

Riskline / Destination Report

This document was generated on 22 December 2023



NORWAY

Overall risk level

<p>Low Take normal safety precautions</p>	<p>Moderate Take normal safety precautions</p>	<p>Medium Exercise caution</p>	<p>High Reconsider travel</p>	<p>Extreme Defer non-essential travel</p>
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The Overall Risk Level will be determined by the higher of the Security Risk Level and Covid-19 Risk Level.

Security risk level

<p>Low Take normal safety precautions</p>	<p>Moderate Take normal safety precautions</p>	<p>Medium Exercise caution</p>	<p>High Reconsider travel</p>	<p>Extreme Defer non-essential travel</p>
<p>Safe, with few security risks</p>	<p>Generally safe, with some predictable security risks</p>	<p>Not completely safe, but typically presents predictable security risks</p>	<p>Can be dangerous and may present unexpected security risks</p>	<p>Extremely dangerous and presents unpredictable security risks</p>
<p>Travel is possible with an expectation of routine disruptions and delays</p>	<p>Travel is possible with an expectation of routine disruptions and delays</p>	<p>Travel is possible, but there is a potential for disruptions</p>	<p>Travel is possible, but there is a potential for disruptions</p>	<p>Chaotic; travel impossible</p>

Covid-19 risk level

<p>Low Take normal safety precautions</p>	<p>Moderate Take normal safety precautions</p>	<p>Medium Exercise caution</p>	<p>High Reconsider travel</p>	<p>Extreme Defer non-essential travel</p>
<p>Travellers should take normal precautions when travelling to Low Risk locations, which have limited or no restrictions on international travel and domestic activities.</p>	<p>Travellers should take normal precautions when travelling to Moderate Risk locations, which have few restrictions on international travel and limited or no restrictions on domestic activities.</p>	<p>Unvaccinated travellers should exercise caution when travelling to Medium Risk locations, and vaccinated travellers should take normal precautions. These locations may have some restrictions on international travel, but few restrictions on domestic activities.</p>	<p>Unvaccinated travellers should reconsider their need to travel to High Risk locations, and vaccinated travellers should exercise caution. These locations may have severely restricted international travel and partially restricted domestic activities.</p>	<p>Unvaccinated travellers should defer non-essential travel to Extreme Risk locations, and vaccinated travellers should reconsider their travel. These locations may have severely restricted international travel and domestic activities.</p>

Overview

Upcoming Events

There are no upcoming events scheduled

Travel Advisories

● Moderate risk: Schengen Internal Border Controls

Travellers should anticipate possible disruptions or delays to travel at affected borders until at least the end of 2023, due to the reintroduction of border controls at select crossings within the Schengen Area and ensure all identification and travel documents are valid and compliant with the latest entry requirements.

The temporary reintroduction of Schengen border controls is an exceptional measure adopted by countries to address a sudden threat to public order or internal security. Shortly after Hamas attacked Israel on 7 October 2023, two terrorist attacks took place in France and Belgium, and bomb alerts triggered high-security measures at several European airports. The escalation of violence in the Middle East prompted several members of the 27-country Schengen Area to introduce temporary border controls due to an increased risk of possible infiltration by violent extremists and increased illegal migrations by sea via the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkan region through land routes. These threats, along with Russia's war against Ukraine, the threat of espionage by foreign states and potential sabotage of critical infrastructure have also prompted the implementation of enhanced border control measures during previous months.

The following extraordinary border control measures are in place as of 18 December 2023:

- **Austria:** controls at the land borders with the Czech Republic until 16 February 2024, at land borders with Slovakia until 3 February 2024 and at land borders with Slovenia and Hungary until 11 May 2024;
- **Czech Republic:** controls at the land borders with Slovakia until 3 January 2024;
- **Denmark:** controls at all internal Schengen Area borders, and ports with ferry connections to Germany until 11 May 2024;
- **France:** controls at all internal Schengen Area borders until 30 April 2024;
- **Germany:** controls at land borders with Poland, Czechia and Switzerland until at least February 2024 and at land border with Austria until 11 May 2024;
- **Italy:** controls at land border with Slovenia until 19 December;
- **Norway:** controls at ports with ferry connections to the Schengen area until 11 May 2024 and controls at internal borders, particularly air borders, through 18

December;

- **Poland:** controls at land border with Slovakia until 2 January 2024;
- **Slovakia:** controls at land border with Hungary until 22 January 2024;
- **Slovenia:** controls at land borders with Croatia and Hungary until 22 June 2024;
- **Sweden:** controls at all internal Schengen Area borders until 11 May 2024.

EU citizens must carry a passport, ID or driving licence valid for the duration of their stay. For non-EU citizens, the passport must be valid for at least three months after the date of departure, issued within the last ten years and have two blank pages. Travellers with a Schengen visa are advised to ensure their stay does not exceed the 90-day period allowed within 180 days. Authorities could require Schengen visa holders to show additional documentation, such as proof of insurance, financial means, accommodation or return tickets. Due to delays and queues, travellers are advised to allow for additional travel time at affected borders. Follow security forces' instructions and observe the conditions for crossing the border at authorised points. This may involve traffic controls and vehicle inspections by officials due to increased security measures.

Summary

Overall ● Low Risk

Norway is a **Low Risk** destination: take normal safety precautions.

Security ● Low Risk

Low Risk locations are safe, with few security risks. Travel is possible with an expectation of routine disruptions and delays.

Covid ● Low Risk

Authorities have lifted all domestic and international COVID-19 measures.

Political Instability ● Low Risk

Norway is governed as a representative democracy within the framework of a constitutional monarchy. The 2021 Parliamentary Elections witnessed the Labor Party's success, ending the tenure of Prime Minister Erna Solberg's Conservatives, who had held power since 2013. The question of whether to join the European Union (EU) remains one of the most dominant and divisive issues in the Norwegian political debate.

Conflict ● Low Risk

The country is not engaged in any conflict with state or non-state actors. Its claims over parts of the Arctic seabed have prompted international debate, but are unlikely to escalate to violence.

Terrorism ● Moderate Risk

The return to Norway of dozens of Norwegians fighting for radical religious groups in Syria, Iraq and other conflicts has contributed to an increase in the threat of a domestic terror attack. In addition, growing far-right and extremist sentiments have raised fears that other 'lone wolf' terrorists may attempt to carry out attacks. Effective law enforcement and intelligence networks, however, help to mitigate these threats.

