



TradeMissions

Mission to Bangkok - Thailand

Briefing Kit



Emergency Contacts

Thailand

Australian Embassy Thailand

37 South Sathorn Road

Bangkok 10120

Thailand

T: +66 2 344 6300

F: +66 2 344 6539

E: austembassy.bangkok@dfat.gov.au

Location

The kingdom of Thailand lies in the heart of Southeast Asia, making it a natural gateway to Indochina, Myanmar and Southern China. Its shape and geography divide into four natural regions: the mountains and forests of the North; the vast rice fields of the Central Plains; the semi-arid farm lands of the Northeast plateau; and the tropical islands and long coastline of the peninsula South.

The country comprises 76 provinces that are further divided into districts, subdistricts and villages. Bangkok is the capital city and centre of political, commercial, industrial and cultural activities. It is also the seat of Thailand's revered Royal Family, with His Majesty the King recognised as Head of State, Head of the Armed Forces, Upholder of the Buddhist religion and Upholder of all religions.

Thais are well known for their friendliness and hospitality. A large majority of over 62 million citizens of Thailand are ethnic Thai, along with strong communities whose ethnic origins lie in China, India and elsewhere. About 7 million people reside in the capital city of Bangkok.

Thai (80%), Chinese (10%), Malay (3%), and the rest are minorities (Mons, Khmers, hill tribes). Ethnic Thais form the majority, though the area has historically been a migratory crossroad, and has thus produced a degree of ethnic diversity. Integration is such that culturally and socially there is enormous unity.

Spoken and written Thai is largely incomprehensible to the casual visitor. However, English is widely understood, particularly in Bangkok where it is almost the major commercial language. English and some European Languages are spoken in most hotels, shops and restaurants in major tourist destinations. Thai-English road and street signs are found nationwide.

Thailand has had a constitutional monarchy since 1932. Parliament is composed of two houses, The House of Representatives and the Senate. Both representatives and senators are elected by the people. A prime minister elected from among the representatives leads the government. The country is divided into 76 provinces each subdivided into amphoe (district), tambon (sub-district) and muban (village). The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration comes under an elected governor. Appointed provincial governors administer the other 75 provinces (Changwat), which are divided into districts (Amphoe), sub-districts (Tambon) and villages (Mu Ban). The head of the state is H.R.H. King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX of the Chakri Dynasty). The Prime Minister is Thaksin Shinawatra.

The national flag of Thailand is red, white, and blue stripes which symbolise the nation, Buddhism, and the monarchy, respectively.

Climate

Thailand enjoys a tropical climate with three distinct seasons hot and dry from February to May (average temperature 34 degrees Celsius and 75% humidity); rainy with plenty of sunshine from June to October (average day temperature 29 degrees Celsius and 87% humidity); and cool from November to January (temperatures range from 32 degrees Celsius to below 20 degrees Celsius with a drop in humidity).

Much lower temperatures are experienced in the North and Northeast during nighttime. The South has a tropical rainforest climate with temperatures averaging 28 degrees Celsius almost all year round.

Time Difference

Thailand is three hours behind Australian Eastern Standard Time (AEST), or four hours during daylight saving in Australia. There are no time zones within Thailand.

Melbourne	9	11	14	17	20	23
Bangkok	6	8	11	14	17	20

Mobile Phones

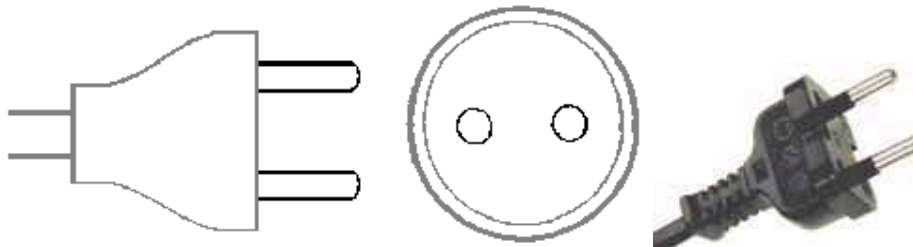
Network accepted in Thailand is GSM, check with your network provider for international roaming.

