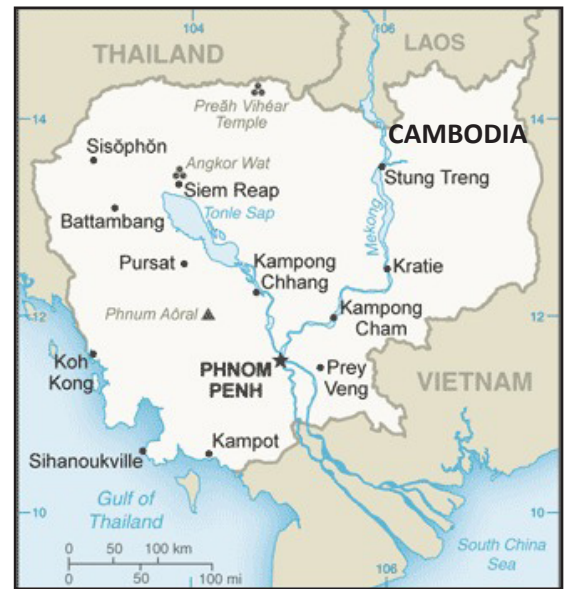




KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

- ❑ Driving is on the right.
- ❑ Drivers are required to carry a valid national license, Cambodian driver's license, 1949 version of an International Driving Permit (IDP), passport, vehicle documents and proof of insurance. An IDP must be obtained prior to travel, and is necessary for obtaining a Cambodian license.
- ❑ Apply for a Cambodian license at the Ministry of Public Works and Transport's main office in Phnom Penh, or at satellite offices in Aeon Mall 1 and Aeon Mall 2 in the city. Licenses may also be acquired at the Heritage Walk mall in Siem Reap.
- ❑ Carry photocopies of license and passport, and leave original documents in a safe or other secure location. Do not hand over documents as security for vehicle rentals or any other reasons.
- ❑ All visitors are required to register their arrival in Cambodia via the Foreigners Present in Cambodia System (FPCS) app. Hotels and guesthouses may not provide this service.
- ❑ The Cambodian Riel (KHR) is the official currency. US dollars are accepted in many places; bills must be untern and in new condition. Counterfeit US dollars are widely circulated and may be dispensed from ATMs. Beyond major cities, credit cards are not widely accepted.
- ❑ Crime rates are high, and often directed at pedestrians and passengers in tuk-tuks (small carriages pulled by motorbikes). Criminals are generally armed. Resistance may increase likelihood of violence. Traffic disputes may result in the use of weapons.
- ❑ Pedestrians should not walk alone, particularly at night. Dangers increase in Sihanoukville, especially near the waterfront area.
- ❑ Women walking or traveling alone are at risk of sexual assault.
- ❑ Traffic crashes are common and increase after dark. Avoid road travel at night.
- ❑ Pedestrians make up about 10% of traffic fatalities.
- ❑ Riders of motorized two- and three-wheeled vehicles account for an estimated 73% of all road traffic deaths.
- ❑ Legal blood alcohol limit is below 0.05 g/dl for all drivers. Despite legal limits, drink driving is common, especially at night and around major holidays. Many traffic crashes involve alcohol use.
- ❑ There are 21.9 road deaths per 100,000 people in Cambodia, compared to 2.2 in Sweden and 2.3 in the UK.



Source: CIA Factbook

ROAD CULTURE

- **Drivers** are undisciplined and generally ignore traffic rules.
- **Many drivers** are underage and do not have a valid driver's license.
- **Speeding** and erratic road behavior are common.
- **Motorists** rarely check behind their vehicle before backing into streets.
- **Drivers of** larger vehicles assume right-of-way over smaller cars and motorbikes.
- **Motorists**, particularly motorcycle and motorbike drivers, may drive against traffic flow.
- **Drivers frequently** operate vehicles lacking standard safety features, including headlights, taillights, turn signals, windshield wipers, working brakes, seat belts and roadworthy tires.
- **Motorists**, especially motorcyclists and motorbike riders, may swerve onto sidewalks and ignore pedestrian crossings.
- **Many drivers** ignore train crossing warnings and attempt to cross tracks, even when a train is approaching.

