



## Italy - Low



Italy Country Map



POLITICAL



ARMED CONFLICT



TERRORISM



CRIME



CIVIL UNREST



MARITIME AND PIRACY



HEALTH



ENVIRONMENTAL



TRANSPORTATION

Last Published: 01 December 2025

## COUNTRY OVERVIEW

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Italy is a southwestern European country. It is a liberal democracy with a republican system. Italy is a member of various international organisations, including the

EU, NATO, and the G7. Italy has one of the largest and most diversified economies in Europe and is particularly popular as a tourist destination.

Travel to Italy is likely to be trouble-free. However, there are some notable threats associated with the country. Opportunistic crime presents the most significant threat to travellers. It is most common in urban areas and near popular tourist spots, particularly in Milan, Naples, Rome, and other major cities.

Protests are frequent and, while usually peaceful, can result in disruption and occasionally turn violent.

Italy is a possible target for terrorist organisations, especially Islamist and far-right groups. Italian authorities have increased counterterrorism measures to reduce the risks of attack.

Italy is one of the highest-risk destinations in Europe for environmental hazards, with several volcanoes and frequent seismic activity.

## **CULTURAL INFORMATION**

### **Cultural Tips**

- Italian is the official language. Italians in urban areas will usually have a working knowledge of English, although proficiency levels are lower in rural areas and areas less frequented by travellers.
- French and German have official status in some northern regions, and some Italians will also have a working knowledge of Spanish.
- When invited to someone's home, it is customary for guests to bring a good bottle of wine, chocolates or flowers.
- Dinner is generally served later in the evening in Italy (usually at around 20:00 or 21:00 local time).
- August is the month for vacations in Italy. Resort and beach areas are often more crowded during this period, while cities, such as Rome and Milan, see decreased activity. Because of this, many businesses in large cities close or operate with reduced hours during August.
- When dining at restaurants, waiters will generally not bring the check unless specifically requested. A tip of 10 per cent is generally appropriate for restaurants and taxis; service charges may sometimes be automatically

added to the bill at restaurants, but most restaurants allow patrons to enter a custom tip amount before executing payments.

- Homosexuality is legal in Italy. Same-sex marriage is not recognised in the country, but same-sex civil unions are recognised.

<b>KEY FACTS</b>	
<b>CAPITAL</b>	Rome
<b>CAPITAL CITY PHONE CODE</b>	6
<b>COUNTRY PHONE CODE</b>	39
<b>CURRENCY</b>	Euro
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>	230 volts, 50 cycles AC
<b>GMT</b>	+1
<b>LANGUAGES</b>	Italian
<b>LEADERSHIP</b>	President Sergio Mattarella; Head of Government: Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni
<b>OFFICE WORK WEEK</b>	Monday-Friday
<b>OFFICIAL COUNTRY NAME</b>	Italian Republic
<b>PLUG STYLES</b>	Type C & Type F & Type L
<b>RELIGION</b>	Christianity

## KEY FACTS

**TIME ZONE OFFSET**

UTC +1

**TYPE OF GOVERNMENT**

Parliamentary Republic

## RISK SUMMARY

### Political - Low

The political risk level in Italy is low. Italy has been a democratic republic since 1946, when, following the end of the Second World War and the end of Mussolini's fascist dictatorship, the monarchy was abolished by a popular referendum and a constituent assembly was elected to draft a constitution, which was promulgated on 1 January 1948. The prime minister heads the Council of Ministers, which exercises executive power. Legislative power is vested in the two houses of parliament. The president is appointed by parliament and mostly has ceremonial functions.

Italian politics is notoriously fragile, and the nation has experienced several periods of political instability. Government reshuffles are common, and the country's political system is infamous for the rapid change in party alliances and political affiliations within parliament. Especially since the 2008 financial crisis, Italian politics has been dominated by populist parties.

Currently, Italy is ruled by a right-wing coalition led by Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni of the Brothers of Italy (FDI) party. FDI is a right-wing national-conservative political party known for its conservative, nativist, and anti-immigrant political ideology and for espousing anti-LGBTQ, anti-Islam, anti-migration, and anti-EU rhetoric. The ruling right-wing coalition has proposed a series of reforms, including a constitutional change that would grant the executive larger powers. The opposition is mainly composed of centre-left parties, the most notable being the Democratic Party (PD) and the populist 5 Star Movement (M5S). Numerous

far-right and far-left parties exist, albeit most are not represented in parliament.

Italy has a somewhat ambivalent relationship with the EU. On one hand, it has contributed to all of the EU's major reforms and treaties, including the adoption of the Euro. Yet, in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis and the 2015 migrant crisis, anti-EU sentiment has increased. Meloni's FDI won the 2024 European elections. The PD remained the second political force, while the populist 5-Star Movement (M5S) and the nationalist League performed poorly.

Corruption is a concern, particularly in local government institutions.

### **Armed Conflict - Low**

Italy is a member state of both the EU and NATO, sharing land borders exclusively with states which are either full members of those organisations, whose governments overtly seek membership, or are officially declared neutral. There are multiple US military bases in the country, and Italy is part of the US' nuclear sharing programme. The risk of an armed conflict involving Italy is negligible.

Italy is an ally of Ukraine in the context of the ongoing Russian invasion and has provided military aid to Kyiv's forces. In return, Italian government actors and public services have been targeted with cyberattacks by Russia and other hostile states.

### **Terrorism - Low**

**From 24 December 2024 to 6 January 2026, the Catholic Church celebrates a Jubilee year. The event will greatly increase traveller flows to Italian cities, Rome, and the Vatican. Due to the high visibility and religious importance of the event, there is a greater threat of terrorism targeting pilgrims and civilians in Italy and the Vatican City.**

Like other Western European countries, Italy has a low risk of terrorism. Although no major attacks have recently taken place within Italy, authorities have made several counter-terrorism arrests in recent years, particularly in and around Rome and other major cities. Italian authorities have increased the number of police and

military personnel patrolling densely populated areas and tourist sites.

The largest threat is posed by Islamist extremist groups, such as al-Qaeda and the Islamic State. While Italy has not led any Western intervention in the Middle East, its attraction as a target is increased by its position as the home of Catholicism. Islamic State propaganda explicitly identified Italian cities as targets for terrorist action.

Networks of far-right and neo-fascist groups operate in the country. During the Cold War, they authored various terrorist attacks which characterised the period of the "Years of Lead". Today, neo-fascist groups commit occasional violent acts against leftist groups. However, the largest threat is posed by self-radicalised "lone wolf" terrorists. In 2018, a self-radicalised white supremacist opened fire on migrants in the city of Macerata, wounding six.

Italy also has a non-negligible terror threat posed by left-wing and anarchist groups, however, they are principally focused on attacking law enforcement or government targets in the south of the country, so travellers are unlikely to be affected. Attacks by such groups often involve the use of makeshift explosive devices.

## **Crime - Low**

Opportunistic crime poses the greatest threat to travellers, and petty criminals are known to operate in major cities, particularly those known for international tourism. Pickpockets and bag snatchers typically operate in organised groups and particularly target tourist sites and public transport hubs. Street scams are common, especially in highly trafficked tourist areas.

