



DESTINATION REPORT

LITHUANIA

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Lithuania obtained its independence from Russia in 1991 after having been annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940. Following its independence, Lithuania developed a democracy and market economy, later joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU) in 2004.

Lithuania is located in Eastern Europe, and borders Belarus, Latvia, Poland, and Russia. It has a coastline on the Baltic Sea. The summers are warm and dry whereas winters are harsh. The population of approximately 3.5 million is largely made up of ethnic Lithuanians, though significant Polish, Russian, and Belarusian populations exist as well. The official language is Lithuanian however Russian and Polish are also spoken. The majority of the population adheres to Roman Catholicism.

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Security Risk Rating

Low

Security Risk Overview

Most visits to Lithuania are free of major security concerns. Most crimes are petty, opportunistic, and non-violent in nature. Assault against travelers occasionally occurs. Demonstrations are infrequent. There is a general threat of terrorism in Europe, including in Lithuania. Poor local driving practices and extreme weather are the main causes of road accidents in Lithuania.

Terrorism

Although no terrorist attacks have been reported in Lithuania within the past five years, there is a general threat of terrorism across Europe; and, like other Schengen countries, Lithuania remains vulnerable due to open borders with its neighbors that could allow terrorist groups to enter or exit the country undetected.

Civil Unrest

There are low levels of civil unrest in Lithuania; however, there have been some demonstrations in bigger cities such as Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda, and Siauliai due to the global economic recession. Nevertheless, all demonstrations of over nine people must obtain a permit from the government and as such, most are well supervised and peaceful. Approved demonstrations are announced by the Lithuanian government ahead of time and are closely monitored. Small groups of far-right extremists and nationalists do exist in the country and carry out demonstrations.

Personal Security

The most common crimes affecting travelers are opportunistic, petty, and non-violent in nature, namely residential burglaries, theft from cars, pick-pocketing and theft of unattended items. These crimes are more common in crowded locations such as on public transport and in bars, particularly in Vilnius. Vehicle theft and break-ins are also common.

There are low levels of violent crime. Most reported incidents occur outside entertainment establishments during the nighttime hours, and usually involve alcohol.

Although generally rare, there have been reports of verbal and sometimes, physical, harassment of foreigners and ethnic minorities in Lithuania as far-right extremist groups have expressed anti-foreign and anti-ethnic minority sentiment. Travelers of African descent have been specifically targeted in the past. Nevertheless, local authorities have zero-tolerance for racially-motivated attacks, which are generally prosecuted swiftly.

Although same-sex relations are not illegal in Lithuania, societal attitudes remain largely conservative. Violence, harassment, and discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals are a concern.

Crimes of a sexual nature-including harassment and assault-are common and law enforcement is generally effective in investigating and prosecuting these crimes.

Walking along the Curonian Spit, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, will lead southward to

Kaliningrad, a Russian territory. Russia requires a visa for travelers.

Due to an influx of asylum seekers into Europe, localized traffic disruptions have been reported around border areas. Cross-border transport services can also be disrupted.

Law Enforcement

Lithuania's police are professional and well trained, but lack the proper resources to effectively prevent, respond to, and investigate crime. There is a variable response time from police in emergency situations due to a lack of adequate equipment. Most police can be found in popular tourist areas or well-populated areas. Levels of impunity and corruption are low.

Prisons in Lithuania do not meet international standards. The poor conditions include overcrowding, lack of medical care, and unsanitary living areas. Lengthy pretrial detention periods are a problem but defendants enjoy the presumption of innocence. Make every attempt to notify an embassy or consulate in the event of arrest.

Transportation

Air: Lithuania 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 a safe alternative to services based in Lithuania.

Bus: Lithuanian public transportation primarily consists of a bus network which is considered dependable. Bus routes generally are extensive and well run in both major cities and small towns. Minibuses are faster and less crowded, but fares are normally higher.

Car: Roads in Vilnius and other larger cities, as well as on major highways, are generally in good condition. Outside of the city centers, road travel can be risky due to the poor quality of road infrastructure and poor local driving practices. Highways connecting major cities are well maintained. However, smaller cities and secondary roads are often in poor condition. Traffic moves on the right side of the road.

