



WORLD *travel* ATLAS



Currencies of the World

The table below lists the currencies and subcurrencies for more than 200 countries and territories around the world.

Country Name

We have used the popular rather than the formal names of countries and territories. For example, we list Korea, South rather than Republic of Korea.

Currency Name

In many cases a number of countries share the same currency name, but not the same currency. To lessen confusion, we have included the country name in the currency column (e.g., Australian Dollar, U.S. Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar).

ISO Codes

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO, not IOS) has established alpha and numeric codes for all currencies.

These are the formal codes that banks and currency dealers use.



Country	Currency	ISO 421 Codes		Symbol	Sub-Currency
		Alpha	Numeric		
Afghanistan	Afghani	AFN	004	Af	Af 1 = 100 puls
Albania	Lek	ALL	008	L	L1 = 100 qintars
Algeria	Algerian Dinar	DZD	012	DA	DA1 = 100 centimes
American Samoa	U.S. Dollar	USD	840	US\$	US\$1 = 100 cents
Andorra	E.U. Euro	EUR	978	€	€1 = 100 cents
Angola	Kwanza	AOA	024	Kz	Kz1 = 100 lwei
Anguilla	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD	951	EC\$	EC\$1 = 100 cents
Antigua & Barbuda	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD	951	EC\$	EC\$1 = 100 cents
Argentina	Argentine Peso	ARS	032	\$	\$1 = 100 centavos
Armenia	Armenian Dram	AMD	051	n/a	1 Dram = 100 luma
Aruba	Aruban Florin	AWG	533	Af.	Af.1 = 100 cents
Australia	Australian Dollar	AUD	036	A\$	A\$1 = 100 cents
Austria	E.U. Euro	EUR	978	€	€1 = 100 cents
Azerbaijan	Manat	AZM	031	n/a	1 Manat = 100 gopik
Bahamas	Bahamian Dollar	BSD	044	B\$	B\$1 = 100 cents
Bahrain	Bahraini Dinar	BHD	048	BD	BD1 = 100 fils
Bangladesh	Taka	BDT	050	Tk	TK1 = 100 poisha
Barbados	Barbadian Dollar	BBD	052	Bds\$	Bds\$ = 100 cents
Belarus	Belarusian Ruble	BYR	974	BR	BR1 = 100 kopeks
Belgium	E.U. Euro	EUR	978	€	€1 = 100 cents
Belize	Belizean Dollar	BZD	084	BZ\$	BZ\$1 = 100 cents
Benin	CFA Franc BCEAO ¹	XOF	952	CFAF	CFAF1 = 100 centimes (discontinued)
Bermuda	Bermudian Dollar	BMD	060	Bd\$	Bd\$1 = 100 cents
Bhutan	Ngultrum	BTN	064	Nu	Nu1 = 100 chetrumts
Bolivia	Boliviano	BOB	068	Bs	Bs1 = 100 centavos
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Convertible Mark	BAM	977	KM	KM1 = 100 pfening
Botswana	Pula	BWP	072	P	P1 = 100 thebe
Bouvet Island	Norwegian Krone	NOK	578	NKr	NKr1 = 100 øre
Brazil	Real	BRL	986	R\$	R\$1 = 100 centavos
British Indian Ocean Terr.	Pound Sterling	GBP	826	£	£1 = 100 pence
Brunei Darussalam	Bruneian Dollar (ringgit)	BND	096	B\$	B\$1 = 100 cents (sen)
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Lev	BGN	975	Lv	Lv1 = 100 stotinki

Symbols

Nearly every currency in the world has a symbol or abbreviation that is more commonly used than the formal ISO codes. For example, \$ (Dollar), £ (Pound), € (Euro) and ¥ (Yen).

The Euro

On January 1, 2002, the Euro replaced the national currencies of 12 European Union (EU) countries including Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. At the same time, many other countries and territories that used the former currencies of these countries converted as well. For example, French Guiana used the French franc but now also uses the Euro.



Country	Currency	ISO 421 Alpha	Codes Numeric	Symbol	Sub-Currency
Burundi	Burundi Franc	BIF	108	FBu	FBu1 = 100 centimes
Cambodia	Riel	KHR	116	CR	CR1 = 100 sen
Cameroon	CFA Franc BEAC ¹¹	XAF	950	CFAF	CFAF1 = 100 centimes (discontinued)
Canada	Canadian Dollar	CAD	124	Can\$	Can\$1 = 100 cents
Cape Verde	Cape Verdean Escudo	CVE	132	C.V.Esc.	C.V.Esc.1 = 100 centavos
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands Dollar	KYD	136	CI\$	CI\$1 = 100 cents
Central African Republic	CFA Franc BEAC ¹¹	XAF	950	CFAF	CFAF1 = 100 centimes (discontinued)
Chad	CFA Franc BEAC ¹¹	XAF	950	CFAF	CFAF1 = 100 centimes (discontinued)
Chile	Chilean Peso	CLP	152	Ch\$	Ch\$1 = 100 centavos
China	Yuan (Renminbi)	CNY/RMB	156	¥	¥1 = 10 jiao, 100 fen
Christmas Island	Australian Dollar	AUD	036	A\$	A\$1 = 100 cents
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Australian Dollar	AUD	036	A\$	A\$1 = 100 cents
Colombia	Colombian Peso	COP	170	Col\$	Col\$1 = 100 centavos
Comoros	Comoran Franc	KMF	174	CF	CF1 = 100 centimes (discontinued)
Congo	CFA Franc BEAC ¹¹	XAF	950	CFAF	CFAF1 = 100 centimes (discontinued)
Congo-Kinshasa (Dem. Republic of the Congo)	Congolese Franc	CDF	976	Fc	Fc1 = 100 centimes
Cook Islands	New Zealand Dollar	NZD	554	NZ\$	NZ\$1 = 100 cents
Costa Rica	Costa Rican Colón	CRC	188	C	1 Colón = 100 centimos
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA Franc BCEAO ¹	XOF	952	CFAF	CFAF1 = 100 centimes (discontinued)
Croatia	Kuna	HRK	191	HRK	HRK1 = 100 lipas
Cuba*	Cuban Peso	CUP	192	Cu\$	Cu\$1 = 100 centavos
Cyprus	E.U. Euro	EUR	978	€	€1 = 100 cents
Cyprus, Northern	Turkish Lira	TRL	792	TL	TL1 = 100 kurus
Czech Republic	Czech Koruna	CZK	203	Kc	Kc1 = 100 haleru
Denmark	Danish Krone	DKK	208	Dkr	Dkr1 = 100 øre
Djibouti	Djiboutian franc	DJF	262	DF	DF1 = 100 centimes
Dominica	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD	951	EC\$	EC\$1 = 100 cents
Dominican Republic	Dominican Peso	DOP	214	RD\$	RD\$1 = 100 centavos
East Timor	U.S. Dollar	USD	840	US\$	US\$1 = 100 cents
Ecuador	U.S. Dollar	USD	840	US\$	US\$1 = 100 cents
Egypt	Egyptian Pound	EGP	818	£E	£E1 = 100 piasters, 1,000 milliemes
El Salvador	U.S. Dollar	USD	840	US\$	US\$1 = 100 cents
Equatorial Guinea	CFA Franc BEAC ¹¹	XAF	950	CFAF	CFAF1 = 100 centimes (discontinued)
Eritrea	Nakfa	ERN	232	Nfa	Nfa1 = 100 cents
Estonia	Estonian Kroon	EEK	233	KR	KR1 = 100 senti
Ethiopia	Birr	ETB	230	Br	Br1 = 100 cents
E.U. European Union	E.U. Euro	EUR	978	€	€1 = 100 cents
Falkland Islands	Falkland Pound	FKP	238	£F	£F1 = 100 pence
Faroe Islands	Danish Krone	DKK	208	Dkr	Dkr1 = 100 øre
Fiji	Fijian Dollar	FJD	242	F\$	F\$1 = 100 cents
Finland	E.U. Euro	EUR	978	€	€1 = 100 cents
France	E.U. Euro	EUR	978	€	€1 = 100 cents
French Guiana	E.U. Euro	EUR	978	€	€1 = 100 cents
French Polynesia	CFP Franc	XPF	953	CFPF	CFPF1 = 100 centimes
French Southern Terr.	E.U. Euro	EUR	978	€	€1 = 100 cents
Gabon	CFA Franc BEAC ¹¹	XAF	950	CFAF	CFAF1 = 100 centimes (discontinued)
Gambia	Dalasi	GMD	270	D	D1 = 100 butut

