

VIETNAM

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

A stunning country rich in culture and natural wonders, Vietnam is the ideal travel destination – whether you're planning a relaxing beach escape, are in search of adventure, or want to immerse yourself in the country's extensive history. Khiri Travel is pleased to offer you some useful tips and practical information on travelling in Vietnam.



FAST FACTS

OFFICIAL NAME

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

CAPITAL CITY

Hanoi

TOTAL AREA

331,210 km²

BOUNDARIES

Laos, Cambodia and China

CURRENCY

Dong

LANGUAGE

Vietnamese

POPULATION

96 million

PEOPLE

Kinh (Viet – 85.7%) minorities include Tay, Thai, Muong, Khmer, Mong and Nung

RELIGION

Organized religion - Buddhism (Mahayana) (~12%)
Non-organized religion – Vietnamese Folk Religion / Atheist (~73%)

TIME ZONE

GMT +7

INTERNATIONAL DIALING CODE

+84

ELECTRICITY

220V AC 50 Hz

DRIVING

Right hand side

BORDER CROSSINGS

Vietnam shares borders with Cambodia, China and Laos. Here you will find a list of the borders that connect Vietnam with its surrounding countries.

CAMBODIA

Moc Bai Border in Tay Ninh Province

Moc Bai Border Gate is located about 70km northwest of Ho Chi Minh City. There are direct buses from Ho Chi Minh City to Go Dau Townlet in Tay Ninh Province, along highway 22A; these then cross the Moc Bai Border Gate to Cambodia.

Vinh Xuong Border in An Giang Province

Vinh Xuong Waterway Border Gate is 30km north of Chau Doc Town, An Giang Province. It takes 40 minutes on the Tien River from the wharf at Victoria Chao Doc Hotel to Vinh Xuong Border Gate by motorboat. After this, customs and the immigration procedure should then be completed before travelling to Phnom Penh.

LAOS

Na Meo Border in Thanh Hoa Province

If you're heading to Laos from Vietnam, you can travel from Vinh Loc to Thanh Hoa Province, along highway 217; from here you can cross the Na Meo Border Gate (Na Meo Commune, Quan Son Highland district, Thanh Hoa Province) to Laos.

Lao Bao Border in Quang Tri Province

Buses go from Hue City (Thua Thien, Hue Province) to Dong Ha (Quang Tri Province), along highway 9; from here you can cross the Lao Bao Border Gate, allowing you to travel directly to Savannakhet in Laos (located on the Laos/Thailand border).

Tay Trang Border in Dien Bien Province

You can travel from Dien Bien Phun City along highway 279, for about 31km; from here, cross the Tay Trang Border Gate to the Phong Xa Ly district in Laos.

CHINA

Lao Cai Border in Lao Cai Province

The Lao Cai Border Gate is in the north of Lao Cai City. From Lao Cai City, you cross the Ho Kieu Bridge, which links the Vietnamese Lao Cai Province with the Chinese Yunnan Province.

Mong Cai Border in Quang Ninh Province

The Mong Cai Border Gate is in the northeast of Quang Ninh Province, 176km from Halong City and 327km from Hanoi. From Halong City, you take highway 18 to Mong Cai Town and then you can cross the Mong Cai Border Gate into China.



PASSPORTS & VISAS

Only citizens of certain countries can visit Vietnam without a visa:

Citizens of most ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries: No visa is required if the visitor plans to stay less than 30 days.

Citizens of South Korea, Japan, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, as well as others: No visa is required if the visitor plans to stay less than 15 days (both for tourism and business).

Please see link for full list: [Vietnam Waiver](#)

Citizens of other countries are required to get an entry visa for Vietnam before departure or an approval letter for a Visa on Arrival (the visa is issued on arrival at Vietnam's international airports).

To obtain your entry visa you have to apply to any Vietnamese embassy and/or consulate worldwide. You need a passport with at least 6 months validity.

If there is no Vietnam embassy or consulate in your country, or if you just want to make Vietnam part of a multi-destination trip, then the Visa on Arrival is your best option.

WHAT IS A 'VISA ON ARRIVAL'?

This is most likely the easiest way to obtain your visa without having to chase down embassies, consulates and the like prior to your trip. The Vietnam visa will be stamped on your passport at the Visa on Arrival desk at the international airport in Vietnam. After this, you can pass through the immigration checkpoint. With this type of visa, you can only enter the country by air. This service is available for both tourism and business purposes.

HOW DO YOU GET A VISA ON ARRIVAL?

