



Turkish Country Guide

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

Australian ordinary passport holders require a visa to enter Turkey as a tourist. This should be applied for online before travelling to Turkey at www.evisa.gov.tr. An e-Visa allows entry into Turkey for 90 days within any 180 day period and costs US\$60. Passports must be valid for at least 60 days beyond the visa allowable duration of stay, but six months validity beyond intended stay is recommended. Travellers should also be able to show onward/return travel arrangements when entering Turkey. Those visiting Turkey on a cruise ship and only touring inside the city of port will usually not require a visa. Travellers who fall under this category are encouraged to contact their cruise operator to confirm their requirements. Additional conditions may apply to minors. Travellers are recommended to contact a Turkish mission on the details below for further information and to ensure their specific circumstances make them eligible to enter Turkey with an e-Visa.

Current DFAT Travel Advice

This advice is current for Thu, 1st November 2018.

Reconsider your need to travel to Ankara and Istanbul because of the high threat of terrorist attack. If you do travel, do your research and take a range of extra safety precautions, including having contingency plans. Check whether your insurer will cover you. Reconsider travel to all areas within the south-eastern provinces of Batman, Bingol, Bitlis, Diyarbakir province, Gaziantep, Hakkari, Hatay, Kilis, Mardin, Mus, Sanliurfa, Siirt, Sirnak, Tunceli and Van, due to the unpredictable security situation. The situation is more dangerous at night and in rural areas. See [Safety and security](#). Do not travel within 10 kilometres of the border with Syria or to the city of Diyarbakir. See [Safety and security](#). Exercise a high degree of caution in areas not identified above. Pay close attention to your personal security at all times and monitor the media. See [Safety and security](#).

Terrorists have called for attacks in Turkey, including on tourist destinations and locations frequented by foreigners. Attacks could take place anywhere and at any time. See [Safety and security](#). Females travelling alone or in small groups are at risk of violent sexual assault. Be cautious especially in Istanbul, coastal resort areas such as Antalya and other tourist areas. See [Safety and security](#). The Turkish Government recognises dual nationality but treats Turkish-Australian dual nationals as Turkish citizens for legal matters. 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 Turkey at www.smarttraveller.gov.au.

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 Turkey. Frequent or long stay travellers should consider vaccination against hepatitis B and rabies (especially if working with animals). Vaccination against typhoid should be considered particularly when travelling to areas with poor sanitation and hygiene. Turkey is considered a low risk country for malaria, thus insect avoidance measures and anti malarial medication may be necessary depending on itinerary.

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 Turkey 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.

Turkish Representation in Australia

Turkish Embassy, Canberra

6 Moonah Place
YARRALUMLA ACT 2600

Tel: (02) 6234 0000

Web: www.canberra.emb.mfa.gov.tr

Turkish Consulate, Melbourne

Level 8, 24 Albert Rd
STH MELBOURNE VIC 3205

Tel: (03) 9696 6066

Turkish Consulate, Sydney

66 Ocean St
WOOLLAHRA NSW 2025

Tel: (02) 9302 4600

Turkish Honorary Consulates:

Brisbane: 0418 152 119
Hobart: (03) 6268 7011



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Time Differences between Turkey and Australia

Turkey is Greenwich Mean Time +2 hours (+3 during daylight saving). The applicable time zone is Eastern European Time (EET) or Eastern European Summer Time (EEST). Daylight saving is observed from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October.

Turkey, 12 noon, Winter (Dec) = Perth 6pm, Darwin 7:30pm, Brisbane 8pm, Adelaide 8:30pm, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney 9pm.
Turkey, 12 noon, Summer (Jun) = Perth 5pm, Darwin, Adelaide 6:30pm, Brisbane, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney 7pm.

