are the opposite of those in the Northern Hemisphere. In Rio, it can be hot any time of the year, though most people stick to smart business attire for business and formal events, despite a degree of discomfort.

ENSURE YOU WEAR SUNSCREEN DURING THE DAY. TIP: We recommend you bring sunscreen from home, as it is quite expensive in Brazil.

Water: **Tap water is not to be drunk in Brazil.** The safest is to drink mineral water. There is **no need**, however, to use mineral water for personal wash and tooth brushing. If preparing raw fruit, salad, vegetables at home, be sure to wash them thoroughly and soak them in a solution of hypochlorite and water (about 10 drops to a liter of water). The most common brand of hypochlorite for sterilizing food is called HIDROSTERIL.

Tipping: Waiters' tips are usually included in the bill (it is shown as "service charge", usually of 10%). When not included in the bill, recommended tips range from 10% to 15%. It is also customary to tip other attendants such as doormen, car park valets, supermarket hands etc. A tip of R\$ 5 is fine.

Social etiquette: Brazilians are generally friendly and relaxed. You may be expected to shake hands every time you meet or take leave of a Brazilian (even if you have met the person previously the same day). Among women, it is normal to exchange kisses on the cheek (but not a rule). Back-slapping (men) and hugging (women) between friends and acquaintances is commonplace.

Public telephones: you can make local, inter-city and international calls by buying telephone cards at the airport, from bars or some newspaper stands.

For instance, to call from Rio de Janeiro to the US: 00 21 + 1 (country code) + area code + telephone number. To call from Rio de Janeiro to other cities in Brazil = 0 + 31 (local carrier) or 0 + 21 (local carrier) + city area code + telephone number. The area code for Rio is 21.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Most Brazilian cities have a number of health care services available, ranging from modern state-of-the-art facilities to poorly equipped units. It is a good idea to become familiar with the well-regarded health care providers in the city you will be visiting. There are 24-hour pharmacies on all main shopping streets, and the pharmacists can help with simple health problems. Brazilian doctors tend to be specialists rather than general physicians.

24 hour Pharmacy

Drogaria Pacheco

Av. Nossa Senhora de Copacabana, 115 - Copacabana

Phone: (21) 2295-7555, (21) 2295-5103

Find out the best and nearest hospital to go to in case of an emergency.

Health Insurance:

Foreign travelers should acquire health insurance before traveling to Brazil. Travel agencies can advise the most suitable insurance company for your situation. If you require medical treatment or prescription medication, most likely you will be asked to first pay and then claim back from your insurance company. Most hospitals accept credit cards.

GETTING AROUND IN RIO

Taxis:

One of the best ways for foreigners to get around Rio is by taxi. Taxis in the city centers are plentiful and you can stop the regular taxis (taxi comuns – yellow cars) on the streets, find them at the taxi ranks, or book them by phone. Fares are payable in accordance with the meter, which shows the precise fare to be paid in local currency. When paying, it is customary to round up the fare to the nearest Real.

There are many taxi companies mobile phone apps which make it easier and safer to get a cab to get around in Rio, the most used ones are “Easy Taxi” and “99 Taxis”; the mobile apps allow you to choose method of payment and to see which car is picking you up.

An alternative to taxis is **Uber**, which is increasingly gaining ground in Rio’s market and offers good service with cheaper rates.

It is not usual to tip. Beware that because of the heavy traffic, journeys can take much longer than you might think, especially during the rush hour between 7:30 – 10:00 and 17:00 – 20:00. Do not assume that cabbies will speak English, and do not expect to pay in anything but in Reais.

Metrô (Subway/Underground System):



The subway system in Rio is good, cheap, safe, clean and quick, but it does not cover much of the city, as it is relatively small. The subway operates from 5:00 to Midnight from Monday to Saturday, and from 7:00 to 23:00 on Sundays and public holidays. You may buy the tickets at the ticket kiosks inside the stations from 5:00 to 22:00.

There are two options of subway tickets:



- 1) The Pre-paid card, which is rechargeable, and can be used several times. The first charge must be at least R\$5,00 and the minimum recharge is also R\$5,00.
- 2) The Single (Unitário) ticket, which allows you to take the subway only once (single journey). It costs R\$ 4,30.