Violent crime does occur, typically as the result of either pre-existing disagreements or feuds between rival criminal groups, posing a limited threat to travellers. Organised crime is prevalent, especially in Southern Italy. Five major mafia-like organisations are active in Italy. These include Camorra of Naples, Cosa Nostra (or Sicilian Mafia), Stidda of Sicily, Ndrangheta of Calabria, and Sacra Corona of Puglia. These groups have become markedly less violent in recent years and are unlikely to use violent tactics against travellers. The greatest threat stems from their widespread infiltration into numerous seemingly legitimate businesses and

local government, from which they profit through extortion, blackmail, and illegal business practices. The various groups also have specific interests in the import and export of heroin, cocaine, and firearms within Italy and other countries, typically using a legitimate business as a cover.

Cybercrime is frequent, and reported cases have steadily increased in recent years. Travellers may be especially targeted by cybercriminals. Common forms of cybercrime include phishing scams, fake tourist attractions and transport websites, and the use of public WiFi networks and Bluetooth connections to gain access to victims' data. In recent years, Italian officials have approved harsher penalties in an effort to combat cybercrime.

### **Civil Unrest - Low**

While protests take place regularly in Italy, the threat they pose to travellers is low. Protests often occur in major cities, although they sometimes take place in smaller urban areas. Most demonstrations are agreed with authorities and are usually organised by trade unions, student unions, activist groups, or political parties. Most protests are peaceful, although violence sometimes occurs. Most protests happen near academic institutions, government offices, and major squares.

Politically motivated protests usually follow local or international political developments. In addition, many cases of unrest tend to coincide with yearly commemorations, especially those linked with the fall of the Fascist regime, such as 25 April.

Transport strikes can be called at short notice and can be particularly disruptive. Local trade unions often initiate strikes over labour disputes. Unions, chiefly Fiom-Cgil, Cisl, and Uil, wield considerable influence and can mobilise large crowds of protesters as well as launch disruptive strikes. Students' unions are also particularly active in the country and often stage strikes and other protests that may paralyse traffic near large academic institutions.

Italy has a history of football-related civil unrest, often instigated by "ultras" groups that at times operate as quasi-political associations or have links to organised crime groups. Major games can cause clashes and riots in large cities. Foreigners

have at times been targeted by football fans and at times even attacked with bladed weapons or improvised explosives.

Anti-G7 protests are common: in 2001, severe clashes took place in Genoa during the (then G8) summit, resulting in one death and dozens of injuries.

Italian police often use violent crowd dispersal methods and tools, such as pepper spray, tear gas, and water cannons. There have been notable cases of police brutality, including violence targeting protesters after arrest. It is advised to avoid large gatherings and to follow police instructions. Due to the possibility of traffic disruptions, it is advised to plan for alternative travel routes.

## **Maritime and Piracy - Low**

Italy has a low maritime and piracy risk level.

Due to the presence of organised crime syndicates, Italian ports are important points of arrival for flows of narcotics directed to Europe. Ports like Genoa, Livorno, and Gioia Tauro are entry points for large shipments of drugs, often facilitated by widespread corruption affecting port authorities. The 'Ndrangheta crime syndicate controls approximately 70 per cent of the European drug market, making Italian ports particularly at risk of organised criminal activity.

Italy is also the preferred destination for migrants departing from Tunisia and Libya. In particular, the island of Lampedusa, south of Sicily, is a major port for migrant arrivals. Migrants often attempt the journey across the Mediterranean through small and obsolete vessels, often sourced by North Africa-based smugglers, which often results in mass casualty events.

Due to Italy's position in the centre of the Mediterranean, there are multiple Traffic Separation Schemes (TSS) that affect transit near the peninsula. TSS are governed by international maritime rules, particularly the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGs), and vessels are expected to enter and exit them at designated spots. The main TSS in Italy are: the Strait of Messina TSS, between Sicily and the mainland; the Strait of Bonifacio TSS, between Sardinia and Corsica; the Otranto Strait TSS, between Apulia and Albania; the Gulf of Naples TSS, and the Strait of Sicily TSS, between Sicily and Tunisia. This last TSS is particularly critical due to its overlap with the aforementioned central

Mediterranean migrant routes.

In case of emergency, the Coast Guard can be called at 1530 or the European emergency number 112. It is also possible to request help via the VHF channel 70.

## **Health - Low**

The Italian healthcare system generally offers high-quality and easily accessible care. It is provided to all citizens and residents by a mixed public-private system. The public part is known as Servizio Sanitario Nazionale (SSN). EU citizens can use their European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) to access state healthcare during a short-term visit. Non-EU travellers will need to have private health insurance valid for their expected time of stay or formally register for the SSN.

In Italy, the majority of hospitals are public and are run by regional health authorities. Some hospitals are partly owned by the Vatican, albeit they abide by the same rules as the others. Overall, hospitals are well-functioning and equipped, but quality can vary between the northern and southern parts of the country. Regional inequalities and lack of funding are issues, and in southern regions, these result in the lack of hospital beds or longer waiting times for medical procedures.

Emergency services in Italy are responsive and reliable, but waiting times for ambulances may be longer in rural or remote areas.

Italy has strict medication rules; travellers bringing personal medication into the country should ensure they have checked with local laws and customs and ensure they have a copy of the prescription. Pharmacies (Farmacie) are widely available across Italy. Usually, these are small, well-equipped, family-run businesses, and some are open 24 hours.

During the summer and spring, there is an increase in the risk of mosquito-borne diseases, including Dengue fever and Yellow fever. Other vector-borne diseases include tick-borne encephalitis (TBE). West Nile Virus cases have had a slight increase in 2025, particularly in northern Italian regions below the Alps (Emilia-Romagna and Lombardia) and in south-western coastal areas (southern Lazio, Campania, Calabria).

Tap water is safe to drink.

## **Environmental - Moderate**

Italy has a moderate environmental risk level.

Italy is located on an active fault line and has several active volcanoes. Seismic activity is frequent and typically concentrated around the Central Apennines, a mountain range that stretches across the centre of Italy from Umbria in the north to Calabria in the south. In August 2016, a magnitude 6.2 earthquake struck near the town of Accumoli at a shallow depth of approximately 5 kilometres. The system was followed by over 2,000 aftershocks. The official figures of Italy's Civil Protection reported that the earthquake caused the death of 297 people and billions of euros in damages. The impact of earthquakes is often exacerbated by residential structures' poor quality and the lack of seismic impact mitigation features.

Ash clouds resulting from eruptions of Sicily's Mount Etna occasionally disrupt air travel, including the temporary closure of nearby Catania Fontanarossa International Airport (CTA). Other active volcanoes, the Stromboli and Vulcano, are located on eponymous islands of the Aeolian archipelago, off the coast of northern Sicily. The volcanic risk is also present in the Italian region of Campania, which is located on a volcanic arc which has several active, dormant, and extinct volcanoes. These include Mount Vesuvius and the Phlegraean Fields caldera.