TIP:

- If Telstra is your network provider to retrieve voice messages send a blank text message to #101# and you will receive a call back within minutes with the message details.
- 112 is the GSM international standard emergency number which can only be dialled on digital phones. 112 can be dialled anywhere in the world with GSM coverage and automatically translated to that country's emergency number.

Electricity

The electric current is 220 volt AC (50 cycles) throughout the country. Many different types of plugs and sockets are in use. Travellers with electric shavers, hair dryers, tape recorders and other appliances should carry a plug adaptor kit. The better hotels will make available 110 volt transformers.



TIP: Take one adaptor and an Australian power board to connect all of your gadgets.

Tap Water

Tap water is clean but drinking from it directly should be avoided. Bottled water is cheap and is recommended.

Trading Hours

Most commercial concerns in Bangkok operate on a five day week, usually from 8.00am - 5.00pm. Many stores open seven days a week from 10.00am - 10.00pm. Government offices are generally open between 8.30am - 4.30pm with a 12.00pm – 1.00pm lunch break Monday to Friday except on public holidays. Banks are open Monday to Friday from 9.30am - 3.30pm except on public holidays.

Currency Exchange Rate

A dollar exchanges for about 49 baht. Exchange rates may change at any time according to the market conditions.

Currency

The unit of the Thai currency is the Baht. There are three different kinds of coins (1, 5, 10) and six kinds of notes (B10 – brown, B20 – green, B50 – blue, B100 – red, B500 purple, B1000 – grey). You can use cash, credit card and traveller's cheques in Thailand. When you need to exchange your foreign currency visit a bank, exchange service centre, or an authorised exchange dealer.

Travellers Cheques

Travellers' cheques are a reliable and proven back-up, while a little cash is useful for paying taxis, porters etc. when you arrive at your destination. Remember that fees for cashing travellers' cheques can vary considerably. Some bureaux de change will charge a flat fee, which can be as much as \$10 per transaction. Shop around for the best deal. Large banks are usually affiliated with a particular brand of travellers' cheque. They will charge you a minimal fee to cash them.

Credit Card

Visa, Master Card, American Express, Diners Club credit cards are accepted at most hotels. You should be prepared to pay in Baht when shopping in smaller shops, restaurants, and in smaller hotels.

ATM

ATM's are available in Bangkok, although you should not rely on them as a source of cash. Check with your bank at home as to the availability and cost of using ATMs in Thailand.

Getting To and From the Airport

Thailand has recently opened a new international airport, known as Suvarnabhumi pronounced “su-wan-na-poom”, to replace Don Muang. The airport is located in Racha Thewa in the Bang Phli district of Samut Prakan province, 30 kilometres east of Bangkok. Transport and transit details at Suvarnabhumi are still somewhat unclear at this point.

Shuttle Bus Express Route

Free shuttle bus service is provided for passengers and airport staff. Express route connects the main terminal directly to the transport centre. Ordinary route connects to other airport facilities such as the passenger terminal, car rental centre and public transportation centre and bus terminal.

Taxis

Public taxis can be found on Level 2 (arrivals). Alternatively you can take a shuttle bus (express route) to the Transport Centre taxi stand.

Limousine

To get a limousine contact the “Limousine Service Counter” at the arrivals level (2nd floor). The limousine pick up area is located on the arrivals level (outer curb).