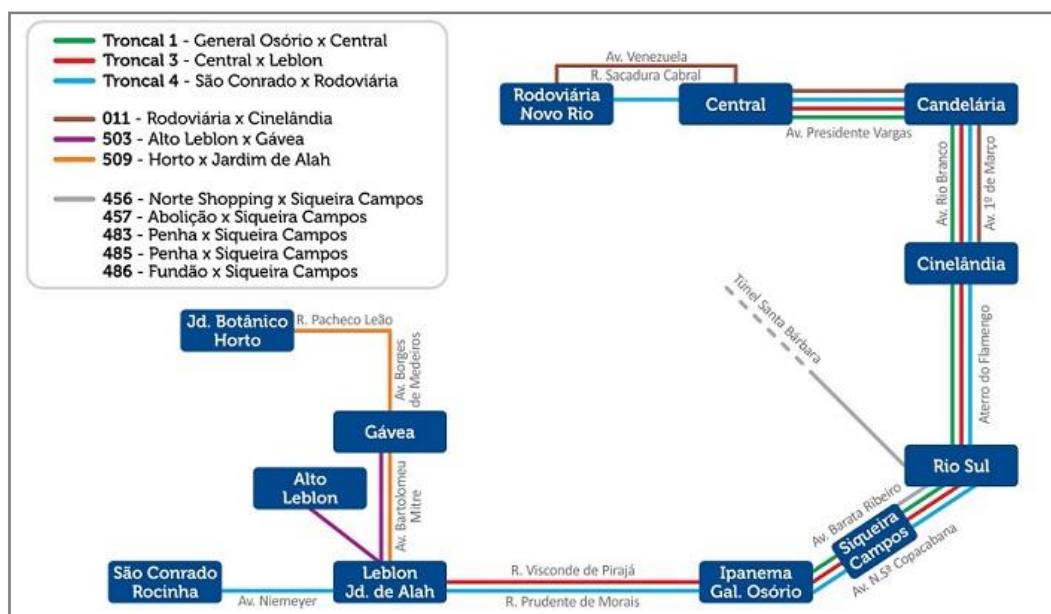
Buses:

You can go anywhere by bus within the city, but make sure you know what bus number you need beforehand. Although they are generally safe during the day, they should be avoided late at night. Understanding the city bus routes is easy but a good city map will help. You can check these sites for more information on the bus lines and their itineraries:

<http://www.vadeonibus.com.br/home> | http://www.rioonibus.com/guia_de_itinerarios

IMPORTANT: In Rio there is now a different bus transport system between Zona Sul (South Zone) and Centro (Center/Downtown). It is called “Troncal”.

Troncal was developed to ease the bottleneck caused by too many bus lines circulating through Zona Sul, especially in Copacabana and Ipanema, helping link one end of the city to another.



GENERAL CULTURAL INFORMATION

Drinks

The standard aperitif in Brazil is *caipirinha*, made of fresh lime juice, sugar, sugarcane spirit (*cachaça*) and ice (be warned - a normal-sized caipirinha contains alcohol equivalent in strength to about two US doubles!). Local beer is mostly of lager-type, and of good quality. Try *chopp* (local draft beer) and *guaraná* (local soft drink, made from a fruit originally from the Amazon).

Local wine is improving, especially the ones from the south. Whisky is expensive, but is the standard cocktail party drink. In restaurants, some coffee shops, snack bars and bars you should try natural and fresh tropical fruit juices.

Coconut milk (*água de coco*) is very reasonable, refreshing (particularly good for curing those hangovers!). There are some juices mixed with milk that are called *vitaminas*; they're made with an infinity of mixtures of fruits such as mangoes, acerolas, pineapples, bananas, oranges and guavas. There is also an alcoholic drink called *batida*, a typically Brazilian drink mixed with ice cubes, fruit, sugar, milk or condensed milk and *cachaça*.



Eating Out

Rio has a wide variety of restaurants and if you want to try typical carioca food, you should try going to a *churrascaria* (barbecue restaurants), which is often on an all-you-can-eat basis, in which you are served limitless amounts of beef, chicken, pork and sausages for a fixed price. For those who may not be up to eating so much meat, these restaurants always have a very extensive buffet, with a variety of starters, seafood and salads. Be forewarned that drinks are not included in the fixed price!



Feijoada is another typical dish in Rio and it consists of black beans with different types of pork meat, usually accompanied by rice and farofa (manioc flower). Since the weather is hot in Rio, salads and light food is also available in most restaurants. Seafood is largely available and appreciated in most restaurants and there are a great number of excellent Japanese restaurants in Rio.

In Rio de Janeiro and any other major capital in Brazil, you can get the cuisine of almost everywhere in the world, good quality food at reasonable prices, because of the diversity of the immigration: Italian, Chinese, Japanese, French, etc. Other dishes worth trying in Brazil are *Muqueca* (stewed fish) and *Rodízio* or *Churrasco* (barbecued meat and poultry).



Shopping

You can buy almost anything in Rio. Shops tend to close on Saturday afternoons, but the large, air-conditioned shopping malls are often open until later and on Sunday afternoons. Ipanema and Leblon districts have interesting shops. Brazil national soccer kits are also available, in all sizes, at airport stores and in malls.

