



Cambodian Country Guide

Passport and Tourist Visa Conditions

Australian ordinary passport holders travelling to Cambodia as a tourist require a visa. Only single entry visas are issued which allow travellers to stay in Cambodia for up to 30 days. Travellers are recommended to ensure their passport has six months validity from the date they plan to depart Cambodia. Travellers must also be able to show tickets/entry documents for their next destination and documents which confirm their ability to financially maintain themselves. Travellers entering and leaving Cambodia via Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville or Siem Reap international airports or certain land borders may apply for an e-visa online at www.evisa.gov.kh (this site also lists the applicable land borders). Those applying online should be able to upload a recent passport photograph, itinerary details and pay the US\$36 fee by credit card. Travellers should check that their itinerary complies with the available entry/exit ports.

If your intended boarder crossing does not accept e-visas, a visa may also be obtained on arrival at many borders or through the Cambodian Embassy in Canberra. Please contact the Embassy for further information on applying for visas via these methods. Additional conditions may apply to minors. Travellers are recommended to contact a Cambodian mission on the details below for further information and to ensure their specific circumstances make them eligible to use an e-visa.

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 Cambodia. Vaccination against hepatitis B, rabies (particularly if working with animals) and typhoid (particularly when travelling to areas with poor sanitation and hygiene) should be considered, especially by frequent or long stay travellers. Care with food and beverage selection is recommended. There is a medium risk of malaria in Cambodia and dengue fever also occurs, thus insect avoidance measures and anti malarial medication may be necessary depending on your itinerary. Japanese encephalitis is present in Cambodia and vaccination should be considered by travellers spending more than four weeks in rural areas of the transmission zones.

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 Cambodia 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.smartraveller.gov.au/tips.

Cambodian Representation in Australia

Embassy of Cambodia, Canberra

5 Canterbury Crescent
DEAKIN ACT 2600

Tel: (02) 6273 8064
Fax: (02) 6273 1053

Web: www.embassyofcambodia.org.nz

Current DFAT Travel Advice

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

Exercise normal safety precautions in Cambodia. Use common sense. Look out for suspicious behaviour. Avoid political gatherings, protests and demonstrations as they may turn violent. If you appear to be involved, you could be arrested and deported. See [Safety and security](#). If you plan to volunteer in Cambodia, read our [volunteering overseas page](#) to ensure your volunteering experience is safe, ethical and worthwhile. See [Additional information](#).

'Snatch and grab' crimes against foreigners by thieves on motorcycles are frequent and have resulted in injuries. Assaults and armed robberies against foreigners have also occurred. Foreigners have been the target of sexual assault. See [Safety and security](#).

Travel by roads is dangerous. Driving standards, road conditions and vehicle maintenance quality are generally very poor. Avoid driving at night. See [Local travel](#). Be wary of accepting invitations from strangers. Criminals presenting themselves as friendly locals invite tourists into private homes where they are coerced into playing card games. Travellers have lost large amounts of money, sometimes at gun point. See [Safety and security](#). Penalties for drug offences are severe. See [Laws](#). The wet season is from July to November. See [Natural disasters](#).

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 Cambodia at www.smartraveller.gov.au.



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Time Differences between Cambodia and Australia

Cambodia is Greenwich Mean Time +7 hours and is part of the Indochina time zone (ICT). Daylight saving is not observed.

Cambodia, 12 noon, Winter (Dec) = Perth 1pm, Darwin 2:30pm, Brisbane 3pm, Adelaide 3:30pm, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney 4pm.
 Cambodia, 12 noon, Summer (Jun) = Perth 1pm, Darwin, Adelaide 2:30pm, Brisbane, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney, 3pm.

Important Contact Numbers

Country Code for Cambodia: +855
 To Dial Australia Call:
 001 or 007 (008 for VoIP calls) followed by
 61 <City> <Number>
 Australian Reverse Charges Direct:
 1800 881 061 (not available on all pay phones).
 Travelex Card Services:
 Call the US on (+1) 954 838 8294
 Visa Global Assistance:
 Call the US on (+1) 303 967 1090
 MasterCard:
 Call the US on (+1) 636 722 7111
 American Express Travellers Cheques:
 Call Thailand on (+66) 2273 5296
 Emergency Services:
 Fire 118
 Police 117
 Ambulance 119

The emergency services may not have English speaking staff. To avoid delay it may be best to seek the assistance of a Khmer speaker to call the emergency services.