Unrest ● Low Risk

While strikes and demonstrations do occur in urban hubs, they are generally peaceful and very rarely turn violent. The country's generous social welfare programs and political stability provide little cause for civil unrest.

Crime ● Low Risk

Levels of crime are very low in Norway. Violent crimes are uncommon and typically tied to gang activity, posing little risk to travellers.

Pickpocketing and purse snatching can occur, mainly in crowded areas, particularly at transport hubs and the city centre of **Oslo**.

The police service is regarded as highly professional and effective.

Natural and Environmental ● Moderate Risk

Norway experiences extremely cold temperatures in the winter months (December to February). Avalanches and landslides pose the greatest risk in mountainous areas. Although generally small and localised, they can produce fatalities. Strict fire bans are enforced across rural Norway in the summer months to prevent forest fires. Disaster management capabilities are of a high standard. Infrastructure is strong and capable of weathering natural calamities.

Local Travel ● Low Risk

The country has an excellent public transport network that includes, boats, ferries, trains, subways, taxis and buses, which are reliable and safe. Roads are maintained to an excellent standard, and motorists are generally mindful of road traffic and safety regulations. Winter driving can be dangerous due to snow, ice and sudden weather changes, particularly in rural and mountainous areas.

Health and Medical ● Low Risk

Medical infrastructure is of high international standard throughout the country, and all healthcare professionals are highly trained; the majority of hospitals have multilingual staff. High-quality prescription drugs are widely available, and infectious diseases present little to no risk to travellers. Although rare, tick-borne diseases, however, can be a threat during summer months (May to September) in forested and rural areas in the southeastern counties.

Political Overview : ● Low Risk

King Harald V is the country's head of state, exercising functions that are largely symbolic although important for national unity. The Stortinget, the supreme legislature in Norway, includes a qualified unicameral parliament consisting of a lower and upper house that is led by a president and five vice presidents.

In the 2021 parliamentary elections, Solberg's Conservative Party lost seats to the Centre Party and the Labour Party. A centre-left minority government between the Centre and Labour parties was officially appointed by King Harald V on 14 October 2021. Following Erna Solberg's eight-year rule as prime minister, Labour's Jonas Gahr Støre took over the office after managing to form a coalition with the Centre Party. Initially, the formation talks included the Socialist Left Party in hopes of forming a majority government. However, the Socialist Left Party announced they would be pulling out of talks because they could not agree on an aggressive enough climate policy. Støre's cabinet is made up of a majority of women for the first time since 2012.

While the previous coalition tightened Norway's immigration controls and slashed the corporate income tax down five points to 22 percent, Støre's current coalition hopes to provide tax relief for low- and middle-income families after the COVID-19 pandemic laid bare inequalities in Norway's rural areas compared to its cities. Other topics at the forefront of the most recent election campaign were the country's oil and gas production and climate change. The new government underlines that its climate policy will be "just" concerning environmental taxes, while also continuing to develop the oil and gas industry, due to the number of jobs it creates. Norway is not a member state of the EU, although successive governments commonly adopt EU legislation owing to the country's participation in the European Economic Area (EEA).

The question of whether to join the EU remains one of the most dominant and divisive issues in Norwegian political debate. The new government includes strong anti-EU representatives, including Støre's own Centre Party. While it is expected that Norway's membership in the EEA will remain in place, the current government is expected to refrain from tightening its relationship with Brussels. As the rule of the current government continues, Støre's Centre Party will need to continue appeasing voters who favoured Progress - Norway's far-right political party - in the last election.

There are no recent incidents

Conflict : ● Low Risk

Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) but remains outside of the European Union (EU). It is a member of the European Economic Area (EEA).

Relations with Russia soured following President Vladimir Putin's decision to invade Ukraine in February 2022. After Sweden and Finland decided to join NATO in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Norway along with Denmark and Iceland pledged to assist their Scandinavian neighbours should they face attacks before their application is complete. Nevertheless, the risk of outright conflict with Russia remains low.

Strength of Military Forces: The Norwegian Armed Forces (Forsvaret) number about 23,000 active and reserve personnel. Mandatory military service is required of both men and women.

Terrorism

Islamist Terrorism: While the security threat from returning Norwegian nationals that have journeyed to Syria and/or Iraq to join terrorist groups including the Islamic State (IS) and al-Qaeda has declined, the threat from Islamist terrorism remains. There is a significant risk that radicalised individuals who are radicalised online or through other means, will plot and attempt to carry out attacks. A report released by the Norwegian Police Security Service (Politiets Sikkerhetstjeneste or PST) in 2021 stated that Islamist terrorism and right-wing extremism are still expected to pose the greatest terrorist threat to Norwegian society in the short- to medium term. The report states that the threat of terrorist threats from Islamist extremists was recently intensified due to the increased tension between freedom of speech and what many extremists perceive as a desecration of Islam. Isolated attacks on crowds or symbolic targets remain likely, including military personnel, police, churches or synagogues.

Right-wing Domestic Terrorism: Right-wing extremist radicalisation is expected to become more widespread in the near- and medium-term. Online arenas serve as an important recruitment tool and provide a possibility for right-wing extremists to plan terrorist acts aimed at non-Western immigrants, LGBT+ communities and traditional media. Sustained far-right and extremist sentiments have raised fears that other "lone wolf" terrorists may attempt to carry out attacks similar to those seen on 22 July 2011, when Anders Behring Breivik, a far-right extremist of Norwegian nationality, detonated a massive car bomb in downtown Oslo and opened fire on a youth camp on **Utøya island**, killing 77 people in total.

Response Preparedness: Within the national police, Response Unit Delta is a tactical police unit that is able to respond immediately to large-scale emergency situations such as terrorist attacks across Norway. The armed forces are also extremely well trained and highly skilled to aid the police in combat emergency situations within Norway. The PST is Norway's domestic security service, which is tasked with investigating crimes relating to national security. The PST operates parallel to the country's police and intelligence services to respond to acts of terror.

There are no recent incidents

Unrest : ● Low Risk

Demonstrations and Protests: Demonstrations are common across Norway's urban hubs, though these rarely escalate to violence. The country's high gross domestic product (GDP), generous social welfare programs and political stability provide little cause for civil unrest. Labour strikes and demonstrations are generally announced through the media and they do not tend to last long.

