

APPROVED by Resolution No 1950 of
the Government of the Republic of
Lithuania of 11 December 2002,

As amended by Resolution No 768 of the
Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 16
July 2008 (as of 1 September 2008, except for the
provisions established by the Law on Road Traffic
Safety of the Republic of Lithuania; paragraph 247
of the Road Traffic Rules – as of 1 July 2009)
(Official Gazette 2008, No 88-3530)

ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Road Traffic Rules establish the procedure for road traffic on the entire territory of the Republic of Lithuania.
2. The instructions, rules and other legislation implementing the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Road Traffic Safety (Official Gazette 2000, No 92-2883; 2007, No 128-5213) and governing road traffic may not contravene the Road Traffic Rules (hereinafter – these Rules).

II. DEFINITIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THESE RULES

3. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Definitions for the purposes of these Rules:

Changing lanes means changing the traffic lane without getting into the lane of traffic travelling in the opposite direction.

Crossroads means an area limited by imaginary lines extending from the outer edges of intersecting carriageways.

Electrical vehicle shall mean a vehicle in which energy for mechanical motion is supplied only from a power accumulator.

Give way means that the driver must not continue or resume his advance or manoeuvre if by so doing he might compel the drivers of other vehicles to change the direction or speed of their vehicles abruptly.

Level-crossing means an intersection of a railway and a road on the same level.

Main road means a road signposted as Priority Road, Intersection with a Side Road, Side Road from the Right (Left), Motorway, Motor Vehicle Road in relation to the intersected road or

intersecting road; a road signposted as Give Way, Stop, End of Residential Area in relation to another road; a road with paving (concrete, asphalt, macadam, gravel, cobble) in relation to a road without paving. A paved section of the side road before the intersection does not make it equivalent to the intersected road. There is no priority road in controlled intersections.

Overtaking means passing one or several vehicles on the road by using the lane of oncoming traffic.

Residential area means a road or a territory which is signposted as Beginning of Residential Area at its entry and End of Residential Area at its exit.

Road means the surface of the strip of ground or a superstructure intended and used for road traffic across its width, including carriageway, intersections, pavements, roadsides, pedestrian and cycle paths, and dividing strips.

Road accident notification form means a form filled in and signed by vehicle operators on the scene of the accident where the fact of the road accident is recorded, the circumstances of the accident are described and the sketch of the accident scene is drawn.

School bus means a yellow bus with distinguishing Children on Board marks designated for carrying children (students of educational institutions). Buses of other colours shall also be categorised as school buses if they carry children to or from an educational institution under contracts signed with carriers and are marked with distinguishing Children on Board marks.

Service transport means the vehicles that belong to companies, institutions or organizations present in the zone marked with prohibitive signs, to people living or working in the said zone or vehicles that deliver goods to/from that zone or come to that zone to pick up goods, as well as taxi cars that bring passengers to/from this zone or come to this zone to pick them up.

Shoulder means a road area next to the carriageway (from the verge of the carriageway to the edge of the roadbed) paved by the same or different paving as the carriageway and/or separated from the carriageway by the edge line, however not regarded either as a pavement or a pedestrian or bicycle track.

Vehicle parking lot (hereinafter – parking lot) means an area designated or adapted for vehicle parking.

Wheelchair means a device with wheels for a disabled person driven by hands or different automated systems.

Other terms defined in these Rules have the same meaning as those defined in the Law Road Traffic Safety the Republic of Lithuania.

III. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS OF ROAD USERS

4. Road users shall follow the principle of mutual respect and safety.
5. Road users must be familiar with the Law on Road Traffic Safety of the Republic of Lithuania, know these Rules and abide by them.
6. Each road user has a right to use roads in compliance with the Law on Road Traffic Safety of the Republic of Lithuania and other laws and the requirements, procedures and limitations laid down in these Rules and other legislative acts.
7. Road users must obey the legitimate requirements of inspecting officers and authorized officers of the institutions in charge of road maintenance and traffic officers, and comply with their directions.

8. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Traffic on the Republic of Lithuania roads may be restricted only by road signs listed in Annex 1, variable message signs regarded as road signs, sampled in Annex 2 to these Rules, road markings listed in Annex 3, traffic lights and signals given by traffic officers as provided for in these Rules and other legislative acts relating to traffic control. Where the requirements of a road sign and road marking differ, the requirements of the road sign must be observed. In cases where variable message signs are used, variable message signs must be conformed to.

9. Road users must take all safety measures and not give rise to any risk to the safety of other road users, other persons or their property and the environment. Road users must also make every effort to avoid or reduce detrimental effects, except for the cases where their own life or health or life or health of other persons would be at risk or such avoidance efforts would cause greater damage compared to the damage that could have been avoided.

10. Road users must not arbitrarily move, cover, remove or install technical measures that establish traffic procedures, block the road, leave objects on the road or otherwise interfere with the traffic, destroy the road, traffic direction and control measures, emergency lines and plant areas, block the road leading to a fire hydrant or other emergency systems installed in the building or otherwise hinder access to them, throw anything out of the vehicle, litter, discharge oil in undesignated places or otherwise pollute the environment.

11. Road users, having caused or noticed an obstacle on the road or having caused or noticed danger, must eliminate that obstacle or danger, and where it is not possible to eliminate it, they must notify the police, the road owner or the road maintenance company, mark the obstacle or dangerous place and take every effort to warn other road users about the obstacle or danger.

12. Having received a letter from the police requesting his presence, the road user must report to the police office at the scheduled time. The road user must bring an identification document and other documents specified in the letter.

13. Road users must not interfere with the actions of drivers of vehicles with flashing amber lights.

IV. DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO VEHICLE DRIVERS, OWNERS AND USERS

14. Persons who do not hold the right to drive a vehicle, who are under the influence of alcohol or psychoactive substances or who have not taken the daily rest as prescribed by law must not drive a vehicle. Also, a person who is tired or ill must not drive if driving may endanger traffic safety. A vehicle must not be entrusted to a person who is under the influence of one of the said factors or who is not authorized to drive a vehicle of that type. When operating a vehicle, the driver must abide by the requirements listed in the driving licence.

15. Driving technically unfit vehicles that do not comply with technical requirements for vehicles (hereinafter – technical requirements) shall be prohibited. Before moving off, the driver of a motor vehicle, tractor or self-propelled road vehicle must make sure that the vehicle is in good repair and observe the technical condition of the vehicle during the journey. If the vehicle fails while driving and does not meet the technical requirements due to the failure and the defect is impossible to rectify, the driver may continue driving to the nearest safe parking place or a repair shop taking all necessary precautions, except for the cases laid down in paragraph 246 of these Rules.

16. As amended by Resolution No 660 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 6 June 2012 (as of 14 June

2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 66-3354) and Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 1 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

The driver of a motor vehicle, tractor or self-propelled vehicle must hold a valid driving licence, vehicle registration and mandatory technical inspection certificates, the motor third-party liability insurance policy and other documents prescribed by Lithuanian laws and other legislation and produce the said documents for inspection by police officers, officers of the State Road Transport Inspectorate under the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania, State environmental control authorities and the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior as well as customs officers and allow them to check the reading of approved meters of driving and rest times.

17. The driver must stop the vehicle when so ordered by the inspecting officer. The inspecting officer must introduce himself to the driver. The driver must produce the documents to the inspecting officer without getting out of the vehicle. The driver may get out of the vehicle only with the permission of the inspecting officer. At the driver's request, the inspecting officer must produce official identification confirming his authorizations.

18. At the request of the police officer, the driver must allow to be checked for drunk driving or driving while intoxicated with psychoactive substances in the manner prescribed by the Government.

19. The driver must take all necessary measures to ensure his safety and the safety of passengers and cargo during the journey.

20. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Motorcycle or moped drivers must keep both hands on the handlebars (except when signalling by hand). The rider of a moped, motorcycle, tricycle, light quadricycle, quadricycle or heavy quadricycle must wear securely fastened safety helmets and must not carry passengers without securely fastened safety helmets, except where the means of transport is fitted by the manufacturer with safety roof bows and seat belts designated to protect the driver and the passenger from impact.

21. Drivers of motor vehicles, tractors and self-propelled vehicles must not use mobile telephones if they are held by hand unless the engine of a standing vehicle is switched off. Drivers of motor vehicles, tractors and self-propelled vehicles must avoid any actions not related with the driving of the vehicle.

22. Tracked vehicles must not drive on the road with asphalt or concrete paving except for the vehicles with tracks fitted with protective bags.

23. Vehicles must not be driven on dividing strips, embankment slopes or ditches, and enter or exit the road the road in other than specially designated places.

24. The driver of a motor vehicle, tractor or self-propelled vehicle must be able to give first aid to persons injured in a road accident.

25. The driver of a motor vehicle, tractor or self-propelled vehicle standing during the hours of darkness on a dark road, except for designated parking places, must wear a bright-coloured reflective vest or have reflective accessories fixed to the clothes in a place clearly visible to other road users.

26. Vehicle drivers must follow the lawful instructions of inspecting officers and traffic officers pursuant to the requirements of the Law on Road Traffic Safety, the Law on Police Activities and other legislation of the Republic of Lithuania, and comply with the code of conduct prescribed in these Rules when stopped by inspecting officers and traffic officers.

27. Drivers of motor vehicles, tractors and self-propelled vehicles must ensure that their vehicle does not exceed the permissible noise level.

28. Vehicle drivers must always behave so that not to cause an obstruction or hazard to other road users.

29. Vehicle drivers must take extra precautions if there are children or persons with disabilities on the road.

30. A driver who is engaged in passenger carriage business must hold a valid licence issued in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Government. If passengers are carried along regular routes, the driver must hold a valid permit issued in accordance with the prescribed procedure. The said licenses and permits as well as other documents must be produced at the request of inspecting officers.

31. A driver must not drive (proceed) if there is (has occurred while driving) a dangerous instance of noncompliance with the procedure for carrying passengers (goods) causing danger to people or environment until this noncompliance is eliminated.

32. As amended by Resolution No 236 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 2 March 2011 (as of 6 March 2011) (Official Gazette 2011, No 28-1323)

A vehicle owner or operator shall be liable for the vehicle owned or otherwise held by him and shall take care of the vehicle. At the request from a police officer or the local executive authority or its authorised official made for the purposes of detecting an infringement of law, the vehicle owner (operator) must supply them with data on the person (full name and place of residence) who operated or used the vehicle owned by the vehicle owner (operator) at a particular time, while the manager of a legal person or a branch thereof must supply the officer with data on the person (full name and place of residence) who used the vehicle owned by the legal person at a particular time,

32¹. As amended by Resolution No 236 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 2 March 2011 (as of 6 March 2011) (Official Gazette 2011, No 28-1323)

Upon receipt of a letter requesting his presence at the police, the vehicle owner (operator) or a duly authorized person (if the owner is a legal person) must arrive at the designated time to the police office with an ID document and other documents specified in the letter.

33. A vehicle driver must duly perform all the obligations stipulated in the Law on Road Traffic Safety of the Republic of Lithuania and other legislation of the Republic of Lithuania.

V. OBLIGATIONS OF DRIVERS TOWARD PEDESTRIANS

34. When entering the road from the bordering areas and exiting the road the driver must stop and give way to a pedestrian crossing the road into which the vehicle is turning. When turning left or right on an intersection the driver must give way to pedestrians on any lane in the direction of vehicle's movement. When the vehicle turns into a road with one lane in each direction, the driver must stop and give way to a pedestrian who has stepped into any of the lanes. The driver of a reversing vehicle must always give way to a pedestrian.

35. In controlled intersections or pedestrian crossings the driver must give way to pedestrians who started crossing the carriageway at the signal giving permission to go and did not manage to cross the carriageway while the signal was on, and the signal has changed permitting vehicles to drive. When a vehicle is moving in the direction indicated by a green arrow in the additional section of the traffic lights while the main light signal is amber or red, the driver must give way to pedestrians crossing the road the vehicle is turning into.

36. When the light signal or the signal of a traffic officer prohibit traversing the pedestrian crossing the driver must stop at the Stop line, the road sign Stop Line or at the pedestrian crossing if there is no stop line or a road sign. Where stopping at the required place after the amber light appears or the traffic officer raises the arm necessitates sudden braking, drivers shall be authorised to proceed.

37. When approaching an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing, the driver must slow down or stop at the sign Pedestrian Crossing to give way to pedestrians who have stepped onto any lane in the direction the vehicle is travelling or onto any lane of the carriageway with one lane in each direction.

38. As amended by Resolution No 975 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 5 October 2006 (as of 11 October 2006) (Official Gazette 2006, No 208-4115)

If a vehicle has stopped before a pedestrian crossing, the driver of another vehicle travelling in the same direction must stop and may resume driving only after making sure that there is no pedestrian on the pedestrian crossing to whom the vehicle could cause an obstruction or hazard. If a vehicle has slowed down before a pedestrian crossing, drivers moving in the same direction must slow down or stop and resume movement only after making sure that there is no pedestrian on the pedestrian crossing to whom the vehicle could cause an obstruction or hazard.

39. A driver must not enter the pedestrian crossing if there is a jam ahead that would make the driver stop and the standing vehicle would cause an obstruction to pedestrians.

40. A driver must stop and give way to an organized group of children crossing the carriage way if the person heading the group gives a signal by using a baton, a red reflecting traffic paddle or a bright-coloured flag.

41. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

When a vehicle approaches a standing vehicle with the distinguishing mark Children on Board and with the hazard warning lights on or a standing school bus with flashing orange hazard warning lights, the driver must reduce the speed and, where necessary, stop in order to allow the children and the accompanying person to pass.

42. The driver must give way at any place (even not at the pedestrian crossing) to a blind pedestrian who signals with a white cane or a person with disabilities crossing the road in a wheelchair.

VI. OBLIGATIONS OF PEDESTRIANS

43. Pedestrians must walk along the pavements or along footpaths and along the shoulder if there are no pavements or footpaths keeping to the right-hand side of the road. If there is no pavement, footpath, shoulder, or if walking along them is impossible, pedestrians may walk in one line along the edge of the carriageway.

44. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as

of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

Pedestrians walking on the shoulder or the edge of the carriageway or roller-skating, skateboarding or riding a scooter along the shoulder must move in the direction opposite to the direction of travelling vehicles.

45. Persons who move in a wheelchair, guide a motorcycle, a moped, a bicycle, or pull (push) a sledge or a handcar along the shoulder or edge of the carriageway must move in a single file and only in the direction of travelling vehicles.

46. Large groups of people walking together must be organized in not more than 4 files and keep to the left walking close to the edge of the carriageway in the direction of travelling vehicles. Look-outs carrying bright-coloured flags and wearing bright-coloured vests with reflecting stripes should be positioned at the front and back of the group. During the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor, organized walks along the carriageway shall not be allowed.

47. A large group of children under 16 may walk only along the pavements or footpaths if available; if they are not, a large group of children may walk along the shoulder but only in daylight and in not more than 2 files accompanied by at least 2 adults (over 21 years old).

48. Pedestrians who walk along the dark shoulder or along the edge of the carriageway during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor must carry a flashlight or wear a bright-coloured vest with reflecting stripes or have reflective accessories fixed to the clothes in the place clearly visible to other road users. A pulled (pushed) handcart wider than 1 m must be equipped with reflex reflectors on the left side of the cart: a white one in front and a red one in the back.

49. Pedestrians must cross the carriageway only at pedestrian crossings (including underground or overhead crossings) and if there are no pedestrian crossings they must cross the carriageway at intersections along the line of pavements or shoulders. Pedestrians must not go beyond the marked lines of a pedestrian crossing. When there is no intersection in the visibility zone a pedestrian may cross the road perpendicularly at a place with good visibility in both directions, however only after making sure that it is safe to cross the road and vehicle traffic will not be impeded.

50. In places where traffic is controlled, pedestrians shall be guided by the lights with a special pedestrian symbol or to vehicle traffic control light signals where a system of traffic control signals does not include special pedestrian-control signals. Pedestrians must follow the signals of the authorized persons even if their signals would contradict the light signals.

51. Pedestrians may step onto the carriageway only after they evaluate the distance to approaching vehicles and the speed of the vehicles and make sure that it is safe to cross the road.

52. Pedestrians must not linger or stand around on the carriageway. Pedestrians who do not finish crossing the carriageway must stand on the island or on the marking line or imaginary line separating flows of traffic moving in opposite directions. Pedestrians may finish crossing the road only after making sure that it is safe to cross.

53. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

When the amber light appears or the traffic officer raises his arm, pedestrians, depending on which part of the carriageway they are on, must either finish crossing the carriageway or stop on the island or on the marking line or imaginary line separating flows of traffic moving in opposite directions.