ROAD CONDITIONS

- **Of the** 61,810 km (38,407 miles) of roads, 15,000 km (9,320 miles) are paved and 46,810 km (29,086 miles) are unpaved.
- **Major roads** that are part of the National Route system connecting main cities are generally adequate.
- **Secondary roads** and those leading to rural areas are in poor condition.
- **Potholes** are common.
- **Road conditions** deteriorate quickly following rain.
- **Road lighting** is lacking. Night driving should be avoided.
- **There are** few road or street signs. Buildings are generally unnumbered.
- **Phone connections** and internet services are unreliable beyond main cities.
- **Pedestrian** infrastructure is undeveloped. There are few crossings; drivers generally do not slow or stop, even when pedestrians are present.
- **Sidewalks are inadequate** or non-existent, forcing pedestrians to walk in streets.



Road Conditions, continued

- **Existing sidewalks** are often used as parking spaces for cars and motorbikes; or occupied by street vendors and make-shift cafes.
- **Checkpoints** are common. Drivers should have identification and vehicle documents readily available.
- **Demonstrations** occur and may result in disruptions to road travel and public transport. Roadblocks may be erected and tourist areas closed without notice.
- **Avoid all** public gatherings; even peaceful demonstrations may turn suddenly violent.
- **Bicycling** is common. Cycling infrastructure is lacking.
- **There are** many loose animals on roadways.
- **Land mines** and unexploded ordnance are common throughout the country, especially in rural areas, forests, near small bridges, in dry rice paddies and along roadsides. Danger is particularly high in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pursat, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom and Oddar Meanchey.
- **Avoid all** roads near the border of Thailand near the Preah Vihear/Khao Pra Viharn temple located between Si Sa Ket Province, Thailand and Preah Vihear Province, Cambodia; and close to the Ta Krabei/Ta Kwai and Ta Moan Thom/Ta Muen temples in Oddar Meanchey province, Cambodia. These areas remain in dispute. Clashes between armed troops occur.
- **The following roads** may present particular challenges to motorists:
 - » **National Highway 4** links Phnom Penh and the port at Sihanoukville. It is regarded as one of the country’s most dangerous routes, largely due to reckless road behavior and speeding. The road is paved, narrow and lacks shoulders. There are many potholes.
 - » **National Highway 6/National Road 6** links Phnom Penh and Banteay Meanchey. The 416-km (258-mile) route runs through Siem Reap. A section designated as Highway 6A is dual carriageway. Poor surfaces, lack of lighting, erratic drivers and drink driving are contributing factors to high numbers of crashes, particularly around holidays.
 - » **National Road 3** connects Phnom Penh and Veal Rin. A 20-km (12.4 mile) section of the 202-km (126-mile) route is subject to regular damage from weather conditions and substandard building materials. There are ongoing efforts to repair this part of the road, including major construction projects that are often unlit and unmarked. Drivers should use extreme caution, particularly at night.

REGIONAL AND SEASONAL CONDITIONS

- **Heavy traffic** in and out of cities occurs around multi-day festivities surrounding Khmer New Year in spring. Dates vary by year.
- **During** the annual Water Festival in November, the population of Phnom Penh increases by millions, adding to traffic and pedestrian dangers.
- **Cambodia** is subject to monsoons, severe storms, floods, landslides and forest fires.
- **Rainy season** is from May to November, and often includes severe storms. Roads may become impassable and bridges damaged.
- **Severe flooding** is common from June through November. Do not step or drive into flood waters, which may contain dangerous currents and obscure potholes, branches or other hazards.
- **Poor road drainage** in flood areas results in traffic congestion and closures, particularly in Phnom Penh; and includes the route to and from the airport.