Important Contact Numbers

Country Code for Turkey: +90
To Dial Australia Call: 00 61 <City> <Number>
Travelex Card Services: 00800 4463 2089
Australian Reverse Charges Direct:
0811 288 0061
Visa Global Assistance: 00 800 13 535 0900
MasterCard: 00 800 13 887 0903
American Express Card Services:
Call Australia on 00 61 2 9271 8664
International Operator: 115
Directory Assistance: 118 80
Emergency Services:
Ambulance 112
Fire 110
Police 155
Local Police 153/154
Tourist Police (Istanbul) (+90 212) 527 4503

The emergency services may not always have English speaking staff. In this case, you should contact the Australian Embassy.

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 Turkey

Australian Embassy, Ankara

88 Ugur Mumcu Caddesi, Level 7
Gaziosmanpasa
ANKARA 06700

Tel: (+90 312) 459 9500
Fax: (+90 312) 446 4827

Web: www.turkey.embassy.gov.au

Australian Consulate General, Istanbul

Tel: (+90 212) 393 8542
Fax: (+90 212) 243 1332

Australian Consulate, Canakkale

Tel: (+90 286) 218 1721
Fax: (+90 286) 218 1724

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

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



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Duty Free Allowances for Turkey and Australia

Allowances when entering Turkey:
Alcohol: 1 bottle of 1 L or 2 bottles of 750ml.
Tobacco: 200 cigarettes or 200g of tobacco.
Perfume: 5 bottles (up to 120 ml each).
Other Goods: Up to €300 (€145 if under 15 years of age).

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 Turkey and Australia. Travellers are encouraged to familiarise themselves with these restrictions before crossing the borders of either country. For information on Turkish customs please contact a Turkish mission (contact details are listed on page one of this guide). For information on Australian customs please visit www.homeaffairs.gov.au.

Electrical Adaptors and Voltage

Electrical Socket type: European (type C).

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

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

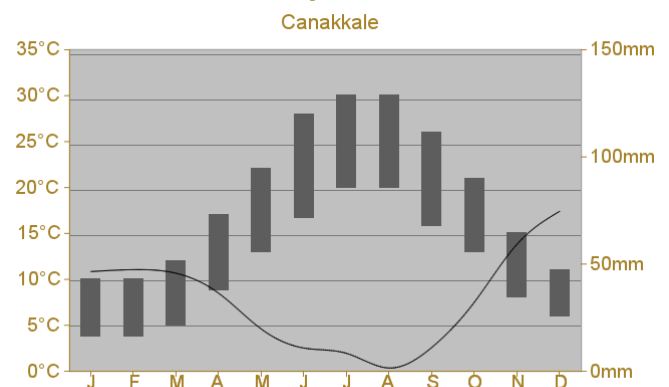
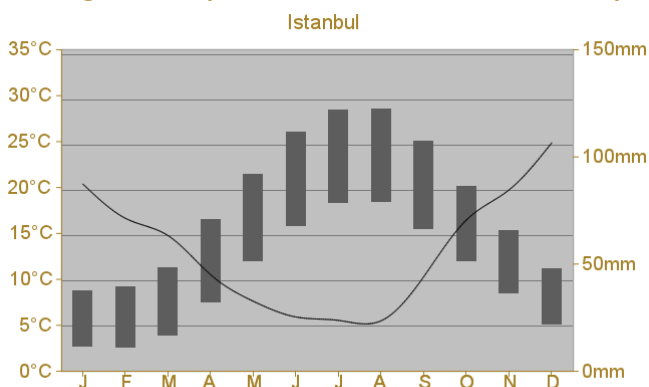


Turkish National Holidays 2018

- 01 Jan: New Year's Day
- 23 Apr: National Sovereignty and Children's Day
- 01 May: Labour and Solidarity Day.
- 19 May: Atatürk Commemoration and Youth & Sports Day
- 15 - 17 Jun: Seker Bayrami (end of Ramadan)
- 15 Jul: Day of Democracy and Freedoms
- 21 - 24 Aug: Kurban Bayrami (Feast of the Sacrifice)
- 30 Aug: Victory Day
- 29 Oct: Republic Day

As many Islamic holidays are timed according to the sighting of phases of the moon, the above dates are approximate only.

