



Brazilian Country Guide

Page 1 of 5 Important Information Prior to Travelling to Brazil Tourist Entry Requirements

All Australian ordinary passport holders travelling to Brazil as a tourist require an eVisa prior to departing Australia. To obtain this eVisa travellers should apply online at www.vfsglobal.com/Brazil-eVisa/, which usually takes five business days to process. An eVisa costs US\$44.24 (payable online by credit card) and allows entry into Brazil for a period of up to 90 days. The application process requires the upload of a passport photograph (see specifications on the above site) and a copy of the passport information page. Passports must have at least one month validity remaining, although it is recommended that passports be valid for at least six months beyond the intended stay.

Those under 18 years of age may require additional documents. Those travelling via the US are reminded of their obligation to comply with US entry and transit conditions. All travellers should read the full list of eligibility requirements on www.vfsglobal.com/Brazil-eVisa/ to ensure their specific circumstances make them eligible to enter Brazil on an eVisa and for further information on the application process.

Vaccinations and Health Precautions

The following information is intended as a guide only and in no way should it be used as a substitute for professional medical advice relative to a travellers individual needs and vaccination history. No guarantee is made as to its accuracy or thoroughness. For further information, please contact The Travel Doctor on 1300 658 844.

Vaccination against hepatitis A is recommended for travellers to Brazil. Frequent or long stay travellers should consider vaccination against hepatitis B and rabies (particularly if working with animals). Vaccination against typhoid should be considered particularly when travelling to areas with poor sanitation and hygiene. Care with food and beverage selection is recommended. Yellow fever vaccination is usually required. Travellers returning to Australia (or entering many countries) within six days of visiting Brazil will be required to present a yellow fever vaccination certificate (see www.health.gov.au/yellowfever for further information). There is a medium risk of malaria in Brazil; dengue fever and widespread transmission of the zika virus also occurs, thus insect avoidance measures and anti malarial medication may be necessary depending on a travellers itinerary; pregnant women should consider postponing travel to Brazil.

Regardless of destination, all travellers should be up-to-date with their routine "background" vaccinations, including a recent annual influenza vaccination. Please consult a medical practitioner or contact The Travel Doctor for your specific risk to these preventable diseases and the appropriate avoidance measures. Australians travelling to Brazil should ensure that they have adequate travel insurance to cover the length of their stay. Medications that are legal in Australia may be illegal in other countries. For further information on insurance, taking medication overseas and other issues please visit www.smarttraveller.gov.au/tips.

Current DFAT Travel Advice

This advice is current for Mon, 5th November 2018.

Exercise a high degree of caution in Brazil due to high levels of serious and violent crime. Pay close attention to your personal security at all times. Demonstrations are common, can occur at any time, and may turn violent with little or no warning. Avoid all demonstrations and protests. See [Safety and security](#).

There is an outbreak of yellow fever in Brazil, including in Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro. Get vaccinated before you travel. Carry your yellow fever vaccination certificate with you. Outbreaks of other mosquito-borne illnesses are common. Protect yourself against mosquito bites. See [Health](#).

The rate of violent crime, including muggings, armed robbery, kidnappings and sexual assault, is high. Thieves are often armed. Tourists are targeted, particularly around festival periods. See [Safety and security](#). Rio is a high risk area for tourist robberies. Thefts are common at tourist landmarks, such as the Christ the Redeemer statue, the Corcovado trail and Santa Teresa, and on public beaches, particularly Copacabana and Ipanema. See [Safety and security](#). Avoid shanty towns (or 'favelas') due to the very high threat of crime. If you are attacked or robbed, do not resist. See [Safety and security](#).

The above information is an edited excerpt of the Travel Advice Summary from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Travellers are encouraged to read the travel advice in full, subscribe to updates to this advice and to register their presence in Brazil at www.smarttraveller.gov.au.