Maximum Speed Limits

Type of road	Maximum speed
Urban areas (cars)	40 kph (25 mph)
Urban areas (motorbikes)	30 kph (18 mph)
Rural roads (cars)	80 kph (50 mph)
Rural roads (motorbikes)	60 kph (37 mph)
Highways	100 to 120 kph (62 to 74 mph)

Always adjust speed according to signage, hazards and weather conditions.

Signs are generally pictorial and may not follow European Union conventions.

Winding road	Yield to approaching traffic	Priority over oncoming traffic	Go straight or turn left	Yield at roundabout	Caution: crosswinds	No parking these dates	Drivers must keep right	Riverbank ahead



Regional and Seasonal Conditions, continued

- **The dry season** is from November to April. Forest fires often occur and can spread quickly. Smoke from fires may obscure vision.
- **Be familiar with emergency procedures.** The Red Cross provides a website and free, downloadable emergency app: <http://www.redcross.org/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/types-of-emergencies>

TRANSPORTATION

- **Transportation options** include cars, chauffeured cars, taxis, shared taxis, buses (“laan tom”), motorcycles, bicycles, cyclos (bicycle taxis), motorcycles, motorcycle taxis (motos or “moto Dops”), tuk-tuks (“remorque”), trains and boats.
- **Driving** is not recommended. Arrange for a vehicle and driver from a reputable agency prior to travel. Chauffeur-driven cars are available in main cities.
- **Use only** licensed taxis hired through reputable hotels and at taxi stands in cities.
- **Request** that taxi driver activate meter, or agree on fare before entering vehicle.
- **Taxi drivers** may not adhere to road safety rules.
- **Many taxi drivers** do not know specific addresses and instead navigate by common landmarks.
- **Shared taxis** are generally overcrowded. Drivers are frequently reckless.
- **According to** the Australian government, rideshare services including Grab or PassApp may be safer than taxis at night. Taxi passengers have been assaulted, especially in tourist areas.
- **The bus** network is extensive and includes all major cities.
- **Buses** and minibuses are often in poor repair and irresponsibly driven.
- **Bus crashes** are common. Travel by luxury coach is not a guarantee of safety.
- **Buses and minibuses** are operated by multiple private companies. There are no centralized bus stations; buses depart from and arrive at company-run offices.
- **Private** coach companies with modern buses include Giant Ibis and Mekong Express.
- **Minibuses** serve the same routes as city buses, and operate from local transport stops.
- **Minibuses** are generally overcrowded.
- **Mekong Express** operates deluxe minibus services along main routes, including international destinations.
- **Moto-taxis/moto Dops** are regarded as unsafe. Drivers engage in dangerous road behavior including weaving between other vehicles, and driving against traffic and on sidewalks.

- **Tuk-tuks** are small passenger carts pulled by motorbikes.
- **Travel by** tuk-tuk is considered dangerous.
- **Cyclo bicycle taxis** are found in Phnom Penh and are unsafe. Passengers are required to sit in front of bicycle driver.
- **Rideshares** are available in major cities, including Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Kampot and Battambang. Use only services that have a dispatch app providing vehicle description, license plate number and driver’s name. Verify all information before entering vehicle.
- **Rail services** are limited and unreliable. Service may be canceled without notice.
- **Train tracks** are inadequately maintained.
- **Boat travel** is dangerous. Many vessels, including modern boats, are overloaded and poorly maintained. Sinkings have occurred.
- **Boat operators** may have little or no safety training. Risks increase during the rainy season when currents are faster and stronger. Some tourist boats continue to operate despite poor weather conditions, particularly between Sihanoukville and nearby islands.
- **Boats may not** be equipped with adequate numbers of life vests. Do not board vessels that are overcrowded or during inclement weather. Bring your own life vest.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