Khiri Travel Vietnam will help you to get a Visa on Arrival approval letter from the Vietnam Immigration Department. After obtaining the approval letter, we will forward you a copy by fax or email. Copies of the same document will be forwarded on your behalf to Vietnam immigration checkpoints at international airports only, so when you arrive in Vietnam the immigration officers will have those documents on hand and will be able to issue your entry visa at once. Please remember to bring at least two photos of passport regulation size (2in x 2in or 4cm x 6cm) and cash (US dollars) for the stamping fees.

- Normal processing to get a Visa on Arrival Approval letter: 3 - 4 working days.

- Urgent processing to get a Visa on Arrival Approval letter: 1 -2 working days.

HEALTH

Health care in Vietnam varies in quantity and quality. Big cities such as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City have very good private and state-owned hospitals and clinics, while it may be harder to find a doctor in rural areas.

Pharmacies, however, can be found in almost every town. Write down the name of the medicine you want to buy, or use body language to explain, as only some pharmacists can communicate in English.

Prior to departure, you may want to consult your doctor regarding vaccinations. The following vaccines are recommended: polio, tetanus, yellow fever, typhoid, and Japanese encephalitis. It is advisable to bring a personal kit containing medicine for minor ailments such as stomachaches, headaches, etc.

Vietnam is a relatively sunny country, so make sure you bring plenty of sunscreen. Additionally, the dust and pollution rate in the air is quite high in industrial cities; it is advisable you buy a small mask just like the locals in case you are allergic.

Vietnam is a tropical country, which entails many kinds of bacteria and insects so it's advisable to practice good hygiene and use insect repellent – especially in areas where mosquitos are prevalent. The risk of malaria is relatively low, especially in the big cities, however it still does occur in some rural areas. Rare cases have been recorded in the Mekong and Red River Deltas, however none in the cities of Da Nang, Haiphong, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Nha Trang, and Qui Nhon. It is best to check with your doctor as to whether you will need malaria medication in the areas you're planning to travel.

TRAVEL INSURANCE

Khiri Travel will do everything possible to ensure visitors a safe and enjoyable trip. However, traveling always brings certain possible risks and visitors should recognize these. Thus, we highly recommend the purchase of short-term travel insurance for our adventures. Travel insurance is a cost effective way to protect yourself and your equipment in the event of problems due to canceled trips, delays, medical problems, and baggage loss or damage.



MONEY

Vietnam's currency issued by the Vietnam State Bank is the Dong (VND), and the Vietnamese use only notes. Notes in the following values exist both in the new polymer form and the old normal paper notes: VND 500,000; 200,000; 100,000; 50,000; 20,000; 10,000; 5,000; 2,000; and 1,000. Checks with value as Vietnamese dong include: VND 1,000,000 and 500,000.

EXCHANGE RATES

In general, 1 USD is approximately 23,000 VND and 1 EUR is approximately 26,500 VND. You can exchange your money at the airport before leaving, or at banks and official exchange centers in Vietnam. It is strongly recommended that you do not exchange money on the black market.

METHOD OF PAYMENT

Direct payment of cash is most common in Vietnam. Small shops, restaurants and markets usually do not accept any other payment – especially in rural areas.

Credit cards of the major credit card companies (such as Visa, MasterCard and to some extent American Express) are increasingly being used, especially in big cities and tourist places; that being said, it's often only in restaurants, hotels or big shopping malls, and always with a transactional fee (3%-5%).

Traveller's checks are an easy method of carrying money around, and can be cashed at major banks (but not at small banks in small towns).

ATM MACHINES

For those hesitant to carry a large amount of cash around, ATMs (automatic teller machines) have become increasingly popular in Vietnam (mostly in cities) and have attracted many foreign visitors. Most banks offer this service and the registration for an account is simple and fast. All ATMs are locally interconnected. However, ATMs only give VNDs.

BANKING HOURS

The hours may differ from bank to bank. Generally banks are open from Monday to Friday, 8:00am – 11:30am and then 1:00pm – 4:00pm. Some large banks also open through lunch or on Saturday mornings. Banks are closed on public holidays.

CLIMATE

THE SOUTH

The south has three somewhat distinct seasons: hot and dry from March to May/June; rainy from June/July to November; and then cool and dry from December to February. April is the hottest month, with mid-day temperatures of 33°C (91°F) on most days. During the rainy season, short downpours can happen every afternoon, and occasionally streets can flood. Temperatures range from stifling hot before a rainstorm, to pleasantly cool afterwards.

Mosquitoes are more numerous in the rainy season. December to February is the most pleasant time to visit, with cool evenings down to around 20° (68°F).