54. If a special vehicle with flashing blue and/or red (or only blue) lights and/or special sound signals approaches, pedestrians must not start crossing the carriageway; those who have stepped onto the carriageway must immediately get off the carriageway.

55. Pedestrians must not:

55.1. cross the carriageway in places where traffic or pedestrian safety barriers are installed or where there are dividing strips in built-up areas (except for pedestrian crossings and intersections);

55.2. go along the motorway or highway;

55.3. go along the dividing strip or next to it along the edge of the carriageway;

55.4. step into the carriageway in front of a parked vehicle or another obstacle if they prevent good vision of the location, without making sure that there are no approaching vehicles;

55.5. walk along bicycle tracks;

55.6. leave the road accident scene if pedestrians were involved.

55.7. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

roller skate, skateboard or ride a scooter on the carriageway.

VII. OBLIGATIONS OF PASSENGERS

56. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Passengers must wait for regular public transportation vehicles (hereinafter – public service vehicles) only in bus stops, or if no bus stops are available – on the pavement or on the shoulder next to the bus-stop sign.

57. Passengers may get into/out of the vehicle only when the vehicle is at a full stop.

58. If an inspecting officer stops the vehicle, passengers may get out of the vehicle only when authorized by the officer.

59. Passengers may get into/out of the vehicle from the side of the carriageway only in such cases when getting in/out of the side of the pavement or shoulder is impossible and if it is safe and does not cause obstruction to other road users.

60. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

While riding a motor vehicle equipped with safety belts passengers must have their safety belts securely fastened and use child-restraint systems of a respective group adapted according to child size; passengers riding a moped, motorcycle, tricycle, light quadricycle, quadricycle or heavy quadricycle must wear securely fastened safety helmets (except in the cases specified in paragraph 20 of these Rules).

61. Passengers must not distract the driver's attention or otherwise impede the driving.

62. Passengers travelling in the bed of a truck must not stand, sit on the bed sides, or sit on the loaded cargo above the bed sides.

VIII. ADDITIONAL RULES FOR CYCLISTS

63. Only persons at least 14 years old may ride a bicycle on roads. Persons above 12 may ride a bicycle on the road only after taking a relevant training course and holding a certificate issued by an educational institution. The age of cyclists driving in a residential area is unlimited.

64. Only bicycles with operable brakes and a sound signal device may be driven on the road. A bicycle must have a red reflex reflector in the back and orange reflex reflectors or other reflective elements fixed to the spokes on both sides of the wheels. During hours of darkness or when visibility is poor, a bicycle driven on the road must have white front and red rear lights lit. The cyclist must wear a reflective vest or have other reflective accessories fixed to the clothes in the place clearly visible to other road users. Cyclists (passengers) under 18 must wear a securely fastened cycle helmet while riding (being ridden) a bicycle on the road. Cyclists over 18 who cycle along the road are recommended to wear a securely fastened cycle helmet.

65. Bicycles may be ridden only along cycle tracks if available and if they are not, along the hard shoulder (with asphalt or concrete paving) in the direction of travelling vehicles. When a cycle track is not available and the shoulder is not suitable for cycling, cyclists may ride in one file on the right-hand lane of the carriageway keeping to the left edge of the lane, except for the cases specified in paragraph 111. A cyclist riding on the shoulder must not cause an obstruction or hazard to pedestrians.

66. If a cyclist needs to turn left, turn around or cross the road in heavy traffic, he must get off the bicycle and cross the carriageway guiding the bicycle, without causing an obstruction to other vehicles.

67. Where a cycle track crosses a road not in a controlled intersection, the cyclist must give way to vehicles travelling along the road and to pedestrians.

68. Where the cycle lane is marked by a line along the edge of the carriageway and not segregated by grass, kerb, barriers or similar elements, cyclists must drive in the direction of vehicles travelling along the adjacent lane.

69. Cyclists must keep to the right edge of the cycle lane (track side intended for cyclists). Where cyclists and pedestrians are segregated on a track or a pavement by a white marking line (white bicycle symbol), cyclists must ride along the side intended for cyclists and keep to the right edge of the segregated track. Cyclists must not become an obstruction or hazard to pedestrians.

70. Where traffic is controlled by lights, cyclists must obey the lights with the bicycle symbol; if no special lights are available, they must obey the traffic lights signals.

71. Cyclists must not:

71.1. ride along the carriageway if cycle tracks are available;

71.2. ride along motorways and highways;

71.3. ride without holding onto the handlebars;

71.4. carry passengers if the bicycle is not equipped with a special seat;

71.5. carry, tow or push loads that will hinder the driving or cause hazard to other road users;

71.6. be towed by other vehicles;

- 71.7. tow other vehicles, except for special bicycle trailers;
- 71.8. ride while holding onto a moving vehicle.

IX. ADDITIONAL RULES FOR DRIVERS OF HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES, BIRD AND ANIMAL GUIDES, HORSE RIDERS

- 72. Only persons aged 14 and over may drive a horse-drawn vehicle, guide animals or birds or ride a horse on the road.
- 73. Driving of horse-drawn vehicles, guiding animals or birds or horse riding is allowed only along the right shoulder, if available; if not – along the right edge of the carriageway as close to the edge as possible so as not to cause hazard to other road users.
- 74. A horse-drawn vehicle or sledge must have white front, orange side and red rear reflex reflectors in clearly visible locations marking outside dimensions of the carriage or sledge.
- 75. During the hours of darkness and when visibility is poor horse-drawn vehicles must have lights lit on the left side and lights must be carried when guiding animals or birds: white in the front and red in the rear of the carriage or the herd. During the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor drivers of horse-drawn carriages, animal or bird guides and horse riders must wear bright-coloured vests with reflecting stripes.
- 76. A herd of animals or birds must be separated into groups and sufficient distance between groups must be kept so as not to obstruct the traffic. The number of guides must be sufficient to keep animals or birds under control at all times and to ensure traffic safety.
- 77. Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles, animal or bird guides and horse riders must not:
 - 77.1. leave animals or birds unattended on the road or close to the road;
 - 77.2. tie animals so that they could go onto the road;
 - 77.3. guide animals or birds along a cobble road, asphalt or concrete paved road without obtaining the road owner's consent;
 - 77.4. guide animals across railway tracks or a road where specially designated crossings are not available;
 - 77.5. ride a horse along the carriageway during the hours of darkness;
 - 77.6. drive horse-drawn vehicles, guide animals or birds, ride horses on motorways or highways;
 - 77.7. drive a horse-drawn vehicle or ride a horse under the influence of drink or drugs.

X. TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS

- 78. Traffic light signals have the following meanings:
 - 78.1. a green circular signal signifies that traffic may proceed;
 - 78.2. a signal of a green arrow in dark circular background signifies that traffic may proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow; a green arrow in additional section of the traffic lights has the same significance (the arrow authorizing to turn left also authorizes to turn around);
 - 78.3. a green flashing signal authorizes traffic to proceed and warns that time is about to finish and that prohibiting signal will soon switch on;
 - 78.4. a green signal with a symbol of a pedestrian authorizes pedestrians to proceed;

78.5. a green signal with a symbol of a cyclist authorizes cyclists to proceed;

78.6. a green signal with an arrow (arrows) outlined in black authorizes road users to proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow (arrows) and warns that traffic lights have an additional section (sections);

78.7. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 April 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

an amber signal prohibits traffic (except in the cases referred to in paragraphs 36 and 170 of these Rules) and warns that light signals are about to change; if there are arrows outlined in black in the signal, they signify the directions in which traffic may proceed when the green signal appears;

78.8. amber and red signals shown at the same time indicate prohibition of passing and warn that the green signal will soon appear;

78.9. a flashing amber light indicates that passing is allowed and warns that the intersection or pedestrian crossing is not controlled;

78.10. a flashing white light used at level-crossings means that vehicles may proceed after making sure that no rail-borne vehicle is approaching the level-crossing;

78.11. a red signal or two red lights flashing alternately mean that vehicles must not pass; if there are arrows outlined in black on the signal, they inform in which directions vehicles may proceed when the green signal appears;

78.12. a red signal with a symbol of pedestrian means that pedestrians must not pass;

78.13. a red signal with a symbol of a bicycle means that bicycles must not pass;

78.14. a red signal in the form of two inclined crossed bars and a green signal in the form of an arrow pointing downwards (traffic light in reverse) prohibit or authorize the passing of vehicles along the lane over which they are placed. If the traffic light in reverse has an amber arrow pointing diagonally downwards to the left or to the right, the arrow means that the lane is about to be closed to traffic and that road users on that lane must immediately move over to the lane indicated by the arrow. When traffic lights are off or the yellow signal is on, road users must not enter the lane marked by a double broken line.

79. Traffic lights are arranged vertically with the signals placed downwards in the following order: red, amber, green. If necessary, traffic lights may be arranged horizontally: red on the left, amber in the middle, and green on the right (traffic lights in reverse). Road users must conform to the signals (including supplementary signals of the same significance) arranged in the direction of their movement and designated for them.

80. If there is an additional section with a green arrow next to the green light signal, traffic may proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow only after the signal in this section appears.

81. If the traffic lights at the intersection have a metal plate with a green arrow attached next to the red light, vehicles may turn right when the red light is on, provided that they give way and not endanger vehicles in the traffic stream they are joining and pedestrians crossing the road.

82. A white rectangular plate with black arrows fixed under or above the traffic lights with arrows outlined in black in the light signals gives additional information about the directions in which traffic may proceed when the green signal appears.

83. Signals given by traffic officers shall have the following meanings:

83.1. Arms extended sideways or down:

- 83.1.1. vehicles on the left and right side may pass straight and turn right, pedestrians may cross the carriageway;
- 83.1.2. vehicles and pedestrians in the front and at the back must not proceed;
- 83.2. Right arm extended forward:
- 83.2.1. vehicles from the left side may proceed in all directions;
- 83.2.2. vehicles from the front may proceed only to the right;
- 83.2.3. vehicles from the back and the right side must not proceed;
- 83.2.4. pedestrians may cross the carriageway behind the traffic officer's back;
- 83.3. Arm raised upwards:
- 83.3.1. all road users must not proceed in any direction;
- 83.3.2. drivers must stop the vehicles without changing lanes.
84. Drivers must stop the vehicles and pedestrians must stop walking when the authorized officer (traffic officer) gives a signal: waves the traffic officer's baton or a traffic paddle with reflecting surface turned at the road user or orders to stop with a loudspeaker. STOP signal may be indicated by the light-board mounted on a car marked by special colours and carrying a label of the respective service. To attract the attention of road users the authorized officer (traffic officer) may give a signal with a whistle. Having received the signal, the driver must immediately stop the vehicle in the indicated place; if no place is indicated the vehicle must be stopped on the right shoulder; if no shoulder is available, the vehicle must be stopped at the right edge of the carriageway.
85. Light signals may be supplemented by audible signals to inform blind pedestrians that it is safe to cross the carriageway.
86. Red light signal on level-crossings is supplemented by an audible signal.

XI. WARNING SIGNALS TO OTHER ROAD USERS

87. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

The following warning signals to other road users shall be used: direction indicator signals, brake light signals, arm signals, horn signal, flashing headlight signals, hazard warning lights, flashing orange hazard warning lights; and placing of the warning triangle.

88. A driver must indicate his intended actions by using the right or left direction indicator lights or by arm signals, if direction indicator lights are not available or inoperable:
- 88.1. before starting to move off and before stopping;
- 88.2. before changing lanes, before overtaking and after overtaking, before turning right or left, before turning around.
89. The intended turn to the left shall be indicated by the left arm extended to the side or the right arm bent at the elbow and pointing upwards.
90. The intended turn to the right shall be indicated by the right arm extended to the side or the left arm bent at the elbow and pointing upwards.
91. The intended stop shall be signalled by the left or right arm extended upwards.

92. Warning signalling to other road users must begin sufficiently in advance before the manoeuvre (slowing down before the manoeuvre) and must be discontinued immediately after the manoeuvre (hand signalling may be discontinued prior to the manoeuvre). Signals must be given so that they would not mislead other road users.

93. Signalling does not give priority to the driver giving signals.

94. Horns must not be used in residential areas except to avoid road accidents.

95. To attract attention of another driver during overtaking drivers may signal by switching headlights or using a horn in non-residential areas.

96. Flashing main-beam headlights shall be prohibited for signalling if they may dazzle other drivers (even in rear-view mirror).

97. If hazard warning lights are available in the vehicle, they must be switched on:

97.1. during forced stop where standing (parking) is prohibited;

97.2. in the event of a road accident;

97.3. when the vehicle is stopped by an inspecting officer;

97.4. when the vehicle is stopped on a dark road during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor and also while driving during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor if at least one parking light is inoperable.

97.5. when the vehicle is towed;

97.6. when the driver is dazzled;

97.7. when other drivers must be warned of an obstacle or hazard;

97.8. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

when getting children in or out of a vehicle(-s) with the distinguishing mark Children on Board.

98. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

If the hazard warning system is not available or is inoperable, or if the vehicle stops in an emergency in a place where it will become noticeable to other drivers only within less than a 100 m distance, the driver of the motor vehicle (except for mopeds and motorcycles without sidecars), tractor or self-propelled vehicle must put a warning triangle 25 meters behind the vehicle in built-up areas and 50 m behind the vehicle in other places.

98¹. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

At the time of getting schoolchildren in or out of a school bus, the driver must turn on flashing orange hazard warning lights.

XII. USING LIGHTS

99. During the hours of darkness motor vehicles, tractors, self-propelled vehicles must drive on roads with low beam or main beam headlights on.

100. During the hours of darkness or in poor visibility main beam headlights must be switched to low beam:

100.1. on lighted roads;

100.2. when the distance to a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction is at least 150 m;

100.3. in other cases when main beam lights can dazzle other drivers (even travelling in the same direction) or when the driver coming from the opposite direction gives signals by switching lights.

101. A dazzled driver must switch on the hazard warning lights and slow down without changing lanes, and stop if necessary.

102. In daylight, motor vehicles, tractors and self-propelled vehicles must drive on roads with low beam headlights or running lights on.

103. Fog lights may be used only when visibility is seriously reduced and, if necessary, in the event of failure of the front left-side low beam lights.

104. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

If a vehicle has stopped on a dark road during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor, the hazard warning lights of the motor vehicle, tractor or self-propelled vehicle must be switched on. If the hazard warning system is not available or is inoperable, the vehicle must stand beyond the boundaries of the road. If moving the vehicle off the road is impossible, the place must be marked as provided in paragraph 98.

XIII. MOVING OFF AND MANOEUVRING

105. Traffic in the Republic of Lithuania shall be on the right side. Opposite directions of traffic on the carriageway shall be segregated by an imaginary longitudinal axis of the carriageway unless road signs direct otherwise.

106. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

Before moving off, changing lanes or otherwise changing course drivers must make sure it is safe and give way (not cause obstructions) to other road users.

107. A driver entering the road from bordering areas must give way to vehicles moving on the road.

108. A driver leaving the road must give way to vehicles whose moving direction he is crossing.

109. Before changing lanes, a driver must give way to vehicles travelling in the same direction along the adjacent lane. If vehicles travelling in the same direction change lanes at the same time, the driver must give way to the vehicle on the right-hand side.

110. In congested road conditions when one lane out of two (or more) lanes in the same direction is closed ahead, vehicles should merge in turn and each driver travelling along the lane adjacent to the

closed lane must give way to one vehicle (first from the line of vehicles) to change lanes. The driver changing lanes must make sure he is given way.

111. Before turning right, left or around (except entering a roundabout) the driver must move in advance to the respective edge of the carriageway designated for driving in that direction. Road signs and/or marking may direct otherwise.

112. When due to big size or other reasons a vehicle cannot make a turn (turn around) from the edge position, it may make a turn not from the respective edge of the carriageway designated for driving in that direction, provided such turning will not cause obstruction to other vehicles and hazard to other road users.

113. The turning manoeuvre must be done so that the vehicle should not get into the lane of oncoming traffic while entering and exiting the crossroad. If turning in more than one lane is allowed, the driver must remain on his lane and not make an obstruction to the vehicle making a turn from the adjacent lane.

114. A driver turning left (around) not in the intersection must give way to vehicles going in the opposite direction.

115. In heavy traffic, when all lanes are full of vehicles, changing lanes is allowed only when there is a need to make a turn, turn around or stop.

116. If a deceleration lane is available the driver intending to make a turn must change lanes in good time and slow down only in the deceleration lane.

117. If an acceleration lane to enter a road is available, the driver must build velocity on that lane and merge into the traffic by giving way to vehicles going on the road.