N.B. Haggling in Brazil **is not** a normal practice except perhaps in some street markets.



The most obvious souvenirs are Amerindian art and trinkets, along with gems and polished stones. These are available in specialty stores and on Sundays at the pleasant open-air market Feira Hippie (Hippie Fair), in Praça General Osório, Ipanema. This market is open on Sundays from 9am to 5pm and offers handicrafts, jewelry, leather goods and clothes. Brazil is also home to H. Stern, an international jeweler, which has boutiques in Ipanema and in most shopping malls.

The Saara Street Market is a neighborhood that borders the City center (financial district). Saara was originally a warren of shopping streets dominated by Arab merchants, who were later joined by Jewish traders and then a host of others, all of whom created the unique low-budget shopping experience of today.

Other interesting markets to visit in Rio include the Feira dos Nordestinos in São Cristovão, the largest market selling food, clothing and other items from Brazil's northeast region. Forró music is played extensively on weekends.

Shopping Malls in Rio de Janeiro

Rio Sul

The largest and main shopping centre in the south zone of the city, it is four stories high and has a food court with a good assortment of restaurants.

Address: Rua Lauro Muller, 116 – Botafogo

Open from Monday to Saturday, from 10:00 to 22:00 and on Sundays from 15:00 to 21:00

Botafogo Praia Shopping

With arguably the best view of Baía da Guanabara and the Pão de Açúcar, it is eight stories high, with very good infrastructure and restaurants.

Address: Praia de Botafogo, 400 – Botafogo

Open from Monday to Saturday, from 10:00 to 22:00 and on Sundays from 15:00 to 21:00

Shopping Leblon

It is a new shopping center, with very good infrastructure, many sophisticated stores, good restaurants and cafes.

Address: Av. Afrânio de Melo Franco, 290

Open from Monday to Saturday from 10:00 to 22:00 and on Sundays from 15:00 to 21:00

NIGHTLIFE AND ENTERTAINMENT

If you are coming from a country with tight drinking regulations, note that the concept of brown-bagging is completely alien to Brazilians (and laughable, if you try to explain it). Even simple street bars, known as *botequins* or *pés-sujos*, are licensed – and you do not have to hide what you are drinking! Beer, shots of cachaça and caipirinhas are available everywhere, even at the beach.

Rio de Janeiro has a musical soul. The Marvellous City can rightfully claim to be the birthplace of both Samba and Bossa Nova! Of course, there is plenty of room for other Brazilian, Latin, and international music as well. From mega-shows and events like Rock in Rio, to intimate cafes and lounges with live music, to free presentations at beaches and parks, you will certainly find something interesting to see.

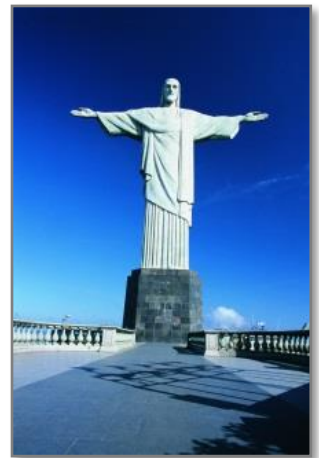
PLACES TO VISIT

Cristo Redentor (Christ the Redeemer)

The giant statue of Christ the Redeemer stands atop Corcovado Mountain and offers visitors a 3600 panoramic view of the city, one of the most stunning views in the world. The statue can be reached either by road or by monorail.

For more information (tickets, visiting hours, etc.), visit the official website:

<https://en.cristoredentoroficial.com.br/>.



Pão de Açúcar (Sugar Loaf)

This giant rock, one of Rio's most famous landmarks, stands sentinel at the entry of Guanabara Bay and offers visitors yet another stunning aerial view of Rio. It is reached by cable car from Urca (Praia Vermelha) and helicopter rides are also available from the lower mountain. The rock can also be climbed by the more professional.

For more information (tickets, visiting hours, etc.), visit the official website: <http://www.bondinho.com.br/site/en/>

Jardim Botânico (The Botanical Gardens)

A beautiful park located next to the lagoon that holds an array of plant life found throughout Brazil and around the world – an ideal place to visit.

For more information (tickets, visiting hours, etc.), you may visit the official website: <http://www.jbrj.gov.br/> (only available in Portuguese).





Estádio do Maracanã (Maracanã Stadium)

For soccer lovers, this is a must. Brazil's, and one of the world's most important soccer venues, plays host to national side games, championship finals and games between some of Rio's most important teams, as well as hosting concerts and other large events (currently closed for renovations).

