

ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

Republic of Lithuania



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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 and governing road traffic may not contravene the Road Traffic Rules (hereinafter – these Rules).
3. [Resolution 31/03/2021](#)

II. DEFINITIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THESE RULES

3. Definitions for the purposes of these Rules:
 - 3.1 **Service vehicles** shall mean vehicles that belong to companies, institutions, or organisations present in a zone marked with restrictive signs, to persons residing or working in that zone, or vehicles delivering goods to that zone or coming to collect them as well as taxis bringing passengers to that zone or picking them up or passenger cars providing transport service of carrying passengers for hire and reward.
 - 3.2. 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.
 - 3.2¹. **Cycle street** means a road whose beginning is

marked with a road sign 'Cycle Street' and whose end is marked with a road sign 'End of Cycle Street'.

3.3. Road Accident Report Form shall mean a form filled in and signed at the accident scene by vehicle keepers involved in the road accident recording the fact of the road accident, describing the circumstances, and drawing a sketch.

3.4. Ceased to be valid.

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

3.6. 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.

3.7. 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.

3.8. 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.

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

3.9-1. **Accompanying person** shall mean a person not younger than 18 years old accompanying a road user or a group of road users.

3.10. 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.

3.11. Wheelchair shall mean a chair with wheels for the disabled which is automated or hand controlled.

3.12. Organised group of cyclists shall mean a group of cyclists participating in a pre-planned event (marathon, competition, outing, training, etc.) and travelling according to a planned route that is escorted by a motor vehicle or motor vehicles with orange flashing lights on or police vehicles with blue and red or just blue flashing lights on.

3.13. **Organised group of pedestrians** shall mean a group of pedestrians moving on a road according to a planned route with accompanying persons.

3.14. Main road is: a road signposted as 'Priority Road', 'Intersection with a Side Road', 'Side Road from the Right', 'Side Road from the Left', 'Motorway', 'Motor Vehicle Road' in relation to the intersected road or connected road; a road in relation to another road signposted as 'Give Way', 'STOP', 'End of Residential Area'; a road with paving (concrete, asphalt, and cobble) in relation to an improved unpaved road (macadam and gravel), or a dirt road (of a forest, field, or similar road), and an improved unpaved road in relation to a dirt road. A road with paving or an improved unpaved road section of the side road before an intersection does not make it equivalent to the intersected or connected road. There is

no priority road in controlled intersections.

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

3.16. Car park for vehicles (hereinafter referred to as "car park") shall mean an area designated and adapted for vehicle parking.

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

3.18. Other terms used in these Rules are defined in the Law on Road Traffic Safety of the Republic of Lithuania and the Law on Energy from Renewable Sources of 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 comply with the legal requirements of vehicle inspecting officers (hereinafter referred to as "inspecting officer") and traffic officers, officers authorised by the institutions responsible for the maintenance of roads which are laid down in the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania; observe the instructions of the aforementioned officers; and in the event of being stopped by inspecting officers, observe the rules of conduct laid down in these Rules.

8. Road traffic in the Republic of Lithuania may be restricted only by road signs specified in Annex 1 to the Rules, variable message signs regarded as road signs, examples of which are given in Annex 2 to the Rules, road markings specified in Annex 3 to the Rules as well as traffic lights and the signals given by traffic officers as provided for in the Rules and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania related to traffic control. If the requirements of a road sign and road marking differ, the road sign must be observed. When variable message signs are used on the road, variable message signs must be observed. Signals given by traffic officers take precedence over traffic lights, road signs, road markings, and the requirements of the Rules. Road users shall observe the road signs that apply to them.

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 obstruction or danger on the road must remove that obstruction or eliminate that danger, and if they are unable to do so, they must notify the police or the owner of the road in accordance with the road division established in Article 4 of the Law on Roads of the Republic of Lithuania, mark the obstruction or dangerous place, and make every effort to warn other road users about the obstruction or danger.