Wildfires are common, especially in the summer months. Hot temperatures and low precipitation levels allow fires to spread quickly once started and cause damage. Fires usually occur in southern regions, such as Sardinia, Sicily, Calabria, and Puglia.

Extreme heat is common during the summer and can be exacerbated by high humidity levels and a lack of air conditioning in public spaces. Prolonged exposure may cause heatstroke and other health issues.

Flooding is also common, especially during the fall and spring months. Lack of maintenance often causes the drainage infrastructure to be overwhelmed, exacerbating floods' impact.

## **Transportation - Low**

Italy has a developed transport infrastructure. *Autostrade* are roads that form the

Italian national system of motorways and mainly consist of tollways that stretch from north to south. Italy's Autostrada has a standard speed limit of 130 km/h (80 mph) for cars.

The rail network is extensive and is operated by state-owned Ferrovie dello Stato. This is the most efficient and cost-effective method to travel around Italy. A high-speed rail network connects several major cities, drastically reducing travel times. The high-speed system is growing, and several new lines are under construction. The nation also has 11 rail border crossings over the Alps with neighbouring countries.

Several cities such as Rome, Milan and Naples have metro systems. Travellers can also make use of trams in multiple cities, though routes are often not as extensive.

Though Italy doesn't have a nationwide bus operator, international companies such as Megabus (Europe) and Flixbus launched inter-city services. Local companies run long-distance services, but these are infrequent.

Metered taxis are available nationwide but are more suitable for short-distance travel. Several ride-sharing apps are available. There have been reports of people being overcharged by unlicensed taxis.

The nation is also an air travel hub, and the flag carrier is ITA Airways. Domestic flights between major cities are in decline due to the recent development of the high-speed rail system.

Located in the centre of the Mediterranean Sea, Italy has several harbours that serve the transportation of goods and passengers. The Port of Genoa in the Italian region of Liguria is the country's largest and the third busiest in the Mediterranean Sea. Messina, Reggio di Calabria, Capri, and Naples are some of the busiest ports by passenger traffic. Ferries provide services to Sicily, Sardinia, and the smaller islands.

## **EMERGENCY DETAILS**

**SOLACE GLOBAL:- +44 (0)1202 795801 BRITISH EMBASSY ROME:- +39 06 4220 0001. BRITISH EMBASSY MILAN:- +39 02 723001. U.S EMBASSY:-**

<b>EMERGENCY DETAILS</b>	
<b>+39 06 46741. GENERAL EMERGENCIES:- 999</b>	
<b>POLICE NUMBER</b>	112
<b>AMBULANCE NUMBER</b>	112
<b>FIRE NUMBER</b>	112
<b>EMERGENCY DETAILS</b>	

## **TRAVEL**

### **TRAVEL ADVICE**

It is highly advised to maintain high situational awareness, especially in highly trafficked areas and on public transport. Avoiding overt displays of wealth can reduce the risk of being targeted by pickpockets.

It is advised to avoid unnecessary travel at night if alone.

There have been notable cases of sexual harassment and assault, and female travellers may be especially targeted due to a perceived lack of familiarity with the local environment. Likewise, hate crimes based on race, religion and ethnicity are also frequent. It is highly advised to immediately contact the police if feeling threatened or even at the first sign of discomfort.

Traffic in Italy is notoriously chaotic, especially in cities like Naples and Rome. It is highly advised to maintain a high situational awareness when crossing roads. If deciding to drive, it is highly advised to exercise caution, especially in urban centres. It is advised to use local, pre-booked private transport.

To avoid scams, it is advised to only exchange currency at banks, possibly before travel. When using ATMs, it is highly advised to only use machines located in

banks or other areas that have constant in-person or video monitoring to minimise the risk of card-skimming.

It is advised to avoid using public Wi-Fi networks and to restrict unnecessary use of Bluetooth services. Using a virtual private network (VPN) can help increase on-line security.

## SIGNIFICANT DATES

### DECEMBER 21, 2025

- **December Solstice:** Italy - Seasonal

### DECEMBER 25, 2025

- **Christmas Day:** Italy - National

### DECEMBER 26, 2025

- **St. Stephen's Day:** Italy - National

### DECEMBER 31, 2025

- **New Year's Eve:** Italy - Observance

### JANUARY 01, 2026

- **New Year's Day:** Italy - National

### JANUARY 06, 2026

## SIGNIFICANT DATES

- **Epiphany:** Italy - National

**MARCH 20, 2026**

- **March Equinox:** Italy - Seasonal

**APRIL 03, 2026**

- **Good Friday:** Italy - Observance

**APRIL 05, 2026**

- **Easter Sunday:** Italy - Observance

**APRIL 06, 2026**

- **Easter Monday:** Italy - National

**APRIL 25, 2026**

- **The Feast of St Mark (Venice):** Italy - Local holiday
- **Liberation Day:** Italy - National

**MAY 01, 2026**

- **Labor Day / May Day:** Italy - National

**JUNE 02, 2026**

## SIGNIFICANT DATES

- **Republic Day:** Italy - National

**JUNE 21, 2026**

- **June Solstice:** Italy - Seasonal

## RECENT ALERTS

### YELLOW WEATHER WARNING IN EFFECT FOR THUNDER-STORMS IN CAMPANIA



**Category:** Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate



16-Dec-2025 11:35

The Campania Region's Civil Protection Department have reported that the Functional Centre has issued a yellow level weather warning with hydrogeological criticality from 18:00 local time on 16 December until 12:00 local time on 17 December for the following areas: Campania Plain, Naples, Islands, Vesuvian

## RECENT ALERTS

Area; Upper Volturno and Matese; Sorrento-Amalfi Peninsula, Sarno Mountains, and Picentini Mountains; Tusciano and Upper Sele; Sele Plain and Upper Cilento and Lower Cilento. Rainfall and thunderstorms are expected.

## RED SNOW AND ICE WARNING IN PLACE FOR PIEDMONT



**Category:** Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate

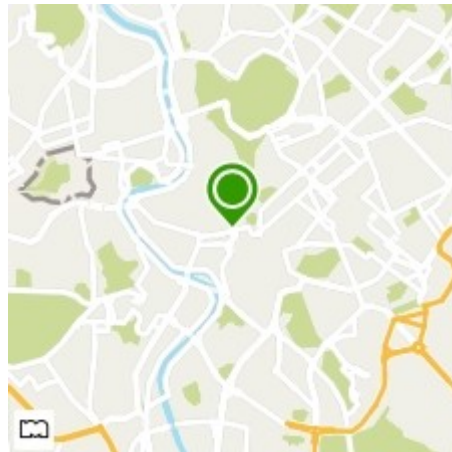


15-Dec-2025 21:23

The Italian Air Force Meteorological Service has issued a red snow and ice weather warning for Piedmont, effective until 00:00, 17 December. It is anticipated that the worst-affected areas will be located in southern Piedmont at altitudes of greater than 400 metres. Local authorities have advised against any non-essential travel for the duration of the alert.

## NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE TO TAKE PLACE IN ITALY ON 12 DECEMBER

## RECENT ALERTS



**Category:** Civil Unrest - **Risk:** Low

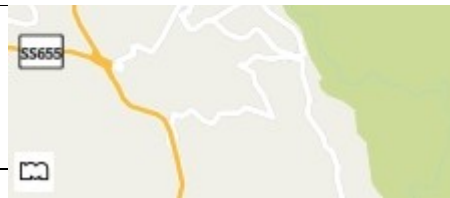


11-Dec-2025 08:29

The Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL) has announced a nationwide general strike to take place on 12 December throughout Italy. Both public and private sector workers will go on strike affecting public transport, healthcare and government administrative services. It is unclear if further protests and demonstrations will go ahead however we will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates.

## RED RAIN AND THUNDERSTORM WARNINGS ISSUED FOR TWO REGIONS IN SOUTH WESTERN ITALY





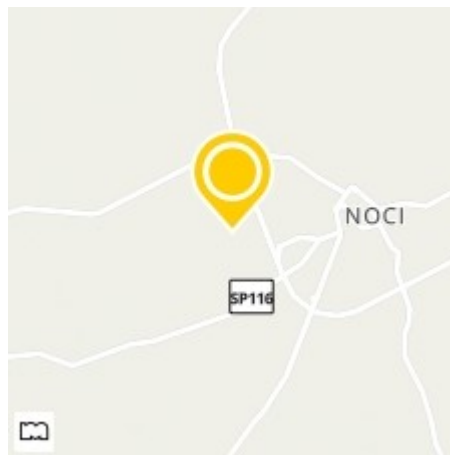
**Category:** Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate



03-Dec-2025 19:02

The Italian Air Force National Meteorological Service (IAFNMS) has issued red rain and thunderstorm warnings for the Basilicata and Puglia regions in southwestern Italy. IAFNMS has warned residents to remain vigilant and only travel if necessary. The warnings are due to end at 00:59 local time (23:59 UTC).

## THUNDERSTORM AND RAIN WARNINGS IN PUGLIA AND BASILICATA



**Category:** Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate



03-Dec-2025 14:21

Italy's Air Force Meteorological Service (IAFMS) has issued red warnings for thunderstorms and rain across the Puglia and Basilicata regions in southern Italy today. The red alerts are scheduled to remain in effect until 23:59 local

## RECENT ALERTS

time. We will continue to monitor the situation and update accordingly.

### PLANNED PROTEST IN MESSINA ON 29 NOVEMBER



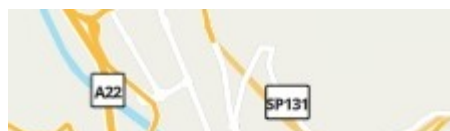
**Category:** Civil Unrest - **Risk:** Low

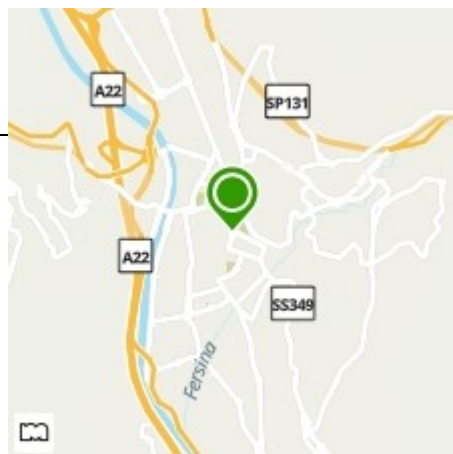


26-Nov-2025 11:19

According to local media sources, a protest will be taking place in Messina on 29 November. The event will be held to protest against the construction of a bridge, deemed to allegedly be environmentally and economically unsustainable. Participants will gather at Piazza Castronovo from 14:00 local time and will march towards Piazza Duomo. The turnout is not immediately known, as further information remains limited.

### PLANNED STRIKES DUE TO AFFECT PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF TRENTO ON 28 NOVEMBER





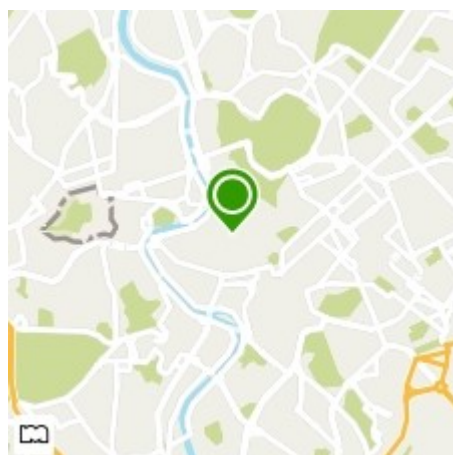
**Category:** Civil Unrest - **Risk:** Low



25-Nov-2025 18:10

According to local media, two general strikes are due to affect public transport in the Autonomous Province of Trento on 28 November. Service will only be guaranteed from 05:30 to 08:30, and 16:00 to 19:00 local time. The lists of guaranteed services are available in the official Trenitalia timetable. It has been reported that normal service is due to resume from 29 November.

## **NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE SCHEDULED ON 28 NOVEMBER WITH NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN ROME ON 29 NOVEMBER**



**Category:** Civil Unrest - **Risk:** Low

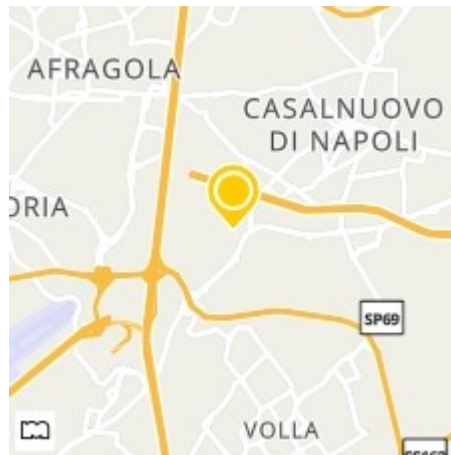
## RECENT ALERTS



25-Nov-2025 11:05

The Italian trade union (USB) has called for an anti-war nationwide general strike on 28 November against the government's war budget. The nationwide general strike is expected across all major cities and protests in all major squares and piazzas such as the Montecitorio in Rome, Piazza Maggiore in Bologna and Piazza Montelungo in Florence. Protesters are expected from 0830 to 1800. On 29 November, a large national demonstration is scheduled for Porta San Paolo in Rome from 1400.

## RED RAIN WARNING ISSUED FOR TOMORROW FOR CAMPANIA REGION OF ITALY



**Category:** Environmental - **Risk:** Moderate



24-Nov-2025 21:39

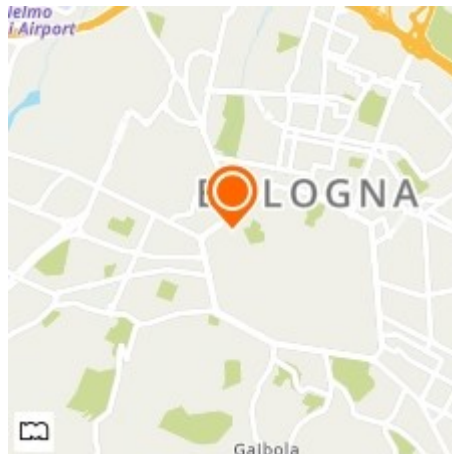
The Italian Air Force Meteorological Service (IAFMS), has issued a red rain warning for the region of Campania in southern Italy. The warning, which includes the city of Naples, will be in effect from 00:00 local time (23:00 UTC) until

## RECENT ALERTS

00:00 on 26 November. There are also orange weather warnings in effect for multiple of the regions surrounding Campania, including Lazio, Abruzzo, Molise and Basilicata.

