

Riskline / Destination Report

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LITHUANIA

Overall risk level

Low Take normal safety precautions	Moderate Take normal safety precautions	Medium Exercise caution	High Reconsider travel	Extreme Defer non-essential travel
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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

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

Covid-19 risk level

Low Take normal safety precautions	Moderate Take normal safety precautions	Medium Exercise caution	High Reconsider travel	Extreme Defer non-essential travel
Travellers should take normal precautions when travelling to Low Risk locations, which have limited or no restrictions on international travel and domestic activities.	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.	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.	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.	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.

Overview

Upcoming Events

There are no upcoming events scheduled

Travel Advisories

● Medium risk: Impact of Russian Invasion of Ukraine on Central and Eastern Europe

Exercise caution for travel to Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova until further notice due to the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has triggered the displacement of over 20 million people, with more than five million applying for temporary residence in another country. As the war shows no signs of abating, new waves of displacement are possible in the long-term.

The majority of Ukrainian refugees find their way to Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova, either to escape the violence temporarily or to enter the European Union (EU). The largest influx of people has been recorded in Poland, with over 11.8 million Ukrainians crossing the **Poland-Ukraine border** since the invasion began in February 2022, and more than 1.6 million applying for temporary residence. The influx has resulted in a 15 percent increase in the population of **Warsaw** alone, as the city absorbs some 300,000 refugees from the first wave of departures, driving rental prices up by as much as 30 percent. Over 119,000 refugees have relocated to the Baltic states.

Ukrainian airspace remains closed to commercial airlines until further notice. While borders remain open, except for the crossing between Ukraine and Moldova's **Transnistria region**, crossing points can be closed with little or no warning. Cross-border rail and road transport continue to operate but there is a risk of sudden interruptions. Along border areas, services may be severely taxed and accommodation options may be scarce. Additionally, due to high demand, stores and pharmacies in those areas have experienced depleted supplies of food, medicine and water. Some countries' embassies have established temporary consular services near crossing points; contact your embassy or foreign ministry for further details on locations and services offered. As of 13 September 2023, all vehicles bearing license plates registered in Russia will be denied entry to EU member states. The governments of Finland, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have indicated that nationals of Russia and Belarus entering their countries are subject to travel restrictions, with exceptions for humanitarian cases, family

reunification and accredited diplomats.

There is a small risk of the conflict spilling over the **Poland-Ukraine border**, the main supply route for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and EU military assistance to Ukraine, with the majority of supplies flown into **Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport (RZE/EPRZ)**, located in the southeastern Polish **Subcarpathian voivodeship**, before being shipped overland to western Ukraine. Russia has threatened to target these shipments but has not in actuality yet done so. Security has been increased at border crossings and roads on the **Poland-Ukraine border**, particularly at night, when convoys are most active. In Poland, two civilians were killed on 15 November 2022 when a Ukrainian air defence missile crash-landed on a farm in **Przewodów, Lublin voivodeship**.

Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland, following the latter's entry into NATO on 4 April 2023, have become bases for increased numbers of NATO troops. While Russia has threatened provocations over the strategic **Suwałki Gap** between Lithuania, Poland, Belarus and the Russian exclave of **Kaliningrad**, no concrete actions have yet materialised aside from occasional airspace incursions. Romanian authorities have prohibited all manned and unmanned aircraft operating at an altitude below 4,000 metres (13,123 feet) within a 20-30km (12-19 miles) envelope along the **Romania-Ukraine border** from **Sulina** to **Galați** due to repeated airspace violations by Russian drones targeting the Ukrainian **Port of Izmail** on the **Danube River**.

In February 2023, Polish authorities shut down the **Bobrowniki checkpoint** on the **Poland-Belarus border** indefinitely for security reasons. The **Šumskas** and **Tverečius checkpoints** on the **Lithuania-Belarus border** were closed in August 2023 until further notice over security reasons and Latvian authorities also announced that the **Silene checkpoint** on the **Latvia-Belarus border** will be closed for security reasons. From 30 November until at least 14 January 2024, the **Finland-Russia border** is closed, due to repeated illegal entry attempts into Finland from Russia. The **Vaalimaa** and **Niirala border crossings** were temporarily reopened on 14-15 December.

Food and fuel supplies across these countries are not yet under pressure, however, the influx in people and the halt of both Russian and Ukrainian goods has contributed to food inflation across the EU. Domestic tensions are likely to rise the longer Ukrainians are forced to remain in host countries; Poland's long-running disputes with Ukraine and Slovakia over agricultural exports have continued during

the conflict, with farmers blocking highways along the **Poland-Ukraine** and **Slovakia-Ukraine borders** over the issue. Semi-regular protests both in support of Ukraine or in support of Russia take place in major cities, though these rarely result in clashes.

As the war continues, anti-refugee sentiment and aid fatigue will likely drive domestic unrest and protests. However, all neighbouring countries have managed the influx with the help of aid organisations and have not yet shown signs of significant social or economic instability. In border areas, limit outdoor exposure and, whenever possible, remain sheltered in a hardened facility away from windows.