World Airports with IATA Codes



Afghanistan , <i>Fayzabad, Fayzabad</i>	FBD
<i>Herat, Herat</i>	HEA
<i>Jalalabad, Jalalabad</i>	JAA
<i>Kabul, Kabul Int./Khujwa Rawash</i>	KBL
<i>Kandahar, Kandahar Int.</i>	KDH
<i>Kunduz, Kunduz</i>	UND
<i>Mazar-e Sharif, Mazar-e Sharif</i>	MZR
Albania , <i>Tirana, Tirana Int./Mother Teresa/ Rinas Int.</i>	TIA
Algeria , <i>Adrar, Touat-Cheikh Sidi Mohamed Bekeir</i>	AZR
<i>Algiers, Houari Boumedjene</i>	ALG
<i>Annaba, Rabah Blat</i>	AAE
<i>Constantine, Mohamed Bouafar Int.</i>	CBT
<i>El Oued, Guesmar</i>	ELU
<i>Illizi, Illizi</i>	ILZ
<i>Oran, Oran Es Senia</i>	ORN
American Samoa , <i>Pago Pago, Pago Pago Int.</i>	PPG
Angola , <i>Benguela, Benguela</i>	BUG
<i>Huambo, Nova Lisboa</i>	NOV
<i>Luanda, 4 de Fevereiro</i>	LAD
<i>Lubango, Lubango</i>	SDO
<i>Luenha, Luenha</i>	LUO
<i>Mbanza Congo, Mbanza Congo</i>	SSY
Anguilla , <i>The Valley, Anguilla Willemkijk</i>	AXA
Antigua & Barbuda , <i>St. John's, VC Bird Int.</i>	ANU
Argentina , <i>Baia Blanca, Comodoro Rivadavia</i>	BHI
<i>Bariolico, San Carlos de Bariloche Int.</i>	BRC
<i>Buenos Aires/Ezeiza, Ezeiza/Pistarin Int.</i>	EZE
<i>Buenos Aires, Aeroparque Jorge Newbery</i>	CEP
<i>Cordoba, Cordoba Alphonse Juin</i>	AOP
<i>Mar del Plata, B.G. Bartolome de la Colina Int./ Mar del Plata</i>	MDQ
<i>Mendoza, Gov. F. Gabrielli Int./El Pumerio Int.</i>	MDZ
<i>Puerto Iguazu, Cataratas del Iguazu Int.</i>	IGR
<i>Rosario, Rosario Int.</i>	ROS
<i>Salta, Martin Miguel de Guemes Int.</i>	SLA
<i>Tucuman, Teniente Gen. B. Matienzo Int.</i>	TUC
<i>Ushuaia, Ushuaia-Malvinas Argentinas Int.</i>	USH
Australia , <i>Adelaide, Adelaide</i>	ADL
<i>Perth, Perth Int.</i>	PER
<i>Sydney, Sydney Int./Kingsford Smith</i>	SYD
<i>Townsville, Townsville Int.</i>	TSV
<i>Uluru, Ayers Rock Airport</i>	AYO
Austria , <i>Innsbruck, Innsbruck Kranebitten</i>	INN
<i>Salzburg, W.A. Mozart Airport</i>	SZG
<i>Vienna, Vienna Int./Schwechat</i>	VIW
Azerbaijan , <i>Baku, Heydar Aliyev Int.</i>	BAK
<i>Ganja (Gyandzha), Ganja (Gyandzha)</i>	KVD
Azores , <i>Ponta Delgada, Ponta Delgada</i>	PDL
Bahamas , <i>Freeport, Grand Bahama Int.</i>	FPO
<i>Nassau, Lynden Pindling Int./Nassau Int.</i>	NAS
Bahrain , <i>Manama, Bahrain Int.</i>	BAH
Bangladesh , <i>Chittagong, Shah Amanat Int.</i>	CGI
<i>Dhaka, Zia Int.</i>	DAC
Barbados , <i>Bridgetown, Grantley Adams Int.</i>	BGI
Belarus , <i>Minsk, Minsk Nat./Minsk-2</i>	MSQ
Belgium , <i>Antwerp, Antwerp Int./Deurne</i>	ANR
<i>Brussels/Ostend, Ostend-Bruges Int.</i>	OST
<i>Brussels, Brussels South Charleroi</i>	CLF
<i>Brussels, Brussels Int./Zaventem</i>	BRU
Belize , <i>Belize City, Philip S.W. Goldson Int.</i>	BZE
Benin , <i>Cotonou, Cotonou Cadjehoun</i>	COO
Bermuda , <i>Hamilton, Bermuda Int.</i>	BDA
Bhutan , <i>Paro, Paro</i>	PBH
Bolivia , <i>La Paz, El Alto Int.</i>	LPB
<i>Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Viru Viru Int.</i>	VIU
<i>Sucre, Juan Azuaydu de Padilla Int.</i>	SRE
Bosnia & Herzegovina , <i>Sarajevo, Sarajevo Int.</i>	SJJ
Botswana , <i>Gaborone, Sir Seretse Khama Int.</i>	GBE

<i>Maun, Maun</i>	MUB
Brazil , <i>Belem, Val de Cães Int.</i>	BEL
<i>Belo Horizonte, Pampulha/Carlos Drummond de Andrade</i>	PLF
<i>Belo Horizonte, Confins Int./T. Neves Int.</i>	CNF
<i>Brasilia, Brasilia Int./Pres. J. Kubitschek</i>	BSB
<i>Curitiba, Afonso Pena Int.</i>	CWB
<i>Fortaleza, Pinto Martins Int.</i>	FOR
<i>Manaus, Manaus Int./Eduardo Gomes Int.</i>	MAO
<i>Porto Alegre, Salgado Filho Int.</i>	POA
<i>Recife, Recife/Guararapes-Gilberto Freyre Int.</i>	REC
<i>Rio de Janeiro, Jacarepagua</i>	RIO
<i>Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro/Galeão Int.</i>	GIG
<i>Rio de Janeiro, Santos Dumont</i>	SND
<i>Salvador, Dep. Luis Eduardo Magalhães Int.</i>	SSA
<i>Soja, Soja Int.</i>	SDU
<i>Sao Paulo, Congonhas Int.</i>	CGH
<i>Sao Paulo, Guarulhos Int.</i>	GRU
<i>Sao Paulo/Campinas, Viracopos Int.</i>	VCP
Brunei , <i>Nova Lisboa, Brunei Int.</i>	WBN
Bulgaria , <i>Bourgas, Bourgas (Bourgas) Int.</i>	BOJ
<i>Plodiv, Plodiv Int.</i>	PDV
<i>Sofia, Sofia/Vrazhdebna</i>	SOF
Burkina Faso , <i>Ouagadougou, Ouagadougou</i>	OUA
Burundi , <i>Bujumbura, Bujumbura Int.</i>	BUM
Cambodia , <i>Phnom Penh, Phnom Penh Int./ Pochentong</i>	PNH
<i>Siem Reap, Siem Reap-Angkor Int.</i>	REP
Cameroon , <i>Douala, Douala Int.</i>	DLA
<i>Yaoundé, Yaoundé Nsimanal Int.</i>	NJS



Canada , <i>Abbotsford, Abbotsford Int.</i>	YXX
<i>Calgary, Calgary Int.</i>	YYC
<i>Charlottetown, Charlottetown</i>	YCC
<i>Edmonton, Edmonton Int.</i>	YEG
<i>Fredericton/Lincoln, Greater Fredericton</i>	YFC
<i>Gander, Gander Int.</i>	YGD
<i>Halifax, Halifax Int./HAM</i>	YHZ
<i>Hamilton, ON, Hamilton/John C. Munro Int.</i>	YHM
<i>Iqaluit, Iqaluit</i>	YIF
<i>Kelowna, Kelowna Int.</i>	YLW
<i>London, London Int.</i>	YXU
<i>Moncton, NB, Moncton/Greater Moncton Int.</i>	YMQ
<i>Montreal, Montreal-Pierre Elliott Trudeau Int.</i>	YUL
<i>Ottawa, Ottawa/Macdonald-Carrier Int.</i>	YOW
<i>Quebec, Quebec/Jean Lesage Int.</i>	YQB
<i>Regina, Regina Int.</i>	YQR
<i>St. John's, St. John's Int.</i>	YJT
<i>Saskatoon, Saskatoon/J. G. Diefenbaker Int.</i>	YXE
<i>Thunder Bay, Thunder Bay Int.</i>	YTB
<i>Toronto, Toronto/Lester B. Pearson Int.</i>	YYZ
<i>Vancouver, Vancouver Int.</i>	YVR
<i>Victoria, Victoria Int.</i>	YYJ
<i>Whitehorse, Whitehorse Int.</i>	YYX
<i>Winnipeg, Winnipeg Int.</i>	YWG
<i>Yellowknife, Yellowknife Int.</i>	YZF
Canary Islands , <i>Las Palmas, Gran Canaria/ Las Palmas</i>	LPA
<i>La Palma, Santa Cruz de La Palma/La Palma</i>	SPC
<i>Puerto de la Cruz, Tenerife North/ Los Rodeos</i>	TFN
<i>Granadilla de Abona, Tenerife South/ Reina Sofia</i>	TFS
<i>Arreife, Lanzarote</i>	ACE
Cape Verde , <i>Espargos, Sal, Sa/Al. Cabral Int.</i>	SID
<i>Praia, Santiago, Praia Int.</i>	RAI
Cent. African Rep. , <i>Bangui, Bangui M'Poko Int.</i>	BGF
Chad , <i>N'Djamena, N'Djamena/Hassan Djamous</i>	NDJ
Chile , <i>Antofagasta, Cerro Moreno Int.</i>	ZUD