Brazilian Representation in Australia

Embassy of Brazil, Canberra

19 Forster Crescent
YARRALUMLA ACT 2600

Tel: (02) 6273 2372
Web: <http://camberra.itamaraty.gov.br>

Consulate General of Brazil, Sydney

Level 6, 45 Clarence Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Tel: (02) 9267 4414
Web: <http://sydney.itamaraty.gov.br>

Brazil also maintains honorary consulates in other Australian cities, but the adjacent two missions should be contacted in relation to any entry or visa requirements.



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Time differences between Brazil and Australia

Brazil has several time zones, ranging from GMT -5 in the West (Acre) to GMT -3 in the East (-2 during Daylight Saving Time). The times listed below are Brasília time (BRT) which covers the south eastern coast of Brazil encompassing the major cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. The below times in Australia are a day ahead of Brazil.

Brasília, 12 noon, June = Perth 11pm; Adelaide, Darwin 12:30am; Brisbane, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney 1am.
Brasília, 12 noon, December = Perth 10pm; Darwin 11:30pm; Brisbane 12am; Adelaide 12:30am; Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney 1am.

Important Contact Numbers

Country Code for Brazil: +55
To Dial Australia Call:
0014+61+<Australian city code>+<number>
14 is the carrier code for Brasil Telecom. Other carriers include Telefonica (15) and Intelig (23).
Australia Reverse Charges Direct:
0800 890 6112 (may need to insert cards/coins).
Travelex Card Services: 0800 891 7948
Visa Global Assistance: 0800 891 3680
MasterCard: 0800 891 3294
Tourist Police:
Rio de Janeiro - 2332 2924
São Paulo - 3120 4447
Emergency Services:
Police - 197 or 190
Ambulance - 192
Fire - 193

Emergency services may not always have English speaking staff. In this case, you should have a Portuguese speaker call on your behalf or contact the Australian Embassy.

Information to be Recorded

Travellers are encouraged to carry photocopies of all important documents separately to their originals and to leave a set of these photocopies with someone in Australia. This includes those documents listed below.

Passports
Name: _____ Passport #: _____
Name: _____ Passport #: _____
Credit Cards
Name: _____ Institution: _____
Card Number: _____
Name: _____ Institution: _____
Card Number: _____
Travel Insurance
Name: _____ Institution: _____
Policy #: _____ Emergency #: _____
Name: _____ Institution: _____
Policy #: _____ Emergency #: _____

Australian Representation in Brazil

Australian Embassy, Brasilia
Ses Quadra 801
Conjunto K, Lote 7
BRASILIA DF 70200-010
Tel: (+55 61) 3226 3111
Fax: (+55 61) 3226 1112
Web: www.brazil.embassy.gov.au

Australian Consulate, Sao Paulo
Alamenda Santos, 700
9th floor, Unit 92
Edifício Trianon Corporate
Cerqueira César
São PAULO SP 01418-100
Tel: (+55 11) 2112 6200
Fax: (+55 11) 3171 2889

Australia also maintains an Honorary Consulate in Rio De Janeiro that can provide limited assistance to Australian travellers. The Honorary Consulate can be contacted on (+55 21) 3824 4624.

Alternatively, Australians may obtain assistance by contacting the 24 hour Consular Emergency Centre in Australia on (+61) 2 6261 3305. Australians in Brazil are encouraged to register their presence and contact details with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at www.orao.dfat.gov.au.



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Duty Free Allowances for Brazil and Australia

Allowances when entering Brazil:

Alcohol: 24 units of beverages (12 units per beverage type).
 Tobacco: 400 cigarettes or 25 cigars or 250 g of tobacco.
 Other Goods: Up to a value of US\$500.

Allowances when entering Australia:

Alcohol: 2.25 L.
 Tobacco: 25 cigarettes plus one open packet of cigarettes.
 Other Goods: Up to a value of \$900 (\$450 if under 18 years).