### **WATER CANNONS AND TEAR GAS DEPLOYED AMID DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOLOGNA**

## RECENT ALERTS



**Category:** Civil Unrest - **Risk:** High



21-Nov-2025 19:46

Local media sources have reported that water cannons and tear gas have been deployed amid demonstrations in Bologna due to the basketball match between Virtus Bologna and Maccabi Tel Aviv. Ground sources report that the area around PalaDozza is cordoned off as 2,500 demonstrators participate in a march. Images on social media show large crowds waving Palestinian flags and firing flares and firecrackers. Further images show a heavy security presence at the corner of Via Lame and Via Marconi. The demonstration began from Piazza Maggiore and has continued moving towards the PalaDozza. At this time, there have not been any reports of casualties, and further information remains limited.

We will continue to monitor the situation and will update accordingly.

## FCDO SUMMARY

Last updated: 12/10/2025 12:50:18

### Warnings and insurance

This travel advice also covers Vatican City.

## Winter Olympics (Milano Cortina) 2026

The Winter Olympics and Paralympics will take place in Italy from 6 to 22 February and 6 to 15 March 2026.

If you are planning to travel to Italy during these times, see the [Winter Olympics page](#) for more information.

## Before you travel

No travel can be guaranteed safe. Read all the advice in this guide. You may also find it helpful to:

- see [general advice for women travellers](#)
- read our [guide on disability and travel abroad](#)
- see [general advice for LGBT+ travellers](#)
- read about [safety for solo and independent travel](#)
- see [advice on volunteering and adventure travel abroad](#)

## Travel insurance

If you choose to travel, research your destinations and [get appropriate travel insurance](#). Insurance should cover your itinerary, planned activities and expenses in an emergency.

## About FCDO travel advice

The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) provides advice about the risks of travel, to help you make informed decisions. Find out [more about FCDO travel advice](#).

## Get travel advice updates

Sign up to [get email notifications](#) when this advice is updated.

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- [travel advice on Facebook](#)
- [Travel Aware on Instagram](#)

## Entry requirements

This information is for people travelling on a full [‘British citizen’ passport](#) from the UK. It is based on the UK government’s understanding of the current rules for the most common types of travel.

The authorities in Italy set and enforce entry rules. If you’re not sure how these requirements apply to you, contact the [Italian Embassy in the UK](#).

## Passport validity requirements

Italy follows [Schengen area rules](#). Your passport must:

- have a ‘date of issue’ less than 10 years before the date you arrive – if you renewed your passport before 1 October 2018, it may have a date of issue that is more than 10 years ago
- have an ‘expiry date’ at least 3 months after the day you plan to leave the Schengen area (the expiry date does not need to be within 10 years of the date of issue)

Check with your travel provider that your passport and other travel documents meet requirements. [Renew your passport](#) if you need to.

You will be denied entry if you do not have a valid travel document or try to use a passport that has been reported lost or stolen.

## Dual nationals

When returning to the UK, British citizens must carry a valid [British passport](#) or [certificate of entitlement](#). See [Dual citizenship](#).

## Lost or stolen passports

If your passport is lost or stolen, you must [renew your passport](#) or [apply for an emergency travel document](#). You cannot use a police report to leave Italy.

## Visa requirements

You can travel [without a visa to the Schengen area](#), which includes Italy, for up to 90 days in any 180-day period. This applies if you travel:

- as a tourist
- to visit family or friends
- to attend business meetings, cultural or sports events
- for short-term studies or training

The [requirements for working in Italy](#) are different.

If you're travelling to other Schengen countries as well, make sure your whole visit is within the 90-day visa-free limit. Visits to Schengen countries within the previous 180 days before you travel count towards your 90 days. If you overstay the 90-day visa-free limit, you may be banned from entering Schengen countries for up to 3 years.

If you cannot return to the UK before your visa-free limit expires, contact the nearest [local immigration office \('questura'\)](#) (in Italian).

Until the Entry-Exit System (EES) is fully rolled out, make sure you get your passport stamped on entry and exit (read 'New Schengen entry requirements').

If you're a visitor, border guards will look at your entry and exit stamps to check you have not overstayed the 90-day visa-free limit for the Schengen area.

If your passport is missing a stamp, show evidence of when and where you entered or left the Schengen area (for example, boarding passes or tickets) and ask the border guards to add the date and location in your passport.

At Italian border control, you may need to:

- show proof of your accommodation, for example, a hotel booking confirmation or proof of address for your own property

- show proof of your travel insurance
- show a return or onward ticket
- prove that you have enough money for your stay – the amount varies depending on your accommodation

## Staying longer than 90 days in a 180-day period

To stay longer, you must meet the Italian government's entry requirements. Check which type of visa or work permit you need with the [Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#). You'll need to [apply and then book an appointment](#).

If you're in Italy with a residence permit or long-stay visa, this does not count towards your 90-day visa-free limit.

Read about [entry processes if you live in Italy](#).

## New Schengen entry requirements

From 12 October 2025, the European Union's (EU) new Entry/Exit System (EES) will begin roll out.

This means that when you travel into the Schengen area for short stays, you may need to register your biometric details, such as fingerprints and a photo. You do not need to take any action before you arrive at the border, and there is no cost for EES registration.

On your first visit into a Schengen country from 12 October onwards, you may be asked to register your details at a special booth before proceeding to the immigration desk. Follow directions from your travel operator or the staff at your port of entry. You may also need to provide either your fingerprint or photo when you leave the Schengen area. Children aged 11 or younger will not have their fingerprints scanned but can be required to have their photo taken.

EES may take each passenger a few extra minutes to complete so be prepared to wait longer than usual at the border.

EES will not be rolled out to all ports of entry at once, the numbers of passengers being registered at each port of entry will vary, and some destinations may take up to 6 months to fully roll out the new process.

Until EES is fully rolled out your passport will continue to be stamped, even if you've already been registered for EES.

Once EES is fully rolled out, it will replace the current system of manually stamping passports when visitors arrive in the Schengen area for short stays and you will input biometric details every time you enter or exit.

If you enter the Schengen area through the Port of Dover, Eurotunnel at Folkestone or Eurostar at St Pancras International and you are asked to register for EES, the information will be taken at the border before you leave the UK.

Read more [information on the EU Entry/Exit System and to understand which countries are in the Schengen area](#).

## Dual citizenship

The Italian authorities recommend that dual nationals with Italian citizenship enter and leave Italy on an Italian passport.

## Italy-Slovenia land border

There are temporary border checks at Italy's border with Slovenia. Allow extra time for crossing the land border. Be ready to show your passport or residency card if you are asked by the border police.