KEY	Country, City, Airport, IATA Code
ARI	<i>Arica, Chacabuta Int.</i>
CCP	<i>Concepcion, Carriel Sur Int.</i>
IPC	<i>Hanga Roa, Easter Island, Mataveri Int./ Isla de Pascua</i>
IQO	<i>Iquique, Diego Arceana Int.</i>
PMC	<i>Puerto Montt, El Tupual Int.</i>
PUO	<i>Punta Arenas, Carlos Ibanez del Campo Int./ Santiago, Com. A.M. Benitez Int./Pudahuel/ Santiago Int.</i>
PEK	<i>China, Beijing, Beijing Capital Int.</i>
CGQ	<i>Changchun, Changchun Longjia Int.</i>
CSX	<i>Changsha, Changsha Huanghua Int.</i>
CTU	<i>Chengdu, Chengdu Shuangliu Int.</i>
CKG	<i>Chongqing, Chongqing Jiangbei Int.</i>
DLC	<i>Dalian, Dalian Zhoushi Int.</i>
FOC	<i>Fuzhou, Fuzhou Changle Int.</i>
CAN	<i>Guangzhou, Guangzhou Baiyun Int.</i>
KWL	<i>Guilin, Guilin Liangjiang Int.</i>
KWE	<i>Guiyang, Guiyang Longdongbao</i>
HAK	<i>Haikou, Haikou Meilan Int.</i>
HGH	<i>Hangzhou, Hangzhou Xiaoshan Int.</i>
HRB	<i>Harbin, Harbin Taiping Int.</i>
HFE	<i>Hefei, Hefei Luogang Int.</i>
HFE	<i>Hohhot, Hohhot Bata Int.</i>
HUN	<i>Hong Kong S.A.R., Hong Kong Int./ Chek Lap Kok</i>
HKG	<i>Kunming, Kunming Wujiaoba Int.</i>
WZG	<i>Lanzhou, Lanzhou Zhongchuan/Lanzhou West-Zhongchuan Int.</i>
LXA	<i>Lhasa, Tibet, Xhasa Gonggar</i>
MFM	<i>Macau S.A.R., Macau Int.</i>
KHN	<i>Nanchang, Nanchang Int.</i>
NKG	<i>Nanjing, Nanjing Lukou Int.</i>
NMG	<i>Nanning, Nanning Wuxu Int.</i>
NBB	<i>Ningbo, Ningbo Lise Int.</i>
TAO	<i>Qingdao, Qingdao Liuting Int.</i>
SYX	<i>Sanya, Sanya Phoenix Int.</i>
SHA	<i>Shanghai, Shanghai Hongqiao</i>
PVG	<i>Shanghai, Shanghai Pudong Int.</i>
SPX	<i>Shenzhen, Shenzhen Bao'an Int.</i>
SHA	<i>Shenyang, Shenyang Taoyuan Int.</i>
SJW	<i>Shijiazhuang, Shijiazhuang Daojiaocun Int.</i>
TSN	<i>Tianjin, Tianjin Binhai Int.</i>
URC	<i>Urumqi, Urumqi Diwopu Int.</i>
WNZ	<i>Wenzhou, Wenzhou Yongqiang</i>
WUH	<i>Wuhan, Wuhan Tianhe Int.</i>
XMN	<i>Xiamen, Xiamen Gaoqi Int.</i>
XYI	<i>Xi'an, Xi'an Xiangyang Int.</i>
CGO	<i>Zhengzhou, Zhengzhou Xinzheng Int.</i>
ZUH	<i>Zhuhai, Zhuhai Sanzao Int.</i>
BAQ	<i>Colombia, Barranquilla, Ernesto Cortissoz Int.</i>
BOG	<i>Bogotá, El Dorado Int.</i>
BUE	<i>Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires Int.</i>
CTG	<i>Cartagena, Rafael Nuñez Int.</i>
MDE	<i>Medellin, Jose Maria Córdova Int.</i>
BOG	<i>San Andres Island, G. Rojas Pinilla Int./ Sesqui-centenario Int.</i>
HAH	<i>Comoros, Moroni, Prince Said Ibrahim Int.</i>
BZV	<i>Costa Rica, Brazeville, Brazzaville/Maya-Maya</i>
PNR	<i>Ponto Noire, Antonio Agostinho Neto Int.</i>
FIH	<i>Congo Dem. Rep. of, Kinshasa, Kinshasa/ N'Djili Int.</i>
FKI	<i>Kisangani, Bangoka Int.</i>
FBM	<i>Lubumbashi, Lubumbashi Int.</i>
RAR	<i>Cook Islands, Avarua, Rarotonga Int.</i>
LRB	<i>Costa Rica, Liberia, Daniel Oduber Int.</i>
LIM	<i>Limon, Limon Airport Int.</i>
SJO	<i>Hanburg, Hamburg</i>
LJO	<i>Hanover, Hanover/Langenhagen Int.</i>
LEJ	<i>Leipzig, Leipzig/Halle</i>
MUC	<i>Munich, Munich Int.</i>
NUE	<i>Nuremberg, Nuremberg</i>
RLG	<i>Rostock, Rostock-Laage</i>
SCN	<i>Saarbrücken, Saarbrücken</i>
STR	<i>Stuttgart, Stuttgart</i>
ACC	<i>Ghana, Accra, Kotoka Int./Efrenillo Venizelos</i>
ATH	<i>Greece, Athens, Athens Int./Eleftherios Venizelos</i>
CHQ	<i>Chania, Crete, Chania Int./A. Daskaloyannis</i>
HER	<i>Heraklion, Crete, Heraklion Int./A. Kazantzakis</i>
HER	<i>Korfu, Corfu, Corfu Int./Ioannis Kapodistrias</i>
KGS	<i>Kos, Kos Island Int./Hippocrates</i>
MGF	<i>Mykonos, Mykonos, Mykonos Int./Nati.Deios</i>
RHO	<i>Rhodes, Rhodes, Rhodes Int./Diagoras</i>
JMK	<i>Kamari, Santorini, Santorini (Thira) Nat./Zefyros</i>