118. Drivers of slow-moving vehicles must move to the right-hand edge of the carriageway and allow faster moving vehicles to overtake (except when the slow-moving vehicle intends to make a turn or turn around). Drivers of slow-moving or oversized vehicles must stop the vehicle and let the vehicles congested behind to overtake.

119. When reversing the driver must give way to other road users.

120. When the trajectories of vehicles intersect and the driving procedure is not prescribed by these Rules, the driver must give way to another vehicle approaching from the right-hand side.

121. Turning around is prohibited:

121.1. on pedestrian crossings;

121.2. on level crossings;

121.3. in tunnels;

121.4. on and under the bridges, overhead roads, viaducts;

121.5. in places where visibility in at least one direction is less than 100 meters;

121.6. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the
Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30
September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official
Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

on roads with a dividing strip except for places designated for making U-turns and marked by road signs or road signs and horizontal marking.

XIV. VEHICLE POSITION ON THE ROAD

122. Where the carriageway is divided into lanes by road markings and/or road signs, vehicles must travel along these lanes. Vehicles may cross the broken white line only when changing lanes. Vehicles may cross continuous lines only in cases specified in Annex 3 to these Rules. Where the continuous line (single or double) separates lanes of opposite traffic, vehicles must keep to the right of the line.

123. On two-way roads with four or more traffic lanes or on roads with dividing strips vehicles must not enter the lanes designated for the traffic going in the opposite direction, drive on or cross the dividing strip.

124. On two-way roads with three traffic lanes vehicles may enter the middle lane only to overtake, to bypass the obstruction, to turn left or turn around. Vehicles must not enter the outmost lane of the carriageway designated for traffic going in the opposite direction.

125. Drivers must drive as close to the right edge of the carriageway as possible.

126. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

Trucks with the maximum allowable laden mass over 3.5 tonnes may not drive further than the second lane from the right edge of the carriageway except where they have to turn left, turn around, bypass an obstruction, or stand (park) on a one-way road.

127. In non-residential areas drivers of slow-moving vehicles (up to 40 km/h) and vehicles the total length of which exceeds 7 m, must keep such a distance to the vehicle moving ahead that overtaking vehicles could return to the right-hand lane unobstructed. This requirement does not apply if the driver of the said vehicle intends to overtake and also in heavy traffic.

128. Vehicles the design speed of which may not exceed 40 km/h or which cannot reach higher speed due to technical reasons must drive only along the right-most lane except where they are overtaking, changing lanes or stopping for loading on a one-way road.

129. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

Moped drivers must drive only on the first lane from the right-hand edge of the carriageway keeping close to the right edge, except where they have to turn left, turn around, overtake or bypass an obstruction, drive straight when the first right-hand lane is designated for turning right, or stand (park) on a one-way road.

130. Driving or straddling on grass, pavements and pedestrian tracks is forbidden unless the road signs permit parking partially on the pavement.

131. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 April 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

Vehicles (except for bicycles) must not bypass on the right-hand side the vehicles moving in the same direction (unless bypassing on the right is allowed for vehicles turning left or turning around) by driving on the shoulder, acceleration or deceleration lane.

132. A driver must consider the speed and leave enough space between his vehicle and the vehicle moving in front so that the vehicles do not collide in case the vehicle moving in front slows down or stops; drivers must leave enough space between the sides of two vehicles to ensure traffic safety.

XV. DRIVING SPEED

133. Drivers must not exceed the permissible speed limit. A driver must select the driving speed in accordance with the driving conditions, in particular the terrain, the condition of the road and the vehicle including the load, weather conditions, traffic heaviness so that he could safely stop the vehicle before any predictable obstruction. The driver must slow down and stop if the driving circumstances require so, in particular when visibility is poor.

134. If there is an obstruction or traffic safety is at risk, the driver must slow down or even bring the vehicle to full stop or bypass an obstruction (if it is possible to notice) without causing hazard to other road users.

135. The speed limit in built-up areas for all vehicles is 50 km/h.

135¹. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 April 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

In parking lots, all vehicles shall not move faster than 20 km/h.

136. The following speed limits must be observed in outside the built-up areas:

136.1. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

the maximum speed limit for cars, motorcycles and tricycles on motorways is 130 km/h from April 1 to October 31 and 110 km/h from November 1 to March 31, 110 km/h on highways from April 1 to October 31 and 100 km/h from November 1 to March 31, 90 km/h on roads with asphalt or concrete paving, and 70 km/h on other roads;

136.2. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

the maximum speed limit for goods vehicles with a permissible maximum mass of 3.5 tonnes shall be 110 km/h on motorways, 100 km/h on highways, 90 km/h on roads with asphalt or concrete paving, and 70 km/h on other roads;

136.3. the maximum speed limit for buses shall be 100 km/h on motorways, 90 km/h on highways, 80 km/h on roads with asphalt or concrete paving, and 70 km/h on other roads;

136.4. the maximum speed limit for goods vehicles (including combinations of vehicles) with a permissible maximum mass above 3.5 tonnes and for buses with trailers shall be 90 km/h on motorways, 80 km/h on highways, 80 km/h on roads with asphalt or concrete paving, and 70 km/h on other roads;

136.5. the maximum speed limit for cars and goods vehicles with a permissible maximum mass up to 3.5 tonnes with trailers shall be 90 km/h on motorways, highways and roads with asphalt or concrete paving, and 70 km/h on other roads;

136.6. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 April 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

the maximum speed limit for goods vehicles carrying people or towing motor vehicles shall be 70 km/h (50 km/h in the case of towing with flexible cable);

136.7. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 April 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

the maximum speed limit for school buses shall be 90 km/h on motorways, 80 km/h on highways, and 70 km/h on roads with asphalt or concrete paving and other roads.

136.8. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

the maximum speed limit for quadricycles and heavy quadricycles shall be 70 km/h on roads with or without asphalt or concrete paving.

137. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

The maximum speed for vehicles (combinations of vehicles) (with or without a load) whose dimensions exceed the maximum values permitted by the Ministry of Transport and Communications shall be specified in the issued permit. These vehicles shall not exceed the speed of 70 km/h.

138. On road sections where traffic conditions allow safe driving at a faster speed, the police or road owner may decide to raise the maximum speed limit by placing the respective road signs.

139. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

The maximum speed limit for new drivers as well as persons learning to drive shall be 90 km/h on motorways and highways and 70 km/h on other roads.

140. Drivers must not:

140.1. exceed the maximum speed limit specified by the manufacturer of the vehicle;

140.2. exceed the speed limit specified on the vehicle marking plate;

140.3. drive too slowly without reason and hinder the normal traffic of other road users;

140.4. slow down abruptly for other than safety reasons.

XVI. OVERTAKING

141. Before overtaking the driver should make sure that:

141.1. none of the drivers travelling behind, to whom his vehicle would cause an obstruction, have started to overtake;

141.2. the driver of the vehicle travelling ahead in the same lane is not showing the left turn signal;

141.3. the section of the lane necessary for overtaking is free and his vehicle will not cause an obstruction to vehicles going in the opposite direction;

141.4. he will safely move back to his traffic lane after overtaking, without causing an obstruction to the overtaken vehicle;

141.5. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the
Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29
February 2012 (as of 1 April 2012) (Official Gazette
2012, No 29-1302)

a safe distance to the vehicle being overtaken will be maintained in the course of overtaking.

142. If the vehicle in front is showing the left turn signal and has changed lanes to make a left turn (to turn around), vehicles moving behind must pass the turning vehicle on the right or wait until the vehicle in front leaves the traffic lane.

143. The driver of a vehicle being overtaken must not obstruct drivers who wish to pass by speeding up or any other actions.

144. If passing the vehicle moving in the opposite direction is difficult, the driver of the vehicle on whose side there is an obstruction must give way. If there is an obstruction on slopes marked with appropriate road signs the driver of the vehicle going down must give way.

145. Overtaking shall be forbidden:

145.1. on a side road or main road marked by road signs Intersection with Side Road, Side Road on the Right (Left) or Priority Road and on controlled and uncontrolled intersections;

145.2. on level crossings and within a 100 m distance of a level crossing;

145.3. on road sections with poor visibility;

145.4. on pedestrian crossings;

145.5. on roads with more than one lane in the same direction.

XVII. STANDING AND PARKING

146. Vehicles may stand and park on the right side of the road on the outside edge of the shoulder or on the outside right edge of the carriageway if there is no shoulder.

147. In built-up areas standing and parking shall also be allowed on the left side on one way roads as well as on roads with one lane in both directions.

148. Parking on roads with no street lights in the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor is allowed only in parking lots or in the places off the road.

149. Vehicles shall stand and park on the carriageway in one line.

150. Motorcycles without a side-car, mopeds, and bicycles may be parked in two lines provided such parking does not obstruct the traffic.

151. Angle parking instead of parking parallel to the edge of the carriageway shall be allowed in places where such parking is indicated by road signs and/or road marking.

152. The driver may leave the vehicle unattended only after making sure that the vehicle will start moving on its own and that unauthorized use of the vehicle is prevented.

153. The doors of a standing vehicle must not be opened if opened doors could cause an obstruction or hazard to other road users.

154. When the vehicle is parked in a controlled zone marked by a sign limiting the duration of parking, a driver must leave information about the time of arrival of the parked vehicle in a clearly visible place inside the vehicle.

155. Standing and parking shall be prohibited:

155.1. on level crossings and within a 50 m distance of the crossing;

155.2. on the dividing strip and on acceleration and deceleration lanes;

155.3. on and under bridges, viaducts, overhead roads and in tunnels;

155.4. on pedestrian crossings and within a 5 m distance of them;

155.5. As amended by Resolution No 1431 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 6 October 2010 (as of 14 October 2010) (Official Gazette 2010, No 121-6179)

on the grass and on pavements (except where such parking is allowed by the road signs or the vehicle is covered by a permit for trade in a public place during events);

155.6. on pedestrian and bicycle tracks and within a 5 m distance of the intersection of the carriageway and pedestrian and/or bicycle track;

155.7. in places where the distance between the standing vehicle and the continuous marking line (kerb) is less than 3 m;

155.8. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

on intersections and within 5 m of the intersection except when road signs permit parking there;

155.9. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

in parking lots for public service vehicles and within a 15 m distance of them (where there is no parking lot, within a 15 m distance of the bus-stop sign) if that would interfere with public service vehicle traffic; within the zone covered by the Taxi stop sign;

155.10. in places where a parked vehicle would block the view of light signals or other road signs to other drivers or cause an obstruction to other road users;

155.11. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

outside built-up areas where the visibility of the road in any direction is less than 100 m, on up-hills, down-hills and road bends marked with respective road signs Nos 113–118;

155.12. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

in built-up areas where the visibility of the road in any direction is less than 50 m, on up-hills, down-hills and road bends marked with respective road signs Nos 113–118;

155.13. on traffic deflecting islands marked by oblique parallel lines;

155.14. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

for other vehicles – in the lane designated for public service vehicles.

156. If a vehicle is stopped in emergency in a place where standing (parking) is forbidden, the driver must switch on hazard warning lights if the vehicle has the hazard warning system (put a warning triangle as provided for in paragraph 98) and remove the vehicle from the road as soon as possible.

157. If a vehicle is parked next to a vehicle carrying the distinguishing mark Disabled the driver must leave sufficient space to allow persons with disability to get in and out of their vehicle.

XVIII. DRIVING THROUGH INTERSECTIONS

158. In a controlled intersection, drivers on a side road must give way to vehicles approaching the intersection on the priority road.

159. In an uncontrolled intersection, drivers must give way to vehicles approaching from the right.

160. If the direction of a priority road changes in the intersection, drivers on the priority road must follow the rules on driving through uncontrolled intersections. The same rules apply to drivers on side roads.

161. A driver turning left (turning around) in an uncontrolled intersection must give way to vehicles going straight in the opposite direction or turning right as well as to overtaking vehicles if overtaking is allowed in the intersection.

162. A driver turning left or right in the intersection must give way to all road users who cross the lanes into which the vehicle is turning. A driver turning into a road with one lane in each direction must give way to road users crossing any lane of the carriageway.

163. If a driver cannot determine what type of paving the road has and there are no priority signs, the driver must behave as if he were driving along the side road.

164. A driver must not enter a crossroad if there is an obstruction on the other side of the intersection that would make the driver stop in the intersection and obstruct the passage of other vehicles.

165. When the light signal permitting driving appears, a driver must give way to vehicles leaving the crossroads of the intersection in the intended direction (if they started the manoeuvre at the signal permitting driving in that direction) and must wait for the pedestrians to finish crossing the carriageway.

166. The driver who has entered the crossroads at the light signal permitting driving, may continue driving in the intended direction irrespective of the light signal shown when the vehicle is leaving the intersection. However, if there are Stop lines (road signs Stop Line) in the intersection before several traffic lights along the way, the driver must conform to each light signal.

167. When a driver moves in the direction indicated by a green arrow shown in the additional section of the traffic lights together with the amber or red signal, the driver must give way to vehicles going from other directions in accordance with the light signal giving permission to drive.

168. If traffic in the intersection is controlled by traffic lights with an additional section, a driver going along the lane designated for turning must continue driving in the direction of the arrow if by stopping there he would cause obstruction to vehicles going behind him along the same lane.

169. If the lights or an authorized person's signals prohibit driving, a driver must stop in front of the Stop line; if there is no Stop line a driver must stop in front of the traffic lights, the carriageway to be crossed or the pedestrian crossing so that not to obstruct other vehicles or pedestrians.

170. Drivers who would be able to stop the vehicle in places specified in paragraph 169 only by abrupt braking may proceed at the amber light signal or at the raised arm of the traffic officer.

171. Drivers must obey the signals of the authorized person even if such signals would contradict the light signals, the road signs and road markings.

172. Where the traffic is controlled by traffic lights drivers must obey the light signals irrespective of the priority indicated by the road signs. If the traffic lights are off or flashing amber light is shown drivers must obey the road signs.

XIX. DRIVING ACROSS LEVEL CROSSINGS

173. Before entering and driving across a level crossing, a driver must follow the road signs, road markings, position of the barrier, light signals and signals of level crossing operators (controllers). Before entering a level crossing, a driver must always make sure that no rail-borne vehicle is approaching the level crossing.

174. A driver must give way to the approaching rail-borne vehicle.

175. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 April 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

When a driver gives way to the approaching rail-borne vehicle and in cases when driving across the level crossing is prohibited, the driver must stop before the Stop line, the Stop road sign, the traffic lights, the barrier or, if none of these are available, 10 m away from the first rail. The driver must stop before the STOP line when it is used together with the STOP road sign or, where there is no STOP line, before the said road sign, even when the white light is blinking. Before proceeding, the driver must make sure that no rail-borne vehicle is approaching the level crossing.

176. If a vehicle stops in emergency on a level crossing, the driver must immediately get all the passengers out of the vehicle, take all possible steps to remove the vehicle from the crossing and give signals to the driver of the approaching rail-borne vehicle. The emergency stop signal shall be given by moving an arm in a circle (while holding a bright-coloured cloth or another clearly visible object during daytime and a torch at night).

177. Vehicles wider than 5 m and higher than 4.5 m (loaded or unloaded) may cross the level crossing only with the railroad owner's permission.

178. Drivers must not:

178.1. cross the railway in other than specially designated places;

178.2. bypass other vehicles that have stopped before the level crossing to give way to a rail-borne vehicle;

178.3. enter a level crossing after the barrier has been lowered or has begun to be lowered, lift the barrier wilfully or manoeuvre around the barriers;

178.4. enter a level crossing if there is an obstruction ahead that would make the vehicle stop on the level crossing;

178.5. transport agricultural, road-building, construction and other heavy machinery not specially prepared for transportation across a level crossing if they could cause damage to railway facilities.

XX. DRIVING ON MOTORWAYS AND HIGHWAYS

179. On roads signposted as Motorway or Motor Vehicle Road, the following shall be prohibited:

179.1. movement of pedestrians, driving a horse-drawn vehicle, guiding animals or birds, horse riding, cycling, riding mopeds, quadricycles, light quadricycles or heavy quadricycles and driving any vehicles other than motor vehicles, motorcycles, tricycles, motorcycles and motor vehicles with trailers, if the maximum design speed or speed due to technical condition of these motor vehicles is not below 60 km/h;

179.2. stand (park) except for designated parking places;

179.3. turn around (except for U-turn places marked by road signs or road marking) or drive in reverse;

179.4. enter or leave the highway or motorway in undesignated places;

179.5. tow using a flexible towing link;

179.6. hold sport competitions, parades or other events.

XXI. TRAFFIC IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

180. Pedestrians may walk along the carriageway in residential areas, however they must not unnecessarily cause an obstruction to driving vehicles.