The above duty free allowances are only applicable when purchased upon arrival at airports in Brazil. They may change depending on mode of travel and country of origin. Travellers should confirm applicable allowance before entering Brazil. Minors may not claim alcohol or tobacco products. Further restrictions apply when entering/exiting Brazil and Australia. Travellers are encouraged to familiarise themselves with these restrictions before crossing the borders of either country. For information on Brazilian customs please visit www.receita.fazenda.gov.br (Portuguese), or for information on Australian customs please visit www.border.gov.au.

Electrical Adaptors and Voltage

Electrical socket: Japanese (type A) and European (type C) sockets are the most common in Brazil, but various other electrical sockets can be found throughout the country.

Supply: The voltage in Brazil varies by city. Travellers should exercise caution when using electrical devices. If the electrical panel on a device says "Input: 100-240V, 50-60 Hz" then a voltage converter should not be required.



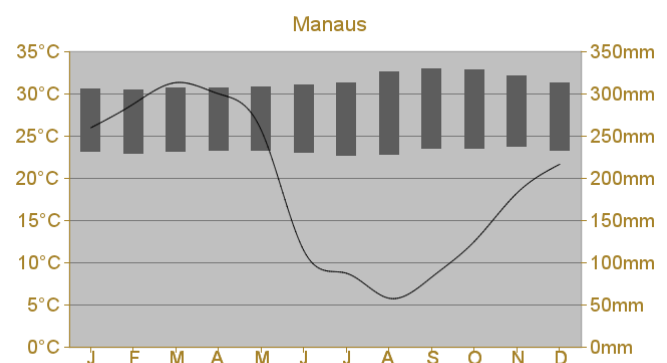
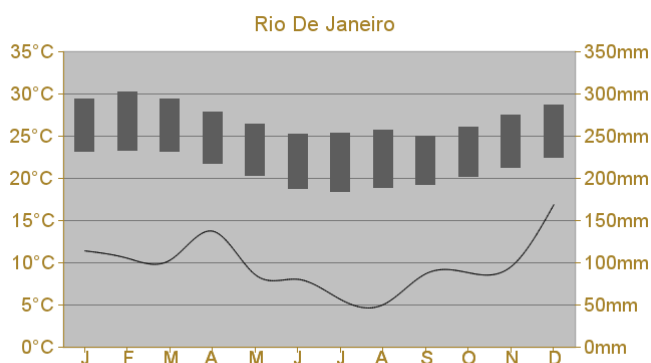
Brazilian Holidays 2018

National Holidays

01 Jan:	New Year's Day	07 Sep:	Independence Day
12-13 Feb:	Carnival	12 Oct:	Our Lady of Aparecida
30 Mar:	Good Friday	02 Nov:	All Souls Day
21 Apr:	Tiradentes	15 Nov:	Republic Day
01 May:	Labour Day	25 Dec:	Christmas Day
31 May:	Corpus Christi		

In addition to the above national holidays, many states and cities within Brazil celebrate their own holidays and festivals. School holidays vary by local area, but usually include major breaks throughout the months of January and July each year.

Average Temperature (Bar) and Precipitation (Line) in Brazil



For local forecasts for these and other cities please visit www.bbc.co.uk/weather.

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Exchange Rate with Australia

Interbank Rate

1 Australian Dollar (AUD) = 2.66 Brazilian Reais
 1 Brazilian Real (BRL) = 0.38 Australian Dollars

With 4% Margin

1 Australian Dollar (AUD) will buy 2.56 Brazilian Reais
 1 Brazilian Real (BRL) will cost 0.39 Australian Dollars

All rates were correct at a point in time on Monday, 05 Nov 2018. The "Interbank Rate" does not take into account any exchange fees, while the "With 4% Margin" adds 4% to the exchange rate to simulate a typical margin that would be paid when exchanging currencies. These rates have been rounded and should not be used when calculating transactions of large value.

Purchasing Power Parity

The following is a purchasing-power comparison of the Brazilian Real and the Australian Dollar, using the Big Mac as a common good. While it does not present a faultless comparison, it is a useful indicator of the purchasing power of each currency.