PRG	<i>Praque, Ruzyně Int.</i>
AAL	Denmark , <i>Aalborg, Aalborg</i>
BLL	<i>Bilund, Billund</i>
CPH	<i>Copenhagen, Copenhagen/Kastrup</i>
JBH	<i>Djibouti, Djibouti City, Djibouti-Ambouli Int.</i>
GOH	<i>Dominica, Roseau, George B. Sengh</i>
DCF	Dominican Republic , <i>Santo Domingo, Las Americas Int.</i>
SDQ	Ecuador , <i>Cuenca, Mariscal Lamar</i>
GYE	<i>Guayaquil, José Joaquín de Olmedo Int.</i>
CUE	<i>Quito, Mariscal Sucre Int.</i>
HUE	Egypt , <i>Alexandria, Alexandria/Borg El Arab Int.</i>
CAI	<i>Alexandria, Alexandria/El Noucha</i>
ALY	<i>Cairo, Cairo Int.</i>
HRG	<i>Hurgada, Hurgada Int.</i>
LXR	<i>Luxor, Luxor Int.</i>
SSH	<i>Sharm el-Sheikh, Sharm el-Sheikh Int.</i>
SAL	<i>El Salvador, San Salvador, El Salvador/ Comalapa Int.</i>
BSG	Equatorial Guinea , <i>Bata, Bata</i>
SSG	<i>Malabo, Malabo Saint Isabel</i>
ASM	Eritrea , <i>Asmara, Asmara Int./Yohannes IV Int./ Asseb, Asseb Int.</i>
ASM	Estonia , <i>Tallinn, Tallinn/Oleiste</i>
TLL	Ethiopia , <i>Addis Ababa, Bole Int.</i>
NAV	Fiji , <i>Suva, Nausori Int.</i>
SUN	<i>Nadi, Nadi Int.</i>
HSL	Finland , <i>Helsinki, Helsinki-Vantaa</i>
HEL	<i>Oulu, Oulu</i>
RUV	<i>Rovaniemi, Rovaniemi</i>
TJK	<i>Tampere, Tampere-Perkkala</i>
TUR	<i>Turku, Turku</i>
VIA	<i>Vaasa, Vaasa</i>
BQI	France , <i>Biarritz, Biarritz-Anglet-Bayonne/Parme</i>
BES	<i>Bordeaux, Bordeaux Int./Mérignac</i>
BOD	<i>Brest, Brest Bretagne</i>
CFE	<i>Clermont-Ferrand, Clermont-Ferrand Auvergne</i>
LHE	<i>Le Havre, Le Havre/Octeville</i>
LYS	<i>Lyon, Saint-Exupéry Int.</i>
MRS	<i>Marseille, Marseille Provence</i>
MPL	<i>Montpellier, Montpellier-Méditerranée/ Fréjorgues</i>
NTE	<i>Nantes, Nantes Atlantique</i>
DLR	<i>Nice, Côte d'Azur Int.</i>
NVA	<i>Nice, Paris-Beauvais-Tillé</i>
BCE	<i>Paris, Paris-Charles de Gaulle Int./Roissy</i>
CDG	<i>Paris, Paris-Le Bourget</i>
ORY	<i>Paris, Orly</i>
SXB	<i>Strasbourg, Strasbourg Int./Entzheim</i>
TLY	<i>Toulouse, Toulouse Matablat Int.</i>
CAS	French Guiana , <i>Cayenne, Rocambeau</i>
MOZ	French Polynesia , <i>Aitaretu, Moorea</i>
MOZ	<i>Moorea Temae</i>
PPT	<i>Motu Mutu, Bora Bora, Bora Bora/Motu Mutu Bora</i>
PPT	<i>Papeete, Papeete, Faa'a Int.</i>
CGE	Gabon , <i>Francville, M'Vengue El Hadj O. Bang</i>
NDM	<i>Orindimba Int.</i>
MBV	<i>Libreville, Libreville</i>
PBJ	<i>Port-Gentil, Port-Gentil Int.</i>
BOG	Gambia , <i>Banjul, Banjul Int.</i>
TBS	Georgia , <i>Tbilisi, Tbilisi/Novo Alekseyevka Int.</i>
SXF	Germany , <i>Berlin, Berlin-Schönefeld Int./ Berlin, Berlin-Tegel Int./Otto Lilienthal</i>
BRE	<i>Bremen, Bremen</i>
CGN	<i>Cologne-Bonn, Cologne-Bonn</i>
DRS	<i>Dresden, Dresden-Klotzsche/Dresden</i>
FRA	<i>Frankfurt am Main, Frankfurt Int.</i>
CGE	<i>Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf Int.</i>
HAM	<i>Hamburg, Hamburg</i>
HAJ	<i>Hanover, Hanover/Langenhagen Int.</i>
LEJ	<i>Leipzig, Leipzig/Halle</i>
MUC	<i>Munich, Munich Int.</i>
NUE	<i>Nuremberg, Nuremberg</i>
RLG	<i>Rostock, Rostock-Laage</i>
SCN	<i>Saarbrücken, Saarbrücken</i>
STR	<i>Stuttgart, Stuttgart</i>
ACC	Ghana , <i>Accra, Kotoka Int./Efielthos Venizelos</i>
ATH	Greece , <i>Athens, Athens Int./Eleftherios Venizelos</i>
CHQ	<i>Chania, Crete, Chania Int./A. Daskaloyannis</i>
HER	<i>Heraklion, Crete, Heraklion Int./A. Kazantzakis</i>
HER	<i>Korfu, Corfu, Corfu Int./Ioannis Kapodistrias</i>
KGS	<i>Kos, Kos Island Int./Hippocrates</i>
MGF	<i>Mykonos, Mykonos, Mykonos Int./Nati.Deios</i>
RHO	<i>Rhodes, Rhodes, Rhodes Int./Diagoras</i>
JMK	<i>Kamari, Santorini, Santorini (Thira) Nat./Zefyros</i>

MJT	<i>Mytilene, Lesbos, Mytilene Int./Odyseus Elytis</i>
SKG	<i>Thessaloniki, Mikra, Thessaloniki Int./ Macedonia</i>
ZTH	<i>Zakynthos, Zakynthos, Zakynthos Int./ Dorysteis Solomos</i>
GOH	Grenada , <i>St. George's, St. George's</i>
GND	Grenada , <i>St. George's, Point Salines Int.</i>
PMO	Guadeloupe , <i>Grande-Terre, Pointe-à-Pitre Int./ Le Raizet</i>
PTP	<i>Perugia, Sant'Ercole</i>
PSA	<i>Pisa, Galileo Galilei Int.</i>
CIA	<i>Rome, Ciampino</i>
FIO	<i>Rome, Fiumicino/Leonardo Da Vinci</i>
TRN	<i>Turin, Turin Int./Torino-Casale</i>
VCE	<i>Venice, Marco Polo Venice</i>
KIN	Jamaica , <i>Kingston, Norman Manley Int.</i>
MBJ	<i>Montego Bay, Sir D. Sangster/Sangster Int.</i>
FUK	Japan , <i>Fukuoka, Fukuoka</i>
HNL	<i>Honolulu, Honolulu</i>
NGO	<i>Nagoya, Chubu Int.</i>
OKA	<i>Naha, Okinawa, Naha</i>
KIJ	<i>Niigata, Niigata</i>
KIX	<i>Osaka, Kansai Int.</i>
ITM	<i>Osaka, Osaka/Itami</i>
CTS	<i>Sapporo, New Chitose</i>
SDJ	<i>Sendai, Sendai</i>
HND	<i>Tokyo, Tokyo Int./Haneda</i>
NRT	<i>Tokyo, Narita Int.</i>
AMM	Jordan , <i>Amman, Queen Alia Int.</i>
AOJ	<i>Acacia, Ajlun/King Hussein Int.</i>
ALA	Kazakhstan , <i>Almaty, Almaty/Akshukyr</i>
SCO	<i>Almaty, Almaty Int.</i>
TSE	<i>Astana, Astana Int.</i>
GUW	<i>Ayruuth, Ayruuth</i>
MBA	Kenya , <i>Mombasa, Moi Int.</i>

World Clothing Size Guide: Women

WOMEN'S BLOUSE & SWEATER SIZES



Europe	40	42	44	46	48	50	53
UK	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
USA, Canada	32	34	36	38	40	42	44

Women's blouse or sweater sizes may also (or instead) reflect those in the "Women's Dress, Suit, and Coat Sizes" chart.

WOMEN'S PANT SIZES



Letter Size	XS	S	M	L	XL
Europe	28-30	32-34	36-38	40-42	44-46
UK	0-2	4-6	8-10	12-14	16-18
USA	0-2	2-4	4-6	8-10	10-12
Waist (inches)	23-24	25-26	27-28	30-32	33-35
Waist (cm)	58-61	64-66	69-71	76-81	84-89
Inseam (inches)	29	30	32	33	34
Inseam (cm)	74	76	81	84	86

Pant sizing varies wildly by manufacturer; the chart above is only a rough approximation.

Inseam: using pants that fit well, measure from the crotch seam to the inside bottom of the pant leg.

WOMEN'S DRESS, SUIT, & COAT SIZES



Australia	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Italy	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
Japan	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21
Europe	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Switzerland	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
UK	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
USA, Canada	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
USA (letter)	XXS	XS	XS-S	S	M	M	L	L-XL	XL-1X	1X/2X

"Europe" often refers to France and Germany, while Italy, Switzerland, and others have their own sizing. These sizes may also refer to pants, skirts, sweaters and tops.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY



Height										
Feet, Inches	4'10"	5'0"	5'2"	5'4"	5'6"	5'8"	5'10"	6'0"	6'2"	
Centimeters	147	152	157	163	168	173	178	183	188	
Weight										
Pounds	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	165	180	
Kilograms	41	45	50	54	59	64	68	75	82	

Hosiery is usually sized according to height and weight; each manufacturer assigns its own corresponding size chart.

WOMEN'S SHOE SIZES



Japan	22	22½	23	23½	24	24½	25	25½	26
Europe	37	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	41
UK	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8
USA, Canada, Australia	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10

No international or national sizing standards exist. Size conversions vary from country to country and between manufacturers and even between styles with the same manufacturer. ½ sizes in the U.K. indicate width, not length.

WOMEN'S BRA SIZES



Australia	10 A-D	12 A-DD	14 A-DD	16 A-DD	18 A-DD
Belgium, England, France	85 B-E	90 B-F	95 B-E	100 B-E	105 B-E
EU, Japan	70 B-E	75 B-F	80 B-F	85 B-F	90 B-F
Italy	2	3	4	5	6
UK	32 B-DD	34 B-E	36 B-E	38 B-E	40 B-E
USA	32 A-D	34 A-DD	36 A-DD	38 A-DD	40 A-DD

Chart is based on common U.S. sizes with their international equivalents.

World Clothing Size Guide: Men

MEN'S DRESS SHIRT SIZES (COLLAR)



Australia, France, Germany	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Japan	97	102		107	112	117	122	
USA, UK	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	19
Letter Sizes	M	M	L	L	XL	XL	XXL	XXL

Men's shirt sizes are often displayed with collar size followed by a sleeve length in inches or centimeters.

MEN'S TROUSER SIZES (WAIST & INSEAM/LENGTH)



Waist										
Inches	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	
Centimeters	76	81	86	91½	96½	101½	106½	112	117	
Letter Sizes	S	M	M	L	L	XL	XL	XXL	XXL	
Inseam										
Inches	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	34	36	
Centimeters	66	69	71	74	76	79	81	86	91½	
Other	XShort	Short	Short	Short	Reg	Reg	Reg	Long	XLong	

MEN'S SUIT SIZES



Europe, Australia	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60
Japan	S	M	M	L	LL			
USA, Canada, UK	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50

Men's suits also come in Short, Regular and Tall sizes, and sometimes in letter sizes.

