



DESTINATION REPORT

ESTONIA

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Historically, Estonia was under the control of various countries, including Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Russia, before gaining independence in 1918. Just 22 years later, Estonia was forced to join the Soviet Union; it did not regain its autonomy until 1991, following the fall of the USSR. Since then Estonia has developed immensely, joining NATO and the European Union (EU) in 2004.

Estonia is located in eastern Europe, bordering Latvia, Russia, and the Baltic Sea. Much of the terrain is marshy lowlands, with a wet, temperate climate. Nearly 70 percent of the 1.3 million population is ethnically Estonian, though a significant Russian population exists as well. Similarly, the official language is Estonian, though Russian is also widely spoken. Religiously, the population is very diverse, with nearly a third of the population unaffiliated with any particular faith.

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Security Risk Rating

Low

Security Risk Overview

Most visits to Estonia are generally free of security concerns. Petty theft is common, and scams targeting foreigners also occur. There is a low threat of indigenous or international terrorist activity in Estonia. Demonstrations are rare and usually peaceful. However, poorly-funded police forces and emergency services can affect response times and security. Harsh weather conditions cause many road accidents in Estonia.

Terrorism

There is a low threat of indigenous or international terrorist activity in Estonia. There have been no reported terrorist attacks in Estonia in the past five years. However, due to its status as a Schengen Area country, Estonia could be used as an entry point for terrorists or as a refuge for terrorists attempting to evade detection.

Civil Unrest

Protests tend to be limited and peaceful, and typically held in response to political issues. Events are usually planned and approved in advance by authorities and are concentrated near government buildings, significant landmarks, and locations deemed important to the ethnic Russian minority.

Personal Security

Overall, crime rates tend to be low in Estonia. However, crimes such as petty theft and pick-pocketing still occur in the country. These crimes take place most often in bars in Tallinn's Old Town district, as well as the Town Hall Square "Raekoja Plats," the Central Market, train stations, bus stations, hotels, malls, seaports, airports, and other areas that tourists frequent. The Kopli, Lasnamae, and Vaike-Oismae areas of the capital experience particularly high levels of petty crime.

Crimes of a sexual nature-including harassment and assault-are common. Law enforcement is generally effective in investigating these crimes, although prosecution rates are low.

Same-sex relations are legal in Estonia. Discrimination and harassment against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals are common despite legal protections against these crimes. Law enforcement is generally ineffective in investigating and prosecuting crimes against LGBT individuals.

Some travelers have reported harassment on the basis of race, particularly in more rural locations.

Flooding can be an issue in low-lying areas of the country.

Estonia is dark for the majority of the year, therefore Estonian law requires pedestrians to wear small reflectors on their jackets or bags in the winter months (October-April) to prevent accidents with motorists. Violators of this law may be fined up to USD 50. Reflectors can be purchased at many supermarkets, kiosks, and other shops.

Law Enforcement

Most Estonian police officers can speak English and respond promptly in emergency situations. However, there is a general lack of resources and the response time can be variable. The police have been reported to use excessive force with suspects and prisoners. However, impunity and corruption are non-issues.

Some prisons in Estonia may not meet international standards. These facilities are characterized by overcrowding and do not have adequate medical facilities. Lengthy pretrial detention continues to be an issue in Estonia, though the judiciary is independent and defendants are presumed to be innocent. Make every attempt to notify an embassy or consulate in the event of arrest, as authorities may fail to report arrests.

Transportation

Air: Estonia has not been rated by the International Aviation Safety Assessment Program (IASA). Despite this, international flights on foreign-owned and -operated carriers may be compliant with IASA standards and provide an acceptable alternative to services based in Estonia.

Bus: The public transportation system in Estonia is reliable and up-to-date. The most extensive network is the bus system. There are also buses that connect Tallinn with other European cities, including in Russia, Poland, and Germany.

Tallinn has a tram network with four routes from the city center, as well as trolleybuses operated on electric lines that run between the south and the west of the city.