CENTRAL

In the central regions, the Hai Van pass separates two different weather patterns; the north (starting in Lang Co) which is hotter in summer and cooler in winter, and the south (starting from Da Nang) which has milder conditions. From September until February, the central regions have northeast monsoon conditions with often strong winds, large sea swells and rain. These conditions can make it a difficult time to travel through central Vietnam. Normally summers are hot and dry.

THE NORTH

The north has four distinct seasons: a comparatively chilly winter (temperatures can dip below 15°C/59°F in Hanoi); a hot and wet summer; a pleasant spring (March-April); and a mild autumn (October-December). However, in the Highlands both extremes are amplified, with occasional snow in the winter and temperatures hitting 40°C (104°F) in the summer.



TIPPING & TAXES

Nowadays in Vietnam, tipping for good service is appreciated, though not compulsory. You may like to tip tour guides and drivers at the end of a tour, or tip hotel and station porters, especially if the service exceeds expectations.

If you're considering tipping tour guides, drivers, hotel staff, boat crews, waiters or waitresses, and cycle drivers, here are a few tips that can help you along your way:

- There is no standard amount or percentage for tipping.
- People rarely tip at street-food stands.
- If you want to tip the hotel staff, ask if there is a community tip box.
- If someone ever politely declines your tip, thank them, take back your tip, and please do not overly press the issue (this is normal Vietnamese culture).
- A fair tip for tour guides on a one-day tour is from US\$5 to US\$10, for drivers it is half of that. But it is completely up to you; you can give more than the standard if staff are doing great job.
- For or multi-day tours you might tip more depending on how long the trip was, the quality of your guide, etc.

FOOD & DRINK

Vietnam's culinary ingredients reflect its geography and climate. Rice (grown in water paddies throughout the country) is the main starch used in everyday meals, and is also used to make different kinds of cakes and noodles. Besides a number of Buddhist vegetarian dishes, most Vietnamese dishes are a combination of a variety of vegetables, herbs and meats.

Common herbs may include lemon grass, lime or kaffir. Popular meats are pork, beef, chicken, prawn and various fish. Lamb, duck, birds, and even dog or other wild animals are also used, although not very often. Fish sauce and soy sauce are used as both flavorings and dipping sauces for nearly every dish. Peanuts are also used widely in Vietnamese cuisine.

Besides the typical meal with rice, Vietnamese cuisine has many different types of noodles and cakes (although mostly made from rice!). Some of these dishes include beef noodle soup (pho), crab noodle (bun rieu), spring rolls (nem), and sticky rice cake (chung cake).

The Vietnamese cook their food in a variety of ways: deep fry, stir fry, boil and steam. Unlike the Chinese, the Vietnamese use a minimal amount of oil while cooking; Vietnamese cooks aim to preserve the freshness and natural taste of food as much as possible. For this reason, Vietnamese cuisine is often considered as one of the healthiest in the world.



FOOD OF THREE REGIONS

Vietnamese food differs geographically from location to location. Northern Vietnam's food uses soy sauce, fish sauce and prawn sauce and has many stir fried dishes. With the harsh weather and a less developed agriculture than the south, north Vietnamese tend to use less meat, fish and vegetables, as well as black pepper (instead of chili) to create spice. The taste is harsher and less sweet, but more salty than in other regions.

Central Vietnam is distinct in its extreme spices and color of food. Hue's cuisine, affected by royal cuisine once created for kings and queens, emphasizes quality and quantity: a meal constitutes many complex dishes served in small portions.

Southern Vietnamese are heavily affected by Cambodia, Thai and Chinese cuisines, due to trade and immigrants. Southerners prefer sweet tastes (created by adding sugar or coconut milk) and spicy tastes (created by chili peppers). A variety of dried fish and sauces

originate from the south. Southerners prefer seafood and use simple cooking methods with larger portions and fewer servings.

Culinary customs:

Vietnam has certain customs when it comes to food:

Influenced by the Chinese, chopsticks and spoons are used in Vietnam.

Many foods (such as cakes) are wrapped in banana or coconut leaves.

When eating with elders, younger Vietnamese always ask the elders to eat first.

A typical Vietnamese meal (lunch or dinner) will include steamed rice, a soup dish to eat with rice, a meat or fish dish and a vegetarian dish (either stir fried or boiled). Vietnamese do not eat in separate servings; instead, the food is placed in the middle. Each member of the family has a small bowl and chopsticks with which they take food from the table throughout the meal.

DONATIONS & GIFT-GIVING

Although there is poverty in certain areas of Vietnam, you should be careful when it comes to donations and gift giving.

Do not give to begging children as it reinforces for these children that begging is an acceptable way to make a living. However in many places, it is considered acceptable to give to the elderly or disabled, as there is no social security or other way these people can earn money.