Summary

Overall ● Moderate Risk

Lithuania is a **Moderate Risk** destination: take normal safety precautions.

Security ● Moderate Risk

Moderate Risk locations are generally safe, with some predictable security risks. Travel is possible with an expectation of routine disruptions and delays.

Covid ● Low Risk

Authorities eased all entry and domestic restrictions.

Political Instability ● Low Risk

Lithuania is a parliamentary democracy with a growing economy and a history of peaceful transfers of power. Prime Minister Ingrida Šimonytė is from the centre-right Homeland Union party, which has a strong base of public support.

Conflict ● Moderate Risk

The country is not part of any open conflict with other states or non-state actors, but its pro-Western policies put it at odds with Russia in the Baltic region. Tensions between Lithuania and Russia are high following the latter's invasion of Ukraine, and a further escalation of that conflict raises the possibility of an attack by Russian forces, especially given Lithuania's position as an active NATO member.

Terrorism ● Low Risk

The country is not a target nor a haven for any known terror groups.

Unrest ● Low Risk

Strikes and protests across the country are predominantly peaceful. Police forces are trained and equipped to disperse rallies without violence.

Crime ● Moderate Risk

Crime rates are low across the country, but petty theft is possible in tourist areas, particularly in **Vilnius**, and car theft is a problem. Violent crime is low, although incidents of drink spiking and sexual assault have been reported in recent years. Organised criminal syndicates, with links to other former Soviet states or gangs in the Balkan states, are involved in drug smuggling, money laundering, auto theft, embezzlement and human trafficking; however, these groups pose little risk to travellers. There have also been instances of credit card and ATM fraud as well as racially motivated physical and verbal attacks, particularly against non-Western ethnic groups.

Natural and Environmental ● Low Risk

Natural disasters are rare, but winter conditions are harsh, and flooding is possible during spring. However, the country has reliable emergency response services and good infrastructure.

Local Travel ● Moderate Risk

Variable road conditions and poor driving habits make vehicular travel somewhat dangerous, but public transport is cheap and reliable. Ferry and air travel are problem free.

Health and Medical ● Moderate Risk

Health services meet European standards in major cities, including Vilnius, but fall below them in rural areas. Access to high-quality prescription drugs may be limited. Tick-borne diseases are prevalent in rural and forested regions, particularly during spring and summer.

Political Overview : ● Low Risk

Lithuania is a member of the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

In the final round of presidential elections held on 26 May 2019, former central banker Gitanas Nausėda was elected president with 65.8 percent of the vote over rival Ingrida Šimonytė, who was backed by the centre-right Homeland Union party (TS-LKD).

Economic inequality emerged as a key issue in the election. Running as an independent, Nausėda indicated that he would strengthen the role of the welfare state and introduce reforms for education and health care. In the sphere of foreign policy, Nausėda is expected to continue a pro-Western course as set by predecessor Dalia Grybauskaitė, the country's first female president who was ineligible to run again due to term limits.

After securing victory with over 25 percent of the votes in the October 2020 parliamentary elections, the TS-LKD formed a coalition government with the Liberal Movement (LRLS) and Freedom Party (LP), appointing Ingrida Šimonytė as prime minister. The conservative parties were able to defeat the outgoing Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union (LVZS), which came second with around 18 percent of the vote. Socio-economic issues and the COVID-19 pandemic dominated the election, and the new government has since been focused on tackling several waves of COVID-19 infections and implementing domestic reforms.

Since regaining independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, Lithuania has pursued a pro-Western course in its defence and foreign policy, putting itself at odds with Russia. While the country's ethnic Russian population is smaller compared to other Baltic states, relations with Russia remain a sensitive issue. Developments such as the country's accession to the EU and NATO in 2004 and a ban on some Russian-language television stations have strained relations with the Kremlin, while Russia's occupation of the Crimean Peninsula in 2014 stirred fears of similar aggression in Lithuania. Relations were further strained in February 2022 after Russia invaded Ukraine, prompting the Lithuanian government to declare a state of emergency and impose sanctions on Russia. However, the issue has not undermined the country's political stability.

Despite recovering from a severe economic recession in 2008-09, low wages continue to drive high levels of emigration, particularly among young workers. Despite several

years of steady growth following the recession, the size of the working-age population shrank from approximately 2.5 million in 1990 to two million by 2015 as Lithuanians migrate to other EU member states and the United Kingdom (UK) for higher wages. Tackling the problem of a declining and ageing population will entail creating incentives to promote continued growth and encourage workers to remain in the country.