- **Drivers must** be at least 18 years of age, and a minimum of 21 years old to rent a vehicle. Some rental agencies may have additional restrictions.
- **Traffic laws** are poorly enforced.
- **Drivers** involved in crashes, including hit-and-runs, frequently face no consequences.
- **Seat belt use** is mandatory for driver and front seat passengers in cities and heavily populated areas; laws do not apply in rural areas. For safety, all passengers should wear seat belts regardless of driving location.
- **Children** under age ten are prohibited from riding in front seats of vehicles.
- **Child safety** restraints are required for children up to age four. There is little to no enforcement.
- **Children are not** restricted from being passengers on motorcycles.
- **Helmets** are compulsory for motorcycle drivers and passengers. For safety, helmets should be fastened. Failure to wear a helmet may invalidate insurance.
- **On-the-spot fines** may be issued by police for a variety of traffic infractions.
- **Vehicles may** be parked on both sides of one-way roads.

Traffic Regulations, continued

- **Parking** is prohibited within 5 meters (16.4 feet) of road junctions.
- **Parking is allowed** on the right-hand side of roads; vehicles must park in the same direction as traffic flow.
- **Parking is not** allowed at the entrances or exits of houses or public buildings.
- **In Sihanoukville**, police are required to issue a receipt for traffic fines.
- **Police may** carry out random breath tests.

Phnom Penh (Capital)

- » Largest city. Located at the junction of the Mekong and Tonle Sap rivers.
- » Transportation options include cars, chauffeured cars, taxis, shared taxis, buses (“laan tom”), motorcycles, bicycles, cyclos (bicycle taxis), motorcycles, motorcycle taxis (motos or “moto Dops”), tuk-tuks (“remorque”), trains and boats.
- » Driving is not recommended. Traffic is chaotic and dangerous. Drivers ignore regulations and safety practices.
- » Long traffic jams are common.
- » There are large numbers of motorbikes. Drivers may weave through or drive against traffic.
- » Few streets are named beyond main routes in cities. Many are numbered; the numbering system is random.
- » Use only licensed taxis ordered through a reputable hotel or travel agency.
- » Taxi drivers may not speak English. Carry destination written in Khmer. Drivers often navigate by common landmarks such as temples or hotels and do not know specific addresses.
- » Request that drivers activate taxi meter, or agree on fare before entering vehicle.
- » Many taxi drivers ignore traffic regulations and road safety rules.
- » Shared taxis are generally overcrowded and dangerously driven.
- » Moto-taxis/moto Dops are regarded as unsafe. Drivers often weave through other vehicles, and drive against traffic and on sidewalks.
- » Tuk-tuks are small passenger carriages pulled by motorbikes. Travel by tuk-tuk carries high risks.
- » Cyclo bicycle taxis are found in Phnom Penh and are unsafe. Passengers are required to sit in front of bicycle driver.
- » Rideshares are available. Use only services that have a dispatch app providing vehicle description, license plate number and driver’s name. Verify all information before entering vehicle.
- » According to the Australian government, rideshare services including Grab or PassApp may be safer than taxis at night. Taxi passengers have been assaulted, especially in tourist areas.
- » The bus network is extensive and includes city buses, minibuses and luxury coaches.
- » City buses are operated by the Phnom Penh Municipal Public Transportation Company. Many are in poor repair. Other buses are operated by multiple private companies.
- » There is no centralized bus station or printed schedule. Buses depart from and arrive at company-run offices. Passengers must visit individual offices to determine the correct bus to their destination.
- » Fleets of private coach companies include some modern buses. Companies include Giant Ibis and Mekong Express.
- » Bus crashes are common. Many buses and minibuses are in poor repair and irresponsibly driven. Travel by luxury coach does not guarantee safety.
- » Minibuses are generally overcrowded.
- » Minibuses travel along the same routes as city buses, and operate from local transport stops.
- » The Mekong Express company operates deluxe minibus services along main routes, including some international destinations.
- » Pedestrian infrastructure is undeveloped. There are few crossings. Avoid walking alone, especially at night.
- » Drivers, particularly motorbike drivers, generally do not slow or stop, even at marked pedestrian crossings.
- » Sidewalks are inadequate or non-existent, forcing pedestrians to walk in streets. Existing sidewalks are often used as parking spaces for cars and motorbikes, or occupied by street vendors and make-shift restaurants.
- » There are many bicyclists. Cycling infrastructure is lacking.
- » Royal Railway Station is the main train station. Routes are limited, but include Sihanoukville and Battambang.