Car: Drivers must have a valid US license as well as an International Driver's Permit. Poor local driving standards and road quality may make road conditions hazardous. This is particularly true in the winter, due to harsh weather conditions and poor natural lighting. The quality of roads varies and can be flooded, rocky, or icy in rural areas. These conditions may make roads impassable at times. Headlights must be used at all times. Winter tires are required from the first of December through the first of March.

Taxi: Taxis are widely available in Estonia, and are generally reliable and inexpensive. Taxi fares are generally listed in the cab, though many do have working meters. Only use properly marked taxis, and book through a hotel or call for a radio taxi if possible.

Train: While the train network of Estonia is fairly secure, it is neither extensive nor frequent. The quality of the train services depends on the rail taken. The nation's only international rail line from Tallinn to Moscow, Russia was recently disbanded due lack of demand.

Water: There are multiple ferries, hydrofoils, and catamarans between Tallinn and Helsinki, Finland, which run daily. There are also nightly ferries between Tallinn and Stockholm, Sweden. These services are generally reliable.

Scams, Fraud, Corruption, and Extortion

Credit card fraud is relatively common in Estonia. When possible, use ATM machines in reputable hotels, banks, or businesses.

Some travelers have reported incidents of extortion when buying food or alcohol at restaurants in Tallinn's Old Town.

Internet scams, both dating and financial, are not uncommon. Common scams against foreigners,

regardless of destination, include dating and marriage scams, false employment opportunities, and virtual kidnapping for ransom. Avoid giving out personal information at all costs, especially bank or credit card numbers.

There been several reports of government corruption. It has been reported that these officials may expect, request, or demand illegitimate payments from travelers for real or imaginary violations of local law or for providing routine services.

Security Advice

Be prepared. Make an effort to understand your destination environment before you travel: identify the possible threats and prevailing situation, understand your own vulnerabilities and take action to mitigate the risks.

Maintain a low profile and good situational awareness. Ensure you travel with reliable communications equipment, test your mobile (cellular) telephone upon arrival at your destination and keep it fully charged. Make note of emergency telephone numbers, including the police, fire department, ambulance, and embassy or consulate.

Avoid all protests and demonstrations to minimize the risk of exposure to incidental violence. Travelers should walk away or wait inside a shop or restaurant if it is not possible to leave the area. Plan alternate routes to circumvent potential protest locations. Seek the assistance of a local host, or travel with a local driver, where possible.

To minimize the risk of becoming a victim of petty theft, travelers should maintain caution and exercise situational awareness at all times. Avoid overt displays of wealth. If confronted by a criminal, do nothing to antagonize the situation. Carry a "dummy" wallet if possible, and carry a passport photocopy at all times.

Carry handbags on the opposite side from passing traffic to reduce the risk of thieves on motorcycles trying to snatch them.

Avoid walking unless you are confident of the security situation. Do not walk by yourself at night in secluded or troublesome areas of cities. Do not take shortcuts away from main roads, which tend to be busy and provide a safer environment.

National holidays and public festivals tend to attract large crowds in some countries. Such public gatherings, despite a typically enhanced security presence, create a potential venue for disorder or violence. In addition, large crowds may well impede local transportation systems.

Do not buy counterfeit or any goods in violation of copyright laws. Doing so may be a violation of local laws and can carry hefty fines or even prison time.

Reduce risk of injury from car crashes by always wearing a seatbelt. Some countries have heavy fines for not wearing a seatbelt. Avoid drinking and driving. Be sure to travel with all appropriate documentation, including passport and visa photocopies. Individuals who intend on driving should be in possession of their International Driving Permit (IDP), vehicle registration, and proof of insurance at all times.

Travelers are subject to the laws of Estonia, even if they are not a citizen of Estonia. Travelers can also be prosecuted for violating their home country's laws while in a foreign country. Travelers should be aware of the laws and customs of the country they are traveling to in order to avoid prosecution.

HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Health Risk Rating

Moderate

Travel Health Advice

Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.

Protect against insect bites and insect-borne diseases, such as tick-borne encephalitis or malaria, by using insect repellent and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats if possible. See more detailed insect precautions below.

Prevent foodborne illnesses by avoiding undercooked foods and unpasteurized dairy products and washing hands, especially before eating. See more detailed food and beverage precautions below.

A comprehensive pre-travel health consultation with a travel health care provider is recommended for all travelers in order to optimize their health while traveling and to individualize their disease prevention strategies to best mitigate the health risks of any destination.

There are confirmed cases of COVID-19 in this country, and/or authorities have undertaken restrictive prevention measures. The situation is fluid. Numbers of cases, governmental restrictions, and travel services are subject to rapid change. To obtain Global Rescue's latest worldwide COVID-19 update, please contact a sales representative at (+1) 617-459-4200 or memberservices@globalrescue.com.

Immunizations - Required for Entry

The following vaccines are required for travelers entering the country. Some vaccines may only be required for travelers arriving from specific destinations, or those who have previously traveled to specific destinations within a given time period. Travelers are advised to consult with their travel healthcare provider for traveler-specific requirements.

Immunization	Notes
None	There are no vaccines required for entry to Estonia.

Immunizations - General

The following immunizations are recommended for travel to all destinations.

Immunization	Notes
Routine	Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.

Hepatitis B	<p>Hepatitis B is spread through contact with infected blood, sexual relations, and contact with contaminated needles.</p> <p>There are several pre-exposure vaccination options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepA/B, and polio vaccines), TWINRIX (3 dose HepA/HepB combination series), ENGERIX-B, RECOMBIVAX HB (3 doses); Heplisav-B (2 doses). The full course of injections is recommended prior to travel. Unvaccinated travelers who have been exposed to HBV should seek medical attention immediately. They should receive a dose of Hep B vaccine within 24 hours of the exposure, and may benefit from treatment with Hep B immunoglobulin as well.</p>
Influenza (Flu)	<p>All types of Influenza are spread between humans by respiratory droplets through sneezing, coughing, and touching objects contaminated with the virus.</p> <p>There are 2 types of pre-exposure vaccinations available: Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (IIV), and Live Intranasal Influenza Vaccine (LAIV). IIV is injected into the upper arm or thigh, and LAIV is administered as a nasal spray. Components of the vaccine change yearly, depending on anticipated circulating strains of the virus, which vary by hemisphere. Vaccination is recommended annually for all persons at least 6 months of age, prior to transmission season.</p>

Immunizations - Recommended for this Country

The following are vaccine preventable diseases present in this country. Some travelers may be at an increased risk of exposure to specific diseases. Travelers are advised to consult with their travel healthcare provider for traveler- and itinerary- specific recommendations.

Immunization	Notes
Hepatitis A	<p>The Hepatitis A virus is primarily transmitted through contaminated water and food such as shellfish and uncooked vegetables or fruit prepared by infected food handlers. It is also transmitted through person-to-person contact via fecal-oral exposure, or spread through sexual relations, blood transfusions, and needles.</p> <p>Several pre-exposure vaccination options are available: HAVRIX, VAQTA, TWINRIX (3-dose HepA/HepB combination series), and AVAXIM. The vaccine requires 2 doses, separated by a minimum of 6 months. Ideally, the traveler should complete both doses at least 2 weeks prior to travel. However, if there is insufficient lead time to travel, the first injection should be administered before departure and a booster after 6 months. Once both doses are completed, immunity is considered lifelong.</p>