There are no recent incidents

Conflict : ● Moderate Risk

The expansion of the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) into the Baltic region is seen as a provocation by Russia. Tensions with Russia rose following the latter's annexation of Crimea and subsequent support for separatist militants in eastern Ukraine. Fearing a similar military or paramilitary operation by Russia, the country activated a 2,500-member rapid-reaction force in November 2014 to counter any attempts to foment unrest or engage in irregular warfare within Lithuania's borders. The risk of open conflict has further increased following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and the subsequent deterioration of ties between Russia and the West. NATO has enhanced its presence in Lithuania with additional troops and military equipment following the invasion. Lithuania also played a leading role in supporting Ukraine via international law, being the first to refer the Ukraine situation to the International Criminal Court and assisting Ukraine's genocide case against Russia at the International Court of Justice. Given the presence of Russian troops in Belarus as well as in the Russian exclave of Kaliningrad, there is the potential for an emboldened Russia to attempt to create a corridor across the Suwalki gap between the two areas, especially after Lithuania partially banned the transport of goods to and from Kaliningrad as part of EU sanctions.

In 2008, Lithuania banned the public display of all Soviet symbols, which led to a cyber attack against government websites. Soviet symbols were plastered over the websites in an action thought to have originated in Russia. In 2006 and 2007, final border demarcation agreements were made with Russia and Belarus, respectively.

Terrorism

There have been no recent terrorist attacks or concrete plots uncovered. Nevertheless, the threat of attack by international radical religious groups is heightened given Lithuania's former troop commitments in Iraq and its current one in Afghanistan.

Domestic Terrorism: No known domestic terrorist groups are active in Lithuania and no attacks have taken place in recent years. Bomb threats are used occasionally by disgruntled ex-employees to take revenge on their former places of work so you should not be alarmed if asked to evacuate a building. Although this discovery of real devices is rare, you should calmly follow instructions given by police or security personnel.

International Terrorism: International terrorism does not pose a significant risk in Lithuania. Although attacks have not occurred, there is a small risk of Lithuania becoming a staging post for international terrorists. Additionally, Lithuania's membership in NATO and troop commitment in Iraq highlight it as a target for international radical religious terrorists. Travellers should maintain a level of vigilance in typical 'soft target' public areas, such as nightclubs, bars and busy shopping areas. If advised of a threat, leave the area as quickly as possible.

Response Preparedness: Medical facilities in **Vilnius** are able to deal with mass casualty incidents adequately, but outside the city, resources are not always reliable.

There are no recent incidents

Unrest : ● Low Risk

Strikes: Strikes involving public and private workers occur periodically, however, unrest rarely results. To negate any risk, avoid picketing strikers and consult local media for updates on any wide-scale strikes.

Protests and Demonstrations: Protests occur from time to time but are rarely violent. For the past ten years - with the most alarming protest taking place in February 2016 - hundreds of neo-Nazis associated with the Union of Nationalist Youth of Lithuania movement march to commemorate a number of Nazi collaborators, who supported the Germans during the Holocaust, in the city of **Kaunas**, located approximately 104.6km (65 miles) east of **Vilnius**; the protest is held annually on 16 February, marking the anniversary of Lithuania's 1918 declaration of independence, and typically sees a number of protesters carrying signs adorned with fascist symbols, including the swastika. There is a law in Lithuania that allows the police to ban any demonstration they fear may turn violent. Nevertheless, travellers should always keep a safe distance from protesting crowds and avoid all far-right gatherings.

Sports-Related Riots: Football hooliganism has increased in recent years. If travelling, care should be taken on days when matches are taking place, particularly those involving teams from other regional states. Consult local media for information and avoid large groups of fans under the influence of alcohol.

Extremist Gangs: Neo-Nazi groups operate in Lithuania but are small in number and present a Low Risk. Physical attacks are very rare, and travellers are unlikely to be targeted. The gangs are most visible at periodic protest marches, which often coincide with Jewish holiday celebrations. Although loud and threatening, actual incidences of violence at large public neo-Nazi gatherings are rare.

Recent incidents

20 October 2023 - 21 October 2023

- **Moderate risk: Pro-Israel demonstration planned in Vilnius on 20 October**

The United States (US) Embassy in Vilnius indicated that a pro-Israel rally, pending government approval, was planned at Town Hall Square from 16:30-19:00 local time (13:30-16:00 GMT) on 20 October.

19 October 2023 - 20 October 2023

- **Moderate risk: Pro-Palestine demonstration planned in Vilnius**

The United States (US) Embassy in Vilnius indicated that a pro-Palestine march was planned from Cathedral Square towards Vincas Kudirka Square from 16:30-19:30 local time (13:30-16:30 GMT). It was not immediately clear if the protest had already started.

29 September 2023 - 29 October 2023

- **Moderate risk: Striking teachers to hold sit-in in Vilnius from 29 September-28 October**

Local media reported that striking teachers represented by the Lithuanian Trade Union of Educational Workers (LŠDPS) plan to hold a daily sit-on outside the Government Building on Vilnius's Vincas Kudirka Square from 29 September to 28 October, to demand a pay raise and reduction in class sizes.

Crime : ● Moderate Risk

Petty Crime: Petty crime is the most common crime in Lithuania, with pickpocketing and bag-snatching being the primary concerns, especially in busy areas of the capital. Thieves often target travellers at markets, bars and nightclubs, public transport hubs and tourist hotspots.