Extremist Groups: Norwegian neo-Nazi, far-right or anti-immigrant demonstrations attract no more than a few hundred individuals, a few of whom are believed to harbour violent aspirations. Operational neo-Nazi groups are rarely implicated in violent assaults or protests. In recent years, authorities have cracked down on hate speech and are believed to be closely monitoring known activists across the country.

Recent incidents

29 October 2023 - 30 October 2023

● **Moderate risk:** Demonstration planned in Oslo on 29 October

Local media indicated that demonstrators will rally at Youngstorget in Oslo from 16:00 local time (15:00 GMT) on 29 October to mark the Remembrance Day for the Victims of Political Repression, an annual commemoration for victims of political repression during the Soviet era.

21 October 2023 - 22 October 2023

● **Moderate risk:** Palestinian solidarity rally planned in Oslo on 21 October

The Fateh Movement of Norway called on supporters to rally outside Parliament in Oslo starting at 14:00 local time (12:00 GMT) on 21 October, to protest Israeli military action in Gaza.

11 October 2023 - 12 October 2023

- **Moderate risk: Demonstration reported underway in central Oslo**

Local media reported that a demonstration outside the Norwegian Parliament building in central Oslo was blocking the Karl Johans gate as of morning hours local time. Activists are protesting over wind turbines built on land traditionally used by Sami reindeer herders in Fosen, Trøndelag. There were no immediate reports of clashes or arrests.

23 September 2023 - 24 September 2023

- **Moderate risk: World Wide Freedom rally planned in Oslo on 23 September**

Local sources indicated that World Wide Freedom Rally activists plan to rally at the Oslo Opera House from 12:00 local time (10:00 GMT) on 23 September for human rights and freedom.

Crime : ● Low Risk

Petty Crime: Common petty crimes in Norway might involve pickpocketing in crowded areas, theft from unlocked cars, or shoplifting. Urban areas, particularly **Oslo**, may experience slightly higher rates of petty crimes, especially over the summer months (June to September), compared to rural areas, but even in the cities, crime levels are relatively low.

Visitors are advised to remain particularly vigilant in crowded areas of **Oslo**, including the **Gardermoen Airport (OSL, ENGM)** and the **Central Railway Station**.

Beware of your surroundings, do not leave your belongings unattended and exercise general personal safety for travel. Only carry what is needed, do not flash expensive valuables or large sums of money, and keep cash, identification and mobile phones in front pockets, or in a zipped or concealed pocket or pouch rather than in a bag. Secure belongings when using public transport or when frequenting markets and other crowded public areas; secure bags diagonally across the body against the chest, keep bags within sight and away from the street. Refrain from using mobile phones or laptops in congested public places; avoid putting bags containing valuables on the ground. Avoid walking in poorly lit and isolated areas. Stay in groups. Reject rides or drinks from strangers and never leave drinks unattended. Exercise extreme caution when purchasing and consuming alcohol in public venues. Do not accept pamphlets in the street or shopping centres; these could be impregnated with potent and disorienting drugs, which permeate the skin. If you start to feel unwell, tell staff or close friends and do not leave the venue alone or with strangers. Shout to attract attention, if needed.

Violent Crime: Norway is known for having one of the lowest violent crime rates in the world. The country has a strong rule of law, effective law enforcement and a comprehensive social welfare system.

Although rare, violent and weapon-related crimes can occur. As in other Nordic countries, violent crimes often involve the country's biker culture. Biker gangs such as the Bandidos and the Hell's Angels are associated with violent attacks, robbery, drug offences, smuggling, intimidation and various forms of financial crime. Biker gangs are particularly active in **Oslo, Fredrikstad, Drammen, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Hamar, Skien** and **Trondheim**.

Commonsense measures are best kept to ensure against becoming the victim of a

violent crime. Travellers are advised to remain vigilant at all times and exercise general personal safety for travel: avoid walking alone at night, do not venture down roads with poor lighting and few access points. Be careful when using taxis and public transport and plot route bypasses around rowdy crowds. Seek local advice for areas to avoid. If you are held-up by an armed robber do not become confrontational as any resistive behaviour may cause more violence by the attackers.

Kidnapping: Kidnappings are not a particular concern in Norway. Isolated incidents may occur, but they are not considered to be representative of a wider trend targeting travellers or foreign nationals.

Travellers should remain aware of their surroundings and follow the latest advisories for their destination. Maintain communications and your itinerary with local contacts, authorities or embassy staff, especially in locations with a higher risk of kidnapping. Consider a local guide or security escort for the highest risk locations.

There are no recent incidents

Law

The Norwegian legal system is a combination of civil and customary law and includes elements of common law traditions. The constitution stipulates that there be no government or political interference with judicial proceedings.

Corruption

Visitors and residents are highly unlikely to be affected by any form of corruption. In response to rising levels of private business corruption, the Norwegian Government has recently introduced various mechanisms to effectively detect and punish corrupt practices in both the private and public sectors. When tendering for contracts in a foreign country, European businesses should adhere to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) conventions to avoid prosecution by their home country. Overall, Norway remains one of the least corrupt countries in the world.

Security Services

Overview

The Norwegian national police service is responsible for maintaining internal security and may be aided by the Norwegian armed forces in times of crisis. Although unarmed, the national police are generally efficient in combating criminal activity.

Natural Risks : ● Moderate Risk

Norway experiences extremely cold temperatures in the winter months (December to February). Avalanches and landslides pose the greatest risk in mountainous areas. Although generally small and localised, they can produce fatalities. Strict fire bans are enforced across rural Norway in the summer months to prevent forest fires. Disaster management capabilities are of a high standard. Infrastructure is strong and capable of weathering natural calamities.

Avalanches

Avalanches can range from a small shifting of loose snow to the displacement of enormous slabs of snow. Avalanches typically occur on slopes greater than 27 degrees and are commonly associated with heavy snowfall and strong winds. The risk of avalanches increases during new snowfall, wind-deposited snow and after earth tremors. Avalanches can also occur as a result of excessive use of a slope by skiers, snowmobilers and snowboarders.

Several people die annually from avalanches, which occur most frequently in the counties of **Møre og Romsdal** and **Sogn og Fjordane**. In February 2021, two people were killed in an avalanche on the remote Arctic island of **Jan Mayen**. The Norwegian government maintains bulletins on avalanche forecasts on <http://www.varsom.no/en/>.