Hepatitis B	<p>Hepatitis B is spread through contact with infected blood, sexual relations, and contact with contaminated needles.</p> <p>There are several pre-exposure vaccination options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepA/B, and polio vaccines), TWINRIX (3 dose HepA/HepB combination series), ENGERIX-B, RECOMBIVAX HB (3 doses); Heplisav-B (2 doses). The full course of injections is recommended prior to travel. Unvaccinated travelers who have been exposed to HBV should seek medical attention immediately. They should receive a dose of Hep B vaccine within 24 hours of the exposure, and may benefit from treatment with Hep B immunoglobulin as well. Vaccination is routine in the US and many other countries. Previously unvaccinated travelers should consider vaccination for travel to areas with high risk of HBV infection, or if they anticipate needing medical/dental care abroad, being exposed to needles, or engaging in sexual activity.</p>
Rabies	<p>Rabies is spread through the bite or scratch of an infected animal. All mammals are susceptible, but dogs and other wildlife (particularly bats) are the most common vectors. In this country, rabies is found only in bats.</p> <p>A 3-dose pre-exposure rabies vaccine is recommended for travelers involved in adventure or outdoor activities in remote areas who could be exposed to bats. Children are at higher risk and have a lower threshold for pre-exposure vaccination. The first dose of the vaccine should be administered at least 21 days before travel.</p>
Tick-Borne Encephalitis (TBE)	<p>The TBE virus is transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected tick. In rare cases, it can be acquired by eating unpasteurized dairy products from infected animals.</p> <p>TBE vaccines are not available in the US or Canada, but can be obtained in many other countries. Vaccination is recommended for travelers to endemic areas with exposure to forested areas or urban/peri-urban parks (i.e. outdoor activities), and those who consume unpasteurized dairy products.</p>
Influenza (Flu)	<p>Classic, or seasonal, influenza, is a highly contagious respiratory infection, caused by 2 types of virus: A and B. All types of Influenza are spread between humans by respiratory droplets through sneezing, coughing, and touching objects contaminated with the virus.</p> <p>There are 2 types of pre-exposure vaccinations available: Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (IIV), and Live Intranasal Influenza Vaccine (LAIV). IIV is injected into the upper arm or thigh, and LAIV is administered as a nasal spray. Components of the vaccine change yearly, depending on anticipated circulating strains of the virus, which vary by hemisphere. Vaccination is recommended annually for all persons at least 6 months of age, prior to transmission season.</p>

Health Risks

The following are health risks present in the country. Some of these health risks are widespread, while others may only affect travelers in specific areas or those engaging in specific activities. Travelers are advised to consult with their travel healthcare provider for traveler- and itinerary-specific recommendations.

Health Risks	Notes
Air Pollution	<p>Air pollution refers to the potentially hazardous mix of particulate matter, chemicals, and other materials that infiltrates the air and causes acute symptoms and chronic conditions. Acute symptoms include itching of the eyes, nose, and throat, as well as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, chest pain, headaches, nausea, and upper respiratory infections (bronchitis and pneumonia). Air pollution is increasing in low- and middle- income countries and has become a major concern for travelers.</p> <p>Travelers with chronic lung conditions such as asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD should consult with their physicians prior to travel to areas with poor air quality, and these populations should reduce outdoor exertion. Elderly travelers and infants are also more at risk for respiratory consequences of exposure to air pollution. All travelers should comply with air pollution advisories. Levels of air pollution will vary by city and region; check current levels prior to travel to appropriately target preventive measures.</p>
Lyme Disease	<p>Lyme disease is caused by Borrelia bacteria that reside primarily in deer, birds, and rodents. Symptoms vary widely depending on the stage of the illness. Early disease manifests with fatigue, headache, neck stiffness, muscle and joint aches, fever, and a classic "bull's eye" rash.</p> <p>Lyme disease is spread to humans through the bite of an infected Ixodes tick. Travelers engaged in outdoor activities in forested or grassy areas are at risk, including hikers, campers, and hunters. Ticks are more active during warmer months, but in temperate areas can be found year-round.</p> <p>There is no vaccine against Lyme disease. Follow insect precautions when outdoors in areas of potential exposure (see below with attention to tick prevention). Perform complete body tick check after outdoor activities. Remove ticks immediately if found. Post-exposure prophylaxis with doxycycline is recommended within 72 hours after Ixodes tick attachment in certain situations. Seek medical advice for tick attachment in endemic areas. Lyme disease can be treated with antibiotics; results are best with early treatment.</p>