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: Travellers are unlikely to experience violent crime in Lithuania, but caution is advised in **Marijampole County**, where the incidence is the highest. However, drink spiking with drugs, including Rohypnol, GHB, ketamine and ecstasy, at nightclubs and hotel bars and sexual assault have been reported more frequently in recent years. There have also been instances of credit card and ATM fraud and racially motivated assaults, particularly against non-White visitors in poorer areas of the country's larger cities, including **Klaipeda** and **Vilnius**. Car theft and carjackings are a problem, especially on major highways at night; nevertheless, police services are reliable. Organised crime groups involved in economic and criminal exploitation operate in Lithuania but do not generally pose a threat to travellers.

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.

Vehicle Crime: Vehicle theft represents almost half of all reported criminal offences in Lithuania. Criminals approach drivers by indicating that something may be wrong with their vehicle, while a second assailant will use the opportunity to steal the vehicle or the driver's belongings. Carjacking occurs primarily at night on major highways.

Theft: A common tactic for confrontational theft is for thieves to smash a car window or pull open passenger doors when cars are stopped at traffic lights, before stealing items such as bags, GPS, radios, phones or wallets. Motorists may also be signalled to stop by the occupants of another car pointing at their tyre and indicating a problem. Alternatively thieves may force victims out of their vehicle at knife or gunpoint in order to steal the vehicle. Avoid driving at night and exercise caution when stopped at traffic lights or in tunnels. Never stop at the indication of another driver. If you are being followed, drive to the nearest police station or public area. Stop at the nearest town or service station if you think you may have a genuine problem with your vehicle.

Carjacking: Avoid leaving or returning to your place of work or residence at the same time every day. Vehicles equipped with a coded key or a key fob tend to be increasingly targeted as they make it easier to hijack with jamming devices. Hijackers also tend to stage breakdowns, flagging victims for assistance. Two cars are often used to box the victim in and force them to stop. Leave a safe distance between yourself and the car in front of you at traffic stops, limiting speed as much as possible to avoid stopping in order to keep the vehicle moving and gain time before the light turns green. Hijackers are often armed and extremely willing to use deadly force so resistance is discouraged. Stay calm and move slowly and exit your vehicle avoiding eye contact with the assailants. Keep your hands in clear sight at all times.

Kidnapping: There is a low risk of kidnapping for travellers in Lithuania. There have been no known kidnappings targeting foreign travellers to the country in recent years. Response of law enforcement officials, in the event of kidnapping, is likely to be good.

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

Overview

Lithuania's legal system is based largely on the civil law model. The country's judiciary is independent of executive interference, and penalties for crime do not include the death penalty.

Corruption

Travellers: Visitors are not likely to come across serious corruption. There is a possibility, however, that traffic or street police will offer to waive fines in exchange for payments smaller than the amount of the fine. Visitors should always avoid paying bribes and should report such offences to authorities. Travellers may also be affected by bureaucratic corruption when applying for entry visas.

Residents: Residents may experience low-level corruption when dealing with government administrative offices. Residents should never pay bribes and should report offences to senior management in the department concerned.

Business: International businesses may be affected by bureaucratic and serious corruption in areas such as getting building/operating permits, and in dealing with Lithuanian firms. Payments or significant gifts are often expected for the signing of contracts.

Security Services

Security Services: The police in Lithuania have undergone recent reforms and are increasingly reliable. Low-level corruption is still possible. This most typically occurs when travellers are stopped by traffic police, who may offer to waive fines in exchange for small payments. You should never do this: it is illegal, and the Lithuanian authorities are clamping down on corruption. In an emergency, dial 112.

Natural Risks : ● Low Risk

Natural disasters are rare, but winter conditions are harsh, and flooding is possible during spring. However, the country has reliable emergency response services and good infrastructure.

Flooding

A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land that is usually dry. It is normally triggered by an extended period of heavy rainfall and can be exacerbated by poor drainage systems in the affected area.

Snow and rain may trigger flooding, especially during late spring and summer. Floods have caused highway closures and other disruptions to travel.

If instructed of the possibility that flash-flooding may affect the area you are in, monitor local updates and move immediately to higher ground away from rivers, streams, creeks and storm drains. Though flash-flooding is commonly attributable to excess upstream precipitation, be aware that flooding can occur without typical warning signs of rain clouds or heavy rain. This is especially true near streams, drainage channels, canyons and other areas known to flood suddenly. If you happen across a flooded road in your car, turn around and drive in the opposite direction. When trapped on a flooded road, vacate your vehicle immediately and climb to higher ground.

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.

Heavy snowfall is common during wintertime. While unlikely to cause fatalities, blizzards can cause power outages and road closures.

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.

Windstorms

Windstorms are generally categorised as storms with wind speeds strong enough to cause at least light damage to trees and buildings. Windstorms typically do not bring heavy rainfall.

While rare, windstorms can cause severe damage and casualties.