In the wintertime, driving can be risky due to snow, ice, and poor lighting. From 10 November until 1 April, drivers are required to use winter tires and headlights at all times. The speed limit is also lowered from 1 November to 31 March.

An original vehicle registration and a driver's license from home country or an International Driving Permit (IDP) are required to drive in Lithuania. Those without an IDP must have their license translated into Lithuanian. A translated license may be used for up to 185 days in Lithuania. A Lithuanian driver's license is required for longer stays.

Taxi: Taxis run on a meter, are reliable, and are generally inexpensive. Calling ahead for a taxi can sometimes be less expensive than hailing one on the street. Only use properly marked taxis. Additionally, Uber is available in Vilnius.

Train: There is a rail system to major cities in Lithuania. Larger cities are also connected to foreign metropolitan areas such as Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad, Warsaw, and Minsk. Twice daily passenger trains, operated by Lithuanian Railways, take passengers from Vilnius along the Baltic Coast. Limited services to small towns are also available.

Scams, Fraud, Corruption, and Extortion

Travelers are advised to decline invitations by strangers -often young women and men who speak fluent English- whom they have met on the street to visit local bars. This is a ploy commonly used to lure tourists into small bars where they will be extorted for large sums of money for supposedly purchased drinks. Those who refuse to pay may face the threat of physical harm.

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.

Corruption of government employees is widespread in Lithuania and it has been reported that these officials may expect, request, or demand illegitimate payments from foreigners for real or imaginary violations of local law or for providing routine services. Exercise caution when dealing with these officials.

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 the city. 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 Lithuania, even if they are not a citizen of Lithuania. 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 required immunizations for entry into Lithuania.

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	<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 Virus (HAV)	<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>

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.</p> <p>A 3-dose pre-exposure rabies vaccine is recommended for long-term travelers and expatriates visiting remote areas. It is also recommended for travelers involved in adventure or outdoor activities in remote areas who could be exposed to bats, dogs, and other mammals and those who might be in direct contact with animals, including in urban areas. 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>
Meningococcal Disease	<p>Meningococcal disease is spread through contact with the respiratory secretions of an infected person, as well as sharing food and drinks.</p> <p>Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4) can be given to all persons at least 2 months of age. Dosing will vary depending on the product and the age of the traveler.</p>
Influenza	<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 Lithuania. 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
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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	<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>
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>

Tuberculosis (TB)	<p>TB is caused by infection with the <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> bacteria. Over 95% of cases occur in developing countries, and infection is strongly associated with poverty, overcrowding, and malnutrition. TB infection can be latent, with no symptoms, for many years. The most common clinical presentation of active TB is pulmonary TB, with symptoms of cough, night sweats, weight loss, bloody sputum, and fatigue.</p> <p>Tuberculosis is spread through contact with the respiratory secretions of an infected person. It can also be acquired by eating unpasteurized dairy products in areas where the bovine form of TB is endemic.</p> <p>The Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine has historically been used at birth in most developing countries to prevent against TB. Results in adults have varied with effectiveness of between 0-80 percent. It is not recommended for travelers. The BCG vaccine is also reported to interfere with TB testing in some cases. Individuals who anticipate prolonged exposure to TB areas should undergo the tuberculin skin test (TST) or interferon-γ release assay (IGRA) both before leaving the US and 8-10 weeks after returning from travel. Treatment for TB is complex; seek medical care for concerns of TB infection.</p>
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Medical Facilities and Services

Medical facilities and services are good in Lithuania, but outside of major cities—namely Vilnius, Klaipeda, and Kaunas—hospitals may lack supplies and equipment. There are highly trained doctors who speak English, although most hospital personnel do not. Hospitals expect cash payment at the time of services, regardless of travel health insurance. Serious medical conditions may require evacuation to with the nearest qualified medical facility. Most pharmacies sell medications comparable to those in the US.

Food and Water Safety

Be cautious with food and water sanitation in Lithuania. Tap water is not potable. When traveling outside of major cities, it is important to bring adequate water supplies, as bottled or purified water can be scarce. Some larger international hotels and restaurants will serve safe food and potable water but street vendors should be avoided.