If you are planning to travel over snowy mountainous terrain, there are several preparatory steps that should be taken. Be sure to carry an avalanche transceiver, snow probe, shovel, first aid kit and mobile phone for use in the event of an emergency. Ensure every member of the party is carrying a map with the same route marked on it. Have this route checked locally for avalanche risk information before setting off for the day. Should you find yourself caught in an avalanche, use your arms to create an air pocket in front of your face.

Landslides/Mudslides

Sometimes referred to as debris flows, mudflows, lahars or debris avalanches, landslides/mudslides are a form of mass soil movement that tends to flow in channels

in a surge of water-saturated rock, earth and debris, typically following heavy rainfall.

Fatal landslides occur every several years. In December 2020, ten people were killed in an avalanche that occurred in the village of **Ask, Gjerdrum Municipality**. The avalanche destroyed nine buildings and 30 apartments. More than 1,000 people were evacuated in the area.

Follow local news updates in landslide prone areas for warnings about intense storms and rainfall. If landslide or debris flow danger is imminent, quickly move away from the path of the slide. Seek shelter on the nearest high ground in a direction away from the path. If rocks and debris are approaching, run for the nearest shelter and take cover (if possible, under a desk, table or other piece of sturdy furniture that can provide you with air space if the building collapses). Anticipate disruptions to overland travel in areas affected by landslides. Confirm the viability of intended overland travel routes before departure and remain alert for landslide warning signs including cracks in the soil or the faint rumbling sound of an approaching landslide or debris flow.

Blizzards

Blizzards occur when severe winter storm conditions are accompanied by strong winds, producing wind-driven snow, dangerous wind chill and excessive accumulation of snow (drifting). Heavy accumulations of ice and snow can immobilise a region and paralyse a city, disrupting supply chains and compromising emergency and medical services. Electrical wires, telephone poles and lines and communication towers are vulnerable to disruption. Even small accumulations of ice may produce extreme hazards for motorists and pedestrians. Prolonged exposure to the cold may result in life-threatening medical conditions, including frostbite and hypothermia.

Blizzards can occur across Norway during winter. Although fatalities are rare, storms can cause significant disruption to travel and damage to infrastructure.

Refrain from going outdoors during severe blizzards as prolonged exposure to the cold may result in life-threatening medical conditions, including frostbite and hypothermia. If you must go outside, cover your mouth to protect your lungs and walk carefully on snowy, icy pavement. Bear in mind that several layers of lightweight

clothing will keep you warmer than a single heavy coat. Motorists should drive with deference to road conditions and avoid driving during severe snowstorms, while pedestrians should walk slowly on icy ground, particularly near stairs.

Recent incidents

21 December 2023 - 22 December 2023

- **Moderate risk: Flight disruptions reported at Oslo Gardermoen Airport**

Local sources reported flight disruptions at Oslo Gardermoen Airport (OSL/ENGM) as of afternoon hours local time due to adverse weather conditions. Further details were not immediately available.

21 December 2023 - 22 December 2023

- **Moderate risk: Storm Pia triggers flight disruptions at Bergen and Stavanger airports - Update**

Local sources indicated that several flights were delayed and cancelled at Bergen Airport (BGO/ENBR) in Vestland County and Stavanger Airport (SVG/ENZV) in Rogaland County as of afternoon hours local time, due to strong winds from Storm Pia. An orange warning for extremely strong wind gusts was in place for parts of Rogaland and western Agder counties through the end of the day.

16 December 2023 - 18 December 2023

- **Moderate risk: Avalanche warnings issued in multiple counties through 17 December**

Meteorological officials issued a red avalanche warning in parts of Vestland and Nordland counties through 17 December. Orange avalanche warnings were also in place in parts of Møre og Romsdal, Trøndelag, Viken, Vestfold og Telemark and Troms og Finnmark counties.

16 December 2023 - 18 December 2023

● **Moderate risk:** Further weather warnings issued in Vestland, other counties - Update

Officials issued an orange flood warning for Vestland and Rogaland counties as well as parts of Agder county throughout the day. Orange landslide warnings were also in place for central and inner parts of Vestland county; landslides were reported in Vestland's Måge, Ullensvang and Hardanger areas on 16 December. Road closures were also reported in Vestland and Rogaland counties, including county road 550 between Odda and Utne.

Health and Medical: ● Low Risk

Overview

Medical infrastructure is of high international standard throughout the country, and all healthcare professionals are highly trained; the majority of hospitals have multilingual staff. High-quality prescription drugs are widely available, and infectious diseases present little to no risk to travellers. Although rare, tick-borne diseases, however, can be a threat during summer months (May to September) in forested and rural areas in the southeastern counties.

Before you travel

Consult your doctor or a healthcare provider who specialises in travel medicine at least six weeks before your departure. If you have a medical condition, you should also share your travel plans with your doctor.

Outbreaks and Other Diseases

Malaria

There is no risk of malaria transmission.

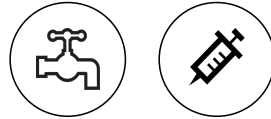
Yellow Fever

There is no risk of Yellow Fever infection.

Vaccinations, Medicines and Documentation

Note: Requirements and recommendations for vaccines and other medicines as well as Yellow Fever vaccine are based on guidelines from the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Yellow Book 2024. All other entry requirements are based on Riskline research.

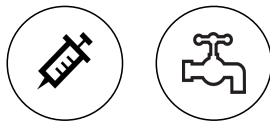
Routine vaccines



Make sure you are up-to-date on all routine vaccines before every trip. Some of these vaccines include

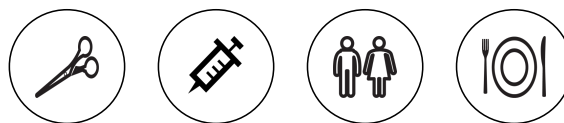
- Chickenpox (Varicella)
- Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis
- Flu (influenza)
- Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR)
- Polio
- Shingles

COVID-19



All eligible travellers should be up to date with their COVID-19 vaccines.