181. In residential areas road users must not:

181.1. drive at a speed higher than 20 km/h;

181.2. stand with the vehicle's engine running;

181.3. park goods vehicles whose permissible maximum mass is above 3.5 tonnes, buses with more than 12 seats, tractors, self-propelled vehicles and their trailers;

181.4. teach others to drive.

182. A vehicle entering a road from a residential area must give way to vehicles moving on the road.

183. The rules of this chapter also apply in yards of apartment buildings.

XXII. PRIORITY OF PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES

(Chapter – as amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186))

184. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28

November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Drivers must give way to a public service vehicle that moves off from a signposted bus stop in built-up areas.

185. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Before moving off from a bus stop, the driver of a public service vehicle must make sure that he is given way.

186. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Other vehicles must not be driven on lanes of the road signposted as Lane Reserved for Public Service Vehicles and/or marked with letter A, except for:

- 186.1. bicycles and mopeds;
186.2. taxi cabs if the lane is marked with letter A and reads 'TAKSI';
186.3. cars carrying four or more road users if the lane is marked with letter A and symbol 4+;
186.4. electrical vehicles if the lane is marked with letter A and symbol for electrical vehicles. (TIC note: paragraph 186.4 will be repealed as of 1 January 2017 in accordance with Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186).)
186¹. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

If this lane reserved for public service vehicles moving in the same direction is on the right side of the carriageway and is not segregated by a continuous line, vehicles that turn right or bypass a standing vehicle waiting to make a left turn must switch to this lane.

XXIII. TRAFFIC OF VEHICLES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

187. Drivers whose vehicles are marked with the distinguishing mark Disabled may enter the zones marked with road signs Traffic Prohibited and No Entry for Motor Vehicles.

188. Drivers whose vehicles carry the distinguishing mark Disabled or a disabled person's vehicle parking card may:

- 188.1. park longer than allowed in places where the parking time is limited by respective road signs;
188.2. stand and park in zones marked by road signs No Standing and No Parking and/or marking lines 1.4 or 1.9 along the edge of the carriageway.

189. People with disabilities may travel in a wheelchair along the right edge of the carriageway (whether or not it has a shoulder, a pavement or a pedestrian track). A wheelchair travelling along the right edge of the carriageway in the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor must be equipped with reflex reflectors: a white reflector on the left side of the wheelchair in the front and red reflector in the back.

XXIV. TRAFFIC OF SPECIAL VEHICLES

190. Drivers of special vehicles may drive with blue and/or red (or only blue) flashing lights and/or special sound signals only in cases when they are driving to save a human life, health or property, ensure public order, or to detain persons suspected of an offence. Drivers of special vehicles moving along the road with flashing blue and/or red (or only blue) lights (which must be visible at a 360° angle) and/or special sound signals may disregard the requirements of chapters V, X, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXI and XXII and use priority provided this will not put traffic safety at risk and only after making sure that they are given way. This priority right is also applicable to drivers of vehicles escorted by special vehicles.

191. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Other road users must immediately give way to approaching special vehicles with flashing blue and/or red (or only blue) lights and/or special sound signals and vehicles escorted by them; on roads with not more than 4 lanes for traffic in both directions they must stop on the right shoulder or on the right edge of the carriageway if there is no shoulder (on roads with a dividing strip only vehicles travelling in the same direction as the special vehicle must stop).

192. The driver must pass a standing special vehicle with flashing blue and/or red (or only blue) lights at such a speed that it could stop immediately, if necessary, without causing hazard to other road users.

193. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

During engineering communications work and road construction, repair or maintenance work, drivers of special vehicles with flashing orange lights may disregard the road signs (except the maximum speed limit and priority signs), road marking and the requirements for vehicle position on the carriageway, provided this will not put traffic safety at risk. Drivers of special vehicles with flashing orange lights must ensure that their driving, standing and/or work will not put traffic safety at risk.

194. Orange flashing lights shall be used only in cases when the vehicle causes obstruction to other road users (dimensions of a loaded or unloaded vehicle exceed the allowed dimensions, work is performed on the road, the vehicle moves very slowly, carries dangerous goods and in other similar cases). The flashing orange light does not give priority but only attracts attention and warns other road users about the potential hazard.

XXV. CARRYING PASSENGERS

195. Passengers may be carried only in designated (or specially adapted for this purpose) vehicles and only in designated passenger seats. Passengers may be carried in the truck bed only if the bed is adapted for passenger carriage.

196. A truck bed used for carrying passengers must have seats installed 15 cm below the top of the side-board. Seats along the forward, rear and side boards must have solid seatbacks.

197. Only seated passengers may be carried in truck beds. The number of carried passengers may not exceed the number of seats. Children under 16 must not be carried in truck beds.

198. Passengers may be carried in a truck bed carrying equipment or cargo only if the equipment (cargo) is separated from the passengers by a partition or is securely fastened. Passengers may be carried in a covered truck bed only if they can maintain communication with the driver and give a signal to stop.

199. Only drivers who have at least 3 years of experience of driving vehicles of that category, and in the case of drivers of the armed forces – those who have at least 6 months of driving experience and hold a certificate issued pursuant to the procedure established by the Ministry of National Defence may carry groups of passengers in truck beds.

200. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

Buses carrying groups of children (under 16) must have distinguishing marks in the front and in the rear of the bus as provided for in Annex 4 to these Rules. On board a school bus or a vehicle with the Children on Board sign carrying children, there must be one accompanying adult (over 21). When schoolchildren are transported by a school bus, the functions of the accompanying person may be performed by the driver.

200¹. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

The driver of a school bus or a vehicle with the Children on Board sign or the accompanying person must:

- 200¹.1. make sure that children get in and out of the vehicle safely;
- 200¹.2. where possible, restrict the boarding and alighting to bus stops;
- 200¹.3. escort children younger than 10 to the other side of the road;
- 200¹.4. while on the road, wear a bright-coloured vest with light-reflecting elements.

201. Drivers must not:

- 201.1. carry more passengers than prescribed by the vehicle's specifications.
- 201.2. carry passengers in such a manner that they would hinder the driving or obstruct visibility to the driver;

201.3. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

carry children below 12 on mopeds, motorcycles (except in the sidecar), tricycles, light quadricycles, quadricycles and heavy quadricycles;

201.4. carry passengers inside a bus, trolley-bus, or bed of a truck that is being towed. If a vehicle is towed with the front (rear) part of the vehicle resting on a towing platform or a supporting device, passengers must not be present inside or in the bed of the towed vehicle; if a towed vehicle is loaded onto a towing platform, passengers must not sit in the bed of the towing vehicle;

201.5. carry passengers in truck beds (except for cases specified in paragraphs 195–199), in beds of cargo motorcycles, in trailers, and in trailer camps;

201.6. carry children under 14 in vehicles driven by a learner driver.

201.7. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

to carry more schoolchildren than the available seating on a school bus or vehicle with the Children on Board sign;

201.8. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

to carry standing school children on a school bus or vehicle with the Children on Board sign.

XXVI. USE OF SAFETY BELTS

202. All passengers must wear seatbelts in vehicles equipped with seat belts. If a bus is fitted with seat belts, there may be informative stickers reminding the passengers to wear a seat belt in a visible place in front of every seat, on the seat or next to it. If no informative marking is available, the bus driver must warn the passengers about the requirement to wear a seat belt before starting to drive.

202¹. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

Seat belts must be worn over the shoulder and across the lap or as specified by the vehicle manufacturer.

203. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 July 2012) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

Persons driving a vehicle in reverse or in a parking lot are exempt from wearing seat belts in built-up areas.

204. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

Children lower than 135 cm may be carried by car or truck only in child-restraint systems appropriate to their size:

204.1. Group 0 for children less than 10 kg in weight;

204.2. Group 0+ for children less than 13 kg in weight;

204.3. Group I for children between 9 and 18 kg in weight;

204.4. Group II for children between 15 and 25 kg in weight;

204.5. Group III for children between 22 and 36 kg in weight

205. A child must not be carried in a rear-facing special seat appropriate to his size on the front passenger seat protected by an air bag. This provision does not apply if the front air bag is disabled.

206. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

Bus passengers aged 3 and above must use the installed restraint systems.

207. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

The driver must make sure that the children transported by a motor vehicle use the installed appropriate restraint systems.

208. Persons who due to serious medical reasons hold special permits issued by competent institutions are exempt from wearing seat belts. These permits must have an expiry date.

XXVII. CARRIAGE OF CARGO

209. The weight of transported cargo (passengers) and single axle load must not exceed the permissible maximum mass specified for that vehicle.

210. The cargo in the vehicle must be placed and secured, if necessary, in such a manner that it would not:

210.1. limit the driver's view;

210.2. undermine the vehicle's stability and impair the driving;

210.3. cover external lights, light reflectors, license plates, vehicle markings and signals given by the driver;

210.4. fall, drag, make noise or pollute the road and environment;

210.5. cause danger to people or property, damage to road installations and traffic control devices.

211. If the position and condition of the load does not comply with paragraph 210, the driver must immediately eliminate the faults or, if it is not possible to do that, the driver must not continue driving.

212. Any motor vehicle carrying a load which extends beyond the front and rear of the vehicle by more than 1 m or beyond the side of the vehicle must have the extremities of the load marked as provided for in Annex 4 to these Rules.

213. As amended by Resolution No 1127 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 September 2011 (as of 6 October 2011) (Official Gazette 2011, No 120-5652)

Drivers of vehicles or combinations of vehicles the dimensions, laden weight or unladen weight of which exceed the values set forth by the Ministry of Transport and Communications must have a permit issued in accordance with the procedure set by the Ministry or local authorities and comply with the provisions of the permit. Such permit is not required for towing broken down vehicles to a repair shop or a parking place, as well as for agricultural machinery travelling in daylight from one field to another, going to the field and back; the permit is also not required for agricultural machines travelling during night time if the extreme points of the machines bear flashing amber lights and they are escorted from the front by police vehicles or vehicles with flashing amber lights.

214. Transportation of hazardous substances and products appearing on the list of hazardous substances drawn up by the UN Committee of Experts must comply with the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and other legislation regulating the transportation of dangerous loads.

215. The vehicle must not proceed until infringements of transporting heavy and/or oversized loads and dangerous goods that pose threat to people and the environment are eliminated.

XXVIII. TOWING OF VEHICLES

216. A vehicle towed using a flexible towing link may be driven only by persons authorized to drive the vehicle. A vehicle with a broken down steering mechanism may be towed only on the platform of the towing vehicle or on a special supporting device.

217. The flexible tow strap must be 4–6 m long, it must be marked with bright-coloured flags (marker boards) or it must be of bright colour and at least 50 mm wide. A rigid towing structure must not be longer than 4 m.

218. The vehicle being towed must have hazard warning lights on at any time of the day. If there are no hazard warning lights or the system is out of order, a warning triangle must be fixed on the rear end of the towed vehicle.

219. Responsibility for compliance with paragraphs 216–218 and 220 lies with the driver of the towing vehicle.

220. The following towing practices shall be prohibited:

220.1. towing a vehicle with a broken down steering mechanism by use of flexible tow strap or a rigid structure;

220.2. towing a vehicle on black ice, also towing a vehicle with broken brakes;

220.3. towing a vehicle by use of a flexible tow strap or a rigid structure without a driver inside the vehicle being towed;

220.4. towing a vehicle with part of the towed vehicle resting on a special supporting device or a towing platform, when the laden weight of the towed vehicle exceeds half of the towing vehicle's laden weight.

220.5. towing a vehicle with broken brakes and the laden weight of the towed vehicle exceeding half of the towing vehicle's laden weight by use of a rigid tow structure.

220.6. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the
Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30
September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official
Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

towing more than one motor vehicle, tractor, and self-propelled vehicle;

220.7. towing motorcycles without a side care and using such motorcycles to tow other vehicles;

220.8. towing mopeds and using mopeds to tow other vehicles;

220.9. towing by use of flexible tow strap on roads signposted as MOTORWAY or HIGHWAY.

220.10. towing a vehicle with part of the vehicle resting on a dolly.

XXIX. TEACHING DRIVING

221. Only a person who fulfils the requirements for a driving instructor can teach others how to drive a motor vehicle, a tractor or a self-propelled vehicle on roads. The driving instructor must carry a document giving proof that he has the right to teach driving. Family members may be taught to drive motor vehicles of categories B1 and B pursuant to the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

222. Persons mentioned in paragraph 221 may teach others to drive a motor vehicle, a tractor or a self-propelled vehicle if the learner driver knows these rules and complies with their requirements. The learner driver must not learn to drive a motor vehicle, a tractor or a self-propelled vehicle without the driving instructor being present.

223. The initial teaching to drive a motor vehicle, a tractor or a self-propelled vehicle must take place only in a designated site or area that complies with specific requirements. Learning to drive on roads is permitted only when the learner driver has sufficient driving skills. Teaching to drive is permitted only on those roads where this has not been banned by the road owner.

224. The learner driver who is taught to drive a motor vehicle, a tractor or a self-propelled vehicle on the road must not be more than a year younger than the minimum age required by the respective legislation for driving a vehicle of the relevant category.

225. Distinguishing marks M specified in Annex 4 to these Rules must be displayed in a conspicuous place on the front and rear of the vehicle or combination of vehicles used for teaching driving.

226. Vehicles of driving schools must have additional distinguishing marks M fixed on the vehicle's roof and illuminated from the inside. In vehicles of categories D and T the illuminated distinguishing mark may be fitted only inside the cabin behind the windshield.

227. During the driving practice, the distinguishing mark must be illuminated.

228. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

When a learner driver is learning to drive a motorcycle, the learner driver and the accompanying driving instructor must be in radio contact. The learner driver must also wear a bright-coloured vest with reflecting stripes and marked with distinguishing mark M in the front and in the back. The driving instructor who follows the learner driver on a motorcycle must also wear a vest of the same type only carrying the words DRIVING INSTRUCTOR. If the driving instructor follows the learner driver in a car, the car must have distinguishing marking specified in Annex 4 to these Rules. Drivers of other vehicles must not enter the gap between the learner driver and the driving instructor accompanying him.

229. Motor vehicles and combinations of vehicles used for teaching driving must be of that vehicle category in which the learner driver seeks to obtain the driving license.

230. The person who teaches driving shall be treated as a driver. He must abide by all the requirements applicable to drivers and ensure that the same is conformed to during driving practice.

XXX. OBLIGATIONS OF ROAD USERS IN THE EVENT OF A ROAD ACCIDENT

231. In the event of a road accident every driver involved or any other road user must:

231.1. stop immediately without causing additional hazard to other road users and mark the road accident site as required by paragraphs 97.2 and 98;

231.2. take all possible measures to ensure traffic safety at the accident scene and, if the police is called to the accident scene, prevent (without causing danger to traffic) any changes to the road accident circumstances and preserve the traces of the accident.

231.3. As amended by Resolution No 660 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 6 June 2012 (as of 14 June 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 66-3354)

produce the driver's license, vehicle registration and mandatory technical inspection documents, motor third party liability insurance policy or other documents held by the person if so required by other road users involved in the road accident;

231.4. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

in the event of death or injury, report the traffic accident to the police and stay at the accident scene or, after notifying the police, return to the scene and wait for the police to arrive, unless the police gave the permission to abandon the accident scene or the casualty or the person who has reported the accident require first aid.

231.5. take all necessary measures to give first aid to the casualties, call the ambulance or, where calling the ambulance or delivering the casualties to a health care institution by other transport is impossible, take them to the nearest health care institution in a personal vehicle, unless transportation would endanger their life or health.

232. If no deaths or injuries occurred in the road accident and road users involved in the accident agree on the accident circumstances and do not call the police to the accident scene, the road users involved in the accident must draw the accident sketch, describe the accident circumstances in writing and have it signed by all road users involved in the accident. If none of the road users involved in the accident have the Road Accident Reporting Form, the accident circumstances may be described and the accident sketch may be drawn on a blank sheet of paper, where all road users involved in the accident, their vehicles and witnesses are listed, and all details and circumstances of the accident are confirmed by the signatures of the road users involved in the accident. Where the circumstances of the accident are disputed the police must be called to the accident scene.

233. The road users involved in the accident must not use any psychoactive substances (alcohol, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and other intoxicants) immediately after the accident until their sobriety or intoxication is proven or the refusal to take a test is obtained.

234. If the road accident causes only property damage and the injured party is not present at the scene of accident, the road user involved in the road accident must immediately report the accident to the police.

XXXI. REQUIREMENTS FOR VEHICLES

235. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

Vehicles moving on roads must comply with the technical requirements applicable in the Republic of Lithuania when performing mandatory technical inspection of vehicles.