Important 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 Cambodia

Australian Embassy, Cambodia

16B National Assembly St
 Sangkat Tonle Bassac
 Khan Chamkamon
 PHNOM PENH

Tel: (+855) 23 213 470
 Fax: (+855) 23 213 413

Web: www.cambodia.embassy.gov.au

Alternatively, Australians may obtain assistance by contacting the 24 hour Consular Emergency Centre in Australia on (+61) 2 6261 3305.

Australians in Cambodia are encouraged to register their presence and contact details with the Australian Embassy in Phnom Penh, or online with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at www.orao.dfat.gov.au.



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Duty Free Allowances for Cambodia and Australia

Allowances when entering Cambodia:

Alcohol: Up to two litres of any alcohol.
 Tobacco: 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 200 g of tobacco.
 Perfume: Up to 350 millilitres.

Allowances when entering Australia:

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

Minors may not claim alcohol or tobacco products. Further restrictions apply when entering/exiting Cambodia and Australia. Travellers are encouraged to familiarise themselves with these restrictions before crossing the borders of either country. For information on Cambodian customs please visit www.customs.gov.kh, or for information regarding Australian customs please visit www.border.gov.au.

Electrical Adaptors and Voltage

Electrical socket: European (type C) and Japanese (type A) sockets are the most common but British (type G) sockets may also be found in some areas.

Supply: 220-240 V, 50 Hz (same as Australia).

A voltage converter will not usually be required to use appliances designed for Australian use. A socket converter is generally all that is required for Australian appliances.

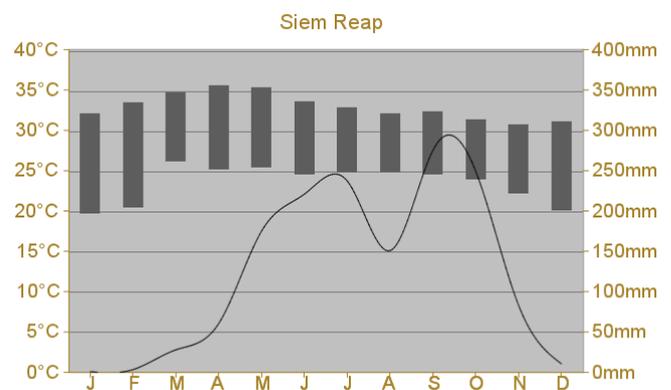
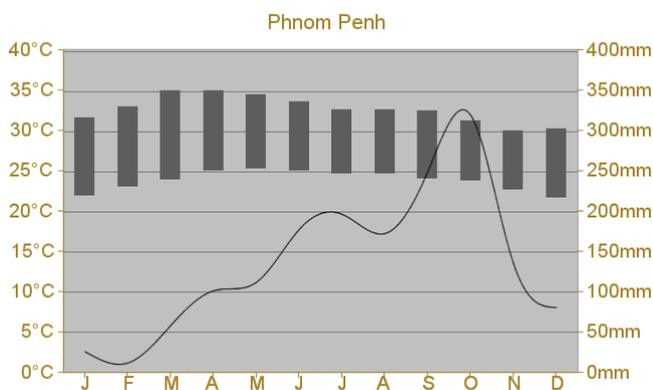


Cambodian Holidays and Festivals 2018

01 Jan:	New Year's Day	18 Jun:	Queen Mother Day
07 Jan:	Victory Day	24 Sep:	Constitution Day
31 Jan:	Meak Bochea Day	08-10 Oct:	Pchum Ben Day
08 Mar:	Women's Day	15 Oct:	King Sihanouk Day
14-16 Apr:	Khmer New Year	23 Oct:	Peace Day
29 Apr:	Visak Bochea Day	29 Oct:	Coronation Day
01 May:	Labour Day	09 Nov:	Independence Day
03 May:	Ploughing Day	21-23 Nov:	Water Festival
13-15 May:	King's Birthday	10 Dec:	Human Rights Day
01 Jun:	Children's Day		

Cambodian religious festivals are based on the Buddhist lunar calendar and thus vary from year to year.