Because meteorologists can commonly predict the likely onset of a storm, the most effective way to mitigate physical risk is to monitor local weather updates and consider deferring travel in the event of a storm alert. Anticipate possible disruptions to overland travel caused by downed trees and power lines during and following strong gusts of wind. Confirm the viability of overland travel routes before departure.

There are no recent incidents

Health and Medical: ● Moderate Risk

Overview

Health services meet European standards in major cities, including Vilnius, but fall below them in rural areas. Access to high-quality prescription drugs may be limited. Tick-borne diseases are prevalent in rural and forested regions, particularly during spring and summer.

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



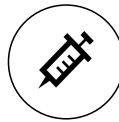
Recommended for unvaccinated travellers one year old or older going to Lithuania.

Infants 6 to 11 months old should also be vaccinated against Hepatitis A. The dose does not count toward the routine 2-dose series.

Travellers allergic to a vaccine component or who are younger than 6 months should receive a single dose of immune globulin, which provides effective protection for up to 2 months depending on dosage given.

Unvaccinated travellers who are over 40 years old, immunocompromised, or have chronic medical conditions planning to depart to a risk area in less than 2 weeks should get the initial dose of vaccine and at the same appointment receive immune globulin.

Hepatitis B



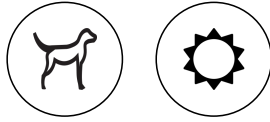
Recommended for unvaccinated travellers of all ages traveling to Lithuania.

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



Lithuania 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. More information can be found at <https://www.schengenvisa.info.com/lithuania-visa/>.

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

While you are there

Emergency Numbers		
Emergency	112	All emergencies
Medical	112 03; (land line) 103 (mobile)	

Emergency services

Emergency medical services are of high quality and reliable in **Vilnius** and other major urban areas. Waiting times may be longer in rural areas.

Evacuation

In the event of severe or life-threatening injury or illness, medical evacuation may be required. Some health clinics are unlikely to be able to treat major medical complications, and in such cases, evacuation to a hospital in the nearest urban area or **Vilnius** is recommended.

Routine care

While facilities in **Vilnius** and other major cities generally meet international standards, hospitals in rural areas may lack modern equipment, and multilingual staff may not be readily available. For non-emergency reasons, admission to a hospital requires a referral from a general practitioner.

Medicine

High-quality prescription drugs are available in stand-alone pharmacies; over-the-counter medicines are readily available in supermarkets and corner shops. While travellers are unlikely to experience any difficulties in entering the country with their own prescription medicine, it is advisable that all prescription drugs are kept in their original container noting the patient's name.

Payment

Travellers with a European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) will be able to receive emergency care free of charge as Lithuanian nationals and registered long-term

residents do. However, patients are expected to pay a partial cost of all other forms of medical care. As EHIC does not cover the cost of treatment at a private facility, EHIC holders are advised to ensure that a healthcare provider has a contract with the Territorial Health Insurance Fund – THIF (Teritorinė ligonių kasa). Most facilities expect cash payment for their services.

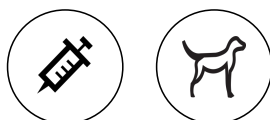
Ailments

Lyme disease



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.

Rabies



Rabies is a serious viral infection, transmitted through close contact with saliva from infected animals (i.e. bites, scratches or licks on broken skin and mucous membranes). Travellers who suspect they may have come into contact with a rabies-infected animal should seek immediate emergency attention: post-exposure treatment has a high success rate if administered early. Late-stage rabies (when symptoms begin to occur) is untreatable and fatal.

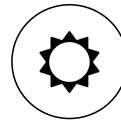
Tick-borne Encephalitis (TBE)



Highly endemic and regularly among countries with highest reported incidence in Europe. Endemic areas present throughout country, with highest incidence in recent years in Utena County.

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.

Legionnaires' Disease



At least 24 cases and two related fatalities of Legionnaires disease were confirmed in **Kaunas city** and **district**, amid an outbreak as of 17 May.

Legionnaires' disease is a severe form of pneumonia caused by Legionella bacteria. Infection occurs when water contaminated with larger quantities of the bacteria is released into air as droplets or mist, and inhaled into the lungs. Cooling towers, plumbing systems and humidifiers are common vectors. Symptoms can include fever, cough, muscle pain and headache. Legionnaires' disease can be treated with a course of antibiotics.

Recent incidents

17 May 2023 - 18 May 2023

- **Moderate risk:** Legionnaires outbreak reported in Kaunas

Health officials registered at least 24 cases and two related fatalities of Legionnaires disease, a severe form of pneumonia, in Kaunas city and district, amid an outbreak as of 17 May.

04 January 2023 - 05 January 2023

- **Moderate risk:** EU recommends member states to require COVID-19 test for arrivals from China - Update

European Union (EU) officials recommended on 4 January that member states require a negative COVID-19 test no older than 48 hours prior to departure for all travellers from China. Officials also advised air travellers to and from China to wear medical face masks and members states to implement random testing upon arrival as well as conduct wastewater monitoring at airports. The recommendation is not legally binding; members states may enforce mandates.