Airport Express

Airport Express provides an air-conditioned bus service between Suvarnabhumi Airport and first-class Bangkok hotels. Pick up area is located at the arrivals level – 2nd floor (inner curb). The drop off area is located at the departures level – 4th floor (inner curb). Airport Express operates 4 bus routes to downtown. The cost is 150baht for the entire route. The bus routes are as follows:

- AE1 Suvarnabhumi – Silom (by expressway)
- AE2 Suvarnabhumi – Bang Lamphu (by expressway)
- AE3 Suvarnabhumi – Sukhumwit 3 or North Nana
- AE4 Suvarnabhumi – Hua Lamphong (by expressway)

Transportation around Bangkok

Taxis

Metered taxis are available 24 hours in Bangkok. The metered fare is standardised, with the flag down rate being 35 Baht for the first 2 km and around 5 Baht for each km thereafter. Passengers must pay tolls if using the expressways. Make sure the driver turns on the meter once you get in. Make sure you have change, as taxi drivers often don't! Drivers change shifts at about 3.30pm – 4.00pm and may not accept you unless your destination is convenient.

If taxis do not have meters, fares must be agreed upon before starting. The amount will vary depending on the distance, traffic, weather (if it is raining the fare will rise) and the negotiating skills of the hirer. Average fares in Bangkok are between 50 - 200 Baht. No tip is expected, but it is a nice gesture.

Tuk-Tuks

The colourful, three-wheeled, open-air "samlor" taxis are renowned for their capability to manoeuvre into the tightest spots, offering passengers an interesting ride. Accommodating two passengers (three or four at a squeeze), it is best for short trips during off peak hours. Settle the fare BEFORE proceeding. Normally cheaper than metered taxis, the fare should never exceed 200 Baht per trip.

City Buses

Bangkok has an extensive bus service with routes serving every part of the city, providing a fun and cheap way to explore the city. There are both air-conditioned and non-air-conditioned vehicles. The fare for the former depends on the distance travelled, starting from 10 Baht per person and the buses are coloured blue, orange or white/green, depending on the route. The latter charges a flat fee of either 3.50 Baht per person (green and white/red coloured buses) or 5 Baht per person (white/red and white/blue). Because of the low fares, the open-aired buses tend to be heavily crowded, especially during the peak hours in the morning (6-9 am) and evenings (4-7 pm). Be watchful of your belongings and learn the art of balancing since the ride might be jerky, with sudden stops and accelerations. Be prepared with exact change or bank notes of 50 Baht (blue) or lesser denominations. A uniformed purser aboard the bus (listen for the clinking sound of coins in a long, cylinder container) will collect the fee and give you a ticket. Keep the ticket handy for inspections later down the route.

Microbus

The pinkish-violet, air-conditioned minibuses share some of the popular routes as city buses. The advantage is the flat rate of 10-25 Baht per person (depends on the routing distance) and that seats are guaranteed. Once all seats are occupied, the bus will not pick up more passengers until there is a vacancy.

BTS Sky trains

With stations in major commercial areas and departures every 5 minutes, it is an ideal means of transportation to escape the traffic. Service is via 2 routes: the Mo Chit - On Nut route (runs along Sukhumvit Rd.) and the National Stadium-Taksin Bridge route (runs along Silom Rd.). Running from 6.00am – 12.00am the fare depends on distance travelled, ranging from 10 - 40 Baht per person. Routes and fares are posted at every station, where tickets must be purchased.

Bangkok Subway

Bangkok's newest mass transit system opened on 3 July 2004. The subway runs from the city's main railway station, Hua Lamphong, under two major thoroughfares, Rama 4 Road and Ratchadaphisek Road. It links several hotels, shopping centres and business districts, as well as the Queen Sirikit National Convention Centre.

Useful Phrases

English

Good morning, Good evening, Good afternoon, Good night,
Hello, Good-bye

Hello (male speaker)

Hello (female speaker)

Yes

No

Mr./Miss/Mrs.

How are you?

Fine thanks

Thank you

Never mind

I can't speak Thai

I don't understand

Do you understand?

May I take a photograph?

Where is the rest room?

I am going to..

No, I won't go

Please drive slowly

Be careful

Slow down

Stop

How much does this cost?

What is this?

