



Chinese Country Guide

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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 traveller's 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 China. 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 China 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 China and vaccination should be considered by travellers spending more than four weeks in rural areas of the transmission zones. Tick-borne encephalitis is present throughout Europe and Asia, predominately in forested areas during summer. Vaccination and tick avoidance measures should be considered if visiting endemic areas during summer.

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 China 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.

Chinese Representation in Australia

Chinese Visa Application Service Centres

Sydney: (02) 9475 8800 Canberra: (02) 6279 7800 Perth: (08) 9220 3800
Melbourne: (03) 9937 2308 Brisbane: (07) 3031 6300 Adelaide: (08) 8113 3800

Visa applications are processed by the Chinese Visa Application Service Centre, not the Chinese Embassy or consulates. For further details, please visit www.visaforchina.org.

Chinese Embassy, Canberra

Tel: (02) 6228 3997
Fax: (02) 6228 3993

Web: <http://au.china-embassy.org>

Current DFAT Travel Advice

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

Exercise normal safety precautions in China. Exercise common sense and look out for suspicious behaviour, as you would in Australia. Exercise a high degree of caution in Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (Xinjiang) due to increased security measures and heightened ethnic tensions. See [Safety and security](#). Exercise a high degree of caution in Tibet Autonomous Region (Tibet). Don't travel to Tibet without permission from the Chinese authorities. See [Local travel](#).

Foreigners have been the target of a number of scams. These often involve a stranger approaching you, offering a massage or to have a drink. See [Safety and security](#). If you're involved in a criminal matter or investigation, you may not be allowed to leave China until the matter is resolved. See [Laws](#). Penalties for serious drug offences are severe and include the death penalty. See [Laws](#). Doing business in China has some risks, including legal risks. See [Laws](#). The Chinese Government doesn't recognise dual nationality. If you're a Chinese-Australian dual national, travel on your Australian passport, obtain a visa for China and present yourself as an Australian citizen at all times. See [Laws](#).

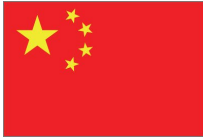
The above information is an edited excerpt of the Travel Advice Summary from The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Travellers are encouraged to read the travel advice in full, subscribe to updates to this advice and to register their presence in China at www.smarttraveller.gov.au.

Tourist Entry Requirements

Australian ordinary passport holders travelling to China are usually required to obtain a visa prior to departing Australia. For specific details please see the relevant application form. Passports should have six months validity beyond intended stay (more for double or multiple entry visas) and blank visa pages. Once received, travellers are urged to check the visa details.

Those transiting for less than 72 hours in several cities (144 hours in areas surrounding Shanghai or Beijing) or visiting the Pearl River Delta or Hainan province may not require a visa under specific circumstances. Contact a Chinese mission for further details and a list of visa free transit cities.

Travellers should be able to show documents confirming their ability to financially maintain themselves during their stay, as well as entry documents for their next destination. Special regulations apply for visiting Tibet or those applying for double, multiple or 12 month entry visas. For more information, please contact a Chinese mission on the details below.



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Time differences between China and Australia

China is Greenwich Mean Time +8 hours. Daylight saving is not observed. The applicable time zone is called China Standard Time (CST). This time zone applies to the entire country of China.

China, 12 noon, December = Perth 12 noon, Darwin 1:30pm, Brisbane 2pm, Adelaide 2:30pm, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney 3pm.
 China, 12 noon, June = Perth 12 noon, Darwin, Adelaide 1:30pm, Brisbane, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney 2pm.

Important Contact Numbers

Country Code for China: +86
 To Dial Australia Call: 00 61 <City> <Number>
 Australian Reverse Charges Direct:
 North - 108 610, South - 1082 610
 Travelex Card Services:
 North - 10800 744 1099
 South - 10800 441 0146
 Visa Global Assistance:
 North - 10 800 744 0027
 South - 10 800 440 0027
 MasterCard: 10 800 110 7309
 American Express Travellers Cheques:
 North - 10 800 744 0106
 South - 10 800 440 0106
 Emergency Services:
 Police - 110 (122 for traffic accidents)
 Fire - 119
 Ambulance - 120

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

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: _____

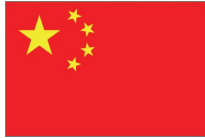
Travel Insurance

Name: _____ Institution: _____
 Policy #: _____ Emergency #: _____
 Name: _____ Institution: _____
 Policy #: _____ Emergency #: _____