Big Mac Australia: \$5.95 (AUD) = 15.83 Brazilian Reais
 Big Mac Brazil: R\$16.50 (BRL) = 6.20 Australian Dollars

A Big Mac in Brazil is therefore 4% more expensive than in Australia.

This comparison is based on 2018 prices using current exchange rates. Prices may not include variations by locality or local taxes.

Currency Cheat Sheet

This cheat sheet uses the "With 4% Margin" rate of exchange listed above.		
R\$0.50 = \$0.20 AUD	R\$10 = \$3.91 AUD	R\$100 = \$39.08 AUD
R\$1 = \$0.39 AUD	R\$20 = \$7.82 AUD	R\$200 = \$78.16 AUD
R\$2 = \$0.78 AUD	R\$30 = \$11.72 AUD	R\$300 = \$117.25 AUD
R\$3 = \$1.17 AUD	R\$40 = \$15.63 AUD	R\$400 = \$156.33 AUD
R\$4 = \$1.56 AUD	R\$50 = \$19.54 AUD	R\$500 = \$195.41 AUD
R\$5 = \$1.95 AUD	R\$60 = \$23.45 AUD	R\$600 = \$234.49 AUD
R\$6 = \$2.34 AUD	R\$70 = \$27.36 AUD	R\$700 = \$273.57 AUD
R\$7 = \$2.74 AUD	R\$80 = \$31.27 AUD	R\$800 = \$312.65 AUD
R\$8 = \$3.13 AUD	R\$90 = \$35.17 AUD	R\$900 = \$351.74 AUD
R\$9 = \$3.52 AUD		R\$1,000 = \$390.82 AUD

Notes and Coins of Brazil

The legal currency of Brazil is the Real (pronounced "ray-all"), plural Reais (pronounced "ray-eyes") which is abbreviated using the symbol R\$ (for example R\$100). The subunit of the real is the centavo of which there are 100 in every real. The following units of currency are the most common but other versions and denominations are also in circulation. Pictures are not to scale. As it is illegal in many countries to print copies of bank notes, travelers are advised to remove the below images prior to travelling.





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About Brazil

Full Name: Republica Federativa do Brasil (Federative Republic of Brazil).

Size: 8,515,770 sq km (10% larger than Australia).

Population: 203 million.
Sao Paulo 21 mil.; Rio de Janeiro 13 mil.;
Belo Horizonte 6 mil.; Brasilia 4 mil.;
Fortaleza 3.8 mil.; Recife 3.7 mil.

Ethnicity: White 47%, mixed 43%, black 8%,
Asian 1%, indigenous 0.4%.

Language: Portuguese.

Religion: Catholic 65%, Protestant 22%,
Spiritist 2.2%, other Christian 0.7%.

GDP PC: US\$15,200 (Australia US\$46,600).

Significant Dates:

- 6,000 BC - The first indigenous peoples settle in the area of modern Brazil.
- 1500 AD - Brazil is claimed for Portugal by Pedro Álvares Cabral.
- 1500's - Settlers begin to export brazilwood and sugar. African slavery begins. European diseases overcome many indigenous tribes. Missionaries begin to spread Catholicism.
- 1808-21 - The Kingdom of Portugal is ruled from Rio de Janeiro.
- 1822 - Independence from Portugal. The Empire of Brazil is founded.
- 1888 - Brazil becomes the last western nation to abolish slavery.
- 1889 - Dom Pedro II is deposed and the Republic of Brazil is proclaimed.
- 1889-1930 - Period of the "Old Republic", or "República Velha".
- 1930-45 - Brazilian Revolution ushers in the authoritarian Vargas Era.
- 1942 - Brazil joins the Allies and declares war on Germany and Italy.
- 1945-64 - Period of the Second Republic or the "Republic of 46".
- 1964-85 - Brazil is ruled by an authoritarian military government.
- 1985-89 - Brazil transitions towards a democratic government.