Covid-19: ● Low Risk



Summary

Authorities eased all entry and domestic restrictions.

What is the current nationwide Policy?: Open

Policy starts:

Policy ends:

Policy explanation:

COVID-19 certificates are no longer required to access public venues.

A nationwide State of Emergency (SoE) along the border section with Belarus and the Kaliningrad region of Russia, and at entry ports across the country, including Vilnius (VNO/EYVI) and Kaunas (KUN/EYKA) airports and the Vilnius Railway Station, was lifted on 2 May.

Policy source: <https://koronastop.lrv.lt/en/covid-19-related-restrictions-1>

Last update: 18 October 2023



Infection

Infection Level: Extreme

Infection rate: 125.09 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? Partial

Through what date? indef

Flight Ban Explanation:

International passenger flights are predominantly available at Vilnius Airport (VNO/EYVI) and operate to and from major European hubs and neighbouring Baltic countries. International flights are also operating on a limited number of routes at Kaunas (KUN/EYKA) and Palanga (PLQ/EYPA) airports.

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. Officials may conduct additional checks to documents and visas of persons travelling through the territory of Lithuania from Russia and Belarus.

Last Update: 24 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: Partially Open

Maritime border:

Entry Rules Explanation:

Travellers are allowed entry from all countries without the requirement to present valid proof of vaccination, recovery or negative COVID-19 test.

Effective until further notice, **Russian** citizens with a Schengen visa for tourism, business, sports, or cultural purposes are denied entry. Exceptions will be made for humanitarian and family reasons, lorry drivers and diplomats.

Authorities announced that the **Šumskas** and **Tverečius** border crossings with **Belarus** were closed from 18 August.

Entry Rules:

<https://nvsc.lrv.lt/en/information-on-covid-19/for-arrivals-from-abroad>

<https://www.lithuania.travel/en/news/covid-19-in-lithuania-information-for-tourists>

<https://vrm.lrv.lt/en/news/russian-citizens-travelling-to-the-european-union-via-lithuania-will-be-subject-to-stricter-controls>

Exemptions:

<https://urm.lt/default/en/important-covid19>

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: 22 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. More information can be found at <https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/lithuania-visa/>.

Last Update: 18 October 2023

Tracing App

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

Tracing App Explanation:

Last Update: 22 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://nvsc.lrv.lt/en/information-on-covid-19/for-arrivals-from-a-broad/everything-you-need-to-know-about-isolation/duration-of-isolation-1>

Quarantine mandate list: <https://nvsc.lrv.lt/en/information-on-covid-19/for-arrivals-from-abroad>

Last Update: 2023-12-22

Exit

Is there a ban on exit for any travellers? No

Are there special requirements to exit? No

Exit Requirements Explanation:

There are no special requirements to exit the country. However, non-essential travel abroad is not advised.

Exit Requirements (URL): <https://urm.lt/default/en/important-covid19>

Last Update: 24 November 2023

Vaccination

Percent vaccinated with at least one dose: 69.878 as of 01 Oct 2023

Percent fully vaccinated: 68.39 as of 14 Nov 2023

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? N/A

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:

Vaccine certificates are no longer required for entry.

Sources:

<https://urm.lt/default/en/important-covid-19>

Last change to vaccination policy:

07 October 2022

Last Update:

18 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:

Resources

Government COVID Site: <https://koronastop.lrv.lt/en/>

There are no recent incidents

Local Travel : ● Moderate Risk

Travel Safety

Air Travel: Most international flights to Lithuania arrive at **Vilnius International Airport**, located about six kilometres (3.7 miles) outside **Vilnius**. Security at **Vilnius Airport** is good and there have been no recent major security breaches. Safety at the airport meets international standards.

There are a number of options for transport between the airport and **Vilnius**. The number 2 bus leaves from outside the arrivals hall and goes into **central Vilnius**, while the number 1 bus travels to the city's main train station. There have been incidences of petty theft on these services at busy times so ensure you pay attention to your bags and valuables. A special scheduled train runs from **Vilnius Railway Station** to the airport. Shuttle minibuses are also available from the car park close to the arrivals hall. The airport taxi rank is located in front of the arrivals hall. A number of car hire firms operate from Vilnius Airport, and all use recent model vehicles that are well maintained. Car hire desks are located close to the baggage reclaim. Check <https://www.vilnius-airport.lt/en/before-the-flight/transport/public-transport> for details.

Lithuania's second airport is at **Kaunas**, 90km (56 miles) northwest of the capital. It is the airport used by budget airlines, mainly Ryanair, for flights to Vilnius. Security at the airport is good, and there have been recent investments in security infrastructure due to rising passenger numbers. Transport to **Vilnius** is run by Aurakom Bus lines. The vehicles used for this route are recent models, and there have been no serious accidents involving them. Taxis are also available for this journey but are very expensive. If you are travelling to and from the airport to the town of **Kaunas**, local buses take only a few minutes and cost very little.