## Registering with the police

Hotels and accommodation providers in Italy have a legal duty to register your passport details with the police. When checking into your accommodation wait until hotel staff have registered your passport details. Do not leave your passport for later collection. If the hotelier takes a photocopy of your passport, ensure it is either returned to you or destroyed.

If you've come from another Schengen-area country and you are not staying in a hotel or facility that registers your stay, you must declare your presence ('dichiarazione di presenza') to the local immigration authority ('questura') within 8 days of arriving. The 'questura' will give you a form to complete.

You can get more information from the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) or [Italian police force](#).

## Travelling with people aged 17 and under

If you're aged 17 or under, you cannot check into hotels or holiday accommodation without an accompanying adult.

British people aged 17 and under travelling without their parents or guardians do not need any authorisation stamped by the Embassy, even if they are resident in Italy. Only Italian children travelling without parents or guardians need such a document stamped by the local police.

See further advice on [travelling abroad with people aged 17 and under](#), or [travelling to the UK with people aged 17 and under](#).

## Vaccine requirements

For details about medical entry requirements and recommended vaccinations, see [TravelHealthPro's Italy guide](#).

## Customs rules

There are strict rules about [goods you can take into and out of Italy](#). You must declare anything that may be prohibited or subject to tax or duty.

### Taking food into Italy

You cannot take [meat, milk or products containing them into EU countries](#). There are some exceptions such as powdered baby milk, baby food and special food or pet feed required for medical reasons.

### Taking money into Italy

Declare cash or travellers cheques if the value is 10,000 euros or more. You will get a certified declaration to show you brought it in with you. If you do not, your money could be seized when you leave.

## Safety and security

## Terrorism

There is a high threat of terrorist attack globally affecting UK interests and British nationals, including from groups and individuals who view the UK and British nationals as targets. Stay aware of your surroundings at all times.

UK Counter Terrorism Policing has information and advice on [staying safe abroad](#) and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. Find out [how to reduce your risk from terrorism while abroad](#).

## **Terrorism in Italy**

Terrorist attacks in Italy cannot be ruled out.

## **Events in Israel and Palestine**

Italian authorities have increased security around some Jewish community sites due to events in Israel and Palestine. Stay aware of your surroundings, stay away from demonstrations and follow the advice of local authorities.

## **Political demonstrations**

Demonstrations can happen with little or no warning in cities. Avoid any protests, political gatherings or marches.

## **Jubilee 2025 - Holy Year**

Rome expects a high number of visitors throughout the Holy Year of 2025, particularly during large events.

## **Crime**

Crime levels are generally low but there are higher levels of petty crime, particularly bag-snatching and pickpocketing, in city centres and at major tourist attractions.

To reduce your personal risk:

- keep sight of your belongings at all times
- beware of thieves using distraction techniques
- avoid carrying all your valuables together in handbags or pockets
- leave spare cash and valuables in a safe place such as a hotel safe

## Stolen Passports

Be aware that if your passport is stolen, you cannot use a police report to leave Italy. See our [lost or stolen passports guidance](#)

## Public transport

Take care on public transport, in crowded areas and in city centres, including main train and metro stations.

Be particularly careful with your belongings:

- on public transport
- at airports
- at tourist sites and local bars, cafes and restaurants

## Theft from cars

Thefts from parked cars is common across the country. Avoid leaving luggage in your vehicle, even out of sight in the boot, for any length of time.

Thieves may use a variety of methods to distract you or encourage you to stop your car, including asking for help or directions or pointing out a fictional fault with your car.

## Drink spiking and alcohol

Do not take drinks from strangers or leave your drinks unattended. Victims of spiked drinks have been robbed and sometimes assaulted. Alcohol and drugs can reduce your vigilance, making you less in control. If you drink, know your limit. Drinks served in bars in Italy are often stronger than those in the UK.

## Laws and cultural differences

### Personal ID

Under Italian law, police can stop you at any time to carry out an identity check or your date of entry into the country. Carry photo ID with you at all times. The police will normally ask for your full passport if you are stopped while driving.

## Illegal drugs

Illegal drugs, including cannabis, carry severe penalties. You should expect a long jail sentence and heavy fines for possessing, using or smuggling illegal drugs, including when transiting through airports.

Airports in Italy have excellent technology and security for detecting illegal items. This is also used to scan the baggage of transiting passengers.

## Public transport regulations

If you buy a ticket from a kiosk or machine, you must validate it on public transport before you start your journey. Officials patrol public transport and will issue an on-the-spot fine if you do not have a validated ticket. Some buses and trams accept onboard contactless payment.

## Tourist tax

Many major cities in Italy impose a small tax on tourists. You must usually pay this tax at your hotel as it is unlikely to be included in your holiday booking. The rate of tax varies from city to city and can depend on the star rating of the hotel. Hotels often ask for payment in cash. Make sure you get a receipt. For more information, check with the local tourist information office.

## Venice access fee

If you are visiting Venice, you may need to pay an access fee. See [when access fees apply, exemptions and how to make a payment](#).

## Public offences

Some Italian towns and cities have specific laws, and you could be fined for breaking them. For example, there may be laws against:

- dropping litter
- sitting on monument steps
- eating and drinking next to main churches, historic monuments and public buildings
- defacing historic monuments

It's also an offence to enter or bathe in public fountains in many towns and cities, including Florence and Rome or swim in the canals in Venice. You could face a fine of up to 10,000 euros for urinating in a public place.

On the island of Capri, you must not use or bring on to the island any disposable plastic objects such as bags, cutlery, plates, cups, food packaging, trays and straws. If you do, you could be fined up to 500 euros.

Illegal traders operate on the streets of all major Italian cities. It is illegal to buy items from unlicensed street traders. If you do, you could be stopped by the local police and fined.

It's illegal to remove sand, shells or pebbles from coastal areas in Italy. You could face a large fine for doing so. It's also illegal to collect various species of flowers, plants and herbs from mountain and wooded areas. For more information, check with the regional authorities of the area you're visiting.

## Winter sports

Get advice on weather and avalanche conditions before you travel and familiarise yourself with local skiing laws and regulations.

You can contact the [Italian State Tourist Board](#) for advice on safety and weather conditions before you travel.

Regulations for the ski season include:

- from 1 November 2025, all skiers, snowboarders, sledders, and tobogganers will be required to wear CE-certified helmets at all ski resorts. This law applies regardless of age or activity. Failing to do so risks a fine of up to €200 and ski pass suspension for up to 3 days
- third-party liability insurance is a legal requirement and can be purchased locally with a ski pass
- you must not eat or drink on ski lifts or boarding areas
- you must not climb a slope with snowshoes except in an emergency
- you must not ski under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Off-piste skiing is very dangerous, with the danger of avalanches in some areas. Follow all safety instructions and go with a qualified guide. For more information

about the avalanche risk, visit the [European Avalanche Warning Service](#) website.

Make sure your insurance covers off-piste activity. It is a legal requirement for skiers and snowboarders to carry tracking equipment, a snow probe and a shovel if they go off-piste.

See [advice on preparing for winter sports](#).

## Outdoor activities and adventure tourism

Hiking, mountaineering and other adventure sports have specific risks.

Check the company is well-established in the industry and make sure your insurance covers these activities.