Very expensive

Any discount?

Please wrap it for me.

The bill please

Very Good

Not Good

Good-bye

See you again

Good luck

Sorry/excuse me

Thai

Sa-wat-dee

Sawatdee krup

Sawatdee kaa

Chai

Mai

Khun

Sabai dee reu

Sabai dee

Kop koon

Mai pen rai

Phoot Thai mai dai

Mai kao chai

Kao chai mai

Tai ruup dai mai

Hong nam yoo tee nai

Chan-cha-pai

Chan-mai-pai

Prot-khap-cha-cha

Ra-wang

Cha-cha

Yut

Nee tao-rai

Nee arai

Paeng maag

Lot-ra-kha-dai-mai

Ho-hai-duai

Gep taang

Di-mak

Mai-Di

La gon

Laew phob gan mai

Kor hai chok dee

Kor thoad

Business Etiquette

Making Appointments

- Relating to business contacts is considered more important than doing business in Thailand and maintaining a good profile or image is of paramount importance to Thais. Social engagements play an important role in developing trust.
- Appointments in Thailand are always best made a few days in advance, and then confirmed again on the day. Being late for a meeting is sometimes unavoidable due to the horrendous traffic or simply getting lost but is best avoided by careful planning. Nevertheless a quick call to explain you are stuck in traffic is appreciated.
- For people dealing with large government offices or the royal family you can expect to be given a briefing by either your own organisation or that of the host.

Business Dress

- Business suits are the standard office attire in Thailand. Despite the heat most offices require a shirt and tie, with most people preferring to wear a long sleeved shirt. Jackets are a rarity, but may be carried over your arm and then worn once you are at your destination.
- For women, skirts are generally always better than pants and in some establishments mainly some government offices and schools are all that is accepted. Generally, skirts are below the knee. If wearing a skirt, most Thais will also wear a matching jacket to keep warm in offices where the air-conditioning is commonly set to a low temperature. Thailand is still very conservative and wearing a sleeveless top is not recommended unless a jacket is worn over the top.
- In some instances mainly when visiting someone's home you may be asked to remove your shoes. Having holes in your socks does not generally go down well.

Business Cards

If you are visiting Thailand on business, double-sided business cards in Thai and English are a must. Why? They show potential partners that you are serious, and that you understand and respect their culture. This small effort on your part establishes trust, and maximises your opportunity for excellent results.

- Cards are exchanged at the beginning of a meeting; make sure you have enough available for everyone.
- It is best to stand up when exchanging cards with those of higher rank.
- Facing your counterpart, bow slightly and hand your card with the Thai side pointing up, either with your right hand or both hands. The same rule applies when receiving a card from someone else.
- Make time to review your counterpart's card carefully. You might want to say his/her name and position to be sure of correct pronunciation. If the meaning of his/her job position were in any way unclear, it would not hurt to ask for an explanation. Basically, you want to show interest in and respect to the other party.
- DO NOT put the card into your back trouser pocket or write on someone's business card, as this is regarded as highly disrespectful.
- If you are meeting in passing, then you may just carefully place the card in a shirt pocket or in a wallet or notebook.
- If you are seated at a meeting, place the card gently on the table in front of you. Look at it often during the meeting in order to refer correctly to your counterpart's name and position. If you are

meeting more than one person and have received multiple cards, arrange them neatly in front of you.

Greeting

- Khun is Thai for Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss. Use a Thai person's first name when referring to them, by placing Khun in front of it. For example, Khun Somporn, Khun Mallee, etc.
- The correct form of greeting is the **wai**, which is performed by placing the palms of the hands together, raising them to the face with the fingertips at eye level and inclining the head slightly. Foreign business people are not expected to initiate a wai, but it is appropriate to return a wai.
- Thais regard the head as the highest part of the body, literally and figuratively. Therefore, avoid touching people on the head and try not to point your feet at people or an object. It is considered very rude.