Australian Representation in China

Australian Embassy, Beijing 21 Dongzhimenwai Dajie Sanlitun BEIJING 100600 Tel: (+86 10) 5140 4111 Fax: (+86 10) 5140 4204 Web: www.china.embassy.gov.au	Australian Consulate, Shanghai Level 22, Citic Square 1168 Nanjing West Road SHANGHAI 200041 Tel: (+86 21) 2215 5200 Fax: (+86 21) 2215 5252	Australian Consulate, Guangzhou Tel: (+86 20) 3814 0111 Fax: (+86 20) 3814 0112 Australian Consulate, Chengdu Tel: (+86 28) 6268 5200	Alternatively, Australians may obtain assistance by contacting the 24 hour Consular Emergency Centre in Australia on (+61) 2 6261 3305. Australians in China are encouraged to register their presence and contact details with the Australian Embassy in Beijing, or online with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at www.orao.dfat.gov.au .
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For the address details of these missions, please see the website of the Embassy in Beijing.



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Duty Free Allowances for China and Australia

Allowances when entering China for less than six months:
 Alcohol: 1.5 L of beverages greater than 12% alcohol.
 Tobacco: 400 cigarettes or 100 cigars or 500g of tobacco.
 Other Goods: Reasonable amounts.

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).

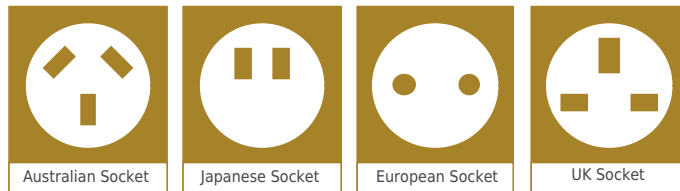
Minors may not claim alcohol or tobacco products. Further restrictions apply when entering/exiting China and Australia. Travellers are encouraged to familiarise themselves with these restrictions before crossing the borders of either country. For information on Chinese customs please visit <http://english.customs.gov.cn>, or for information on Australian customs visit www.border.gov.au.

Electrical Adaptors and Voltage

Electrical socket: Australian (type I).
 Other sockets may also be encountered including the Japanese (type A), European (type C) and British (type G).

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

Neither a voltage converter or a socket converter will usually be required to use appliances designed for Australian use.

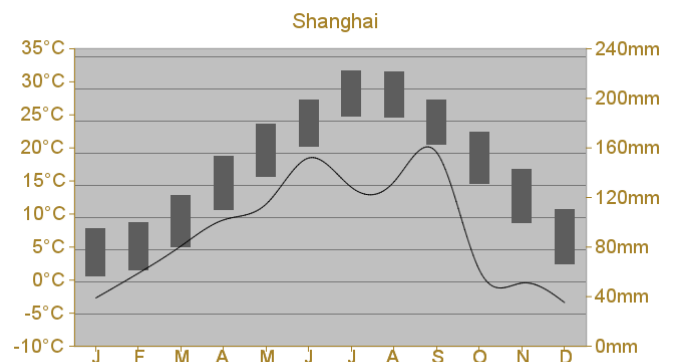
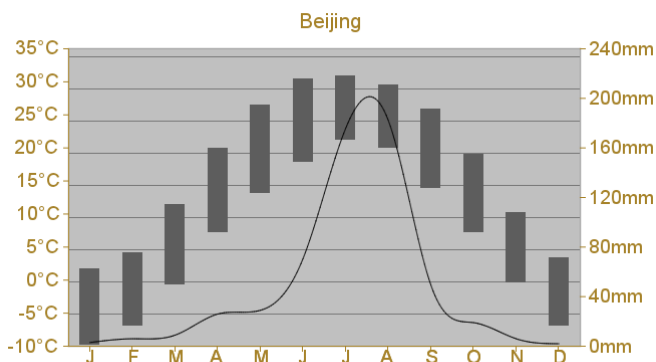


Chinese National Holidays 2018

New Year's Day:	30 Dec 2017 - 01 Jan 2018
Spring Festival:	15 Feb - 21 Feb (New Year)
Qingming Festival	05 Apr - 07 Apr
Labour Day Holidays:	29 Apr - 01 May
Dragon Boat Festival	16 Jun - 18 Jun
Mid-Autumn Festival	22 Sep - 24 Sep
National Day Holidays:	01 Oct - 07 Oct

Numerous other regional and minority public holidays exist. The ones above are those mandated by the government of China. School holidays vary by region.