MEN'S SOCK SIZES



Europe	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Japan	23½	24	24½	25	25½	26	26½	27½	28½
UK	6	6½	7	8	8½	9½	10	11	11½
USA, Canada	7	7½	8	9	9½	10½	11	12	12½

MEN'S SHOE SIZES



Europe	39	40	40½	41	42	42½	43	44	44½	45
Japan	25	25½	26	26½	27	27½	28	28½	29	29½
UK	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½
USA, Canada, Australia	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	12

MEN'S UNDERWEAR (WAIST SIZES)



Inches	30-32	32-24	34-36	36-38	38-40	40-42
Centimeters	70-74	74-80	82-88	90-96	98-104	106-110
Letter Size	S	M	L	XL	XXL	XXXL

MEN'S HAT SIZES



Head Measurement										
Centimeters	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Inches	21	21½	21¾	22¼	22½	23	23¾	23¾	24	24½
Sizes										
UK	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	7	7	7	7½	
USA Size	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	7¼	7¼	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
Letter Size	XS	S	S	M	M	L	L	XL	XL	XXL

GENERAL NOTE

*The sizing charts shown here serve as approximate guides, but are not definitive. International or domestic standards do not exist for sizing or conversions (except in Spain, which instituted a new national policy to standardize sizing in 2007). Country, manufacturer, and store practice varies widely.

GSM “World” Phones

What Is GSM?

GSM is an acronym for Global System for Mobile Communications. GSM was originally a European standard established in the mid 1980s. It is now the most widely used digital cellular technology in the world with 80 percent of the market.

What Does a GSM “World” Phone Do for the User?

Unlike other cell phones where the identity of the phone is part of the instrument itself, the identity (and phone number) of a GSM phone is in a user-removable smart card known as the SIM card (Subscriber Identification Module). This enables a GSM cell phone user to:

- carry a SIM card and insert it into an in-country purchased new phone, (or)
- purchase a new SIM card for an existing phone, (or)
- use a phone and SIM card “as is”, (or)
- buy both in the country being visited.

A GSM cell phone allows a user with extensive roaming agreements to travel the world without changing phones. Other phone systems may allow the user this capability, but not as well as GSM. This is especially the case in Europe, the USA, Middle East, Russia, India and China. Beware of roaming plans that can charge US\$2.50 or more per minute.

Technical Stuff

Technically, GSM uses a modified and very efficient combination of FDMA (Frequency Division Multiple Access) and TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) technology at its base. Earlier 900 mhz systems are still common inside and outside of Europe, but 1800 mhz systems are dominant in Europe and increasingly in use elsewhere in the world. Europe is moving rapidly to 3G (Third Generation) networks, which combine enhanced GSM and enhanced CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) technologies. North American GSM networks are all on the 850 mhz (usually rural) and 1900 mhz frequency, along with parts of Central and South America.

“Hello!” “Bonjour!” “Ahloht!” “Moshi-Moshi!”

Using your phone around the world is possible with the right technology.



What Do I Need?

To get the international travel benefits of GSM you will need:

1. **AGSM phone.** Many travelers purchase tri-band or quad-band phones that allow them to utilize any version of GSM service as they travel. Be aware that different GSM technologies use different frequencies. A quad-band GSM offers the most coverage. Ask your provider what phone is best for the countries you plan to visit. **Note:** Be sure to get a GSM phone that does not have a SIM card “lock.” This will prevent you from purchasing local airtime SIM cards as you travel.
2. **Aservice provider** utilizing GSM roaming agreements. Ask potential providers for information about coverage and roaming agreements in the countries in which you plan to travel. **Note:** Rather than using your home country service provider and international roaming, you may be better off getting a GSM phone with an unlocked SIM card and purchasing local airtime SIM cards as you travel.

3. **SIM Card.** See next page.

Popular World Phones

1. Samsung Blackjack II
2. RIM Blackberry 8830
3. HTC Wing



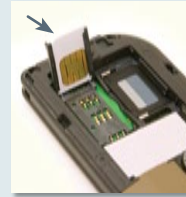
Cell Phone SIM Cards

What Are SIM Cards?

A SIM (Subscriber Identification Module) card is a detachable device that, when inserted into a GSM cell phone, activates the phone with account information. Essentially, a SIM card is the key enabling a subscriber to access and use GSM networks around the world.

How Do SIM Cards Work?

Each SIM card has a significant (64K) amount of memory embedded on a computer chip that stores information relating to the subscriber: phone number, phone settings, personal security keys as well as account information such as rate plans and service features. The SIM card identifies the subscriber to the cellular network and assures proper billing of the user's account. Once it is inserted into a GSM cell phone, that phone becomes the subscriber's phone. The phone's number automatically changes to the number on the SIM card.



SIM Security Features

Most SIM cards use a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that is stored on the card by the subscriber. After the SIM card is inserted into a GSM phone, the PIN number must be entered to activate the phone. Since many users dispense with the option of having to enter a PIN number every time the phone is turned on, potentially sensitive contact information can be compromised if the SIM card or phone is lost or stolen.

Prepaid SIM Cards

Prepaid cellular services have become extremely popular. A prepaid SIM card allows a traveler to initiate calls for a specific, cumulative number of minutes. It lets the subscriber pay only for time spent making calls and avoids minimum monthly fees and costly roaming fees. Overusage is also minimized, because the user is reminded of the level of usage every time a new card is purchased. Often, but not always, prepaid SIM cards are limited to the country in which they are purchased. Also, purchase may require identification.

Recharging a Prepaid SIM Card

SIM cards typically expire 12 months or less after purchase. If you use up your allotted minutes it's easy to “recharge” the card by purchasing “airtime vouchers” at a cell phone shop or vending machine. The majority of European users recharge their SIM cards. To recharge, dial the toll-free number on the voucher and follow the automated instructions. Once you are done, your card is automatically recharged with the minutes purchased.

Prepaid Card vs. User's Own SIM Card

Should travelers abroad bring along their own SIM card or purchase prepaid cards upon arrival? Answers depend on the traveler's needs.

The main advantage to using one's own SIM card is that any call to the traveler's home cell phone number will

automatically connect to the traveler's overseas cell phone. No one needs to be notified of a traveler's whereabouts or of a special new phone number.

The drawback to using one's own SIM card abroad is a much higher cost even for local in-country calls and the need for an international roaming agreement with the traveler's home provider. These agreements are usually more costly than calls made using prepaid cards provided by the overseas networks (i.e., US\$2.95 per minute). Also, under roaming agreements, incoming calls are chargeable to the traveler, but free, or at very low cost, when using a prepaid card.

Some savvy travelers recommend a compromise: bring along the home SIM card and keep it inserted in the phone most of the time. When outgoing calls are made, remove the home SIM card and insert the prepaid card.

Renting vs. Purchasing

If the traveler's own GSM cell phone is incompatible with network(s) in the foreign countries, the user must either purchase or rent a compatible phone. Experienced travelers recommend the purchase, not rental, of a compatible phone. In some instances, renting a phone for one week costs as much as the purchase of that type of phone.

SIM Backups

A recent, user-friendly development is the ability to “back up” information from a SIM card. The backup is on a small, digital device that is easily transportable. If the user's phone is lost or stolen, the backup can be used to write the information to a new SIM card.

CHECKLIST FOR USING PREPAID SIM CARDS

1. **Obtain Compatible GSM Phone.** Purchase, rent or borrow a phone that is compatible with the GSM network(s) in the countries you plan to visit.
2. **Purchase SIM Card.** Purchase online from many cellular carriers or wait until you arrive and purchase cards at a convenience store. Make sure the card you purchase will fit into your phone. If you purchase an in-country prepaid SIM card, you may not be able to activate it until after your reach that country.
3. **Insert SIM Card.** Make a note of the phone number associated with the card. The number is usually displayed on the packaging, not on the SIM card itself.
4. **Enter Appropriate Codes.** SIM cards come with brief instructions on what to do when inserting and activating your GSM cell phone.
5. **Make Calls.**
6. **Purchase “Airtime” Vouchers.** Purchase these vouchers at phone and convenience stores. Dial the number found on the voucher and follow the automated instructions.



SIM Card - actual size

Electric & Phone Plug Chart

The table below lists electricity standards and plug-type requirements for over 165 countries/territories.