Conversation

- As a general rule, when at work you can feel confident to talk business, yet when away from the office or dining with your hosts or colleagues try to include topics other than work. Thais generally appreciate stories about people's own experiences and families and rarely are "all business".
- Most topics are open to conversation but never discuss the monarchy or issues such as national security. Thai people have a deep, traditional reverence for the Royal Family, and a visitor should be careful to show respect for the King, the Queen and the Royal Children.
- If educated abroad, Thais are always quite keen to talk about their experiences there and generally all Thais are keen to hear about your experiences and impression of visiting/living in Thailand. Be careful though as Thais can take complaints about their country personally. Therefore it is always better to focus on your positive experiences.
- If Thais do bring up a complaint with you such as how polluted parts of Bangkok are or apologise for how dirty their factory is, it is best not to agree with them directly, but simply state "it's fine, don't worry about it".
- Be careful not to give too much praise in regards to a Thais possessions as he/she may feel embarrassed or obligated to give you the item in question. It is best to give general praise such as "you have a wonderful office".
- Direct questions are also quite common and people will often say something like "I'm sorry, are you married?" Part of this is trying to identify your position in the group. Age is also a common question. Direct replies are appreciated, but can be avoided if you don't feel comfortable replying. An indirect response could be "I feel like I am 21 again".
- Be aware that Thais will often state bluntly that you are either fat or fatter than the last time they saw you. Don't take offence at this and simply laugh it off and give a simple reason usually all the delicious Thai food you have been enjoying recently. There is no need to reply with a similar comment.

Deal-Making

- When making a presentation to Thais, especially in Bangkok, you can use English and have all of your slides and handouts in English. However, make sure to speak clearly and without any idiomatic or other complex language as it will embarrass the people you are presenting to if you lose them with overly complicated language. Always keep in mind the need to speak slowly and clearly.
- Thais are very polite and most often will not admit that they do not understand what has been said. It is advisable to have an interpreter to ensure that effective communication takes place.
- Make your materials colourful and full of photographs and other items that communicate the product or service being presented. Try to avoid large black and white tracts of text, especially if it is in English. Be careful also of losing your message through lack of content.
- You can be confident especially in larger companies and definitely in Bangkok to use English as the language for all of your proposals. Contracts in English are also acceptable.
- Make sure you have several copies of your proposal ideally one for each person attending the presentation and a few spare for staff unable to attend, but who may be interested.
- Building a good relationship is an important part of the negotiation process, so don't be afraid of simple conversation, normally at either the start or end of your official presentation. Thais place a lot of importance on liking a person and never underestimate this. Invitations to activities such as golf, dinner and other functions should always be accepted and seen as an opportunity to get to know each other.
- It is very rare for a decision to be made on the spot. Instead a call back is required once a few days have passed. Thais generally are not confident decision makers and often need to consult with several different people before making a decision. If they are not ready to do business, then this is a common excuse. Don't be put off by this, instead see it as an opportunity to further develop the relationship by offering to meet again or present more information.
- When negotiating be aware that if your Thai counterpart is focussing on small insignificant details as problems these may indicate there are larger problems that need your attention. Because your Thai counterpart doesn't want you to lose face or confront you directly these little sign posts are very important. To identify what the problem is try standing back and asking questions about details all the time avoiding the specific topic but being careful to place all the pieces together.
- The pace of business is often much slower than in western countries and it is not a good idea to push things along at a faster pace. Confrontation is almost always avoided and a cool head and a pleasant disposition are normally rewarded with a positive response.
- Company policy is usually followed quite strictly particularly in larger organisations.