Lithuania's third airport is **Palanga Airport**, located seven kilometres (four miles) from the city of **Palanga**. Security at **Palanga Airport** is good and no serious security breaches have taken place in recent years. There is an hourly bus making the trip into **Palanga**, and taxis are freely available.

Airspace: International passenger flights are predominantly available at Vilnius Airport (VNO/EYVI) and operate to and from major European hubs and neighbouring Baltic countries. International flights are also operating on a limited number of routes at Kaunas (KUN/EYKA) and Palanga (PLQ/EYPA) airports.

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. Officials may conduct additional checks to documents and visas of persons travelling through the territory of Lithuania from Russia and Belarus.

Borders and Entry: Travellers are allowed entry from all countries without the requirement to present valid proof of vaccination, recovery or negative COVID-19 test.

Effective until further notice, **Russian** citizens with a Schengen visa for tourism, business, sports, or cultural purposes are denied entry. Exceptions will be made for humanitarian and family reasons, lorry drivers and diplomats.

Authorities announced that the **Šumskas** and **Tverečius** border crossings with **Belarus** were closed from 18 August.

Exit: There are no special requirements to exit the country. However, non-essential travel abroad is not advised.

Road Travel: Lithuania has a high road fatality rate, mainly caused by aggressive driving practices and poor road standards. The quality of roads varies widely in Lithuania, from new four-lane motorways to rural dirt tracks. The safest roads are those denoted by an 'A' or 'E', as these have received significant investment in recent years. Winter conditions raise the risk of serious accidents on all roads as ice, snow and dense fog all affect car control. Narrow winding roads and icy weather mean that drivers should use caution, particularly in the winter months. Drivers must use a reliable vehicle, carry an up-to-date map or GPS, be equipped with water, appropriate clothing, a telephone, a shovel and an emergency kit and plan their route prior to departure. Winter tyres are a legal requirement between 10 November and 1 April but not permitted between April 10 and October 31.

Drivers are legally required to have their dipped headlights on at all times while driving. This is particularly enforced in the winter months, when daylight hours are very short. Traffic moves on the right hand side of the road. The drink driving limit is 0.4 milligrams of alcohol per millilitre of blood. Although many flout this law, the police do enforce it and those caught are likely to receive a heavy fine or even imprisonment. On motorways, the speed limit is 130kph (80mph) in dry conditions and 110kph (68mph) in wet conditions. Rural road limits are 90kph (55mph). Urban limits vary, but are generally 50kph (31mph).

Rail Travel: International trains operated by the state railway company link Lithuania with Minsk, Belarus. Trains on the **Vilnius\ Moscow** route were halted in December 2015, six months after the state railway company closed the **Vilnius\ St Petersburg** route; declining passenger numbers were behind the suspension of services.

Services terminate at the central station in **Vilnius**. Train journeys are slower than the equivalent trip by air, but are often more convenient and cheaper. Petty crime can occur, particularly on overnight services. Always ensure you keep valuables on your person, preferably in a money belt or inside a sealed pocket.

The domestic rail service allows efficient connections between major towns but is unreliable on local routes. Local services can be slow and use rolling stock that is often decades old, however, there have been no recent serious accidents in recent years. As with international services, the main risk comes from petty crime, so always keep valuables secure. Tickets are very cheap and should be bought before boarding.

Public Transport

Ferries and Boats: Ferries link the port of **Klaipeda** with a number of European destinations, including Lubeck, Kiel and Sassnitz in Germany, Karlshamn in Sweden and Riga in Latvia. These services are efficient and reliable. Vessels conform to European Union (EU) and Lithuanian safety regulations, and there have been no recent serious accidents involving ferries travelling to or from Lithuania. There is a risk of petty theft, but incidences are rare. If you have a cabin, always make sure you lock it when you leave and take all valuables (passport, wallets, purses) with you.

Buses: International bus services link Lithuania with a number of regional and European states. The main operators are Eurolines and Ecolines, who link internationally from **Vilnius**, **Kaunas** and **Marijampole**. The vehicles used are generally recent models and are well-maintained. However, journey times can be very long and petty theft is common. Travellers have reported having their bags rummaged through or stolen after they fell asleep. If travelling on one of these services, keep all valuables on your person, preferably in a money belt or sealed pocket, and ensure you keep your bag close to you at all times.

There are a number of domestic bus services that operate between urban centres. They are convenient, efficient and cheap, however, if the same route is covered by rail it is often faster to take the train. The vehicles used on these routes are mostly recent models and safety is good. Nevertheless, Lithuania's poor-quality road network can lead to accidents.

Bus services within urban centres are generally efficient but use old vehicles that often become overcrowded. Slow-speed accidents occur periodically, although injuries are rare. Tickets can be bought from the driver or from kiosks near stops. Monthly bus tickets are also available.