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



For local forecasts please see the website of the China Meteorological Administration at www.cma.gov.cn/en.

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Exchange Rate with China

Interbank Rate

1 Australian Dollar (AUD) = 4.96 Chinese Yuan Renminbi
 10 Chinese Yuan Renminbi (CNY) = 2.02 Australian Dollars

With 4% Margin

1 Australian Dollar (AUD) will buy 4.77 Chinese Yuan Renminbi
 10 Chinese Yuan Renminbi (CNY) will cost 2.10 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 these currencies. These currency 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 Chinese Yuan Renminbi 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) = 29 Yuan Renminbi
 Big Mac China: ¥20.40 (CNY) = 4.12 Australian Dollars

A Big Mac in China is therefore 31% less 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.

¥ 10 = \$2.10 AUD	¥ 100 = \$20.99 AUD	¥ 1,000 = \$209.86 AUD
¥ 20 = \$4.20 AUD	¥ 200 = \$41.97 AUD	¥ 2,000 = \$419.72 AUD
¥ 30 = \$6.30 AUD	¥ 300 = \$62.96 AUD	¥ 3,000 = \$629.58 AUD
¥ 40 = \$8.39 AUD	¥ 400 = \$83.94 AUD	¥ 4,000 = \$839.45 AUD
¥ 50 = \$10.49 AUD	¥ 500 = \$104.93 AUD	¥ 5,000 = \$1,049.31 AUD
¥ 60 = \$12.59 AUD	¥ 600 = \$125.92 AUD	¥ 6,000 = \$1,259.17 AUD
¥ 70 = \$14.69 AUD	¥ 700 = \$146.90 AUD	¥ 7,000 = \$1,469.03 AUD
¥ 80 = \$16.79 AUD	¥ 800 = \$167.89 AUD	¥ 8,000 = \$1,678.89 AUD
¥ 90 = \$18.89 AUD	¥ 900 = \$188.88 AUD	¥ 9,000 = \$1,888.75 AUD
		¥ 10,000 = \$2,098.62 AUD

Notes and Coins

The currency of China is the Yuan Renminbi, which is abbreviated using the symbol ¥. The official currency code is CNY, however it is commonly abbreviated using the letters RMB. The base unit of the Renminbi is the Yuan, which is divided into 10 Jiao, which is again divided into 10 Fen. Thus ¥ 4.85 Yuan would be spoken of as "4 Yuan 8 Jiao 5 Fen", as opposed to "4 Yuan 85 Fen". The following units of currency are the most common. 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 China

Full Name: Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo (People's Republic of China).
Size: 9,596,960 sq km, 24% larger than Australia.
Population: 1.35 billion - 18% of the world's population. Shanghai 23 mil.; Beijing 19 mil.; Chongqing 13 mil.; Guangdong 12 mil.; Tianjin 11 mil.
Language: Mandarin - 63%, (official) Nth and SW China. Wu - 7%, Shanghai and surrounds. Cantonese - 6%, Sth China, HK, Macau.
Religion: Atheism (official) 52%, Buddhism 18%, Christian 5%, Muslim 1.8%, folk religions 22%.
GDP Per Capita: US\$12,900 (Australia US\$46,600).

Significant Dates

1271-1368 AD - Mongols conquer China, establish Yuan Dynasty.
 1368-1644 - Ming Dynasty. Great Wall is completed.
 1644-1911- Qing (Manchu) Dynasty. Chinese Empire peaks.
 1911-12 - Chinese Republic proclaimed after an army revolt.
 1931-45 - Japanese invasion and occupation of China.
 1927-49 - Civil war results in communist victory over nationalist government. People's Republic of China proclaimed.
 1958-61 - Mao launches the Great Leap Forward economic plan. Over 45 million starve after farming is collectivised.
 1966-76 - Mao begins the Cultural Revolution, 1.5 million die.
 1976-89 - Mao dies. Deng Xiaoping becomes new leader and begins economic reforms and opening to the west.
 1989 - Tiananmen protests are crushed by the army.
 2010 - China becomes the world's second largest economy.