COUNTRY	ELECTRICITY			TELEPHONE/MODEM
	Volts	Frequency	Plug Type	Plug Type
Afghanistan	220V	50 Hz	EP-4,10	TP-D
Albania	220V	50 Hz	EP-4	TP-D, S
Algeria	127/220V	50 Hz	EP-4,6	TP-C
Angola	220V	50 Hz	EP-4	TP-A, L
Argentina	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 15	TP-A, X
Armenia	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-D
Australia	220/240V	50 Hz	EP-15	TP-A, I
Austria	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-Y
Azerbaijan	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 10	TP-D
Bahamas	120V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A
Bahrain	220V	50 Hz	EP-10, 12	TP-A,B
Bangladesh	220V	50 Hz	EP-1, 4, 6, 10, 12	TP-A, H
Belarus	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-A, B
Belgium	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7	TP-A, Z
Belize	110/220V	60/50 Hz	EP-1, 3, 12	TP-A, B
Benin	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 5	TP-C, E
Bermuda	120V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3, 12, 15	TP-A
Bolivia	110/220V	60/50 Hz	EP-1, 3, 4, 6	TP-A
Bosnia & Herzegovina	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 10, 12	TP-G
Botswana	230V	50 Hz	EP-10, 12	TP-B
Brazil	110/220V	60/50 Hz	EP-1, 3, 4, 10, 12	TP-A, C, AA
Brunei	220V	50 Hz	EP-11, 12	TP-A, B
Bulgaria	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-D
Burkina Faso	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 7	TP-C
Burundi	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7	TP-E
Cambodia	120V	50 Hz	EP-4	TP-A
Cameroon	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7, 10, 12	TP-C, E
Canada	110V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A
Central African Republic	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 7	TP-E
Chad	220V	50 Hz	EP-6, 7, 10	TP-C
Czechyia	220V	50 Hz	EP-5	TP-D
Chile	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 9	TP-A
China	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 12, 15	TP-A, BB
Colombia	110/220V	60/50 Hz	EP-1, 3, 4	TP- A, CC
Comoros	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 7	TP-C
Congo, Rep. of (Brazzaville)	230V	50 Hz	EP-4, 5	TP-C
Congo, Dem. Rep. of (Kinshasa)	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 7	TP-C
Costa Rica	110/120V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A
Côte d'Ivoire	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 7	TP-A, E
Croatia	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-G
Cuba	110V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3, 6	TP-A, D
Cyprus	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 7, 12	TP-A, B
Czech Republic	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7	TP-DD
Denmark	230V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7	TP-L

Note: Suppliers may use different plug type naming conventions. Refer to images on pp.165-167 for assistance.



COUNTRY	ELECTRICITY			TELEPHONE/MODEM
	Volts	Frequency	Plug Type	Plug Type
Diego Garcia	110/220V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A
Djibouti	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7	TP-C
Dominican Rep.	110V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A
Ecuador	120V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3, 4, 10	TP-A
Egypt	220V	50 Hz	EP-4	TP-A, C
El Salvador	115/120V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A
Equatorial Guinea	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 7	TP-A, C
Eritrea	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 11	TP-A,B
Estonia	220V	50 Hz	EP-6	TP-D
Ethiopia	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	TP-J
Fiji	240V	50 Hz	EP-15	TP-I
Finland	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7	TP-NN
France	220/230V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7	TP-C
French Guiana	230V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7	TP-A, C
Gabon	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-C
Gambia, The	220V	50 Hz	EP-12	TP-C
Georgia	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-D
Germany	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-A, N, O, P, Q, R
Ghana	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 10, 11, 12	TP-A, B, H
Greece	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7, 10	TP-A, S
Guam	110V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A
Guatemala	120V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3, 12, 15	TP-A
Guinea	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-A
Guinea Bissau	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-A
Guyana	110V	50/60 Hz	EP-1, 3, 4, 10, 12	TP-A
Haiti	110V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A
Honduras	110V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A
Hong Kong	220V	50 Hz	EP-10, 12	TP-A, B
Hungary	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-Y, EE
Iceland	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-A
India	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 10, 12	TP-H
Indonesia	110/220V	60/50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7	TP-A, I
Iran	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-A, EE, F
Iraq	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 10, 12	TP-A, F
Ireland	220V	50 Hz	EP-6, 12	TP-A, B
Israel	220V	50 Hz	EP-3, 4, 6	TP-FF, GG
Italy	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 9	TP-J, K
Jamaica	110V	50 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A
Japan	100V	60 Hz	EP-1, 3	TP-A, HH
Jordan	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6, 7, 10, 12	TP-A, B, U
Kazakhstan	220V	50 Hz	EP-4, 6	TP-D
Kenya	220/240V	50 Hz	EP-10, 12	TP-A, B, H
Korea, North	110V	60/50 Hz	EP-1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 15	TP-V
Korea, South	110/220V	60/50 Hz	EP-1, 4, 6, 10, 12, 15	TTP-A, V



BASIC TERMS

Yes	Ja	<i>Yah</i>
No	Nein	<i>Naiyn</i>
Good morning	guten Morgen	<i>GOOT-ehn MORE-gun</i>
Hello	Hallo	<i>HAH-loh</i>
Good-bye	auf Wiedersehen	<i>Owf VEE-dehr-ZEH-yehn</i>
Please	Bitte	<i>BIT-te</i>
Thank you	Danke	<i>DAH-ke</i>
Pleased to meet you	Es freut mich, Sie kennenzulernen	<i>Ehs FROYT meeh, zee KEN-en-tsu-LAIR-nen</i>
Excuse me	Entschuldigung	<i>Ent-SHUL-dee-goong</i>
My name is	Ich heiÙe	<i>EEH HIGH-seh</i>
I don't understand	Ich verstehe Sie nicht	<i>EEH FAIR-shtay-zee NEEHT</i>
Do you speak English?	Sprechen Sie Englisch?	<i>SHPRE-hen zee EHN-ghish?</i>
Help!	Hilfe!	<i>HIL-fe!</i>
Emergency	Notfall	<i>NOT-fall</i>
Stop!	Stop!	<i>SHTOP!</i>
What time is it?	Wie spät ist es?	<i>VEE shept ist es?</i>
I am sick	Ich bin krank	<i>EEH bin krahnk</i>

INTERROGATIVE TERMS

How?	Wie?	<i>VEE?</i>
How much?	WievieÙ?	<i>Vee-FEEL?</i>
What?	Was?	<i>Vahs?</i>
When?	Wann?	<i>Vahn?</i>
Where?	Wo?	<i>Voe?</i>
Who?	Wer?	<i>Vehr?</i>

OPPOSITE TERMS

Cheap	billig	<i>BL-eeh</i>
Expensive	teuer	<i>TOY-ehr</i>
Good	gut	<i>Goot</i>
Bad	schlecht	<i>Schleht</i>
Hungry	hungrig	<i>HOON-greeh</i>
Thirsty	durstig	<i>DOOER-shteeh</i>
Hot	heiß	<i>Haiyss</i>
Cold	kalt	<i>Kahit</i>
Open	offen	<i>Off-fen</i>
Closed	zu	<i>TSOO</i>
Entrance	Eingang	<i>Ein-gahng</i>
Exit	Ausgang	<i>AUS-gahng</i>
Right	rechts	<i>Rehtz</i>
Left	links	<i>Lymx</i>
Straight ahead	Geradeaus	<i>Gheh-RAH-deh-AUS</i>

THINGS

Food	Nahrungsmittel	<i>NAH-rungs-MIT-tel</i>
Water	Wasser	<i>VASS-er</i>
Money	Geld	<i>Gehld</i>
Credit card	Kreditkarte	<i>KREH-deet kar-te</i>
Map	Plan, Karte	<i>PLAHN, KAR-te</i>
Baggage	Gepäck	<i>Geh-PEHK</i>
Clothes	Kleider	<i>KLY-dehr</i>
Telephone	Telefon	<i>TEH-leh-fohn</i>



BASIC TERMS

Yes	Sì	<i>SEE</i>
No	No	<i>Noh</i>
Hello (daytime)	Buon giorno	<i>Bwohn JOR-noh</i>
Hello (evening)	Buona sera	<i>Bwohn-ah SEH-rah</i>
Hello (telephone)	Pronto	<i>PROHN-toh</i>
Good-bye	Arrivederci	<i>Ah-rree-veh-DEHR-chee</i>
Please	Per favore	<i>Pehr fah-VOH-reh</i>
Thank you	Grazie	<i>GRAH-tsee-eh</i>
Pleased to meet you	Piacere	<i>Pea-ah-CHE-reh</i>
Excuse me	Scusi	<i>SCOO-zee</i>
My name is	Mi chiamo	<i>MEE kee-YAH-moh</i>
I don't understand	Non capisco	<i>Nohn ka-PEESS-koh</i>
Do you speak English?	Parla inglese?	<i>PARH-lah een-GLEH-zeh?</i>
Help!	Aiuto!	<i>Aye-YOO-toh!</i>
Emergency	Urgenza	<i>Oor-JEN-tsa</i>
Stop!	Stop!	<i>Stowp!</i>
What time is it?	Che ore sono?	<i>Keh OH-reh SO-no?</i>
I am sick	Sono ammalato	<i>SOH-noh ah-mah-LAH-toh</i>

INTERROGATIVE TERMS

How?	Come?	<i>KOH-meh?</i>
How much?	Quanto?	<i>KWAN-toh?</i>
What?	Che?	<i>Keh?</i>
When?	Quando?	<i>KWAN-doh?</i>
Where?	Dove?	<i>DOH-veh?</i>