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)	<p>STIs are a concern for travelers worldwide, and are likely underreported as a travel-related infection. STIs are caused by viruses, bacteria, and parasites, the same potential pathogens as are present in the traveler's home environment. However, certain infections like chancroid, LGV, and Granuloma inguinale are more common in less industrialized countries, and other areas of the world have higher incidence of HIV and Hepatitis B and C than others. Symptoms vary widely depending on the specific infection, and can include both local and systemic symptoms.</p> <p>STIs are spread between humans by unprotected sexual contact (oral, anal, or vaginal), and skin-to-skin genital contact. Some STIs can also be transmitted through exposure to blood and other bodily fluids. Travelers are at higher risk if engaging in sex with sex workers, traveling for sex tourism, or certain higher risk behaviors. Healthcare workers are at higher risk for certain blood-borne infections.</p> <p>Preventive measures focus on decreasing exposure to STI pathogens. Adhere strictly to safe sex practices: use a condom correctly and consistently, or abstain from intercourse, and use an external condom or dental dam for oral exposures. Travelers should pack external and/or internal condoms, as the quality of condoms available in some areas is not reliable. Avoid behavior that increases the risk of contracting an STI such as casual sex with a stranger or a sex worker. Drinking heavily or taking mind-altering drugs will impair judgement and inhibitions during a sexual encounter, increasing the risk of making unsafe choices. Seek medical attention promptly if an STI is suspected.</p>
HIV/AIDS	<p>HIV is a viral infection that affects the body's immune system, increasing susceptibility to certain infections and other health complications. Untreated, HIV is a fatal infection. The symptoms of HIV infection vary depending on the stage of the disease. Patients can be asymptomatic or only have non-specific symptoms until the infection is very advanced.</p> <p>HIV is transmitted through contact with blood and other body fluids, and sexual contact. Risk for travelers is generally low and determined more by behaviors than destination. Healthcare workers with clinical or laboratory responsibilities are at higher risk.</p> <p>There is no vaccine to prevent HIV infection. Travelers can protect themselves by avoiding exposures, engaging in safe sex practices, and using personal protective gear if potential exposure is unavoidable. High risk travelers may consider preexposure prophylaxis. Health care workers should follow standard precautions and assess local availability of (or bring) postexposure prophylaxis. Seek medical care immediately if an exposure occurs. Early treatment with antiviral medications is effective in decreasing transmission.</p>

Traveler's Diarrhea	<p>Travelers' diarrhea (TD) is the most common health problem for travelers, affecting up to 70% of travelers going to developing countries. TD is caused primarily by pathogenic bacteria and less commonly by protozoa or enteric viruses. Symptoms include diarrhea, fever, abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. More severe forms of TD include dysentery and diarrhea with blood and mucus present.</p> <p>TD is transmitted to humans by the ingestion of contaminated food and water. Individuals at higher risk for TD or adverse consequences include adventurous eaters, immunocompromised persons, persons with inflammatory bowel disease or diabetes, and those taking medications that decrease gastric acidity.</p> <p>There is no vaccine to prevent TD. Following food and beverage precautions may reduce the likelihood of illness (see below). Travelers should carry loperamide for self-treatment of diarrhea and azithromycin to add if diarrhea is severe.</p>
Hantavirus Infection	<p>Hantavirus Infection is a zoonosis associated with rodents. There are multiple different hantaviruses circulating worldwide, but they divide into 2 groups, each group causing a distinct clinical syndrome: the European and Asian group of viruses causes hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS), and the American group causes hantavirus cardiopulmonary syndrome (HCPS). HFRS begins with fever, muscle aches, nausea, and headache, and progresses to blood and renal system involvement. HCPS is more severe and progresses to heart and lung complications leading to respiratory failure and shock. Case fatality of HCPS ranges from 25-40%.</p> <p>Hantavirus is spread through the inhalation of contaminated rodent waste matter. Person-to-person transmission can occur but is rare. Those at risk include agricultural workers, campers, trekkers, and those sleeping on the ground or staying in rodent-infested cabins.</p> <p>A vaccine for 1-2 strains of hantavirus is available in China and Korea, but the cost limits its use. No other vaccine is currently in use. Limit contact with rodents and their droppings in affected areas. Hantavirus progresses quickly, even with treatment. Those affected by hantavirus should receive immediate hospital care.</p>