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



For local forecasts please go to the Turkish State Meteorological Service at www.mgm.gov.tr.

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Exchange Rate

Interbank Rate

1 Australian Dollar (AUD) = 3.97 Turkish Lira
 1 Turkish Lira (TRY) = 0.25 Australian Dollars

With 4% Margin

1 Australian Dollar (AUD) will buy 3.82 Turkish Lira
 1 Turkish Lira (TRY) will cost 0.26 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 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 Turkish Lira 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) = 23.64 Turkish Lira
 Big Mac Turkey: 10.75 (TRY) = 2.71 Australian Dollars

A Big Mac in Turkey is therefore 55% 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

50 kuruş = \$0.13 AUD		This cheat sheet uses the "With 4% Margin" rate of exchange listed above.					
TL 1	= \$0.26 AUD	TL 10	= \$2.62 AUD	TL 100	= \$26.18 AUD	TL 200	= \$52.36 AUD
TL 2	= \$0.52 AUD	TL 20	= \$5.24 AUD	TL 300	= \$78.54 AUD	TL 400	= \$104.72 AUD
TL 3	= \$0.79 AUD	TL 30	= \$7.85 AUD	TL 500	= \$130.90 AUD	TL 600	= \$157.08 AUD
TL 4	= \$1.05 AUD	TL 40	= \$10.47 AUD	TL 700	= \$183.26 AUD	TL 800	= \$209.44 AUD
TL 5	= \$1.31 AUD	TL 50	= \$13.09 AUD	TL 900	= \$235.61 AUD	TL 1,000	= \$261.79 AUD
TL 6	= \$1.57 AUD	TL 60	= \$15.71 AUD				
TL 7	= \$1.83 AUD	TL 70	= \$18.33 AUD				
TL 8	= \$2.09 AUD	TL 80	= \$20.94 AUD				
TL 9	= \$2.36 AUD	TL 90	= \$23.56 AUD				

Notes and Coins

The legal currency of Turkey is the Turkish Lira, which is abbreviated using the symbol ₺. This symbol was only introduced in 2012 and some stores may still use the old abbreviation of TL or TRY. The subunit of the lira is the kuruş (koo-ROOSH), of which there are 100 in every lira. Travellers should be aware that the Turkish Lira was revalued in 2005 with a value of 1 million old lira to 1 new lira. Travellers should only to accept those notes below, as pre 2009 lira notes may prove to be worthless. 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 Turkey

Full Name:	Turkiye Cumhuriyeti (Republic of Turkey).	Significant Dates:	
Founded:	1923, from remains of Ottoman Empire.	657 BC	- Byzantium (Istanbul) founded by Greek colonists.
Size:	780,000 sq km (similar to NSW).	196-396 AD	- Byzantium is captured by Romans, Christianised, renamed Constantinople and becomes capital of the Roman and Byzantine Empires.
Population:	80 million (3.6 times larger than Australia). Istanbul 13.5 mil, Ankara 4.5 mil, Izmir 2.8 mil.	1453 AD	- Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople after a 53 day siege by Sultan Mehmet II "The Conqueror".
Religion:	Muslim 99% (mostly Sunni Islam).	1299 - 1922	- Ottoman Empire with Constantinople as its capital.
Language:	Turkish.	1914-1918	- Turkey enters World War 1 on the German side.
Ethnicity:	Turk 75%, Kurd 18%.	25 Apr 1915	- Allied forces invade and later retreat from Gallipoli.
GDP Per Capita:	US\$15,300 (Australia US\$43,000).	1918	- Ottoman Empire defeated losing territory in Iraq, Palestine, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.
		29 Oct 1929	- Republic of Turkey declared under "Atatürk".