Avoid eating raw or undercooked meat, poultry, seafood, or eggs. Avoid eating unwashed or unpeeled fruits/vegetables, fruits/vegetables that have been washed with contaminated water, unpasteurized dairy products, 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 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
From 26 March 2023 to 29 October 2023, Eastern European Summer Time (EEST): GMT +3 hours

Currency

Euro (EUR)

Credit Cards

Most major credit cards are accepted in Lithuania, though acceptance may be limited outside of larger cities. Travelers should always notify their bank of their travel plans to avoid having their account frozen.

ATMs

ATMs are widely available. 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 - 17:00. Some locations are open Saturday 09:00 -13:00.
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
16 February 2022	Independence Day
11 March 2022	Restoration of Independence Day
17 April 2022	Easter Sunday
18 April 2022	Easter Monday
01 May 2022	Labor Day
24 June 2022	Saint John's Day
06 July 2022	King Mindaugas' Coronation Day
15 August 2022	Feast of the Assumption of Mary
01 November 2022	All Saints' Day
02 November 2022	All Souls' Day
24 December 2022	Christmas Eve

25 December 2022	Christmas Day
26 December 2022	Boxing Day

NOTE: No elections scheduled to take place in 2022.

Voltage Information

220V, 50Hz - Plug Type C, E, F

International Airports

Airport Name	Airport Code	Airport Location
Kaunas Airport	KUN	Kaunas
Palanga International Airport	PLQ	Palanga
Vilnius International Airport	VNO	Vilnius

ENTRY & EXIT REQUIREMENTS

The following information is for citizens of the United States (US). If you are a citizen of a country other than the US, 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 at least six months beyond the planned departure date and with two blank pages, is required for entry into Lithuania. Stays not exceeding 90 days in a 180-day period do not require a visa. Lithuania is part of the Schengen Agreement, which means that time spent in other Schengen countries will count against the maximum time spent in Lithuania. Those intending to stay in Lithuania longer than 90 days in a 180-day period must apply for a residence permit from the Migration Department, under the Ministry of Interior.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following items are prohibited:

- Meat, milk, and dairy products from non-EU countries (with the exception of a maximum of 10 kilograms from Andorra, the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland); and,
- protected species and products as listed by the CITES.

There is a free import when traveling to and from countries within the EU. The following limitations apply:

- 800 cigarettes;
- 400 cigarillos (maximum three grams each);
- 200 cigars;
- one kilogram smoking tobacco;
- ten liters of spirits (more than 22 percent alcohol content);
- 20 liters of alcoholic beverages (less than 22 percent alcohol content);
- 90 liters of wine (no more than 60 liters of sparkling wine);
- 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;
- 100 cigarillos;
- 50 cigars;
- 250 grams of smoking tobacco;
- one liter of alcohol (over 22 percent alcohol content);
- two liters of alcoholic beverages (less than 22 percent alcohol content);
- 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;
- 20 cigarillos;
- 10 cigars;
- 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;
- Pets must be identifiable, vaccinated for rabies, and have a health certificate;
- powdered milk for babies;
- fish if disemboweled and under 20 kilograms; and,
- clothing made from protected animals.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply: When destined for a non-EU member nation, all cash must be declared if over EUR 10,000 (or equivalent).

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Intl. Country Code	+370
Fire	01 or 112
Police	02 or 112
Ambulance	03 or 112

Contact Information for Select Embassies

US Embassy in Vilnius

Akmenu Gatve. 6
Vilnius, LT-03106
Telephone: (+370) 5-266-5500

British Embassy in Vilnius

NOTE: The staff of the British Embassy in Vilnius are currently working remotely and may only be reached through their contact form, or through the 24-hour Emergency Line.

Antakalnio str. 2
Vilnius, LT-10308
Telephone: (+370) 5-246-2900
24-hour Emergency Line: (+44) 20-7008-5000

Australian Embassy in Poland

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

8th Floor, Rondo 1 Building Rondo ONZ 1
Warsaw 00-124
Poland
Telephone: (+48) 22-5213-444

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