Gift-Giving

- Always check beforehand if there are any special procedures for company to company presentations, as public relation departments are always keen to make the most of such opportunities and the local media is quite receptive especially for larger companies.
- When giving a gift to an individual something small and inexpensive from your home country is most appreciated rather than something obviously expensive. Photographic books that show your home country, company calendars, pens, letter knife openers, coasters, etc.
- Don't be surprised if your gift is not opened in front of you but instead completely ignored and put to the side until you leave. Don't feel put off by this, since Thais often prefer not to show their emotion as it may lead to surprise and possible loss of face. Follow their lead if an exchange has been made.
- Do not give sharp objects such as knives and scissors and mirrors as gifts.

Ai Group has found that the following gifts are of good quality they are reasonably priced and are well received in Asia. You can purchase them from Potoroo, Shop V10, Southgate Landing, South Bank. For more information contact Jodie on 03 9690 9859 or email info@potoroo.com.au.

Pewter Kangaroo Chop Stick Rest	\$10.50	Red Gum Chop Sticks	\$9.50
Red Gum Business Card Holder	\$29.50	Small Red Gum Desk Box	\$32.00
Letter Knife with Red Gum Handle	\$19.50	Pewter Letter Knife Kangaroo/Platypus motif	\$29.95
Pewter Bottle Stopper with Aus Animal motif	\$27.50	Pewter Coaster with Aus Animal motif	\$15.95
Pewter Business Card/Letter Holder	\$25.00	Shot Glass with Pewter Aus Animal motif	\$23.50
Pewter Spoons Aus Animal motif	\$22.50	Miniature Pewter Figurines Aus Animal motif	\$10.50

Entertaining in Thailand

Thais love to eat and food is a central feature of most activities. There are several things to remember when eating a meal in Thailand.

- The vast majority of business dinners or lunches will take place at a restaurant. It is best to arrive on time and as a group.
- The host and the more senior members of the group should be seated first and will normally encourage you to sit first. Politely refuse, encourage them to take a seat and be comfortable and then wait for them to sit.
- Thais will always do the ordering and take much pride in the choice of dish. If you are asked what you prefer, don't be shy in making suggestions or reminding the host of any allergies, etc.
- Generally there will be several different dishes placed in the middle of the table and a plate of steamed white rice will be placed before each diner.
- Thai food is normally eaten with a spoon and a fork. Use your spoon for putting food in your mouth. Your fork is used for pushing food onto your spoon.
- Don't put several dishes onto your plate of rice and then eat them. Instead place a small amount of one dish on your rice, eat it and then add some more from another dish. Food may be passed from one diner to another during the meal. Follow the lead in passing dishes.
- It is not unusual for a huge amount of food to be ordered, it is seen as bad form on the part of the host if not enough food is ordered.
- Try as best as possible not to leave a large amount of uneaten food on your plate. This is seen as impolite.
- Alcohol is not common at lunch, but always present at dinner. If you are dining at a restaurant the staff will work hard to keep your glass full at all times. Be careful to keep track of how much you have drunk especially if you are not used to the humidity and are dehydrated.
- Toothpicks are common at the end of the meal but be sure to cover your mouth with your free hand.
- A popular toast is simply "Good Luck" or in Thai "Chai Yo".

- Normally the host will pay for the dinner or the oldest or most senior person in the group. If as a foreigner you want to host a meal and pay for it a good trick is to arrange for the restaurant to present the bill only to you and at a specified time away from the table. This way you may avoid an embarrassing situation with the Thai guests wanting to pay because you are the visitor to Thailand.
- If a service charge is included then no tip is needed. Tips don't need to be any more than 10% of the bill and change will normally be given in a series of smaller bills if you pay cash. A tip of between 10 – 50 baht is more than satisfactory. If you pay by credit card then a small amount of between 10 – 50 baht is appreciated.
- Typically meals are eaten at around 7.00am – 12.00pm and between 6.00pm – 8.00pm for dinner.