Hepatitis A



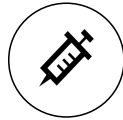
Consider hepatitis A vaccination for most travellers. It is recommended for travellers who will be doing higher risk activities, such as visiting smaller cities, villages, or rural areas where a traveller might get infected through food or water. It is recommended for travellers who plan on eating street food.

Hepatitis B



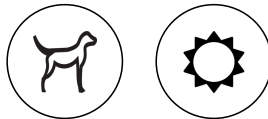
Recommended for unvaccinated travellers younger than 60 years old traveling to Norway. Unvaccinated travellers 60 years and older may get vaccinated before traveling to Norway.

Measles



Infants 6 to 11 months old traveling internationally should get 1 dose of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine before travel. This dose does not count as part of the routine childhood vaccination series.

Rabies



Norway is free of dog rabies. However, rabies may still be present in wildlife species, particularly bats. CDC recommends rabies vaccination before travel only for people working directly with wildlife. These people may include veterinarians, animal handlers, field biologists, or laboratory workers working with specimens from mammalian species.

Tick-borne Encephalitis



For travellers moving or traveling to TBE-endemic areas

TBE vaccine is recommended for persons who will have extensive exposure to ticks based on their planned outdoor activities and itinerary.

TBE vaccine may be considered for persons who might engage in outdoor activities in areas ticks are likely to be found.

Required documentation

Yellow Fever entry requirement (Source: USA CDC):

None

Other entry requirements:

Health Insurance document

For travellers requiring the issuance of a Schengen visa to enter the country, they must purchase travel insurance with a minimum coverage plan of USD33,000.

Note: Documentation requirements are subject to change. Consult your destination embassy or consulate prior to departure for confirmation.

While you are there

Emergency services

Emergency services provided are of high quality and reliable in urban areas, but access times may be slower in rural areas and the far north. Emergency medical staff are highly trained and ambulances are well stocked with necessary supplies.

Evacuation

It is very unlikely medical evacuation would be required for injury or illness. However, in the case of severe or life-threatening conditions in isolated rural areas, it may be necessary to arrange medical evacuation to a larger urban centre.

Routine care

The availability and quality of routine medical care are overall high. All healthcare professionals are highly-trained to an international standard and access to multilingual professionals is readily available in the country's network of public healthcare centres.

Medicine

High-quality prescription drugs are widely available and fall into two categories, white

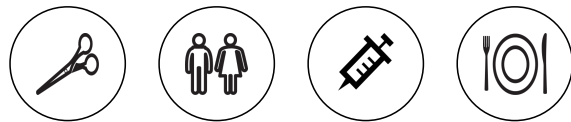
(free) and blue (subsidized). Over-the-counter medicines are readily available in stand-alone pharmacies as well as at supermarkets and corner shops. While travellers are unlikely to experience any difficulties in entering the country with their own prescription medicine, all prescription drugs should be kept in their original container noting the patient's name.

Payment

Norwegian citizens and legal residents paying into the National Insurance Administration qualify for free public healthcare. Students of other Scandinavian countries or from non-Scandinavian countries with residency of one year or more also qualify. Travellers with a European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) will receive the same emergency care as Norwegian nationals, free of charge. Up-front payment is expected for some routine non-emergency care and specialist visits; there are no charges for inpatient hospital care.

Ailments

Hepatitis (A, B, C, D and E)



Outbreaks of hepatitis A occur infrequently in Norway, but the risk to visitors is very low. The overall hepatitis B carrier rate in the general population is estimated at less than two percent, and hepatitis C is at less than one percent. Sporadic cases of hepatitis E are reported annually, but the risk to travellers is extremely low.

Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver. The three main variations (A, B and C) are caused by infections from parasites, bacteria or viruses, but are transmitted by different means.

Lyme disease



Foreign visitors intending to visit mountainous and forested areas in the southeastern coastal areas are advised to undertake preventative measures to reduce the risk of tick-borne transmission.

Lyme disease is a bacterial infection transmitted by ticks and is most prevalent in rural areas. Early symptoms include fever, swollen lymph nodes, fatigue headaches and a 'bullseye' shaped rash around the tick bite; later symptoms include arthritis, facial paralysis, memory loss, swollen joints, increased rashes and headaches and heart palpitations. In most cases Lyme disease can be treated with a course of antibiotics; a small number of cases may develop into Post-treatment Lyme Disease Syndrome (PTLDS), which may persist for a number of months.

Lyme disease



Although rare in Norway, tick-borne encephalitis has been reported in the southeastern counties of Østfold, Akershus, Buskerud, Telemark, Vestfold, Vest-Agder and Aust-Agder, as well as in Rogaland, Hordaland, Møre og Romsdal, Sør-Trøndelag, Nord-Trøndelag and Nordland counties.

Lyme disease is a bacterial infection transmitted by ticks and is most prevalent in rural areas. Early symptoms include fever, swollen lymph nodes, fatigue headaches and a 'bullseye' shaped rash around the tick bite; later symptoms include arthritis, facial paralysis, memory loss, swollen joints, increased rashes and headaches and heart palpitations. In most cases Lyme disease can be treated with a course of antibiotics; a small number of cases may develop into Post-treatment Lyme Disease Syndrome (PTLDS), which may persist for a number of months.

Swine Flu variant (H1N1)



Swine flu variant (H1N1v) is a viral infection transmitted via close physical contact

with infected pigs, by close physical contact with an infected person or via the coughing and sneezing of infected persons. Symptoms include fever, coughing, irritated eyes, vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea and lack of appetite. While there is no cure for swine flu, infected persons may receive a course of antivirals and antibiotics to alleviate severe symptoms.

Tick-borne Encephalitis (TBE)



The majority of TBE cases in Norway are reported in certain areas, particularly in the **southern and coastal regions**. High-risk areas include parts of **Telemark, Vest-Agder, Aust-Agder** and **Oslo**. Coastal areas in **southern Norway**, specifically Agder and Vestfold and (og) Telemark Counties, are considered endemic.

Tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) is a viral infection usually transmitted through the bite of an infected tick. Typically the disease occurs in two stages. The first is a mild-flu like illness. The second is a potentially serious infection of the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord). TBE can at times be fatal in up to 20 percent of cases. Long-term neurological complications are common. Individuals are at increased risk if they visit areas where TBE is known to occur particularly in woodland or grassland. Travellers may reduce the risk of infection by avoiding risk areas and taking bite prevention measures.