Medical Facilities and Services

Medical care and facilities are generally good, although many lack certain medicines and equipment. With the exception of private physicians, few medical personnel speak English. The best medical facilities are in Tallinn and other major cities such as Tartu and Pärnu. Bring adequate amounts of necessary medications for the intended stay, as similar medications are unlikely to be found in Estonia.

Food and Water Safety

Drinking water in Estonia is generally chlorinated. However, travelers may want to stick to bottled or purified water and avoid ice cubes due to local strains of bacteria that may cause gastroenteritis. Thoroughly wash and peel fruits and vegetables and avoid undercooked or raw meat and seafood as these are often the source of foodborne illnesses. Consuming unpasteurized dairy products can lead to illness. Avoid eating unwashed or unpeeled fruits/vegetables, fruits/vegetables that have been washed with contaminated water, and bush or game meat. Avoid eating food that is not properly refrigerated or cooled, or that has been left standing and uncovered. Avoid eating leafy or uncooked vegetables and salads.

Only drink water that has been filtered or boiled, or has come in a sealed bottle. Avoid drinking any well water unless you can verify its quality. Do not drink beverages that contain ice unless you can confirm that the ice is from purified water. Do not drink unpasteurized milk or juice, or anything mixed with contaminated water. Hot coffee or tea is usually safe to drink.

Wash hands with soap or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer prior to eating. Do not use tap water to brush teeth unless you can verify the quality of the water. Avoid sharing beverages or utensils with others.

Insect Precautions

Use insect repellent: DEET 20 - 30% or Picaridin 20% on exposed skin. Re-apply per manufacturer's directions.

Avoid scented soaps, hair products, deodorants, perfumes, and shaving products.

Wear long sleeves and pants tucked into socks. Wear neutral colors (beige, light gray). Always wear shoes, both indoors and outdoors.

Treat outer clothing with permethrin.

Remove any containers holding water, both inside and outside any building.

Avoid insect exposure using additional various methods depending on the insect:

- For nighttime flying insects, sleep under bed nets, preferably insecticide impregnated.
- For ticks, hike in the middle of the trail and avoid tall grasses and shrubs, use a tarp when sitting on grass, perform regular tick checks on your body and clothing.
- For other insect vectors, avoid direct contact with animals, and avoid overcrowded, unsanitary conditions to reduce risk of exposure to body lice, mites, fleas, and rodents.

DESTINATION DETAILS

Time Zones

From 31 October 2021 to 27 March 2022, Eastern European Time (EET): GMT +2 hours
From 27 March 2022 to 30 October 2022, Eastern European Summer Time (EEST): GMT +3 hours
From 30 October 2022 to 26 March 2023, Eastern European Time (EET): GMT +2 hours

Currency

Euro (EUR)

Credit Cards

Credit cards are accepted throughout most of the country. Travelers should always notify their bank of their travel plans to avoid having their account frozen.

ATMs

ATMs are common in Estonia. Travelers should check with their bank before their trip about any fees that might be charged with ATM use.

Banking Hours

From Monday to Friday 09:00-16:00.
Hours may vary with bank and location.