For sports activities like skiing, potholing and mountaineering, and for sports classed as particularly dangerous, such as off-piste skiing, mountain biking, climbing, paragliding or BASE jumping, your insurance should include:

- mountain rescue services
- helicopter costs
- repatriation to your country of residence or transfer to neighbouring countries for treatment

Check weather forecasts and conditions and make sure you're properly equipped for the worst-case scenario with items such as a map, compass, GPS and telecommunication equipment.

Risks are greater if you undertake any activity alone. You may want to hire a guide for expert advice. Always leave copies of your itinerary with someone.

If you are planning on hiking in the Trentino region, [read what to do if you see a brown bear](#).

## Transport risks

### Road travel

If you are planning to drive in Italy, see [information on driving abroad](#) and check the [rules of the road in the RAC's Italy guide](#). The guide lists driving regulations and other legal requirements you need to be aware of.

The [Italian Police guide on driving in Italy](#) gives further safety advice.

You can use a UK photocard driving licence to drive in Italy. If you still have a paper driving licence, you may need to [update it to a photocard licence](#) or get the [correct version of the international driving permit \(IDP\)](#) as well.

Hire car companies often have stricter requirements for their customers, such as a year of driving experience, a higher minimum age and holding an [IDP](#).

Check if you need a [UK sticker to drive your car outside the UK](#).

If you're living in Italy, or planning to live there, see the [driving requirements for residents](#).

## **Taxis**

Only use officially licensed taxis, which have a taxi sign on the roof and a company name and number written on the side. Call a taxi, order one from an app or pick one up from an official rank.

## **Transport strikes**

Transport strikes are often called at short notice. You can find information on the [Ministry of Transport](#) website (in Italian).

## **Pedestrian safety**

Traffic can be busy, fast and chaotic, especially in the larger cities. Take care when crossing roads. Pedestrians should cross roads at a crossing. You can be fined for crossing the road if you are within 100 metres of a pedestrian crossing but do not use it. Drivers do not always stop, even though they are required to. The green pedestrian crossing signal also allows cars to turn right on to the crossing, so cross with caution.

## **Traffic restrictions**

You need a pass to drive into the historic centre of many Italian cities in a private or hire car. You can buy a pass from most car hire companies. The boundaries are usually marked with the letters ZTL in black on a yellow background. If you pass this sign, your registration number is likely to be caught on camera and you

will be fined if you do not have a pass.

There is a [congestion charge for Milan city centre](#).

In Rome, city authorities sometimes restrict traffic to reduce pollution. This means certain vehicles are not allowed on the roads in the green band ('fascia verde') area, which covers most of Rome. The [Rome Municipality](#) has more information.

## Extreme weather and natural disasters

Find out what you can do to prepare for and respond to [extreme weather and natural hazards](#). For severe weather warnings, visit the [European Meteorological Services](#) website.

### Wildfires

Wildfires are a risk during the extended summer months. They are highly dangerous and unpredictable. Check the latest alerts and weather forecast and follow advice of local authorities if you're considering travelling to affected areas. Take care when visiting or driving through woodland areas and report fires to the emergency services.

For information on what to do in the event of a wildfire, visit the [Civil Protection Department](#).

### Flooding

Heavy rainfall is common throughout Italy in winter, which can cause local flooding. Monitor local media, weather reports and follow the advice of local authorities in affected areas.

High waters are a common occurrence in Venice and can cause flooding in parts of the city.

### Earthquakes

Many parts of Italy lie on a major seismic fault line, which means that minor tremors and earthquakes happen regularly. Learn more about [what to do before, during, and after an earthquake](#).

### Volcanoes

Due to volcanic activity, local authorities have increased the alert levels for Stromboli in the south of Italy. In the event of a volcanic eruption, follow the advice of local authorities.

Airspace can be affected during eruptions. If you are travelling to or from Catania, during a period of heightened activity, check with your travel provider or with [Catania airport](#).

There are [several active volcanoes in southern Italy](#). National emergency planning has been updated for [Vesuvius](#) as well as [the Phlegraean fields](#), an area that remains active experiencing regular tremors.

Read [what to do in the event of a volcanic eruption](#) and follow the instructions of the local authorities.

## Winter Olympics

Italy will host the Winter Olympic Games from 6 to 22 February and the Paralympic Winter Games from 6 to 15 March. Competitions will be hosted across several distant locations in Lombardy and Northeast Italy.

If you are planning to attend:

- sign up to get [email alerts](#) about Italy's travel advice
- check the [official Olympics website](#) for a calendar of events, venue information, ticket sales and to stay informed of anything that might affect your travel or plans
- keep your personal belongings and valuables safe, if your passport is lost and stolen, check the [Getting help](#) page

## Visa and entry requirements

Check the [entry requirements](#) for Italy, especially for information about passport validity and visa-free travel within the 90-day limit.

## Travel insurance

Get appropriate travel insurance as soon as you book. Check that it covers the

places you will visit, the duration of your visit and any planned activities.

As well as travel insurance, make sure you have a UK Global Health Insurance card (GHIC) before travelling. Read our advice on health insurance cards on the [Health](#) page.

## Transport to the various events

Transport routes are likely to be very busy, and local authorities may ask you to enter or leave by specific routes.

Make sure you:

- plan your journey
- utilise the park and ride or train and ride services
- leave plenty of time, particularly on key events

Winter weather and road conditions may extend your travel times so check the [official Olympics website](#) to plan your journey.

## Accommodation

There will be a very high demand for accommodation in the ski resorts as well as Milan and Verona so ensure to plan ahead.

## Increased risk of petty crime

The high number of travellers during the Winter Olympics could increase levels of petty crime. See our advice on Crime in the [Safety and security page](#) which includes advice about [theft from cars](#).

## Winter Sports

If you plan to participate in winter sports, check the [Safety and security page](#) for information about weather and avalanche conditions, local skiing laws and regulations.

## Health

Before you travel check that:

- your destination can provide the healthcare you may need
- you have [appropriate travel insurance](#) for local treatment or unexpected medical evacuation

This is particularly important if you have a health condition or are pregnant.

## Emergency medical number

Dial 118 and ask for an ambulance.

Contact your insurance company quickly if you're referred to a medical facility for treatment.

## Vaccine recommendations and health risks

At least 8 weeks before your trip:

- check the latest [vaccine recommendations for Italy](#)
- see where to get vaccines and whether you have to pay on the [NHS travel vaccinations page](#)

See [what health risks you'll face in Italy](#), including:

- dengue
- biting insects and ticks
- west nile disease

Altitude sickness is a risk in parts of Italy, including the Alps and the Dolomites.

Read more about [altitude sickness on TravelHealthPro](#).

## Healthcare in Italy

[FCDO](#) has a [list of medical providers in Italy](#) where some staff will speak English.

## Health insurance cards

To get medically necessary state healthcare in Italy, you need a Global Health Insurance Card ([GHIC](#)) or a European Health Insurance Card ([EHIC](#)).