There are no recent incidents

Covid-19: ● Low Risk

Summary

Authorities have lifted all domestic and international COVID-19 measures.

What is the current nationwide Policy?: None

Policy starts: 12 February 2022

Policy ends: indef

Policy explanation:

Authorities have lifted all remaining domestic measures as of 12 February 2022.

Policy source: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/koronavirus-covid-19/id/2692388/>

Last update: 20 October 2023

Infection

Infection Level: Low

Infection rate: 0.0 cases per 100k in the last 14 days

As of date: 09 November 2023

Hotspots: -

International Travel

International Flights

Is there a ban on international commercial flights? No

Through what date? indef

Flight Ban Explanation:

International flights are running primarily to destinations in neighbouring countries and major European hubs.

Following the European Union (EU) Commission announcement that all EU airspace will be closed to Russian-owned, Russian-registered and Russian-controlled aircraft, including private planes and for overflights, all flights to and from Russia will be banned until further notice, in line with EU sanctions on Russia over its invasion of Ukraine.

Last Update: 23 November 2023

Entry and Borders

Is there a ban on entry for any travellers? No

Through what date? indef

Travellers from where are banned?

Land border: Open

Maritime border: Open

Entry Rules Explanation:

Foreign nationals who have the right to enter Norway under the Immigration Act are permitted to enter the country. Foreign nationals must have a valid visitor's visa, hold a residency permit or be able to enter without a visa to be permitted entry.

All border crossings are open. From 22 September until further notice, authorities will suspend the visa facilitation agreement with Russia. Russian nationals applying for entry visas are subject to standard rules regarding documentation, multiple-entry visas, fees and case-processing times.

From 3 October until further notice, Norwegian officials are banning vehicles bearing Russian license plates as part of sanctions against Russia over its invasion of Ukraine. Buses may still enter Norway through the land border with Russia, namely Storskog Border Station in Norway's Kirkenes, Troms og Finnmark.

Through 18 December, officials are conducting internal border controls, particularly air borders, to maintain security due to the Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony in Oslo.

Entry Rules: <https://www.helsenorge.no/en/coronavirus/international-travel/s/#who-can-travel-to-norway>

Exemptions: -

Last Update:

Testing

Do travellers need to take a COVID-19 test No

When?

Is it mandatory or optional?

Test Type:

Minimum age requirement:

Pre-travel test validity, in hours:

After arrival test days:

Testing Explanation:

Testing Rules: -

Last Update: 20 December 2023

Health and Travel Documentations

Do arriving travellers need any health and/or travel documentation? Yes

Documentation Explanation:

Health Insurance document

For travellers requiring the issuance of a Schengen visa to enter the country, they must purchase travel insurance with a minimum coverage plan of USD33,000.

Last Update: 20 October 2023

Tracing App

Do travellers need to use a contact tracing app after arriving? No

Tracing App Explanation:

Last Update: 21 November 2023

Quarantine on Arrival

Who needs to quarantine on arrival None

Travellers from where need to quarantine?

How many days is quarantine?

Is it self-quarantine or operated by the government?

Quarantine Explanation:

Quarantine Rules: <https://www.fhi.no/en/op/novel-coronavirus-facts-advice/facts-and-general-advice/entry-quarantine-travel-covid19/#rules-for-those-who-are-in-entry-quarantine>

Quarantine mandate list: <https://www.fhi.no/en/op/novel-coronavirus-facts-advice/facts-and-general-advice/entry-quarantine-travel-covid19/>

Last Update: 2023-12-20

Exit

Is there a ban on exit for any travellers? No

Are there special requirements to exit? No

Exit Requirements Explanation:

Exit Requirements (URL): <https://www.fhi.no/en/op/novel-coronavirus-facts-advice/facts-and-general-advice/entry-quarantine-travel-covid19/>

Last Update: 20 December 2023

Vaccination

Percent vaccinated with at least one dose: 80.109 as of 03 Sep 2023

Percent fully vaccinated: 74.61 as of 13 Nov 2022

Is vaccination mandatory for entry? No

Fully vaccinated are exempt from: -

Minimum age for vaccine requirements for travel:

Exemptions for vaccine requirements for travel:

"Fully vaccinated" is defined by the destination as:

Accepted vaccines, validity and special age restrictions:

Is mixing of vaccine doses authorised?

Are specific combinations of mixed doses required?

"Boosted" is defined by the destination as:

Accepted boosters:

"Recently recovered" is defined by the destination as:

Recovery status is valid from days until after .

Vaccination certificates accepted:

Vaccination certificates accepted in the following languages:

Recent recovery document required:

Recent recovery document accepted in the following languages:

Explanation:

From 12 February, authorities lifted all travel restrictions. Travellers are not required to show proof of vaccination, recovery or a negative PCR test result upon arrival.

Sources: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/koronavirus-covid-19/travel-to-norway/id2791503/>

Last change to vaccination policy: 18 February 2022

Last Update: 20 October 2023

Other International Travel Restrictions

Exit Requirements Explanation:

Last Update:



Domestic Situation



Areas on Lockdown

Last Update:



Areas under Curfew

Last Update:



Domestic Travel

Domestic Travel Explanation:

Last Update:



Other Domestic Restrictions

Last Update: 20 October 2023

Resources

Government COVID Site: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/koronavirus-covid-19/id2692388/>

Health Dept COVID Site: <https://www.helsenorge.no/en/coronavirus/>

There are no recent incidents

Local Travel : ● Low Risk

Travel Safety

Air Travel: Norway has several airports throughout the country, ranging from small regional airports to major international hubs. Some of the busiest airports in Norway include **Oslo Airport Gardermoen (OSL)** near **Oslo**, **Bergen Airport Flesland (BGO)** in **Bergen**, and **Trondheim Airport Værnes (TRD)** in **Trondheim**. These airports offer a wide range of domestic and international flights. The major Norwegian airline is SAS (Scandinavian Airlines), which offers a comprehensive network of flights within Norway and connections to international destinations. Other airlines, such as Norwegian Air Shuttle and Widerøe, also serve domestic and international routes. Airports in Norway maintain strict security measures to ensure the safety of passengers and comply with international aviation standards.