236. Only motor vehicles and trailers that are in good repair, except in the cases provided for in these Rules, may participate in public traffic in the Republic of Lithuania. Short-term (one-day) participation in public traffic is allowed pursuant to the prescribed procedure to vehicles and trailers marked by temporary license plates the registered owners (keepers) of which have obtained motor third party liability insurance and have paid the fees and taxes applicable to vehicles or road use.

237. Each motor vehicle, tractor, self-propelled vehicle and trailer must have license places assigned to them during the registration and affixed in a designated place on a vertical plane.

238. Motor vehicles and trailers that are registered pursuant to the prescribed procedure, have up-to-date mandatory motor vehicle inspection certificates and whose keepers have motor third party liability insurance and have paid the fees and taxes applicable to vehicles or participation in public traffic may participate in public traffic of the Republic of Lithuania.

239. Responsibility for maintaining the vehicle or trailer in good repair, registration and motor third party liability insurance lies with the keeper and the driver of the vehicle.

240. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 April 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

Left-hand traffic and/or right-hand drive vehicles, except for vehicles registered in the Republic of Lithuania before 1 May 1993 or vehicles designed and equipped for special functions, shall be prohibited from public traffic. This prohibition shall not apply to foreigners who have come to the Republic of Lithuania for a temporary stay (up to 90 days a year) driving vehicles registered in a foreign state who do not hold a temporary or permanent residence permit, also to Lithuanian citizens who are permanent residents in a foreign state, as well as to vehicles which are categorised as historical motor vehicles in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the legislation.

241. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

Vehicles with studded tyres must not be used from April 10 to October 31.

242. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

From November 10 to March 31 vehicles with a permissible maximum mass up to 3.5 tonnes must not be operated with summer tyres.

243. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Each motor vehicle (except for a mopeds and motorcycles without a sidecar), tractor or self-propelled vehicle in traffic must carry a warning triangle, fire extinguisher and first-aid kit. Each motor vehicle, tractor or self-propelled vehicle in traffic must carry a bright-coloured vest with reflective elements or safety reflector.

244. Each vehicle in traffic having seat belts (places for fixing them) provided in the vehicle design must be fitted with seat belts.

245. Vehicles must not be equipped with instruments that hinder the functioning of speed control devices, and drivers must not drive vehicles equipped with radar detectors or other instruments that interfere with speed measuring or detect speed control devices.

246. Drivers must not drive a vehicle with:

246.1. defective foot brake (the driver cannot stop the vehicle);

246.2. defective steering mechanism (the driver cannot control the vehicle);

246.3. defective vehicle and trailer coupling device;

246.4. defective windshield wiper on the driver's side in snow, rain or fog;

246.5. defective front left light (low-beam, fog, high-beam), defective (switched off) hazard warning lights when at least one rear position light is not functioning or a warning triangle is not fixed at the rear of the vehicle in the hours of darkness;

247. Motor vehicles and trailers damaged during a road accident or otherwise and unable to self-propel shall be prohibited, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, from participating in public traffic. Rebuilt motor vehicles and trailers, which have their body (frame), chassis elements and their strength as well as original safety equipment completely restored, may re-enter public traffic only after technical examination by a certified examination company is performed and the restriction is repealed pursuant to the procedure set forth by the State Road Transport Inspectorate under the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

(TIC note: paragraph 247 enters into force as of 1 July 2009).

XXXII. ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

248. Officers (persons) in charge of the maintenance of roads and road structures must keep them in good repair and ensure that condition of roads complies with applicable traffic safety requirements.

249. Persons organizing road work must ensure that work areas on the road (street) or next to it are enclosed and marked by appropriate road marking, fencing and diverting devices, as well as lighting in the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor. Persons working in road work zones may direct traffic in specific cases and under the established procedure.

249¹. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Persons working on a road (street) must wear bright-coloured work clothes (or vests) with reflective elements.

XXXIII. FINAL PROVISIONS

250. Persons who infringe these Rules shall be held liable in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the laws.

As amended by Resolution No 768 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 16 July 2008 (as of 1 September 2008, except for the provisions established by the Law on Road Traffic Safety of the Republic of Lithuania; paragraph 247 of the Road Traffic Rules – as of 1 July 2009) (Official Gazette 2008, No 88-3530)






ROAD SIGNS











I. DANGER WARNING SIGNS











1. The following danger warning signs give warning to the drivers of a dangerous section of road where special precautions must be taken:











As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147) and Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)












TIC note: sample sign for services No 134 has been changed.



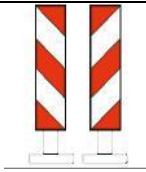

No.	Name	Example	Explanation
101	Level-crossing with gates		Level-crossing with a lifted barrier ahead
102	Level-crossing without gates		Level-crossing without a lifted barrier ahead
103	Swing bridge		Swing bridge ahead
104	Quay		Entry into a quay or river bank
105	Children		Road section near a children's institution (school, playground etc.) ahead where children may appear on the carriageway

106	Road work		Road section where road work is in progress. If road work is short-term, the sign may be placed in the distance of 10-15 m from the site or fixed to the vehicles or machines working on the road
107	Intersection		Uncontrolled intersection ahead
108	Intersection with a side road		A side road intersects the main road ahead
109	Side road on the right		A side road connects to the main road on the right ahead
110	Side road on the left		A side road connects to the main road on the left ahead
111	Roundabout		Intersection in which vehicles must move in a circle
112	Light signals		Intersection, pedestrian crossing or section of road where traffic is controlled by lights
113	Right bend		Right bend of small radius or limited visibility
114	Left bend		Left bend of small radius or limited visibility
115	Double bend		Road section with small radius or limited visibility bends. The first bend is to the right

116	Double bend		Road section with small radius or limited visibility bends. The first bend is to the left
117	Dangerous descent		
118	Steep ascent		
119	Slippery road		Road section where the carriageway may be more slippery than before
120	Uneven road		Road section with uneven carriageway (dips, bumps, potholes, uneven junctures with bridges etc)
121	Loose gravel		Improved section of road where gravel, loose chippings etc. may be thrown up by the wheels
122	Dangerous shoulder		Road section where the shoulder is unsteady and potholed
123	Carriageway narrows		Carriageway narrows on both sides
124	Carriageway narrows on right		Carriageway narrows on the right-hand side
125	Carriageway narrows on left		Carriageway narrows on the left-hand side

126	Two-way traffic		Start of carriageway with opposing traffic
127	Pedestrian crossing		Pedestrian crossing indicated by special regulation signs Pedestrian Crossing and marking lines 1.13.1-1.13.3 or only by special regulation sign Pedestrian Crossing
128	Pedestrians		Road section where pedestrians may walk along or across the carriageway (shoulder)
129	Crossroads with a cycle track		Cycle track crosses the road
130	Cattle crossing		
131	Wild animals		Road section with potential danger of animals crossing the road ahead
132	Falling rocks		Road section where avalanches, landslides and falling rocks are possible
133	Cross-wind		
134	Airfield		Road section above which airplanes are taking off or landing
135	Traffic congestion		Road section where traffic congestion may cause driving difficulty

136	Many road accidents		Road section where many road accidents occur
137	Other dangers		Road section where there are dangers other than those indicated by other signs
138	Single-track railway		A level crossing without a lifted barrier across the single track railway. The sign shall be posted just before the level crossing
139	Multi-track track railway		A level crossing without a lifted barrier across a railway with two or more tracks. The sign shall be posted just before the level crossing
140	Level crossing ahead		Warning of a level crossing ahead outside a built-up area. The sign shall be posted furthest from the level crossing on the right side of the road
141	Level crossing ahead		Warning of a level crossing ahead outside a built-up area. The sign shall be posted on the right side of the road
142	Level crossing ahead		Warning of a level crossing ahead outside a built-up area. The sign shall be posted closest to the level crossing on the right side of the road
143	Level crossing ahead		Warning of a level crossing ahead outside a built-up area. The sign shall be posted furthest from the level crossing on the left side of the road
144	Level crossing ahead		Warning of a level crossing ahead outside a built-up area. The sign shall be posted on the left side of the road
145	Level crossing ahead		Warning of a level crossing ahead outside a built-up area. The sign shall be posted closest to the level crossing on the left side of the road
146	Sharp deviation of route to right		Driving direction on bending road with limited view and small radius, on a narrowing road or at a road repair or construction site

147	Sharp deviation of route to left		Driving direction on bending road with limited view and small radius, on a narrowing road or at a road repair or construction site
148	Parting of traffic directions		Driving directions at a T junction, branching roads or at a road repair or construction site
149	Deflecting post		Marks traffic lanes and driving trajectory in road work zones
150	Rutting		Road section with longitudinal ruts

2. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147),



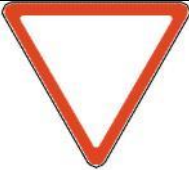



Outside built-up areas, warning signs 101–137 and 150 shall be set up at a 150–300 m and in built-up areas at a 50–100 m distance to the beginning of the dangerous section of the road. If necessary, these warning signs may be set up at a different distance which shall be specified in on the additional panel 801 ‘Distance to Object’. If necessary, warning signs 140–145 may be placed in built-up areas.

3. Outside built-up areas, warning signs 101–106 shall be repeated. The second sign shall be set up at a minimum 50 m distance to the beginning of the dangerous section of road.

4. If the additional panel 805 ‘Zone Ahead’ is placed with a warning sign, this panel indicates the length of the dangerous section of road which begins 150–300 m (outside built-up areas) or 50–100 m (in built-up areas) away from the place where the danger warning sign is placed.

II. PRIORITY SIGNS







5. The following priority signs notify the driver of the priority in uncontrolled intersections, crossroads or narrow sections of road:










No.	Name	Example	Explanation
201	Priority road		A road where the drivers of vehicles moving along that road have priority in uncontrolled intersections
202	End of priority		End of road marked with sign 201
203	Give way		The driver must give way to vehicles travelling along the road being crossed. If additional panel 843 'Direction of Priority Road' is placed below the sign, the driver must give way to vehicles travelling along the priority road
204	Stop		Drivers must not proceed without stopping at the STOP line, or at the edge of the intersected carriageway if there is no STOP line. The driver must give way to vehicles travelling along the road being crossed and, if the additional panel 843 'Direction of Priority Road' is present, also to vehicles travelling along the priority road. If the sign is placed before the level crossing or quarantine station, the driver must stop at the STOP line or, if there is no STOP line, before the road sign
205	Priority for oncoming traffic		The driver must not enter the narrow section of road if the vehicle could cause an obstruction to oncoming traffic. The driver must give way to vehicles travelling along the narrow section of road or approaching it in the opposite direction
206	Priority over oncoming traffic		A narrow section of road where the driver has priority over vehicles approaching in the opposite direction









III. RESTRICTIVE SIGNS










6. The following restrictive signs either prohibit something or cancel the prohibitions:




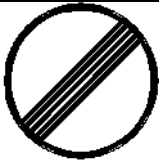



As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147), Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302) and Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

No.	Name	Example	Explanation
301	No entry		Entry is prohibited for all vehicles except for public service vehicles
302	Traffic prohibited		Vehicle traffic is prohibited, except for public service vehicles and vehicles carrying the distinguishing mark Disabled
303	No entry for motor vehicles		Traffic of motor vehicles, tractors and self-propelled vehicles is prohibited, except for mopeds, motorcycles without sidecars, public service vehicles, service vehicles and vehicles carrying the distinguishing mark Disabled
304	No entry for goods vehicles		Entry for goods vehicles and combinations of vehicles with permissible maximum mass above 3.5 tonnes or the weight specified in the sign, as well as tractors and self-propelled vehicles, except service transport, is prohibited
305	No entry for motorcycles		Entry for motorcycles, light quadricycles and quadricycles, except service transport, is prohibited. This sign applies to tricycles, quadricycles and heavy quadricycles.
306	No entry for tractors		Entry for tractors and self-propelled vehicles, except for service transport, is prohibited

307	No entry for vehicles drawing trailers		Entry for goods vehicles and tractors with trailers, as well as towing of motor vehicles by goods vehicles and tractors is prohibited
308	No entry for animal-drawn vehicles		Entry for animal-drawn carriages (sledges), horse riders and guided cattle is prohibited
309	No entry for cycles		Cycling prohibited
310	No entry for pedestrians		Pedestrians must not walk on the side of the road where the sign is placed
311	No entry for vehicles carrying dangerous goods for which special sign plating is prescribed		Entry for vehicles carrying more dangerous goods permitted under the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and for which special sign plating is prescribed is prohibited
312	No entry for indicated categories of vehicles		The sign stands for several restrictive signs and prohibits entry for those categories of vehicles entry of which would be prohibited by respective signs separately
313	No entry for indicated categories of vehicles		The sign stands for several restrictive signs and prohibits entry for those vehicles/road users entry of which would be prohibited by respective signs separately. This sign shall be set up only in built-up areas
314	Vehicle weight limit		Entry for vehicles and combinations of vehicles the total laden weight or unladen weight of which exceeds the weight indicated on the sign is prohibited
315	Axle load limit		Entry for vehicles with at least one axle load exceeding the weight indicated on the sign is prohibited

316	Height limit		Entry for vehicles the height of which with or without the load exceeds the height indicated on the sign is prohibited
317	Width limit		Entry for vehicles the width of which with or without the load exceeds the width indicated on the sign is prohibited
318	Length limit		Entry for vehicles and combinations of vehicles the length of which with or without the load exceeds the length indicated on the sign is prohibited
319	Distance limit		Vehicles must not drive behind the vehicle in front closer than the distance indicated on the sign
320	Customs		Passing without stopping at the sign is prohibited. Vehicles may proceed only with the permission of the customs officer
321	Check point		Passing without stopping at the sign is prohibited. Vehicles may proceed only with the permission of the inspecting officer
322	No right turn		Applies at the crossroads before which the sign is posted. Does not apply to public service vehicles
323	No left turn		Applies at the crossroads before which the sign is posted. Does not apply to public service vehicles and does not prohibit turning around

324	No U-turn		Does not apply to public service vehicles and does not prohibit left turn
325	Overtaking prohibited		Overtaking of vehicles is prohibited, except for individual vehicles (individual vehicle combinations) travelling slower than 30 km/h
326	End of prohibition of overtaking		
327	Overtaking by goods vehicles prohibited		Goods vehicles having a permissible maximum mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes must not overtake other vehicles except for individual vehicles (individual vehicle combinations) travelling slower than 30 km/h. This sign applies to tractors and self-propelled vehicles
328	End of prohibition of overtaking by goods vehicles		
329	Speed limit		Vehicles must not drive faster than the speed (km/h) indicated on the sign
330	End of speed limit		
331	Use of audible warning devices prohibited		Audible signals must not be used except when necessary to avoid a road accident
332	No standing		Vehicles must not stand (park) on that side of the road where the sign is placed. Prohibition shall not apply to vehicles marked with the distinguishing mark Disabled or displaying a parking card for persons with disabilities. When the sign is used in combination with road marking line 1.4, the prohibition shall apply until the end of the line

333	No parking		Vehicles must not be parked on that side of the road where the sign is placed. Prohibition shall not apply to vehicles marked with the distinguishing mark Disabled or displaying a parking card for persons with disabilities as well as for licensed taxis with a running taximeter. When the sign is used in combination with road marking line 1.9, the prohibition shall apply until the end of the line
334	Parking on odd days prohibited		Parking of vehicles on the side of the road where the sign is placed on odd days of the month is prohibited. When signs 334 and 335 are placed on both sides of the road, vehicles must be moved from one side to the other side between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.
335	Parking on even days prohibited		Parking of vehicles on the side of the road where the sign is placed on even days of the month is prohibited. When signs 334 and 335 are placed on both sides of the road, vehicles must be moved from one side to the other side between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.
336	End of prohibitions		Marks the point at which prohibitions notified by signs 319, 325, 327, 329 and 331–335 cease to apply
337	No entry for mopeds		Entry for mopeds is prohibited except for service transport. This sign applies to light quadricycles
338	No entry for vehicles carrying more than a certain quantity of explosives or readily inflammable substances		Carriage of explosives, flammable gas and flammable liquids exceeding the permissible amounts under the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) is prohibited
339	No entry for vehicles carrying more than a certain quantity of substances liable to cause water pollution		Carriage of water polluting substances exceeding the permissible amounts under the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) is prohibited









7. Prohibitions indicated by signs having zonal validity (319, 325, 327, 329 and 331–335) apply from the point where the sign is set up until the first intersection after the sign or until the end of a built-up area if there are no intersections in the built-up area. The validity of restrictive signs does not cease at the point of entry of a road from the bordering territory or at the roads of a field, forest or other side roads where no priority signs are set up.









8. The zone of validity of restrictive signs may be reduced by placing additional panels, indicating the length and direction of the validity zone, below the sign or by setting up end of prohibition signs.