Major Holidays

Services and transportation may be affected on/around the following holidays:

Date	Holiday
01 January 2022	New Year's Day
24 February 2022	Independence Day
15 April 2022	Good Friday
17 April 2022	Easter Sunday
01 May 2022	Labor Day
05 June 2022	Pentecost
23 June 2022	Victory Day
24 June 2022	Midsummer Day
20 August 2022	Independence Restoration Day
24 December 2022	Christmas Eve
25 December 2022	Christmas Day
26 December 2022	Boxing Day

NOTE: There are no elections are scheduled to take place in 2022.

Voltage Information

230V, 50Hz - Plug Type C, E, F

International Airports

Airport Name	Airport Code	Airport Location
Lennart Meri Tallinn Airport	TLL	Tallinn
Tartu Airport (or Ülenurme Airport)	TAY	Tartu
Kuressare Airport	URE	Kuressare

ENTRY & EXIT REQUIREMENTS

The following information is for citizens of the United States. If you are a citizen of a country other than the United States, contact an embassy or consulate for up-to-date requirements. For additional questions regarding entry/exit requirements, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.

A passport valid for six months from the planned date of departure from Estonia and three months beyond the anticipated departure from the Schengen zone with at least one blank page, an onward/return ticket, and proof of sufficient funds are required for entry. A visa is required only for stays longer than 90 days. Estonia is a member of the Schengen Agreement and as such, follows the same border controls as the other European countries within the Schengen Area. Any time spent within those areas will be counted against the allotted time spent in Estonia and vice versa. Travelers planning to stay longer than 90 days can apply for a visa at the Consulate General of Estonia in New York.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following limits apply: There is a free import when traveling to and from countries within the EU. However, customs may question travelers if they import more than the following amounts of goods: 800 cigarettes OR 400 cigarillos (maximum three grams each) OR 200 cigars OR one kilogram smoking tobacco and ten liters of spirits (more than 22 percent alcohol content) OR 20 liters of alcoholic beverages (less than 22 percent alcohol content) OR 90 liters of wine (no more than 60 liters of sparkling wine) OR 110 liters of beer.

When traveling within the EU, individuals must be 17 years or older to carry any alcohol or tobacco.

When arriving from outside the EU (by air or sea), travelers may import 200 cigarettes OR 100 cigarillos OR 50 cigars OR 250 grams of smoking tobacco, one liter of alcohol (over 22 percent alcohol content) OR two liters of alcoholic beverages (less than 22 percent alcohol content) OR a proportional mix of these products, and other goods up to a value of EUR 430.

When arriving from outside the EU (by land) travelers may import 40 cigarettes OR 20 cigarillos OR 10 cigars OR 50 grams of smoking tobacco (or proportional combination) and other goods up to a value of EUR 300.

The following restrictions apply: All cash over EUR 10,000 must be declared upon entry if arriving from a non-EU country. Pets must be identifiable, vaccinated for rabies, and have a health certificate. There are restrictions on the import of: powdered milk for babies, fish if disemboweled and less than 20 kilograms, and clothing made from protected animals.

The following items are prohibited: Meat, milk, and dairy products from non-EU countries (with the exception of Andorra, the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland) and protected species and products thereof.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply: Estonia has a free export when leaving to a non-EU country. However, all cash over EUR 10,000 must be declared if departing to a non-EU country.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Intl. Country Code	+372
Fire	112
Police	112
Ambulance	112

Contact Information for Select Embassies

US Embassy in Tallinn

Kentmanni 20
15099 Tallinn
Telephone: (+372) 668-8100

UK Embassy in Tallinn

Wismari 6
15098 Tallinn
Telephone: (+372) 667-4700

Australian Embassy in Sweden

NOTE: The Australian Consulate in Tallinn provides limited consular services. For full consular services, contact the Australian Embassy in Sweden.

Klarabergsviadukten 63, 8 th Floor
Stockholm 11164, Sweden
Telephone: (+46) 8613-2900

For other embassies, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.