Taxis: Taxis in Lithuania are inexpensive and readily available in urban areas. Ordering a taxi by phone is generally cheaper than hailing one in the street. Unlicensed cab drivers operate near public transport hubs and busy urban areas. These drivers can overcharge significantly and are not regulated by local authorities. Do not accept a ride in a taxi if the driver approaches you. All licensed taxis have illuminated rooftop 'TAXI' lights, a yellow check pattern around the coachline and large door stickers proclaiming the name of their company. Ensure the meter is running and always avoid negotiating a fixed price for a journey, as this is often used to overcharge.

Recent incidents

20 December 2023 - 01 January 2025

● **Low risk:** Belarusian officials extend visa-free entry scheme for nationals of Latvia, Poland and Lithuania until 31 December 2024

Belarusian authorities extended the 30-day visa-free travel scheme for nationals of Latvia, Poland and Lithuania to enter Belarus, until 31 December 2024. The scheme was initially scheduled to end on 31 December of the present year.

Destination Hotspots

Cities, Towns, Villages: Lithuanian territory is generally safe for foreign nationals and **Vilnius** is considered a safe city for travellers. There have been reports of pickpockets on **Pilies Street** in the old town of **Vilnius**.

Regions: Travellers planning to trek along the **Curonian Spit** should note that it is shared land between Lithuania and Russia. The northern 52km (32.3 miles) stretch is in Lithuania, but past this is Russian territory.

Safety

Emergency Numbers

Emergency	112	All emergencies
Fire	112 01; (land line) 101 (mobile)	
Medical	112 03; (land line) 103 (mobile)	
Police	112; 02; (land line) 102 (mobile)	
Child help-line	116111	
Hazards	1802	Electricity
Hazards	1804	Gas

Begging: Begging is common in urban areas, particularly at public transport hubs and busy central locations. Although drunken beggars can be intimidating, most are harmless and will leave you alone if ignored.

Drugs and Alcohol: You must be 18 years or older to purchase alcohol in Lithuania. Travellers caught in possession of small quantities of illegal substances face heavy fines, and those caught with larger amounts face imprisonment ranging from two to 15 years.

Food and Drink: Although tap water is officially safe to drink, standards can vary widely. Drink bottled water, which is available across the country.

Fuel and Electricity: Although rare, Lithuania's electricity infrastructure makes it susceptible to power outages. Power cuts occur much more regularly than in Western Europe, but rarely last long.

Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO): There is an ongoing programme to rid Lithuania of unexploded ordnance, mostly left over from World War II. The area

most notably affected is **Rukla**, near **Kaunas**. However, the military and government are extremely active in explosive ordnance disposal operations. Nevertheless, it pays to be cautious; if you come across any such items, do not touch them, make a note of where they are and inform local authorities

Security Services: The police in Lithuania have undergone recent reforms and are increasingly reliable. Low-level corruption is still possible. This most typically occurs when travellers are stopped by traffic police, who may offer to waive fines in exchange for small payments. You should never do this: it is illegal, and the Lithuanian authorities are clamping down on corruption. In an emergency, dial 112.

Culture

Cultural/Political Sensitivities: Due to centuries of cultural and military domination by Russia and Poland, care should be taken when discussing the roles of Russia and Poland in the region. Lithuanians particularly regret their forced incorporation into the USSR, and the display of Soviet symbols is now illegal in the country. In regions outside Vilnius, people may be reluctant to help you if you speak Polish or Russian, so speaking English may be the best option.

Be prepared to remove your shoes upon entering a home (slippers will likely be provided). Lithuanians are generally very punctual - being late for a meeting will put you in a bad light immediately.

Religious Sensitivities: Lithuania is approximately 80 percent Roman Catholic and many have conservative attitudes toward other religions. Be cautious about religious discussions with new acquaintances. Avoid taking pictures in places of worship during mass, and remember to cover up when entering religious sites.

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 Lithuania. 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 Lithuania. 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. Ensure you receive a copy of the police report. 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 Lithuania. These include specialised clinics, abortion services, emergency contraceptives, prescription contraceptives, female-specific OTC drugs and a full variety of feminine hygiene products. Emergency contraceptives are sold behind the counter at pharmacies, but prescriptions are required for ulipristal acetate emergency contraceptives (UPA EC). Abortions can be performed during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy and for medical reasons up to 22 weeks.

LGBT+

Homosexuality is legal in Lithuania. There are some legal protections for LGBT+ persons in the country, including partial protection from discrimination. Same-sex marriage is illegal. LGBT+ activity and persons are somewhat socially accepted; receptive attitudes are predominantly found in **Vilnius** and **Kaunas**. Despite the legal status of LGBT+ rights, social conservatism is prevalent in some parts of the country. LGBT+ travellers are advised to keep their sexual orientation and gender identities private. Refrain from engaging in any conversations about sexuality or LGBT+ issues. Avoid all public displays of affection, including hand-holding. Book separate hotel

rooms. Transgender travellers are advised to have a passport and identification changed to reflect their new gender before travelling.

Technology & Communication Risk

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

Internet access and social media have no restrictions. While Lithuania has anti-hate speech penalties particularly concerning anti-Semitic content and the trivialisation of Nazi and Soviet war crimes, these restrictions are 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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