Thai Food

Thai cuisine is essentially a marriage of centuries-old Eastern and Western influences harmoniously combined into something uniquely Thai. The characteristics of Thai food depend on who cooks it, for whom it is cooked, for what occasion, and where it is cooked to suit all palates. Originally, Thai cooking reflected the characteristics of a waterborne lifestyle. Aquatic animals, plants and herbs were major ingredients. Large chunks of meat were eschewed. Subsequent influences introduced the use of sizeable chunks to Thai cooking. With their Buddhist background, Thais shunned the use of large animals in big chunks. Big cuts of meat were shredded and laced with herbs and spices. Traditional Thai cooking methods were stewing and baking, or grilling. Chinese influences saw the introduction of frying, stir frying and deep-frying. Culinary influences from the 17th century onwards included Portuguese, Dutch, French and Japanese. Chillies were introduced to Thai cooking during the late 1600s by Portuguese missionaries who had acquired a taste for them while serving in South America.



Thais were very adept at 'Siamese-ising' foreign cooking methods, and substituting ingredients. The ghee used in Indian cooking was replaced by coconut oil, and coconut milk substituted for other dairy products. Overpowering pure spices were toned down and enhanced by fresh herbs such as lemon grass and galanga. Eventually, fewer and less spices were used in Thai curries, while the use of fresh herbs increased. It is generally acknowledged that Thai curries burn intensely, but briefly, whereas other curries, with strong spices, burn for longer periods. Instead of serving dishes in courses, a Thai meal is served all at once, permitting dinners to enjoy complementary combinations of different tastes.

A proper Thai meal should consist of a soup, a curry dish with condiments, a dip with accompanying fish and vegetables. A spiced salad may replace the curry dish. The soup can also be spicy, but the curry should be replaced by non-spiced items. There must be a harmony of tastes and textures within individual dishes and the entire meal.

What Comprises a Thai Meal?



Titbits

These can be hors d'oeuvres, accompaniments, side dishes, and/or snacks. They include spring rolls, satay, puffed rice cakes with herbed topping. They represent the playful and creative nature of the Thais.



Salads

A harmony of tastes and herbal flavours are essential. Major tastes are sour, sweet and salty. Spiciness comes in different degrees according to meat textures and occasions.



General Fare

A sweet and sour dish, a fluffy omelette, and a stir-fried dish help make a meal more complete.



Dips

Dips entail some complexity. They can be the major dish of a meal with accompaniments of vegetables and some meats. When dips are made thinly, they can be used as salad designs. A particular and simple dip is made from chilies, garlic, dried shrimps, lime juice, fish sauce, sugar and shrimp paste.



Soups

A good meal for an average person may consist simply of a soup and rice. Traditional Thai soups are unique because they embody more flavours and textures than can be found in other types of food.



Curries

Most non-Thai curries consist of powdered or ground dried spices, whereas the major ingredients of Thai curry are fresh herbs. A simple Thai curry paste consists of dried chilies, shallots and shrimp paste. More complex curries include garlic, galanga, coriander roots, lemon grass, kaffir lime peel and peppercorns.



Single Dishes

Complete meals in themselves, they include rice and noodle dishes such as Khao Phat and Phat Thai.



Desserts

No good meal is complete without a Thai dessert. Uniformly sweet, they are particularly welcome after a strongly spiced and herbed meal.

Medical Contact Details

It is recommended that when travelling you have suitable travel insurance. Contact your local insurance or travel agent for more information. Single trip insurance can also be obtained visit <http://www.travelinsuranceaustralia.com.au>.

Bumrungrad Hospital

33 Sukhumvit 3 (Soi Nana Nua), Wattana,
Bangkok 10110
T: +66 (0) 2 667 1000

Bangkok Hospital

2 Soi Soonvijai,
New Petchburi Road
Bangkok 10310
T: +66 (0) 2 310 3000

BNH Hospital

9/1 Convent Road, Silom
Bangkok 10500
T: +66 (0) 2 686 2700

References

Bangkok	http://www.bangkok.com
Thailand	http://www.thailand.com
Tourism of Thailand	http://www.tourismthailand.org
Austrade	http://www.austrade.gov.au