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



For local forecasts please go to www.bbc.co.uk/weather.

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Page 4 of 5 Cambodian Currency Information and Cheat Sheet Exchange Rate with Australia

Interbank Rate
 1 Australian Dollar (AUD) = 2,912 Cambodian Riel
 10,000 Cambodian Riel (KHR) = 3.43 Australian Dollars

With 4% Margin
 1 Australian Dollar (AUD) will buy 2,800 Cambodian Riel
 10,000 Cambodian Riel (KHR) will cost 3.57 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.

Currency Cheat Sheet

This cheat sheet uses the "With 4% Margin" rate of exchange listed above.

1,000 KHR = \$0.36 AUD	10,000 KHR = \$3.57 AUD	100,000 KHR = \$35.72 AUD
2,000 KHR = \$0.71 AUD	20,000 KHR = \$7.14 AUD	200,000 KHR = \$71.43 AUD
3,000 KHR = \$1.07 AUD	30,000 KHR = \$10.72 AUD	300,000 KHR = \$107.15 AUD
4,000 KHR = \$1.43 AUD	40,000 KHR = \$14.29 AUD	400,000 KHR = \$142.87 AUD
5,000 KHR = \$1.79 AUD	50,000 KHR = \$17.86 AUD	500,000 KHR = \$178.58 AUD
6,000 KHR = \$2.14 AUD	60,000 KHR = \$21.43 AUD	600,000 KHR = \$214.30 AUD
7,000 KHR = \$2.50 AUD	70,000 KHR = \$25.00 AUD	700,000 KHR = \$250.02 AUD
8,000 KHR = \$2.86 AUD	80,000 KHR = \$28.57 AUD	800,000 KHR = \$285.73 AUD
9,000 KHR = \$3.21 AUD	90,000 KHR = \$32.15 AUD	900,000 KHR = \$321.45 AUD
		1 million KHR = \$357.17 AUD

Banknotes of Cambodia

The official currency of Cambodia is the Cambodian Riel, however in most urban areas US currency in denominations of small notes are often used as the default currency, for which change may be given in Riel. An up to date Currency Cheat Sheet for the US dollar (similar to the one above) can be found on the USA Country Guide.

The Riel is abbreviated using the symbol ៛ . There are coins with denominations of 500, 200, 100 and 50 Riels in circulation in Cambodia, but they are rarely used due to their small value. The following units of currency are the most common in Cambodia however 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, travellers are advised to remove the below images prior to travelling.





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About Cambodia

Full Name:	Preahreacheanachkr Kampuchea (Kingdom of Cambodia).	Significant Dates:	802-1432 AD - Khmer Empire. Large territories in modern Laos Thailand and Vietnam are conquered.
Independence:	9 November 1953 (from France).	1100's	- Angkor Wat temple built and dedicated to Vishnu.
Size:	181,035 sq km (80% the size of Victoria).	1863	- Cambodia becomes a French Protectorate.
Population:	15 million (70% the size of Australia). Urban population is 20%. Phnom Penh 1.5 million.	1941-45	- Cambodia is occupied by Japan during WW2.
Religion:	Buddhism (official) 96%, Muslim 2%.	1946-53	- Communist guerrillas struggle against the French.
Language:	Khmer (official) 95%, French, English.	1953	- Independence. Kingdom of Cambodia declared.
GDP Per Capita:	US\$2,600 (Australia US\$43,000).	1965-69	- Cambodia allows Nth Vietnamese to form bases in their territory. US begins secret bombing campaign.
		1975-79	- Khmer Rouge led by Pol Pot rule Cambodia. 1.7 million die from starvation, execution and disease.
		1979-89	- Vietnam invades, overthrows the Khmer Rouge.
		1989	- Vietnam withdraws. Socialism is abandoned.