9. If sign 329 'Speed Limit' is set up before a built-up area indicated by the special regulation sign 550 'Beginning of Built-up Area', the prohibition of the sign 'Speed Limit' ceases to apply after this sign; however the zonal validity of sign 329 may be reduced by setting up another restrictive sign 329 with different speed limit.

IV. MANDATORY SIGNS

10. Mandatory signs shall be the following:

No.	Name	Example	Explanation
401	Drive straight		Vehicles are permitted to proceed only straight ahead. The sign set up at the beginning of the road section applies until the nearest intersection. It does not prohibit turning right to enter the bordering territories. The sign set up before the intersection applies only in that crossroad at the entrance to which it is placed. This sign does not apply to public service vehicles
402	Drive to the right		Vehicles are permitted to proceed only in the direction of the arrow. The sign applies only to the crossroads at the entrance to which it is placed. This sign does not apply to public service vehicles
403	Drive to the left		Vehicles are permitted to proceed only in the direction of the arrow and turn around. The sign applies only to the crossroads at the entrance to which it is placed. This sign does not apply to public service vehicles
404	Drive straight ahead or turn right		Vehicles are permitted to proceed only in the direction of the arrows. The sign applies only to the crossroads at the entrance to which it is placed. This sign does not apply to public service vehicles
405	Drive straight ahead or turn left		Vehicles are permitted to proceed only in the direction of the arrows and turn around. The sign applies only to the crossroads at the entrance to which it is placed. This sign does not apply to public service vehicles
406	Turn right or left		Vehicles are permitted to proceed only in the direction of the arrows and turn around. The sign applies only to the crossroads at the entrance to which it is placed. This sign does not apply to public service vehicles
407	Pass on the right side		The obstacle must be passed only on the right side
408	Pass on the left side		The obstacle must be passed only on the left side




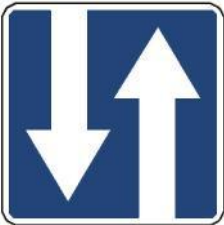


409	Pass on the right or left side		The obstacle may be passed on the right or left side
410	Roundabout		Vehicles must follow the direction at the roundabout indicated by the arrows
411	Cycle track		Only cyclists are allowed. Cannot be used by pedestrians. Must be used by cyclists if it runs along the road
412	Footpath		Track reserved for pedestrians. Must be used by pedestrians if it runs along the road
413	Pedestrian and cycle track		Track reserved for pedestrians and cyclists. When the symbols of the cycle and pedestrians are placed not one above the other but are separated by a vertical line through the centre of the sign, road users must use the side of the track reserved for them (as indicated by the sign). Pedestrians and cyclists must use the track if it runs along the road
414	Minimum speed limit		Vehicles must not drive slower than the speed (km/h) indicated on the sign
415	End of minimum speed limit		
416	Vehicles carrying dangerous goods must drive straight ahead		Vehicles carrying dangerous goods are allowed to travel only straight ahead








417	Vehicles carrying dangerous goods must turn right		Vehicles carrying dangerous goods are allowed to travel only to the right
418	Vehicles carrying dangerous goods must turn left		Vehicles carrying dangerous goods are allowed to travel only to the left










V. SPECIAL REGULATION SIGNS








11. The following special regulation signs establish or cancel a certain traffic procedure








As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147), and Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)








No.	Name	Example	Explanation
501	Motorway		A road where the special rules to be observed on a motorway begin to apply.
502	End of motorway		End of the road where the special rules to be observed on a motorway apply
503	One-way traffic		Road or carriageway, where vehicular traffic moves in one direction over the whole width
504	End of one-way traffic		
505	Entrance to one-way road		Notifies about entrance into one-way road or carriageway
506	Entrance to one-way road		Notifies about entrance into one-way road or carriageway








507	Traffic directions in the intersection		Notifies about the number of lanes and the directions which must be followed by each lane. When left turn is allowed, turning around from the left side lane is also allowed
508	Traffic direction in the intersection: straight ahead		Signs are placed separately above each lane
509	Traffic direction in the intersection: to the right		Signs are placed separately above each lane
510	Traffic direction in the intersection: to the left		Signs are placed separately above each lane
511	Traffic direction in the intersection: straight ahead or to the right		Signs are placed separately above each lane
512	Traffic direction in the intersection: straight ahead or to the left		Signs are placed separately above each lane
513	New lane starts on the right		Additional lane or beginning of the deceleration lane. Vehicles leaving the road must change lanes and move to the deceleration lane; vehicles travelling up the hill, which cannot move faster than vehicles going behind them, must change lanes and move to the additional lane







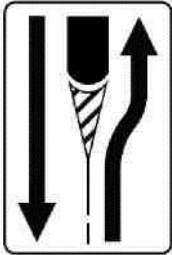
514	New lane starts on the left		Beginning of the additional traffic lane on the left side and the number of lanes for driving in that direction
515	Closure of right lane		Closure of the additional lane or acceleration lane
516	Closure of left lane		Closure of the lane on the left side of the carriageway
517	Directions of traffic on the lanes		Notifies about the directions of traffic movement on the lanes. The sign is set up after the intersection. Drivers must not enter the lane reserved for traffic going in the opposite direction
518	Directions of traffic on the lanes		Notifies about the directions of traffic movement on the lanes. The sign is set up after the intersections. Drivers must not enter the lane designated for traffic going in the opposite direction
519	Directions of traffic on the lanes		Notifies about the directions and trajectory of traffic movement on the lanes. The sign is set up before intersections. Drivers must not enter the lane designated for traffic going in the opposite direction
520	Directions of traffic and restrictions		Restrictive or special regulation requirements indicated on the sign apply to the vehicles travelling on that lane until the nearest intersection ahead
521	Beginning of lane and restrictions		Vehicles subject to restrictions indicated in the sign must change lanes and move to the new lane
522	Traffic movement on the lanes		Notifies that the off side lane in the intersection is designated for vehicles entering the road. Other drivers may enter this lane only after the intersection

523	Lane reserved for public service vehicles		Notifies that the lane is reserved for public service vehicles travelling in the same direction as all other vehicles
524	Road with a lane reserved for public service vehicles		Notifies that public service vehicles travel on a specially reserved lane in the opposite direction
525	Entry to the road with a lane reserved for public service vehicles		Notifies about entering the road marked by sign 524
526	Entry to the road with a lane reserved for public service vehicles		Notifies about entering the road marked by sign 524
527	Place for turning around		A place for turning around in places other than intersections
528	Parking		Place for vehicle parking
529	Limited parking		Parking place where motor vehicles may park not longer than the time indicated on the sign, except for vehicles marked with the distinguishing mark Disabled or displaying a parking card for persons with disabilities. The driver must leave information about the arrival time of the parked vehicle in a clearly visible place inside the vehicle

530	Parking at indicated time		Parking place where motor vehicles may park only at the time indicated on the sign, except for vehicles marked with the distinguishing mark Disabled or displaying a parking card for persons with disabilities
531	Reserved parking place		Parking place reserved for vehicles holding special parking permits (the permit must be fixed on the windshield)
532	Parking place and public service vehicles		Parking place with a bus stop next to it. Drivers may leave their vehicles here and continue their journey by public service vehicles
533	Pedestrian crossing		A place for crossing the road
534	Pedestrian crossing		A place for crossing the road
535	Pedestrian underpass		
536	Pedestrian underpass		

537	Pedestrian overpass		
538	Pedestrian overpass		
539	Advisory speed		The speed at which it is advisable to drive in the section of road to the nearest intersection. When the sign is set up together with a warning sign, the recommendation applies in the dangerous section of road
540	No parking zone		Vehicles must not be parked on any of the roads in the area after the sign at the time indicated on the sign or at any time if no time is indicated, except for places designated for parking and signposted accordingly
541	Parking zone		Vehicles may park on all roads in the area after the sign. If time is indicated on the sign, the sign is effective only at that time
542	Limited speed zone		Vehicles must not drive faster than the speed (km/h) indicated on the sign on all roads in the area after the sign. If time is indicated on the sign, the sign is effective only at that time
543	End of no parking zone		Marks the point from which forward sign 540 ceases to apply





544	End of parking zone		Marks the point from which forward sign 541 ceases to apply
545	End of limited speed zone		Marks the point from which forward sign 542 ceases to apply
546	Tunnel		Vehicles must not reverse, make U-turns or stand in the tunnel. If the traffic comes to a stop, engines must be switched off
547	End of tunnel		Marks the point from which forward sign 546 ceases to apply
548	Bus stop		Stop place for public service vehicles
549	Taxi stop		Standing place for taxi cars
550	Beginning of built-up area		Notifies about the name and the beginning of a built-up area where special rules to be observed in a built-up area begin to apply




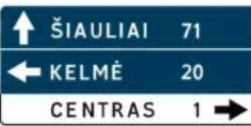
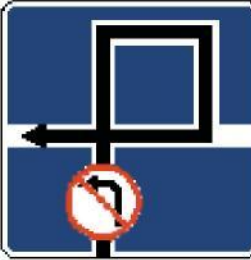



551	End of built-up area		Notifies about the point from which forward special rules to be observed in a built-up area cease to apply. The name of another built-up area and the distance to it may be indicated above.
552	Residential area		Special rules to be observed in a residential area begin to apply after this sign
553	End of residential area		Notifies about the point from which forward special rules to be observed in a residential area cease to apply
554	STOP line		Indicates the point where vehicles must stop at the red light or the traffic officer's signal to stop
555	Motor vehicle road		A road where special rules to be observed on highways apply
556	End of motor vehicle road		End of the road where special rules to be observed on highways cease to apply
557	Raised safety island		Raised safety island installed on the road











VI. INFORMATION SIGNS

12. Information signs shall be the following:






As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147), and Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

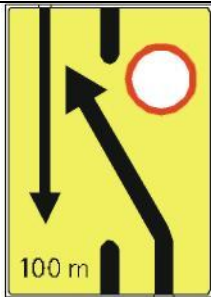







No.	Name	Example	Explanation
601	Advance direction sign		Directions to build-up areas indicated on the sign. The signs may bear route numbers, symbols for a motorway or airport and other signs informing road users of the characteristics of the route or of traffic conditions. The sign shall be placed on motorways in advance, and the distance to the intersection shall be indicated at the bottom of the sign
602	Advance direction sign		Directions to build-up areas indicated on the sign. The signs may bear route numbers, symbols of a motorway or airport and other signs informing road users of the characteristics of the route or of traffic conditions. The sign shall be placed on motorways in advance, and distance to the intersection shall be indicated at the bottom of the sign
603	Advance direction sign		Directions to build-up areas or their parts indicated on the sign. The signs may bear route numbers, symbols of a motorway or airport and other signs informing road users of the characteristics of the route or of traffic conditions. The sign shall be placed in built-up areas. If the sign placed in a built-up area bears arrows showing directions to other built-up areas which cannot be reached from the highway, the sign shall bear symbols and inscriptions on a blue ground. A green box on the sign of a different colour indicates that entrance to the built-up area is via the highway. A blue box on the sign of different colour indicates that entrance to the built-up area is via another road outside the built-up area. The sign shall be placed in advance, and distance to the intersection shall be indicated at the bottom of the sign
604	Advance direction sign		The sign shall be placed above the carriageway. In built-up areas this sign shall also be used instead of sign 603. The ground colour shall be the same as in signs 601-603




605	Direction sign		The direction of traffic and the distance to built-up areas. The sign shall be placed before the intersection when vehicles travel in the indicated direction on the motorway. The sign may bear symbols of a motorway or airport or other symbols
606	Direction sign		The direction of traffic and the distance to built-up areas. The sign shall be placed before the intersection when vehicles travel in the indicated direction on another road outside a built-up area. The sign may bear symbols of a motorway or airport or other symbols
607	Direction sign		The direction of traffic and the distance to built-up areas or their parts. The sign shall be placed before the intersection when the place specified on the sign is in the same built-up area where the sign is set up. The sign may bear symbols of a motorway or airport or other symbols
608	Directions sign		Several directions of traffic and distances to built-up areas or their parts. The sign shall be placed before the intersection. The ground colour shall be the same as on signs 605-607
609	Driving diagram		The route to be followed when manoeuvring in the intersection is prohibited, or the direction of driving in a complicated intersection
610	Drive straight ahead		Goods vehicles, tractors and self-propelled vehicles are advised to drive straight ahead when travelling in one of the possible directions in the intersection is not allowed
611	Turn right		Goods vehicles, tractors and self-propelled vehicles are advised to turn right when travelling in one of the possible directions in the intersection is not allowed
612	Turn left		Goods vehicles, tractors and self-propelled vehicles are advised to turn left when travelling in one of the possible directions in the intersection is not allowed

613	No through road ahead		A road that has no exit at one end
614	No through road on the right		A road that has no exit at one end
615	No through road on the left		A road that has no exit at one end
616	Beginning of a built-up area		The beginning and name of a built-up area where special rules to be observed in a built-up area do not apply
617	End of a built-up area		The end of a built-up area marked by sign 616; the name of another built-up area and the distance to it
618	Name of the body of water		The name of a river, lake or another body of water. The sign may have a blue or green ground depending on the place where it is set up
619	Name of an object		Place name and border of a county or district (municipality). The sign may have a blue or green ground subject to the road where it is set up
620	Street name		The sign placed before the intersection specifies the name of the street running across
621	Street name		Specifies the name of the street
622	Distance index		The distances (km) to indicated built-up areas (towns). The sign may bear a road number. The sign may have a blue or green ground depending on the road where it is set up

623	General speed limits		Information about maximum speed limits laid down by these Rules to certain categories of vehicles in build-up areas, outside build-up areas, on motorways, on highways and on other roads without asphalt or concrete paving
624	Kilometre mark		The distance from the beginning or end of the road
625	Kilometre mark		The distance from the beginning or end of the road. The sign shall be set up only on motorways
626	Road or bicycle track number		Indicates a number given to the road (route) or bicycle track. The sign shall be placed after intersections. A green colour sign indicates the number of international roads, red colour indicates trunk roads, yellow colour indicates national roads, and blue colour indicates regional roads. Signs 601–604 bear a road number. The sign with a dashed border shows the direction of driving to the road bearing that number
627	Road or bicycle track number and direction		Indicates a number given to the road (route) or bicycle track. The sign is placed before intersections. The colours of the signs are the same as in signs 626. The sign with a dashed border shows the direction of driving to the road bearing that number
628	Detour diagram		Indicates the temporarily closed section of the road and the detour route. The sign shall be placed before intersections
629	Detour direction		Indicates the direction of driving straight ahead to detour a temporarily closed section of road and notifies the drivers of the beginning of the detour. The symbols of signs 613–615 specify which of

			the roads is closed. The sign shall be placed right before the intersection after which the route alters due to the closed section of road. Further on the route signs 632–634 should be followed
630	Detour direction		Indicates the direction to the right to detour a temporarily closed section of road and notifies the drivers of the beginning of the detour. Symbols of signs 613–615 specify which of the roads is closed. The sign shall be placed right before the intersection after which the route alters due to the closed section of road. Further on the route signs 632–634 should be followed
631	Detour direction		Indicates the direction to the left to detour a temporarily closed section of road and notifies the drivers of the beginning of the detour. Symbols of signs 613–615 specify which of the roads is closed. The sign shall be placed right before the intersection after which the route alters due to the closed section of road. Further on the route signs 632–634 should be followed
632	Detour direction		Indicates the direction for vehicles to go straight ahead to detour the closed section of road marked by signs 629–631. The sign shall be placed before each intersection on the detour route. Drivers who have not passed any of the signs 629–631 are notified about entering the route of other vehicles and they do not have to follow signs 632–634
633	Detour direction		Indicates the direction for vehicles to the right to detour the closed section of road marked by signs 629–631. The sign shall be placed before each intersection on the detour route. Drivers who have not passed any of the signs 629–631 are notified about entering the route of other vehicles and they do not have to follow signs 632–634
634	Detour direction		Indicates the direction for vehicles to the left to detour the closed section of road marked by signs 629–631. The sign shall be placed before each intersection on the detour route. Drivers who have not passed any of the signs 629–631 are notified about entering the route of other vehicles and they do not have to follow signs 632–634





635	Lane changing arrow		Indicates the direction of driving on roads
636	Lane changing arrow		Indicates the direction of driving on roads
637	Directional arrow to a tourist attraction		Indicates the direction and the distance to a cultural or historical site. The sign shall be placed 20–50 meters before the intersection to the site. The ground colour of the sign shall be brown
638	Name of an attraction		The name of a cultural or historical site. The ground colour of the sign shall be brown
639	Directional arrow to national and regional parks, state nature reserves, and state nature and integrated reserves		The sign shall be used to show the direction to national and regional parks, state nature reserves, and state nature and integrated reserves. It shall be placed 20–50 m before the intersection with the road leading to national and regional parks, state nature reserves, and state nature and integrated reserves. The ground colour of the sign may be blue or green, depending on the road where it is set up, and the logo shall be brown
640	Beginning of a national or regional park, state nature reserve, or state nature and integrated reserve		The ground colour of the sign may be blue or green, depending the road where it is set up, and the logo shall be brown
641	End of a national or regional park, state nature reserve, or state nature and integrated reserve		The ground colour of the sign may be blue or green, depending on the road where it is set up, and the logo shall be brown
642	Directional arrow to national and regional historical parks, state cultural reserves and		The sign shall be used to show the direction to national and regional historical parks and state cultural reserves. It shall be placed 20–50 m before the intersection with the road leading to national







	museums		and regional historical parks, state cultural reserves or museums. The ground colour of the sign may be blue or green, depending on the road where it is set up, and the logo shall be brown
643	Name of a national or regional historical park, state cultural reserve, or museum	 A rectangular blue sign with a brown border. On the left is a brown shield with a white cross. To the right of the shield, the text "KERNAVĖS" is written in white, and "kultūrinis rezervatas-muziejus" is written in brown below it.	The ground colour of the sign may be blue or green, depending on the road where it is set up, and the logo shall be brown
644	Republic of Lithuania	 A square blue sign with twelve yellow stars arranged in a circle. In the center, the words "Lietuvos Respublika" are written in white.	The State of the Republic of Lithuania. The road sign shall be placed at border crossing points
645	Automatic speed control	 A rectangular white sign with a blue border. It features a black silhouette of a motorcycle and a car. To the left of the vehicles are two curved lines and a dot, indicating a speed measurement point.	A section of road where automatic devices for recording speed limit violations have been installed. The sign shall be set up within a 150–300 m distance before the device outside build-up areas and within a 50–100 m distance before the device in build-up areas. If necessary, the sign may be placed within a different distance which is indicated in plate 801.