OPPOSITE TERMS

Cheap	Economico	<i>Eh-ko-NO-mee-koh</i>
Expensive	Caro	<i>KAH-roh</i>
Good	Buono	<i>Bwoh-no</i>
Bad	Difettoso	<i>Dee-feh-TOH-zoh</i>
Hungry	Fame	<i>FAH-meh</i>
Thirsty	Sete	<i>SEH-teh</i>
Hot	Caldo	<i>KAHL-doh</i>
Cold	Freddo	<i>FREHD-doh</i>
Open	Aperto	<i>Ah-PEHR-toh</i>
Closed	Chiuso	<i>Kee-YOO-zoh</i>
Entrance	Entrata	<i>Ehn-TRAH-tah</i>
Exit	Uscita	<i>Oo-SHE-tah</i>
Right	Destra	<i>DEHSS-trah</i>
Left	Sinistra	<i>See-NEESS-trah</i>
Straight ahead	(Sempre) diritto	<i>SEHM-preh dee-REE-toh</i>

THINGS

Food	Da mangiare	<i>Da mahn-JAH-reh</i>
Water	Acqua	<i>AH-kwah</i>
Money	Soldi	<i>SOHL-dee</i>
Credit card	Carta di credito	<i>KAR-tah dee KRE-dee-toh</i>
Baggage	Bagaglio	<i>Bah-GAL-yo</i>
Clothes	Vestiti	<i>Ves-TEE-tee</i>
Telephone	Telefono	<i>TEH-LEH-toh-noh</i>

PLACES

Airport	Aeroporto	<i>Ah-eh-roh-POHR-toh</i>
Bank	Banca	<i>BAHN-kah</i>
Bus station	Stazione autobus	<i>Stah-tsee-OH-neh ow-toh-boos</i>
Church	Chiesa	<i>Kee-YEH-zah</i>
Doctor	Medico	<i>MEH-dee-koh</i>
Hospital	Ospedale	<i>Ohs-peh-DAH-leh</i>
Hotel	Albergo	<i>Ah-BEHR-goh</i>
Pharmacy	Farmacia	<i>Far-mah-CHA</i>
Police station	Commissariato di polizia	<i>Koh-mee-sah-ree-AH-toh dee po-lee-TSEE-ah</i>
Post office	Ufficio postale (Posta)	<i>Oo-fee-CHYO poh-STAH-leh (poh-stah)</i>
Railway station	Stazione ferroviaria	<i>Stah-tsee-OH-neh feh-troh-vee-AH-ree-ah</i>
Restaurant	Ristorante	<i>Reess-to-RAHN-teh</i>
Taxi/Taxi stand	Taxi/Stazione dei taxi	<i>Tahs-see/Stah-zee-OH-neh day tahs-see</i>
Toilet	Bagno/Servizi	<i>Bahn-yoh/sehr-VEE-tsee</i>

FOOD

Eggs	Uova	<i>Oo-WOH-vah</i>
Beef	Manzo	<i>MAHN-zoh</i>
Chicken	Pollo	<i>POHL-loh</i>
Pork	Carne di maiale	<i>KAR-neh dee mah-YAH-leh</i>
Fish	Pesce	<i>PEH-sheh</i>
Vegetables	Verdure	<i>Vehr-DOO-reh</i>
Fruit	Frutta	<i>FROOT-tah</i>
Salad	Insalata	<i>Een-sah-LAH-tah</i>
Soup	Minestra	<i>Mee-NEHSS-trah</i>
Rice	Riso	<i>REE-soh</i>
Potato	Patate	<i>Pah-TAH-teh</i>
Bread	Pane	<i>PAH-neh</i>
Cheese	Formaggio	<i>For-MAHJ-jyoh</i>
Milk	Latte	<i>LAHT-teh</i>
Coffee	Caffè	<i>Kahf-FE</i>
Tea	Tè	<i>Teh</i>
Beer	Birra	<i>BEE-rah</i>
Wine	Vino	<i>VEE-noh</i>
Juice	Succo	<i>SOOK-koh</i>
Cheers	Salute	<i>Sah-LOO-teh</i>
Boiled	Bollito	<i>Bohl-LEE-toh</i>
Fried	Fritto	<i>FREET-toh</i>
Grilled	Arrosto	<i>Ahr-ROH-stoh/</i>
Vegetarian	Vegetariano	<i>Veh-jeh-tah-ree-YAH-noh</i>
Allergy (against)	Allergia (contro)	<i>AHL-lehr-JEE-yah (kohn-troh)</i>
Wheat	Grano	<i>GRAH-noh</i>
Nuts	Frutta secca	<i>FROOT-tah sehk-kah</i>
Shellfish	Frutti di mare	<i>FROOT-tah dee MAH-reh</i>
Bill	Conto	<i>KOHN-toh</i>
Tip	Mancia	<i>MAHN-cha</i>

UNESCO Natural Heritage Sites



Cliff of Bandiagara, Mali

Set in a fantastic terrain of cliffs and sandy plateaus, unique architectural heritage sites of the Dogon people include houses, altars, shrines, and meeting places. The cliffs, plain, and plateau make up three distinct topographical regions of the area. Approximately 700 Dogon villages are built within the sandstone cliffs, some reaching up to 2,000 feet (600 meters).

Country	Site
Algeria	Tassili n'Ajjer
Argentina	Iguazu National Park Los Glaciares
Australia	Fraser Island Great Barrier Reef Kakadu National Park Lord Howe Island Group Macquarie Island Purnululu National Park Shark Bay, Western Australia Tasmanian Wilderness Wet Tropics of Queensland Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park
Belarus	Belovezhskaya Pushcha/Bialowieza Forest*
Belize	Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System
Brazil	Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha & Atol das Rocas Reserves Iguaçu National Park Pantanal Conservation Area
Bulgaria	Pirin National Park
Canada	Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks Dinosaur Provincial Park Gros Morne National Park Kluane/Wrangell-St Elias/Glacier Bay/Tatshenshini-Alesek* Nahanni National Park Waterton Glacier International Peace Park* Wood Buffalo National Park
China	Huanglong Scenic & Historic Interest Area Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic & Historic Interest Area Mount Huangshan Mount Taishan Mount Wuyi South China Karst Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas Wulingyuan Scenic & Historic Interest Area

Country	Site
Colombia	Malpelo Fauna & Flora Sanctuary
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Garamba National Park
Costa Rica	Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves/La Amistad National Park*
Côte d'Ivoire	Tai National Park
Croatia	Plitvice Lakes National Park
Cuba	Desembarco del Granma National Park Salonga National Park Virunga National Park
Ecuador	Galápagos Islands Sangay National Park
Ethiopia	Simien National Park
France	Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of Girolata, Scandola Reserve Pyrénées—Mont Perdu*
Greece	Meteora Mount Athos
Honduras	Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve
India	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary Nanda Devi & Valley of Flowers National Parks
Indonesia	Komodo National Park Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra Ujung Kulon National Park
Japan	Yakushima
Kenya	Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest
Macedonia	Natural & Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region
Madagascar	Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve
Malawi	Lake Malawi National Park
Malaysia	Gunung Mulu National Park
Mali	Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)
Mexico	Islands & Protected Areas of the Gulf of California Sian Ka'an
Montenegro	Durmitor National Park
Nepal	Royal Chitwan National Park Sagarmatha National Park
New Zealand	Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand



The Pitons, St. Lucia

The soaring, primeval twin volcanic peaks are the most famous landmark of St. Lucia, a well-touristed island in the Caribbean Sea. The rising 2,000-foot peaks are named Gros Piton and Petit Piton (Big Piton and Little Piton, respectively). The volcanic complex hosts a geothermal field complete with hot springs, while the marine area is home to an large array of marine life and coral reefs.

Country	Site
United Kingdom	Tongariro National Park Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast Gough & Inaccessible Islands Henderson Island St Kilda
Niger	Air & Ténéré Natural Reserves
Norway	West Norwegian Fjords: Geirangerfjord & Nærøyfjord
Panama	Darien National Park Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves/La Amistad National Park*
Peru	Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu Huascarán National Park Rio Abiseo National Park
Philippines	Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park Tubbataha Reef Marine Park
Poland	Belovezhskaya Pushcha/Bialowieza Forest*
South Korea	Jeju Volcanic Island & Lava Tubes
Romania	Danube Delta
Russian Federation	Lake Baikal Virgin Komi Forests Volcanoes of Kamchatka Pitons Management Area
Saint Lucia	Pitons Management Area
Senegal	Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary
Seychelles	Aldabra Atoll Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve
Slovenia	Škocjan Caves
South Africa	Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park uKhahlamba/Drakensberg Park
Spain	Doñana National Park Garajonay National Park Pyrénées—Mont Perdu* Teide National Park Laponian Area
Sweden	Laponian Area
Switzerland	Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn
Thailand	Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries
Turkey	Göreme Natl. Park; Rock Sites of Cappadocia Hierapolis-Pamukkale
Uganda	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Rwenzori Mts. National Park

Country	Site
United Kingdom	Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast Gough & Inaccessible Islands Henderson Island St Kilda
Tanzania	Kilimanjaro National Park Ngorongoro Conservation Area Serengeti National Park
USA	Carlsbad Caverns National Park Grand Canyon National Park Great Smoky Mts. National Park Kluane/Wrangell-St Elias/Glacier Bay/Tatshenshini-Alesek* Mammoth Cave National Park Olympic National Park Redwood National & State Parks Waterton Glacier International Peace Park* Yellowstone National Park Yosemite National Park
Venezuela	Canaima National Park
Vietnam	Ha Long Bay
Zambia	Mosi-oa-Tunya/Victoria Falls*
Zimbabwe	Mana Pools National Park, Sapi & Chewore Safari Areas Mosi-oa-Tunya/Victoria Falls*

UNESCO

"The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity."