Gardermoen is connected to **Oslo** by train and bus. Multiple private bus companies offer connections to Oslo and the surrounding areas. The SAS airport express bus (SAS Flybussen) runs between the airport and **Oslo bus terminal** in the centre of the city. The journey takes approximately 40 minutes, running every 20 minutes between 04:00 and 21:00 and every hour between 21:00 and midnight. To catch the bus from the airport, follow the blue sign to SAS Flybussen outside the arrivals hall. A dedicated airport express train (flytoget) connects to several stops in **Oslo** and takes 19 minutes to reach **Oslo's central train station**. The airport express train uses a ticketless system where you may swipe your credit card at the beginning and the end to pay for your journey. Regional trains run by Norwegian State Railways (NSB) connect the airport to **Skien**, **Oslo**, **Lillehammer** and **Trondheim**. NSB local trains on the **Kongsberg-Eidsvoll line** also stop at the airport.

Taxis are available from outside the arrivals hall. However, cheaper taxis can be hired from one of Norway's many private taxi companies by asking at the airport information desk for an 'Airport taxi'. You may need to wait a few minutes, but these cost around half the fare of a normal taxi. Several car hire companies are located on the west side of the arrivals hall, near the train station. If driving into **Oslo**, follow **Highway 174** until the junction with **E6**, then take the **E6** into the centre.

Airspace: International flights are running primarily to destinations in neighbouring countries and major European hubs.

Following the European Union (EU) Commission announcement that all EU airspace

will be closed to Russian-owned, Russian-registered and Russian-controlled aircraft, including private planes and for overflights, all flights to and from Russia will be banned until further notice, in line with EU sanctions on Russia over its invasion of Ukraine.

Borders and Entry: Foreign nationals who have the right to enter Norway under the Immigration Act are permitted to enter the country. Foreign nationals must have a valid visitor's visa, hold a residency permit or be able to enter without a visa to be permitted entry.

All border crossings are open. From 22 September until further notice, authorities will suspend the visa facilitation agreement with Russia. Russian nationals applying for entry visas are subject to standard rules regarding documentation, multiple-entry visas, fees and case-processing times.

From 3 October until further notice, Norwegian officials are banning vehicles bearing Russian license plates as part of sanctions against Russia over its invasion of Ukraine. Buses may still enter Norway through the land border with Russia, namely Storskog Border Station in Norway's Kirkenes, Troms og Finnmark.

Through 18 December, officials are conducting internal border controls, particularly air borders, to maintain security due to the Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony in Oslo.

Road Travel: Traffic in Norway moves on the right. Roads are well-maintained, the standard of driving is generally good and traffic regulations are strictly enforced. Rural routes can be small, twisting and less well-maintained, making them more dangerous. Poor weather, including severe precipitation, road icing, and snowdrifts is a common hazard during the winter. Rockfalls, avalanches, and torrents of melt-water run-off can also occur. In northern Norway, elk on the road is considered a serious road danger. Ensure that your vehicle contains high-visibility vests as well as a warning triangle. When travelling in rural, mountainous or isolated areas, mobile phone coverage may not be available. Bring food, water, a first aid kit and outdoor clothing in case the vehicle breaks down. Winter tyres are compulsory between 1 November and 15 April.

Norway has a low-speed limit of 50kph (31mph) in built-up areas and 90kph (55mph) on motorways. Norway also has strict drink-driving laws with a legal limit of 0.2 milligrams of alcohol per millilitre of blood. Speeding and other traffic offences are subject to heavy on-the-spot fines. A valid foreign driver's license may be used while visiting Norway. The minimum age for a driver is 18. If you are using your own vehicle ensure that it has a national sticker prominently displayed. Dipped headlights must be

on when driving during the day. Congestion charging systems are in place in **Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim** and **Stavanger**. Keep a good supply of change in the car at all times as most toll collection points are automated.

Rail Travel: Trains are generally safe, clean and comfortable, connecting to all the major cities in Norway and destinations in Sweden and Finland. The network is well-maintained and operated but rail travel times can be long due to the mountainous terrain.

Public Transport: Public transport systems are reliable, safe and have frequent service. Taxis are extremely expensive but offer good point-to-point services. Winter driving can be dangerous due to snow, ice and sudden weather changes. For long distances, travel by air is recommended as mountainous terrain can make overland travel time-consuming. Violent crime is rare and petty theft is the only significant criminal threat to travellers.

Ferries and Boats: Ferries are a common means of transportation along the Norwegian coast and for some coastal towns, travel by water can be faster than overland travel. Specialist fast boats (hurtigbåt) service business travellers and commuters while car ferries ply the fjords and service many small islands. In general, ferries can be boarded without prior booking, though space is limited on fast boat routes. Norway's ferries are subject to extensive government regulations and undergo regular tests in order to be licensed to carry passengers.

International ferries connect different Norwegian ports to Denmark, Sweden and Germany. A daily overnight service runs from Kiel, Germany to **Oslo**, while several ferries run from Denmark to different locations in Norway. These vessels use are subject to the same regulations as domestic ferries and can be considered safe.

Buses: Buses offer a safe and efficient means of travel across Norway. City bus fares can be paid for either in cash or through prepaid bus passes. Most buses are equipped to aid disabled passengers. Although most buses are new and well-maintained, there have been recent accidents caused by poor weather conditions. Bus services provide cheap long-distance travel, including to Sweden, but are slower than other forms of transport. Buses are often the preferred means of travel into the mountains for skiing and sightseeing trips, where trains or aircraft are less viable options.

Metro: The **Oslo** metro system (T-bane) is generally efficient and safe. Reported incidents of crime around metro stations are rare, though petty crimes such as pick-

pocketing can occur.

Taxis: Licensed cabs can be found in official taxi ranks, hailed on the street or ordered over the telephone. They are an effective means of transport but are expensive compared to cabs in other European states. The metering system varies due to the time of day. Norwegian taxis accept common credit cards, however, if you wish to use one you should inform the driver before they start the meter running. Taxi companies generally use recent vehicles that are well-maintained.

Unlicensed cabs, with no meter or livery, continue to operate due to the high prices charged by official taxis, however, passengers in such vehicles have fallen prey to criminal activities.

Trams: Safe and efficient tramways operate in **Oslo** and **Trondheim**, while **Bergen** has a new above-ground light rail system.