Museu da Quinta da Boa Vista (Quinta da Boa Vista Museum)

This former Royal palace located in São Cristóvão now houses a museum with a range of different items on show, many collected by the last Emperor, including fossils, insects, mummies and furniture. Nearby, the Zoológico (the Zoo), is worth a visit, as is the Museu Militar (Military Museum).

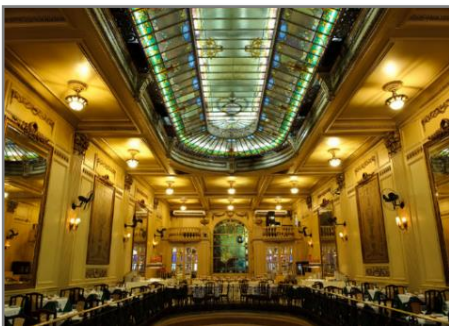


Museu Histórico Nacional (National Historical Museum)

This museum, located in the financial district (Centro) offers visitors a wealth of information and attractions related to Brazil's history, from carriages, weaponry and uniforms to paintings, furniture and personal items. Important battles, the conditions slaves had to undergo and immigration from Europe are all told in fascinating detail and the museum also offers visiting exhibitions. There is also a very large collection of old coinage from the Americas.

For more information (tickets, visiting hours, etc.), visit the official website:

<http://www.museuhistoriconacional.com.br/ingles/index2.htm>



Centro (Center – the financial district)

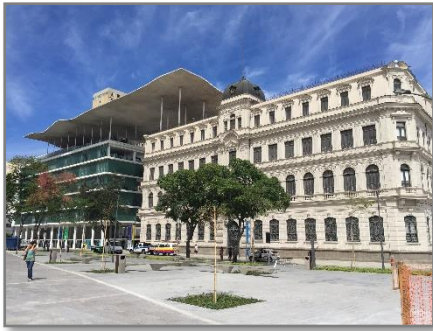
This district is full of old churches, including the Igreja do Carmo and the Mosteiro de São Bento. The CCBB - Centro Cultural Banco do Brasil is also worth visiting for its cultural events and exhibitions, as is the Casa França-Brasil, around the corner. For those keen on a sense of the old Rio, tea at the Confeitaria Colombo is a must. Also worth visiting is the Paço Imperial (formerly a palace for the Royal Family, where Princess Isabel signed the Lei Aurea (the law that freed the slaves in Brazil)).

Museu do Amanhã (Museum of Tomorrow)

The Museum of Tomorrow is a different kind of science Museum. A space conceived through the values of sustainability and conviviality that explores the ever-changing times we're witnessing and the possible paths we may take during the next 50 years.

For more information (tickets, visiting hours, etc.), visit the official website: <https://www.museudoamanha.org.br/en>.





Museu de Arte do Rio (Rio Museum of Art)

The Museu de Arte do Rio drives a transversal reading of the history of the city, its social fabric, its symbolic life, conflicts, contradictions, challenges, and expectations. Its exhibitions bring together historical and contemporary art dimensions through long- and short-term national and international exhibitions.

For more information (tickets, visiting hours, etc.), visit the official website: <http://www.museudeartedorio.org.br/en>.

Arco do Teles, Lapa and Santa Teresa

Neighborhoods on the edge of the Centro, full of old Rio charm and architecture, these are the places to visit for some nightlife fun at their many restaurants, bars and dance halls. The Bondinho tram goes up to Santa Teresa and is worth traveling on.

Cidade do Samba (Samba City)

This is a new purpose-built complex that is home to some of Rio's famous Samba Schools, located in the port district (Rua Rivadávia Corrêa, 60 – Gamboa) and open to visitors from Tuesdays to Saturdays from 10:00 to 17:00 (check first).



The Beaches

Rio is best known for its sand, sea and surf and the best beaches include Leme, Copacabana, Ipanema, Leblon and São Conrado, with Barra and Recreio a little further away. Even further but really worth visiting are Joá, Prainha and Grumari that are reachable by car.

Advice: travel light, leave passports, expensive cameras and other valuables in the hotel safe.

The Mountains and Forests

Rio is surrounded by jungle-clad forests and there are many interesting treks to be had, through Horto and the Tijuca forest, where many old coffee plantation ruins can still be found, and idyllic waterfalls bathed in. Mountains like the Pão de Açúcar and Pedra da Gávea can be climbed by the experienced. A word of caution: care should be taken at all times, and guides are recommended.



Hang Gliding

Hang glide from the Pedra Bonita, a 510m high giant granite rock overlooking São Conrado and land on the beach, enjoying the stunning views as you descend.

There are several firms that offer this kind of activity. Be sure to ask any questions that you have and pay close attention to the instructions given. Also, be sure that the flight instructor has certification to perform this function and has experience in doing so.