UNESCO Natural Heritage Sites

The 120 properties listed in the table above are UNESCO Natural Heritage Sites, which are deemed to "contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance."* The complete World Heritage List comprises 851 properties that form part of the cultural and natural heritage that the World Heritage Committee considers as having outstanding universal value. To find out more about the World Heritage sites, visit the website at: <http://whc.unesco.org>.

World Trivia

AFGHANISTAN

- The Minaret of Jam, located in Afghanistan's Ghor province, is the second tallest minaret in the world at 213 ft (65m). The tallest is in Morocco.
- The famed wolf-hunting Afghan hound was not sold outside of the country until the early part of the 20th century.

ALBANIA

- In a traditional Albanian marriage, the couple moves into the home of the groom's family after the honeymoon and the bride becomes her mother-in-law's new servant.
- "An angry bull will charge a vegetarian" is a favorite Albanian saying meaning that "Life isn't fair."

ALGERIA

- International soccer superstar, Zinedine Zidane, was originally from Algeria but was turned down by its national team for being too slow.
- Each year, Algeria's daily newspapers "celebrate" the country's strict defamation laws by shutting down for the informal holiday known as "The Day Without Newspapers."

ANGOLA

- The name Angola is derived from a local dialect's designation for a ruler or chief, *ngola*.
- The word "jumbo" entered the English language from the Angolan Bantu word *nzamba*, meaning "elephant."

ARGENTINA

- Argentina derives its name from the Latin for "of silver" (*argentinus*), and Buenos Aires is located on the Rio de la Plata (Spanish for "silver river").
- The traditional close embrace (*abrazo*) of Argentina's national dance, the Tango, is derived from a response to the overcrowding of urban dance floors.



"Tango" refers to both a dance and the musical style to which it is performed.

ARMENIA

- Armenia was the first country to be officially converted to Christianity (301 A.D.), 90 years before the Roman Empire officially converted.
- Due to its proximity to Mount Ararat in neighboring Turkey, the Armenian Tourist Board has adopted the slogan of "Noah's Route, Your Route" to attract travelers.

AUSTRALIA

- Australians refer to young children as "nippers," derived from the nickname for boys that used to work on board ships "nipping" the ends of untidy ropes.
- The rich fossil fields at Riversleigh include fossils of such unique creatures as marsupial lions and flesh-eating kangaroos.
- The name Australia derived from *terra australis* meaning the "southern land."

AUSTRIA

- It is a generally held belief in Austria that Austrians have a better sense of humor than the Germans.
- It is considered very rude in Austria to appear in public with your hands in your pockets.
- The average Austrian household consumes 5 cups of coffee per day, making Austria fourth in per capita coffee consumption worldwide after Finland, Denmark and Norway.

AZERBAIJAN

- Ancient travelers called Azerbaijan the "land of fires" because flames arose from natural gas seeping from fissures in the earth.
- The 8,000 square meter cave at Azykh is considered to be the first cave settlement ever inhabited by humans.

BAHAMAS

- The first Royal Governor of the Bahamas was Woodes Rogers, a retired pirate.
- The long extinct Lucayans, the original Bahamians, gave English the words "canoe," "cannibal," "hammock," "hurricane" and "tobacco."

BAHRAIN

- Bahrain has no income or capital gains taxes, nor an inheritance tax.
- Before Bahrain became a wealthy oil kingdom, its main source of export wealth was pearls.

BANGLADESH

- Between 1947 and 1971, Bangladesh was known as East Pakistan, its first post-colonial name. Before 1947, it was known as the Bengali region of India.
- Bengal tigers, the Bangladesh national symbol, kill 10 people per year on average.

BELARUS

- The name Belarus means "White Russia."
- Although the Chernobyl disaster in nearby Ukraine happened in 1986, it is still considered "inadvisable" to eat mushrooms and berries in Belarus due to residual radioactivity.

BELGIUM

- The "french fry" is actually a Belgian invention with the English name coming from the cooking term "to french," meaning to slice into small stick-like pieces.
- Every two years, the central market place in Brussels, the Grote Markt, is carpeted in flowers to celebrate its founding.
- Brussels' famous "manneken pis" (little peeing man) fountain has a female counterpart called "jeanneke pis" set up in 1989.
- Belgium produces over 400 separate types of beer.

BELIZE

- The world's second longest barrier reef is located off the coast of Belize.
- The national motto of Belize is "Sub Umbra Floreo" (I flourish in the shade).
- Almost 30 percent of Belizean citizens live outside of the country and of the citizens that remained home, 33 percent live in Belize City.

BENIN

- The city of Allada is considered the "cradle of voodoo" in Africa.
- Benin's "floating village" of Ganvie was established to thwart the rapacious Fon warriors who were forbidden by taboo from entering the water.

BERMUDA

- The Bermudan archipelago covers only 20 square miles but has 181 named islands.
- Bermuda is the oldest British colony.
- Bermuda shorts were originally designed for the British Army's tropical weather uniform.

BOLIVIA

- Bolivia was not landlocked until 1884, when it lost the coastal region of Atacama to Chile.
- Bolivia's famous flamingo flocks are born white but turn pink over time due to pigments in their diet.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

- The flag of Bosnia-Herzegovina is the only flag in the world to contain half-stars.
- There is no commonly recognized line dividing Bosnia and Herzegovina.

BOTSWANA

- Botswana is a world leader in diamond production, though diamonds were not discovered there until 1967.
- The Kalahari Desert, inhabited by the San people for 30 millennia, covers 84 percent of Botswana's territory.
- One citizen of Botswana is called a Motswana, but multiple citizens are called Batswana.

BRAZIL

- Brazil's Amazon River produces 20 percent of the world's fresh water.
- Brazil became the only Portuguese colony in South America because the Pope divided the New World longitudinally between Spain and Portugal in 1494.
- The terms for the famous Brazilian musical exports samba, bossa nova and lambada mean "stumble," "new tendency" and "a beating," respectively.
- Brazil's national motto is "Ordem E Progress" (Order and Progress).

BRUNEI

- The Sultan of Brunei heads the world's oldest continuous monarchy with the same familial blood line having ruled for over 600 years.

BULGARIA

- The famous upstart slave, Spartacus, was originally from the Thracian region, located in present-day Bulgaria.
- Bulgaria's King Simeon II, who left as a child-king of 8 years old in 1946, returned as Prime Minister in 2001.

BURKINA-FASO

- The name of the capital city, Ouagadougou, comes from the old Moorish phrase *wogadogo* meaning "You are welcome here at home with us."
- The people of Burkina-Faso believe that stuttering can be cured by drinking exclusively from snail shells for several months.

BURUNDI

- Although French is the only non-indigenous official language of Burundi, the country was originally a German colony.
- The pygmy people known as the Twa were the original settlers of Burundi, though they only make up 1 percent of today's Burundian population.
- Burundi was known as Urundi until it split from Rwanda in 1962.



Angkor Wat is the architectural masterpiece of the Khmer Empire.

CAMBODIA

- Angkor Wat, originally a Hindu temple dedicated to Vishnu, is now a Buddhist temple and the most visited site in Cambodia.
- Cambodians remember the atrocities of the Pol Pot regime each year in May with a national holiday known as "The Day of Hate."
- Cambodians do not celebrate their birthdays; when asked for specifics, they only refer to the season in which they were born.

CAMEROON

- The name Cameroon is derived from the Portuguese word for prawns, *camaroes*, still a local delicacy in good supply.
- Cameroon was first a Portuguese colony, then Dutch, then German, then British and finally French before achieving independence in 1960.

CANADA

- Canada has a smaller population than California but the ninth largest economy worldwide.
- When the 1999 creation of the territory of Nunavut gave the public an opportunity to choose a new name for the Northwest Territories, some Canadian citizens proposed to name it "Bob." The name Northwest Territories remained unchanged.
- Canada is an Indian word meaning "Big Village."

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

- The CAR has the highest concentration of pygmy tribes in Africa.
- The official name for a CAR citizen is "Central African," although most citizens prefer to use their tribal affiliation.

CHAD

- Rural Chadians believe that taking some of the dried mucus found in the corner of a dog's eye and placing it in your own eye will allow you to see demons.
- Newly married men must till their father-in-law's fields for three years and build their mother-in-law a new house.

CHILE

- The name Chile comes from the native Mapuche word *chilli* meaning "where the land ends." The Spanish called the hot peppers from this country chili peppers.
- Chilean couples exchange wedding rings when they become engaged but move them from the right hand to the left once the wedding takes place.