VII. SERVICE SIGNS







13. The service signs shall be the following:



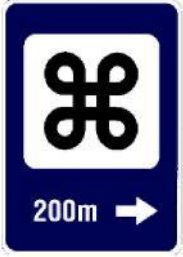



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No.	Name	Example	Explanation
701	First-aid station		A place where first aid is given
702	Hospital		
703	Filling station		
704	Breakdown service		Vehicle repair shop

705	Carwash		
706	Telephone		
707	Restaurant		Canteen or restaurant
708	Café		Café or snack-bar
709	Hotel or motel		
710	Camping site		

711	Caravan site		
712	Camping and caravan site		
713	Picnic site		
714	Police station		
715	Rest rooms/toilet		
716	Swimming place		

717	Traffic information radio		The frequency of the radio station broadcasting road and traffic information regularly
718	Potable water		
719	Customs		Customs office located in other places than the border
720	Airport		
721	Internet		Public internet access points
722	Tourist information		A centre providing tourism, travelling and other information

723	Youth hostel		
724	Rural tourism homestead		
725	Tourist attraction		An object of cultural heritage or nature open to visitors
726	Fishing place		
727	Golf course		
728	Horse riding		


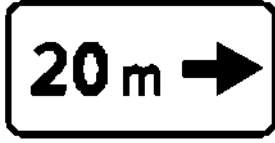



729	Ski lift		
730	Bus station		A place for serving passengers travelling on regular local, long-distance and international routes by public service vehicles
731	Train station		A place for trains to arrive, distribute, connect, pass and leave, to service passengers and cargo senders (receivers)
732	Vehicle ferry, harbour or quay		A floating bridge or ship used to take vehicles across a sea, lake, river or another body of water. A port or quay may be marked by this sign as well.
733	Register of vehicles and drivers		A place where motor vehicles are registered, driving tests are taken and driving licences are issued
734	Mandatory technical inspection station		A place where mandatory technical inspection of vehicles is performed


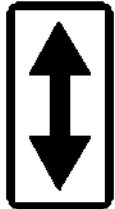
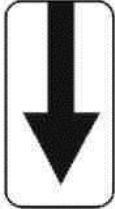





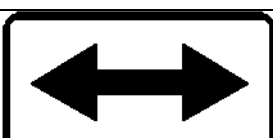
735	Place for electrical vehicle charging	(sign)	A place for charging electrical vehicles and other power-driven vehicles
736	Industrial zone	(sing)	A place where plants and other industrial facilities are located



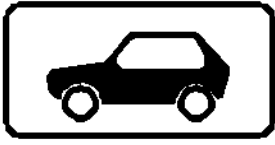







VIII. ADDITIONAL PANELS





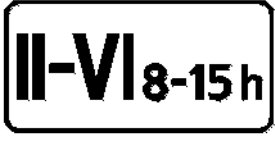





14. Additional panels specify or limit the validity of road signs below which they are placed:








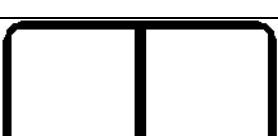

As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147), Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302) and Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

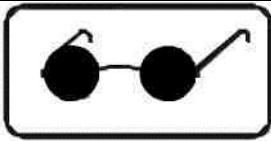






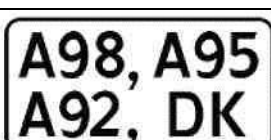

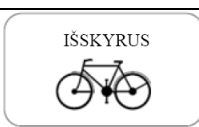
No.	Name	Example	Explanation
801	Distance to object		Indicates the direction and distance to an object or the beginning of a dangerous section of road. The direction to the object (section) is straight ahead
802	Distance to object		Indicates the direction to the right and distance to the object or the beginning of a dangerous section of road
803	Distance to object		Indicates the direction to the left and distance to the object or the beginning of a dangerous section of road
804	Distance to intersection		Indicates the distances to the intersection before which the road sign Stop is placed. The panel is only used with the road sign Give Way
805	Zone of validity ahead		Indicates the length of the dangerous section of road or the zone of validity of the road sign below which the panel is attached



806	Zone of validity ahead		Indicates the length of the dangerous section of road or the zone of validity of the road sign below which the panel is attached. The panel shall only be used with road signs prohibiting standing or parking
807	Zone of validity in both directions		Notifies drivers that they are in the zone where road signs prohibiting standing or parking apply
808	End of zone of validity		Indicates the end of the zone where road signs prohibiting standing or parking apply
809	Zone of validity to the right		Indicates the direction (to the right) and length of the zone where road signs prohibiting standing or parking as well as road signs No 528–532 apply
810	Zone of validity to the left		Indicates the direction (to the left) and length of the zone where road signs prohibiting standing or parking as well as road signs No 528–532 apply
811	Zone of validity in both directions		Indicates the direction (both directions) and length of the zone where road signs prohibiting standing or parking as well as road signs No 528–532 apply
812	Effective in direction to the left		Indicates the directions where road signs 135 and 302-318 placed before the intersection apply or the direction of travelling to the objects located close to the road
813	Effective in direction to the right		Indicates the directions where road signs 135 and 302-318 placed before the intersection apply, or the direction of travelling to the objects located close to the road
814	Effective in both directions		Indicates the directions where road signs 135 and 302-318 placed before the intersection apply, or the direction of travelling to the objects located close to the road.

815	Goods vehicles		A road sign with a panel Goods Vehicles shall apply to goods vehicles and combinations of vehicles the permissible maximum mass of which exceeds 3.5 tonnes
816	Vehicles with trailers		A road sign with a panel Vehicles with Trailers shall apply to vehicles and tractors with trailers
817	Cars		A road sign with a panel Cars applies to all vehicles and goods vehicles the permissible maximum mass of which does not exceed 3.5 tonnes
818	Buses		Indicates the category of vehicles to which the road sign applies
819	Tractors		Indicates the category of vehicles to which the road sign applies. The road sign with a panel Tractors applies only to tractors and self-propelled vehicles
820	Motorcycles		Indicates the category of vehicles to which the road sign applies
821	Bicycles		Indicates the category of vehicles to which the road sign applies
822	Holidays		Indicates that the road sign applies only on Saturdays, Sundays, national holidays and holidays announced by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania
823	Workdays		Indicates that the road sign applies from Monday till Friday inclusive, except for holidays specified in the Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania
824	Days of the week		Indicates days of the week when the road sign applies

825	Day of the week		Indicates the day of the week when the road sign applies
826	Time when the sign applies		Indicates when the road sign applies every day during the specified hours
827	Time when the sign applies on holidays		Indicates the time on holidays when the road sign applies
828	Time when the sign applies on workdays		Indicates the time on workdays when the road sign applies
829	Time when the sign applies on days of the week		Indicates the days and time when the road sign applies
830	Method of parking		Parking of all vehicles is only allowed on the carriageway along the pavement
831	Method of parking cars		Parking is only allowed as shown on the panel and only for cars without a trailer and for motorcycles
832	Method of parking cars		Parking is only allowed as shown on the panel and only for cars without a trailer and for motorcycles. The vehicle must be parked along the edge of the pavement nearest to the carriageway
833	Method of parking cars		Parking is only allowed as shown on the panel and only for cars without a trailer and for motorcycles
834	Method of parking cars		Parking is only allowed as shown on the panel and only for cars without a trailer and for motorcycles

835	Method of parking cars		Parking is only allowed as shown on the panel and only for cars without a trailer and for motorcycles. The vehicle must be parked along the edge of the pavement nearest to the carriageway
836	Method of parking cars		Parking is only allowed as shown on the panel and only for cars without a trailer and for motorcycles
837	Method of parking cars		Parking is only allowed as shown on the panel and only for cars without a trailer and for motorcycles
838	Way of parking cars		Parking is only allowed as shown on the panel and only for cars without a trailer and for motorcycles. The vehicle must be parked along the edge of the pavement nearest to the carriageway
839	Parking with engine switched off		Vehicles may stand in the parking place only with engines off
840	Paid services		Indicates that payment for services applies. The panel below sign 626 marks the point from which forward the road is paid.
841	Dangerous shoulder		Warns that touching the soft shoulder with wheels is dangerous. Used with warning signs
842	Direction of priority road		Indicates the direction of priority road in the intersection. Is used with the road sign Priority Road. The panel indicates the actual configuration of the intersection. May be used below the road sign Intersection with Side Road
843	Direction of priority road		Indicates the direction of priority road in the intersection. Is used with road signs Give Way or Stop. The panel indicates the actual configuration of the intersection

844	Blind people		Indicates that pedestrian crossing is used by blind people. The sign is used with warning and special regulation signs Pedestrian Crossing
845	Wet road surface		Indicates that the road sign below which this panel is used applies only when the surface of the road is wet (moist)
846	People with disabilities		Indicates that the parking place is reserved only for vehicles marked with the distinguishing mark Disabled or displaying a parking card for persons with disabilities
847	Except people with disabilities		Indicates that road signs 322-324 and 401-406 do not apply for vehicles marked with the distinguishing sign Disabled
848	Icy road		The signposted section of road is often slippery due to ice or snow
849	Natural gas		Used with the sign Filling Station and indicates that natural gas is available for vehicles in that station
850	Liquefied gas		Used with the sign Filling Station and indicates that liquefied gas is available for vehicles in that station
851	Types of fuel		Used with the sign Filling Station and indicates the types of fuel available in the station
852	Mopeds		Indicates the category of vehicles to which the road sign applies
853	Except bicyclists		Indicates that road signs No 301 and No 302 do not apply to cyclists

854	Electrical vehicles		Indicates that the parking space is designated for charging electrical vehicles and other power-driven vehicles
855	Except electrical vehicles		Indicates that the road signs do not apply to electrical vehicles

15. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

Additional panels must be placed below the road sign they apply to.

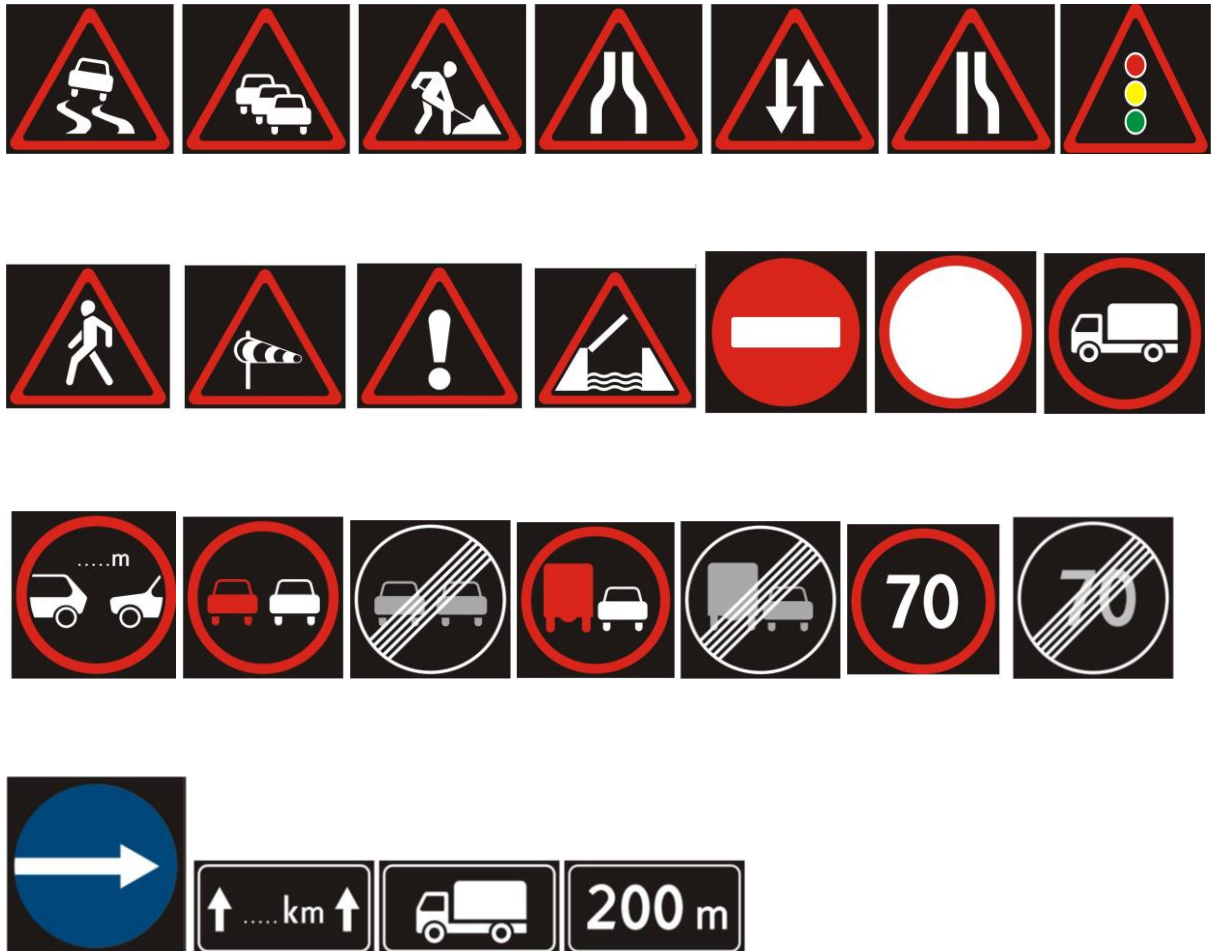
IX. FINAL PROVISIONS

Objects not related to the purpose of a road sign or traffic control device must not be attached to the road sign, its pole or any other traffic control device. No information related with the person's commercial, financial or professional activities, advertising goods or services (e.g. company name, trademark, type of services, address, telephone etc.) may be indicated on the road sign.

As amended by Resolution No 768 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 16 July 2008 (as of 1 September 2008, except for the provisions established by the Law on Road Traffic Safety of the Republic of Lithuania; paragraph 247 of the Road Traffic Rules – as of 1 July 2009) (Official Gazette 2008, No 88-3530)

EXAMPLES OF VARIABLE MESSAGE SIGNS

Variable message signs are regarded as road signs and have the meaning explained in Annex 1 to these Rules.



ROAD MARKING AND ROAD CHARACTERISTICS

I. HORIZONTAL MARKING

1. Longitudinal marking (lines, arrows, words and other symbols on the carriageway) establish a certain traffic regime and procedure:

- 1.1. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147),



NARROW CONTINUOUS LINE

Divides traffic flows moving in opposite directions and prohibits travelling on the lane of traffic moving in the opposite direction on marked section of road; marks edges of traffic lanes in dangerous sections of road, sections of the carriageway entrance to which is not allowed, boundaries of parking places and the edge of the carriageway on main roads. Vehicles are not permitted to cross this line unless it marks the edge of the carriageway or a parking place.