Giving money and goods away to random individuals can result in the local communities acting like beggars. It accentuates an unequal relationship between locals and visitors, with tourists being seen as purely 'money givers'. You do not want to encourage the development of a society that equates every human action as a potential money making scheme – for example paying to take photographs.

Do not give sweets to children in villages that you visit. Local people often have no access to dentists, nor can they afford them – and again there is the issue of turning children into beggars. Pens, toothbrushes, clothing or other 'worthwhile' items are best distributed via a local charity, schoolteacher or community leader.

Avoid feeling that you necessarily have to give 'material' things. The best giving can sometimes be shared interactions: a smile, a joke, a singsong, dance or playing a game. Giving friendship, time and interest to interact with locals can be the best gift of all.

COMMUNICATION

Using a mobile phone in Vietnam is quite easy, and it is worth familiarizing yourself to the country's system if you plan to travel. The three most popular networks in Vietnam are MobiFone, Vinaphone and Viettel. You can go to any mobile store on the street with the sign "Bán SIM – Th!" ("Selling SIM card – mobile card") and buy a pre-paid activated SIM card for 50,000 – 65,000 VND. With a card like this, you can start using the local mobile network immediately with an existing balance of about 50,000 – 150,000 VND in your account. When the card runs low on money, you can simply recharge

by getting a pre-paid mobile card ranging from 10,000 – 500,000 VND and continue using the service.

Roaming is available in Vietnam; the cost depends on your carrier, but generally the charge per minute is extremely expensive. For that reason, we advise not to use the roaming function but to try and use Wi-Fi networks as much as possible. Using Wi-Fi is easy, since networks are available at almost all hotels, restaurants, and coffee shops in the bigger cities.

LANGUAGE

Vietnam's official language is Vietnamese, a tonal language spoken as a mother tongue by 90% of the country's population. Vietnamese is written using a 29-letter alphabetical system. The accent of Vietnamese varies from province to province. Besides Vietnamese, Ho Chi Minh City is home to a sizeable ethnic Chinese community, many of whom speak Cantonese. The more remote parts of the country are also home to many ethnic minorities who speak various languages belonging to the Mon-Khmer, Tai-Kadai and Austronesian language families.

Most Vietnamese youths learn English in school, so many young people have a basic grasp of English, but proficiency

is generally poor. However, most hotel and airline staff will know enough English to communicate with foreign visitors.

Directional signs are generally bilingual in both Vietnamese and English. In the big cities, some of the big international luxury hotel chains will have staff that can speak French and other foreign languages such as Mandarin, Japanese or Korean.

Vietnam is a truly amazing travel destination that should be on everyone's bucket list – not matter what type of holiday you prefer this country really does have something for everyone. If you would like to know more, please don't hesitate to contact Khiri Travel – we're only too happy to help!

SAFETY

Vietnam is generally a safe place for tourists and pickpocket activities are reported to be decreasing significantly. If you are robbed, do not hesitate to contact the local police, as many tourists have their stolen possessions returned this way. Call Emergency contact number: Police (113) - Fire (114) - Ambulance (115).

READING

- There are a couple of websites and books that are very useful and interesting if you want to get to know the country of Vietnam.
- The website www.wordhcmc.com is a website that provides you with lots of up to date information about Ho Chi Minh City. You will find news, events, information and tips about things to do and much more!
- This website also has a version for the city of Hanoi: www.wordhanoi.com
- The website www.asialifemagazine.com/vietnam/covers all that is interesting in and around Vietnam. You can find lots of nice traveling tips and much more on this website.

Concerning books, one that is worth reading is **The Quiet American** by Graham Greene. This anti-war novel is written by an English author and was first published in 1955. The book was adapted into a film twice (1958 and 2002). The novel draws on Greene's experience as a war correspondent for The Times and for Le Figaro. He wrote the book during his journey back to Saigon from Ben Tre province and he was lectured by an American aid worker about finding a third force in Vietnam. The book was criticized by the Americans for portraying the Americans as murderers. It was however really popular in England and has achieved notable status over the years.

Another book that is definitely worth reading is **The Girl in the Picture** by Denise Chong. This is the biography of the girl photographed in one of the most unforgettable images of the twentieth century – that of nine-year-old Kim Phuc running from her blazing South-Vietnamese village while severely burned by napalm. This book describes what happened to the girl after the photo and gives you a unique insight in the everyday life in the wake of the Vietnam War.

If you would like to know more about how to survive and thrive in the Vietnamese culture, **Culture Shock! Vietnam** by Claire Ellis is a good recommendation. It's a book that covers the cultural differences, written by someone who's lived and worked in the country. The information is practical, accurate and enjoyable and will help you find your way in Vietnam.



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