Recent incidents

10 December 2023 - 19 December 2023

● **Moderate risk:** Authorities introduce temporary border controls through 18 December

Authorities were conducting internal border controls, particularly air borders, through 18 December to maintain security due to the Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony scheduled at Oslo City Hall in Oslo from 13:00 local time (12:00 GMT) today. Arrivals, including those from within the Schengen area, may be required to show IDs, passports, visas and additional documentation at all internal borders.

19 November 2023 - 20 November 2023

● **Low risk:** Chinese officials extend visa-free transit scheme for Norwegian nationals - Update

Updated reports indicated that Chinese authorities have extended the 72- or 144-hour transit visa exemption scheme for nationals of Norway, effective until further notice. Currently, citizens of 54 countries are eligible for the visa-free transit scheme.

08 October 2023 - 09 October 2023

● **Moderate risk:** Enhanced security measures implemented at Jewish sites in Oslo

Oslo Police District officials announced on 8 October that enhanced security measures would be implemented at Jewish sites across Oslo amid renewed clashes and rocket fire between Israeli forces and Hamas in the Gaza Strip and Israel. Impacted locations include the Embassy of Israel building (Parkveien 35) and the Synagogue (Bergstien 13).

03 October 2023 - 04 October 2023

● **Medium risk:** Norwegian officials to ban certain Russian-licensed vehicles from entering Norway from 3 October

Norwegian officials will ban vehicles bearing Russian license plates with nine or fewer seats from entering Norway from 3 October as part of sanctions against Russia over its invasion of Ukraine; the ban will not apply to diplomatic cars and cars with humanitarian purposes. Buses may still enter Norway through the land border with Russia, namely Storskog Border Station in Norway's Kirkenes, Troms og Finnmark.

Destination Hotspots

Cities, Towns, Villages: Crime rates in Norway are relatively low compared to most Western countries but visitors are advised to remain vigilant against petty theft in crowded areas of **Oslo** such as at **Gardermoen airport** and **Oslo Central Station**. The area stretching from the front of **Oslo Central Station** to **Skippergata** is plagued by the drug trade. The area along the **Akerselva River** from **Grønland** to **Grunerhagen Park** is best avoided after dark

Safety

Emergency Numbers

Emergency Services	112	The number 112 can be dialed for all emergency services, including police, fire, and medical emergencies. It is a universal emergency number that works throughout Europe.
Police	112 or 02800	Both 112 and 02800 can be used to reach the police in case of emergencies or when immediate police assistance is required.
Medical Emergencies	113	The number 113 is specifically for medical emergencies. It should be dialed if you need an ambulance or require immediate medical assistance.
Fire and Rescue	110	Dial 110 to contact the fire department in case of fires or any other fire-related emergencies. They also provide rescue services in certain situations.

Beaches and Public Areas: Beaches and public areas are kept clean and accessible. The best beaches are found along the southwestern coast from **Kristiansand** to **Stavanger**. Few beaches have lifeguards on duty, so do not swim without first consulting local sources about safety. Strong currents and sharp rocks underwater can pose a hazard to swimmers.

Begging: Begging has become more common in Norway, especially in **Oslo**, though the risk of violence from beggars is low and most will leave you alone if ignored.

Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO): Munitions from the Second World War are periodically washed up along the coast. They do not pose a common risk, but if found, travellers should stay clear and alert authorities.

Culture

Immigration: Immigration is a sensitive and debated topic in Norway. Public opinion on immigration can vary, and discussions often revolve around issues such as cultural integration, economic impact and national identity. While Norway has a tradition of being an open and inclusive society, the increasing diversity resulting from immigration has led to debates about the challenges and opportunities associated with it.

Cultural Sensitivities: A potentially sensitive subject is Norway's continuing pursuit of commercial whaling. Many Norwegians believe that whaling is a national cultural matter with which animal rights groups should not interfere.

Political Sensitivities: In rare cases, Germany's occupation of Norway during World War II can still be a sensitive subject to be avoided. It can also cause some offence to negatively remark on Norway's comparatively relatively recent independence from Sweden in 1905.

Specific Traveller Advice

Female Travellers

Local Customs and Laws: There are no local customs or laws that a female traveller should take into consideration in Norway. Familiarise yourself with your destination prior to travel, and be respectful and mindful of any possible cultural sensitivities, which may include dress, behaviour and topics of discussion.

Safety: There are minimal safety concerns female travellers should take into consideration in Norway. Sexual assault and rape do occur; however, visitors to the country are not likely to face additional risk as most perpetrators of assault are known to their victims. While isolated incidents of street harassment and assault are reported in large cities, it is not a widespread or rampant concern. Police and emergency services maintain a high degree of professionalism and female travellers will not encounter any problems dealing with first responders or reporting crimes to local authorities. Exercise personal safety awareness if walking alone at night. Stick to the main, well-lit streets and avoid walking through desolate areas or unfamiliar neighbourhoods. Refrain from wearing headphones while walking in the evening.

Health and Wellness: Women have access to a full range of gynaecological and reproductive health services, medicines and products in Norway. These include specialised clinics, abortion services, OTC emergency contraceptives, prescription contraceptives and a full variety of feminine hygiene products. Abortions are available on request during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy and permitted during the first 12-18 weeks under health and socioeconomic reasons. Abortions thereafter are restricted and will not be performed if the foetus is determined to be viable at the time of the procedure.

LGBT+

Homosexuality is legal in Norway. There are many legal protections for LGBT+ persons in the country. Same-sex marriage is legal. LGBT+ activities and persons are widely socially accepted, particularly in big cities like **Oslo**. LGBT+ travellers are unlikely to face any difficulties or legal issues for travel. Exercise general safety precautions.

Technology & Communication Risk

Travellers are unlikely to face risks related to information and communication technology (ICT) in Norway.

Internet access and social media have no restrictions. While there are laws prohibiting

hate speech, which includes the expression of racial, ethnic, or religious intolerance, this is unlikely to affect travellers. There are no concerns related to device searches or sensitive technology. Device searches and inspections at the border are unlikely. There are no restrictions in relation to bringing or operating sensitive equipment, which may include photo cameras, satellite phones, drones, and other GPS systems, into the country. State or criminal penetration of private data is unlikely. Authorities implement minimal state surveillance of ICT networks in the country.

Travellers should exercise basic ICT safety precautions. However, travellers should note that ICT laws and practices are subject to change on short notice, and travellers are recommended to confirm the legality/appropriateness of their specific ICT needs prior to departure.

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