- 1.2. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 April 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)



BROAD CONTINUOUS LINE

marks the edge of the carriageway and boundaries of no-entry sections on motorways and highways; separates the traffic lane reserved for public service vehicles; separates the traffic lane from a bus stop. Vehicles are not permitted to cross this line unless it marks the edge of the carriageway.



1.3. DOUBLE CONTINUOUS LINE

divides traffic flows moving in opposite directions on roads with four or more lanes and prohibits travelling on the lanes of traffic moving in the opposite direction on the marked section of road. Vehicles are not permitted to cross this line.



1.4. YELLOW CONTINUOUS LINE

marks places where standing (parking) is prohibited and may be used to mark lanes in places of road works. It is used separately or together with the road sign No Standing and is drawn along the edge of the carriageway (in the place of road works and on the carriageway) or on the top of the kerb. Vehicles are not permitted to cross that line. If the yellow continuous line is used together with white marking lines, drivers must conform to the yellow line.

1.5. NARROW BROKEN LINE



where the strokes are three times shorter than the gaps, divides traffic flows moving in opposite directions on two or three-lane roads and marks the boundaries of lanes on roads with two or more lanes used for travelling in the same direction. Drivers may cross this line from both sides.

1.6. APPROACH LINE



is a narrow broken line with strokes three times longer than the gaps which warns about the approach to continuous lines 1.1, 1.3 or 1.10, which separate traffic flows moving in the opposite or the same direction. Drivers may cross this line from both sides.

- 1.7. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)



NARROW BROKEN LINE

with strokes and gaps of the same length marks lanes in the intersection, points of road entrance (exit) and may also mark carriageway edges on roads that due to traffic conditions may not be regarded as motorways, highways or trunk roads. Drivers may cross this line from both sides.



1.8. WIDE BROKEN LINE

with strokes three times shorter than gaps marks boundaries between acceleration and deceleration lines and the main traffic lane on the carriageway (in intersections and interchanges). Drivers may cross this line from both sides.



1.9. YELLOW BROKEN LINE

Marks places where parking is forbidden and may also be used for marking lanes in places of road works. It shall be used alone or together with the road sign Standing Prohibited and is drawn along the edge of the carriageway or on the top of the kerb. Drivers may cross this line from both sides. If the yellow broken line is used together with white marking lines, drivers must conform to the yellow broken line.



1.10. DOUBLE LINE,

consisting of two narrow parallel lines, one of which is continuous and the other broken, separates traffic flows going in the opposite or the same direction in sections of road, where changing lanes is allowed only from one lane; marks places of U-turns, entrances and exits to parking lots, one way roads or streets. Drivers may cross this line from the side of the broken line and also from the side of continuous line, however only when finishing to overtake or bypass.



1.11. WIDE LINE

is drawn transversally on the carriageway (STOP line) and indicates the place where drivers must stop at the road sign Stop (in uncontrolled intersections) or at the red light (stop signal shown by the authorized person).



1.12. TRIANGLES MARKED SIDE BY SIDE

mark a place where the driver must stop, if necessary, and give way to vehicles travelling on the road being crossed.

1.13. PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS:



1.13.1. ZEBRA

marks an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing.



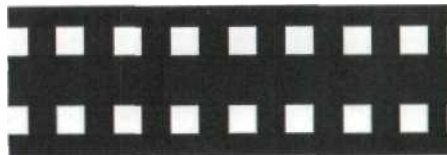
1.13.2. ZEBRA

marks an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing and the arrows indicate the walking direction for pedestrians.



1.13.3. TWO PARALLEL LINES

made of rectangles mark a pedestrian crossing where traffic is controlled by lights.



1.14. TWO PARALLEL LINES

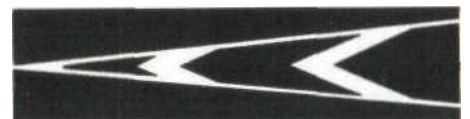
made of squares mark a place where cycle track crosses the carriageway.

1.15. DIRECTIONAL ISLANDS:



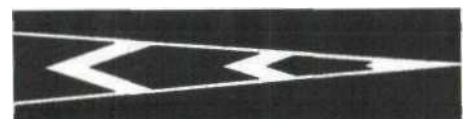
1.15.1. OBLIQUE LINED OR WHITE COLOURED AREA

marks directional islands, which separate traffic flows going in opposite directions or mark an obstruction on the carriageway.



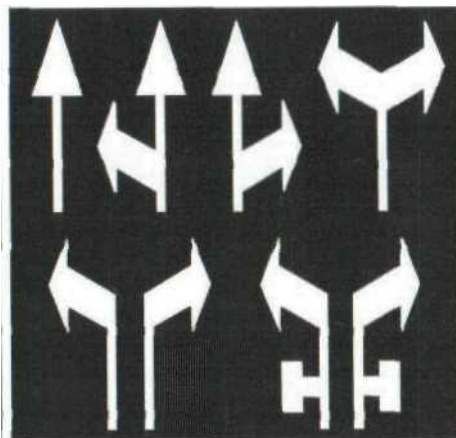
1.15.2. OBLIQUE LINED OR WHITE COLOURED AREA

marks directional islands in places where traffic flows going in the same direction separate.



1.15.3. OBLIQUE LINED OR WHITE COLOURED AREA

marks directional islands in places where traffic flows going in the same direction merge.



1.16. ARROWS

mark driving directions on the lane. This marking is used alone or together with road signs Traffic Directions in Intersection, Traffic Direction in Intersection; 'no through way' marking warns that drivers must not turn to the nearest carriageway; the marking which indicates permission to turn left from the left off side lane also allows turning around.

1.17. DEFLECTING ARROWS

give warning of an approaching narrowing carriageway or continuous line 1.1, 1.3 or 1.10, which separates traffic flows moving in different directions. May be used together with any sign Road Narrows or between the strokes of line 1.6 (1.5).



1.18. TRIANGLE

notifies of an approaching intersection with a priority road.



1.19. INSCRIPTION STOP

notifies of an approaching line 1.11 when it is used together with the road sign Stop.



1.20. LETTERS AND NUMBERS

Indicate the road number (route).

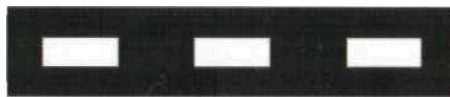
1.21. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28



LETTER A

marks the traffic lane reserved for public service vehicles or a bus stop, except in the cases specified in paragraphs 186 and 186¹ of these Rules.

- 1.22. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)



WIDE BROKEN LINE

with strokes and gaps of the same length mark the traffic lane reserved for public service vehicles or a bus stop in places where entrance to (exit from) the bus stop is permitted.



1.23. BICYCLE SYMBOL

marks the part of the track reserved for bicycles or a cycle track.



1.24. DISABLED PERSON IN A WHEELCHAIR

marks parking places reserved for vehicles marked with the distinguishing mark Disabled or displaying a parking card for persons with disabilities.



1.25. CHECKERED LINE

marks artificial bumps (speed ramps) installed on the carriageway to reduce the driving speed.



1.26. DOUBLE BROKEN LINE

marks reverse traffic lines in which the direction of the traffic flow is reversed; separates traffic flows going in opposite directions. Vehicles are not permitted to cross that line separating traffic flows going in opposite directions. If this line separates traffic flows going in the same direction, vehicles may cross this line from both sides when green reverse light is on and may cross it on the right side to the driver at the yellow reverse light signal.



1.27. YELLOW ZIGZAG LINE

marks the section (side) of road where standing (parking) is prohibited along the entire length of the zigzag. It is drawn at the very edge of the carriageway. May be used together with marking letter A or the road sign Bust Stop to mark the standing and parking place of public service vehicles where other vehicles must not stand.

1.28. The traffic lane marked by the word TAXI on the carriageway reserved for public service vehicles may be used by for taxi cars. The word TAXI is used together with letter A.



1.29. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

The traffic lane reserved for public service vehicles marked '4+' may also be used by cars carrying four or more people. This symbol is used together with letter A.



1.30. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Will be repealed pursuant to Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 1 January 2017) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Where the traffic lane reserved for public service vehicles is marked with the electrical vehicle symbol, it may be used by electrical cars. The electrical vehicle symbol is used together with letter A.



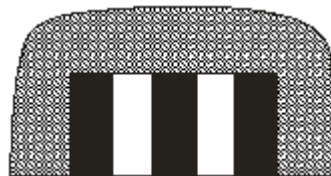
II. VERTICAL MARKING

2. Vertical marking consists of interchanging white and black stripes on road structures and elements of road equipment to indicate their dimensions, help to determine one's position and are marked as follows:

2.1. OBLIQUE BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES mark vertical elements of road structures (bridges, viaduct supports, end points of safety barriers etc.) when these elements pose hazard to travelling vehicles.



2.2. VERTICAL BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES mark the bottom edge of bridges, viaducts and tunnel structures.



2.3. HORIZONTAL BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES mark signalling devices set up in dividing strip and safety islands.



2.4. WIDE OBLIQUE BLACK LINE marks supports of signalling poles, fencing, road safety barriers etc.



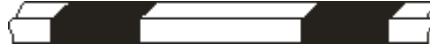
2.5. WIDE HORIZONTAL BROKEN LINES mark lateral surfaces of fencing, road safety barriers on sharp bends, dangerous ascents and other dangerous sections of road.



2.6. HORIZONTAL CONTINUOUS LINE marks lateral surfaces of road safety barriers in other sections of road.



2.7. HORIZONTAL BROKEN BLACK AND WHITE LINES mark street kerbs in dangerous sections of road and raised safety islands.



VEHICLE MARKING

As amended by Resolution No 768 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 16 July 2008 (as of 1 September 2008, except for the provisions established by the Law on Road Traffic Safety of the Republic of Lithuania; paragraph 247 of the Road Traffic Rules – as of 1 July 2009) (Official Gazette 2008, No 88-3530)

DISTINGUISHING AND INFORMATIONAL SIGNS IN VEHICLES

1. Vehicle registration plates must be readable from at least a 40 m distance in daylight. The rear number plate must be illuminated so that it is readable from at least a 20 m distance during the hours of darkness.
2. Covering of registration plates with protective materials, changing their form or bending is prohibited. Registration plates must not be damaged, dirty or rusty.
3. Vehicles registered in the Republic of Lithuania and travelling to other states must carry an LT sticker on the rear end of the vehicle and of the trailer unless the letter code of the state is incorporated in the registration plates. The sticker shall be a white ellipse with black letters LT in the centre. The horizontal axis of the mark must be at least 175 mm long and the vertical axis may not be shorter than 115 mm. The letters must be at least 80 mm high and 10 mm thick.



4. Vehicles coming to the Republic of Lithuania from other countries must be marked by a distinguishing mark of the country where the vehicle is registered unless the letter code of the state is incorporated in the registration plates. Distinguishing marks of vehicles registered in foreign states shall be established by international agreements.
5. Vehicles registered in the Republic of Lithuania must not be operated with the distinguishing mark of another state.
6. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

Vehicles with studded tyres must bear a distinguishing mark at the rear – a white equilateral triangle with a red border and a symbol of tyre stud in the centre. The length of the triangle side shall be 200–300 mm, and thickness of the border shall be 1/10 of the side length.



7. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

Buses carrying children must be marked in the front and in the rear with retro reflective square yellow distinguishing marks with a red border and a black symbol of children. The length of the square side shall be 400 mm and the width of the border shall be 40 mm. A smaller sign may be used on the front of the bus: the length of the square side – 300 mm and the width of the border – 30 mm.



8. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

School buses must be marked in the front and in the rear with retro reflective square yellow distinguishing marks with a red border and a black symbol of children. The length of the square side shall be 300 mm and the width of the border shall be 30 mm. The bus must carry the inscription SCHOOL BUS on both sides. The height of the letters shall be 200 mm. The school bus shall be marked with a 50 mm wide retro reflective tape highlighting the dimensions of the bus: white tape in the front, yellow tape on both sides, and red tape in the rear. Additional flashing orange hazard warning lights shall be placed on each of the four corners of the roof of the vehicle, which shall be turned on only during schoolchildren boarding (alighting) and shall flash in turns on the left and on the right sides of the vehicle.

9. Vehicles operated by deaf and dumb or by deaf people must be marked by a round yellow distinguishing mark in the front and in the rear, which shall have a 160 mm diameter and bear three black circles of a 40 mm diameter located in the angles of an imaginary equilateral triangle pointing downwards.



10. Vehicles driven by people with disabilities entitled to use the distinguishing sign Disabled or persons carrying them shall bear in the front and in the rear a blue square distinguishing mark Disabled with a white border and white symbol of a disabled person in a wheelchair. The length of the square side shall be 100 mm and the thickness of the border shall be 10 mm. Persons who are entitled to use a distinguishing mark Disabled must have a document confirming their disability.



11. Motor vehicles (combinations of vehicles) used for teaching driving must be marked in the front

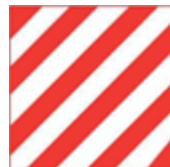
and in the rear by a distinguishing sign having the form of a white equilateral triangle with a red border and a black letter M in the centre. The length of the triangle side shall be 200–300 mm and the thickness of the border shall be 1/10 of the side length.



12. Vehicles that transport hazardous or heavy goods, vehicles (combinations of vehicles), the dimensions of which (with or without a load) exceed the values set forth by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, as well as vehicles the maximum speed of which under the technical specifications is below the maximum speed permitted by these Rules to that category of vehicles must bear a distinguishing speed limit mark on the left side in the rear – a coloured sign Limited Speed indicating the permissible speed. The diameter of the sign shall be 160–250 mm (depending on the vehicle category) and thickness of the border shall be 1/10 of the sign diameter.



13. The extreme points of the load protruding beyond the dimensions of the vehicle more than 1 m in the front or in the rear or any distance to the side as well as extreme points of vehicles wider than 2.6 m must bear distinguishing marks – squares with the side length of 400 mm covered with interchanging oblique reflective white and red 50 mm wide stripes. These plates must be affixed to the vehicle not lower than 0.4 m and not higher than 1.6 m from the ground level. During hours of darkness or when visibility is poor such vehicles must have lights in protruding points: white lights in the front, orange lights on the sides and red lights in the rear.



14. Vehicles carrying hazardous goods must be marked in conformance to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). The Agreement stipulates all marking requirements.

15. Vehicles with trailers longer than 18.75 m (except for buses and trolleybuses with flexible frame) must have one (horizontal), two (horizontal or vertical) or four (two vertical and two horizontal) marking plates affixed symmetrically to vehicle axis at a 250–2100 mm level above the ground. Rectangular plates of retro reflective yellow colour shall have a 40 mm wide red fluorescent border. The total length of these plates shall be from 1130 mm to 2300 mm and the width of the plate shall be from 195 mm to 230 mm.



16. As amended by Resolution No 224 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 February 2012 (as of 1 November 2012) (Official Gazette 2012, No 29-1302)

Vehicles without trailers longer than 12 m (except buses) must bear distinguishing marks affixed symmetrically to the vehicle axis in the front and in the rear. 130 mm – 150 mm rectangular plates shall bear oblong (45° angle) red fluorescent and yellow retro reflective stripes pointing down to the outward edge of the vehicle. The width of red and yellow stripes shall be 100 mm. The number, positioning and total length of the plates shall conform to the requirements of paragraph 15 above.



17. As amended by Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

All motor vehicles, except mopeds, motorcycles without a sidecar, must carry a warning triangle in the form of an equilateral triangle with 450–500 mm long and 50 mm wide sides made of retro reflective material.



18. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147)

Every vehicle and trailer in traffic must bear a sign of the established form confirming that the vehicle had passed the mandatory motor vehicle inspection.

19. If a bus is fitted with seat belts, there may be informative stickers reminding passengers to wear a seat belt in a visible place in front of every seat, on the seat or next to it. A round black and white sign shall have a diameter of 60 mm and a white border of 3 mm.



20. As amended by Resolution No 1222 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 September 2009 (as of 1 January 2010) (the requirement that the length of the sides of the distinguishing sign should be 100–150 mm and the

border should equal 1/10 of the side length comes into force on 1 January 2012 (Official Gazette 2009, No 120-5147) and Resolution No 1436 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 (as of 19 January 2013) (Official Gazette 2012, No 140-7186)

Vehicles driven by new drivers must bear a distinguishing sign on the left in the rear: a white square with a green border and a green maple leaf in the centre. The length of the square side shall be from 100 mm to 150 mm and the width of the border shall be 1/10 of the side length.



TIC note. Examples of the signs specified in the Annexes can be found on the website of the Official Gazette at www.valstybes-zinios.lt