The NHS's [getting healthcare abroad](#) has details about:

- how to apply for a [GHIC](#)
- how to get temporary cover if you lose your card or it does not arrive in time
- who qualifies for a new [EHIC](#) instead of a [GHIC](#)
- what treatment counts as medically necessary

A [GHIC](#) or [EHIC](#) is not an alternative to travel insurance. You may have costs your [GHIC](#) or [EHIC](#) does not cover, including:

- changes to travel and accommodation bookings
- additional standard costs for treatment
- medical repatriation to the UK
- treatment that is ruled non-urgent
- private healthcare
- private clinics

See [guidance on healthcare if you're living in Italy](#).

## Medication

The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries.

Read [best practice when travelling with medicines on TravelHealthPro](#).

For advice on what to do when travelling to Italy with medicines containing internationally controlled drugs, see information on the [Ministry of Health](#) website.

## Pharmacies

You will need to go to a pharmacy to get most over-the-counter medicines. Pharmacies are widely available and are usually identified by a green cross. UK prescriptions are not accepted, though you may be able to buy an equivalent medication from the pharmacy.

Alternatively, you can visit an Italian GP to obtain a local prescription. Prescription medicines are not free in Italy, but with an [EHIC](#) or [GHIC](#), and an Italian prescription, you will pay a reduced rate.

## Travel and mental health

Read [FCDO guidance on travel and mental health](#). There is also [guidance on TravelHealthPro](#).

### Getting help

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) cannot provide tailored advice for individual trips. Read this travel advice and carry out your own research before deciding whether to travel.

## Emergency services in Italy

Ambulance: 118

Fire: 115

Police: 112

### European emergency app

You can also download the [112 Where Are U app](#), the official European emergency number app. It is only available in some parts of Italy.

## Contact your travel provider and insurer

Contact your travel provider and your insurer if you are involved in a serious incident or emergency abroad. They will tell you if they can help and what you need to do.

### Refunds and changes to travel

For refunds or changes to travel, contact your travel provider. You may also be able to make a claim through insurance. However, insurers usually require you to talk to your travel provider first.

Find out more about [changing or cancelling travel plans](#), including:

- where to get advice if you are in a dispute with a provider

- how to access previous versions of travel advice to support a claim

## Support from **FCDO**

**FCDO** has guidance on staying safe and what to do if you need help or support abroad, including:

- finding English-speaking [lawyers](#), [funeral directors](#) and [translators and interpreters](#) in Italy
- dealing with a [death in Italy](#)
- being [arrested in Italy](#)
- getting help if you're a [victim of crime](#)
- what to do if you're [in hospital](#)
- if you are [affected by a crisis](#), such as a terrorist attack

## Contacting **FCDO**

### Help abroad

See [how to get help from the UK government abroad](#) including in an emergency.

### Help in the UK

You can call **FCDO** in London if you need urgent help because something has happened to a friend or relative abroad.

Telephone: 020 7008 5000 (24 hours)

[Find out about call charges](#)

## Get travel advice updates

Sign up to [get email notifications](#) when this travel advice is updated.

Follow **FCDO**:

- [travel advice on X](#)
- [travel advice on Facebook](#)

## Risk information for British companies

The Overseas Business Risk service offers [information and advice for British](#)

[companies operating in Italy](#) on how to manage political, economic, and business security-related risks.

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## PACK SMART

Only pack items you can replace, leave valuables at home. You will be less likely to attract criminals and if threatened, you won't be tempted to put up a fight to save your belongings.



Carry a duplicate wallet with small denomination notes and old cards that you could relinquish if threatened by robbers. Only pack items you can replace, leave valuables at home. You will be less likely to attract criminals and if threatened, you won't be tempted to put up a fight to save your belongings.



Always check the destination restrictions regarding medications when planning your trip.

## STAY SAFE: Hotels



Request a hotel room between the third & seventh floor. Ground floor rooms should always be avoided as they are easily accessible from the outside. Higher levels mean in the event of a fire there are many stairs to navigate and in some countries firefighters may not have ladders capable of reaching higher than the seventh floor.



Check your room phone works in case you need to call reception for help.



Know where your fire exits are. Count the number of doors to the fire exit from your room so you can feel your way in the event of a fire and a smoke-filled corridor.



To prevent unauthorised entry into your hotel room, make sure the windows and doors lock. Bolt the deadbolt and use the door wedges you've brought with you from home to wedge the main door closed.

### **TRAVEL SAFE: Out & About**



When you are out and about, be aware of your surroundings - don't display obvious wealth, such as expensive jewellery, watches and mobile phones.



Use ATMs inside banks and shopping centres, where there is greater security and CCTV. Safety in numbers. If you are travelling with colleagues, stay together for meals and trips out. If you are alone, avoid quiet areas and trust your instincts.

### **Road traffic accidents are still the greatest threat to travel safety.**



- Use licensed taxis.
- Always wear a seat belt.
- Keep doors locked & windows up.
- Avoid night-time driving.
- If the driver is using a phone or driving dangerously, insist they

slow down/stop using their phone.

Check in regularly. Use the 'Check In' button on the Solace Secure app so your location can be monitored and you can view all intelligence alerts within your vicinity.

### **SAFE TRAVEL:** Health Tips

See a medical travel specialist at least 4 weeks before travel.

Ask about recommended vaccines for specific destinations.

First aid kit with regular & special medication for trip - carry in hand luggage.

Evacuation & travel insurance to cover health emergencies while abroad.



Take an extra month of prescribed medication for pre-existing conditions.

Risk of malaria - take precautions to prevent mosquito bites and take malaria pills as advised.



Avoid drinking alcohol and becoming dehydrated.

Verify & consume safe water and food. Have a supply of medicine for self-treatment of diarrhoea.



Excessive sun exposure should be minimised by the use of sunscreen - sun can be more intense over water, snow and at altitude.

Leave animals alone. Animal bites or scratches can transmit rabies.

### **THINK SAFE:** Know Your Destination

Understand the culture of your destination. Dress and behave so as not to

cause offence or draw attention.



Know if the tap water is suitable to drink if not; only accept water from a sealed bottle.

Avoid ice in your drinks & salad washed in tap water.

Research where you are travelling to. Make a note of the local emergency services number. Know the current security and medical threats and advice. See the FCO website for general information ([gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice](https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice)).

### **DOCUMENT SAFE:** Know Your Destination

Take photos/scans of your essential documents and email them to yourself. You can then access them remotely if your belongings are stolen:

- Passport
- Driver's Licence
- Travel Insurance Document
- Visa
- Medical Certificates

For 24/7 travel risk advice and emergency assistance contact Solace Global Risk operations: + 44 (0)1202 795 801

The Solace Secure desktop and app provide up-to-the-minute alerts, providing latest information on your travel location even when you are there.

CONTACT SOLACE GLOBAL RESPONSE TEAM

This report has been prepared for you by Solace Global Risk Ltd.

If you need urgent help, advice or assistance at any time please contact the 24/7 Response and Assistance Team.

If you have a question about this travel advice or any other location please email [SGR@solaceglobal.com](mailto:SGR@solaceglobal.com) for further safety and security information.

For support using your Solace Secure platform or app please contact [support@solaceglobal.com](mailto:support@solaceglobal.com).

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