Phnom Penh, continued

- » Rail services are unreliable. Service may be canceled without notice.
- » Ferry routes include boats to Vietnam.
- » Boat travel is dangerous. Many vessels, including modern boats, are overloaded and poorly maintained. Sinkings have occurred. Boat operators may have little or no safety training. Risks increase during the rainy season when currents are faster and stronger. Some tourist boats continue to operate despite poor weather conditions.
- » Boats may not be equipped with adequate numbers of life vests. Do not board vessels that are overcrowded or during inclement weather. Bring your own life vest.
- » Phnom Penh International Airport is 7 km (4.3 miles) west of the city.
- » Transportation between the airport and the city is by car, bus, tuk-tuk, taxi and train.
- » Phnom Penh City Bus Line 3 operates from a stop on the main road in front of the airport. Exact fare is required; change is not given.
- » There is an airport shuttle train connecting to Phnom Penh Railway Station. The airport train is currently suspended; dates for reinstatement will be announced.
- » Tuk-tuks travel from the airport along the busy main highway to the city center. Their use is not advised.
- » Many car rental agencies are represented at the airport.

Siem Reap

- » Second-largest city and major tourist destination.
- » Transportation options include cars, chauffeured cars, taxis, shared taxis, buses (“laan tom”), motorcycles, bicycles, cyclos (bicycle taxis), motorbikes, motorcycle taxis (motos or “moto Dops”), tuk-tuks (“remorque”), trains and boats.
- » Driving is not recommended. Arrange for a vehicle and driver from a reputable agency.
- » Visitors are prohibited from renting motorbikes in Siem Reap.
- » The bus network connects to suburbs and nearby destinations. There is regular service between the city and Phnom Penh, including night buses.
- » A main bus station is located east of the city. A taxi is required to access the city from the station.
- » International bus routes include Laos, Thailand and Vietnam.
- » Multiple private companies operate buses and minibuses. Many depart from and arrive at company-run offices.
- » Bus crashes are common. Buses and minibuses are generally in poor repair and recklessly driven.
- » Private luxury coach companies include Giant Ibis and Mekong Express; safety is not guaranteed.
- » Minibuses are generally overcrowded. Many minibuses are in poor repair and recklessly driven.
- » Do not flag taxis on the street. Use only licensed taxis hired through reputable hotels.
- » Request that taxi driver activate meter, or agree on fare before entering vehicle.
- » Taxi drivers may not adhere to road safety rules.
- » Many taxi drivers do not speak English and do not know specific address; drivers often navigate by common landmarks.
- » Shared taxis are generally overcrowded. Drivers often disregard road and safety rules.
- » According to the Australian government, rideshare services including Grab or PassApp may be safer than taxis at night. Taxi passengers have been assaulted, especially in tourist areas.
- » Moto-taxis/moto Dops are regarded as unsafe. Drivers often weave among other vehicles, and drive against traffic and on sidewalks.
- » Tuk-tuks are small passenger carriages pulled by motorbikes. Travel by tuk-tuk is considered dangerous.
- » Rideshares are available. Use only services that have a dispatch app providing vehicle description, license plate number and driver’s name. Verify all information before entering vehicle.
- » Pedestrian infrastructure is undeveloped. There are few crossings.
- » Sidewalks are inadequate or non-existent, forcing pedestrians to walk in streets. Existing sidewalks are often used as parking spaces for cars and motorbikes, or occupied by street vendors and informal cafes.



Siem Reap, continued

- » Do not walk alone, particularly at night. Drivers, particularly motorbike drivers, generally do not slow or stop, even at marked crossings.
- » Bicycle travel is popular. Cycling infrastructure is lacking. Drivers often disregard the safety of bicyclists.
- » There is no train service.
- » Ferries and boats are available at Phnom Krom Port. Some routes have been suspended.
- » Boat travel is dangerous. Many vessels, including modern boats, are overloaded and poorly maintained. Sinkings have occurred. Boat operators may have little or no safety training. Risks increase during the rainy season when currents are faster and stronger. Some tourist boats continue to operate despite poor weather conditions.
- » Boats may not be equipped with adequate numbers of life vests. Do not board vessels that are overcrowded or during inclement weather. Bring your own life vest.
- » Siem Reap-Angkor International Airport is located about 50 km (31 miles) from the city.
- » Transportation between the airport and the city is by car, bus or taxi.
- » Use only licensed, registered airport taxis.
- » Buses and minivans provide direct service from the airport to the downtown area.
- » Private transfers, hotel shuttles and chauffeur-driven cars are available, but should be arranged in advance of travel.
- » Some rental car agencies are represented at the airport.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND INCLUSIONS FOR MOBILITY CHALLENGED

- **Accessibility and accommodations** are limited to newly-built hotels meeting international standards.
- **In general**, public transportation, buildings and tourist areas are not accessible to persons with mobility, sensory or other challenges.
- **There are few** crosswalks. Existing crosswalks are generally ignored by motorists.
- **Sidewalks** are lacking or in poor repair; surfaces present challenges to those with mobility difficulties, including wheelchair users.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

- **Responders to** emergency numbers often do not speak English. An interpreter may be required.
- **Pre-program** emergency numbers into your phone before departure. Calls may go unanswered; police stations are often closed or police may be unwilling to respond.
 - » Police: 117
 - » Ambulance in Phnom Penh: 119
 - » Fire: 118 or 666
- **Tourist police** have booths in tourist zones in many cities.
- **Coordinated responses** to emergency situations are insufficient in cities, and unavailable beyond major urban centers. Emergency personnel are generally unable to reach rural areas or outlying islands, or to provide urgent care.
- **Medical services** and facilities do not meet international standards and may be unavailable in many areas, including rural locations and on small adjacent islands.
- **Basic care** is available at limited internationally-operated hospitals and clinics in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap. Outside of Phnom Penh, emergency services, reliable medical care and medicines are generally limited or unavailable.
- **Payment** is generally required prior to the delivery of medical care, even in emergency situations. Doctors and hospitals may require that insurance providers supply a written guarantee before care is administered.
- **In the event** of serious illness or injury, medical evacuation to Thailand or Singapore may be required.
- **Some medications** prescribed in other countries are illegal in Cambodia. Verify legality before entering the country. Carry medicines in their original packaging in carry-on luggage, accompanied by a written doctor's prescription and a letter from physician detailing type of medication, required dosage, and confirming that it is for personal use.
- **Avoid** local medicines, including those sold at pharmacies, as these are often counterfeit and may be lethal.



Emergency Information, continued

- **If involved in a crash:**
 - » Call police and rental car agency.
 - » Remain at the scene until police indicate you may leave.
 - » Cooperate with directions given by authorities. Do not surrender original copies of driver's license or passport.
 - » Do not sign or put your fingerprints on documents that you do not understand.
 - » Drivers believed to be at fault may be detained. Legal processes, including those following a crash, are unpredictable.
 - » Request a copy of police report.
 - » Crowds often form quickly after crashes. Be alert to persons attempting to take advantage of crash victims.



ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION FOR SAFE INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRAVEL (ASIRT)

ASIRT is a non-profit humanitarian organization established in memory of Aron Sobel, age 25, who was killed along with 22 other passengers in a Pamukkale Bus Company crash on the roads of Turkey.

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