12. Road users must immediately give way to approaching special vehicles with blue and red (or just

blue) flashing lights and special sound signals on as well as to vehicles escorted by them. Road users shall give way to approaching special vehicles with blue and red (or just blue) flashing lights and special sound signals on and vehicles escorted by them and shall form the emergency corridor as follows:

12.1. on a road with one lane running in one direction, drivers shall stop on the right-hand side hard shoulder if available; if it is not, near the right-hand edge of the carriageway;

12.2. on a road with two or more lanes running in one direction, vehicles moving in the same direction in the far-left lane shall drive as close to the left (the appropriate edge of the carriageway designated for driving in that direction) as possible and stop, and vehicles moving in the same direction in other lanes that are more to the right from the far-left lane shall drive as close to the right (towards the right-hand edge of the carriageway or hard shoulder) as possible and stop;

12.3. on a road with a central reservation, only drivers of vehicles moving in the same direction shall comply with the requirements specified in Subparagraphs 12.1 and 12.2 of the Rules.

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

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 vehicles that are not in good condition and do not comply with technical requirements for vehicles (hereinafter called technical requirements) shall be prohibited. Before starting to drive, a driver of a motor vehicle, tractor, or self-propelled vehicle must make sure that the vehicle is in good condition, that it carries a warning triangle, fire extinguisher, first aid kit, and any other items specified mandatory for other types of vehicles as well as must observe the technical condition of the vehicle during the journey. If the vehicle breaks down while driving and, therefore, does not meet the technical requirements and it is impossible to repair it, the driver may proceed to the nearest parking area or vehicle repair shop taking all the necessary precautions, except for the cases laid down in paragraph 234 of these Rules.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. Drivers must take all necessary measures to ensure their safety and the safety of their passengers and load during the journey. Drivers must not drive/proceed if there are any violations of the requirements for the carriage of passengers/load or if there occurred any while driving, which would endanger people and the environment, until these violations are handled.

19. A moped, motorcycle, tricycle as well as a light quadricycle, quadricycle, powerful quadricycle, and heavy quadricycle (hereinafter referred to as "all types of quadricycles") must be driven using both hands (with the exception of cases when an arm signal is used).

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. After having stopped on an unlit road or when visibility is poor during the hours of darkness, except for places designated for parking, and having got out of/got off their vehicle, drivers of a motor vehicle, tractor, or self-propelled vehicle shall wear a high visibility vest.

23. Drivers must not drive a vehicle in illegally organised vehicle races.

24. Vehicle drivers must take extra precautions if there are children or the disabled on the road.

25. Vehicle drivers participating in public traffic must make sure that work or other equipment would not cover exterior lights, light reflectors, number plates, vehicle markings, and signals given by the driver. Vehicle drivers participating in public traffic must also make sure that additional lights for lighting up the workplace adjacent to the vehicle would be off.

26. Drivers of other vehicles must not enter the gap between a learner driver, who is learning to drive a moped, motorcycle, tricycle, and any type of quadricycle

(except for the heavy one), and a driving instructor accompanying the learner driver in a vehicle. Within the learning to drive process, the learner driver must wear a high visibility vest marked with the distinguishing sign 'M' in the front and in the back. The driving instructor, who accompanies 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 accompanies the learner driver in a car, the car must have distinguishing marking specified in Annex 4 of these Rules.

V. OBLIGATIONS OF DRIVERS TOWARD PEDESTRIANS

27. When entering a road from its adjacent areas and exiting a road to its adjacent areas, a driver must give way to a pedestrian crossing the road into which the vehicle is turning. When turning left or right at an intersection, a driver must give way to pedestrians stepping into any lane, moving on any lane or standing just before a lane (the edge of the carriageway) in the direction of vehicle's movement and waiting for the opportunity to step into the lane. When a vehicle turns into a road with one lane in each direction, a driver must give way to a pedestrian stepping into any of the lanes, moving on any lane or standing just before a lane (the edge of the carriageway) and waiting for the opportunity to step into the lane. A driver of a reversing vehicle must always give way to a pedestrian.

28. At a controlled intersection or pedestrian crossing, when the signals of traffic lights or traffic officers permit proceeding, the driver shall give way to pedestrians who started crossing the carriageway when the signal allowing to proceed was on but did not manage to finish crossing it.

29. If the signals of traffic lights or traffic officers prohibit traversing a pedestrian crossing, a driver shall stop before the road sign 'STOP' and/or a 'Stop' line or before the traffic lights if available; if they are not, the driver shall stop before a pedestrian crossing. Drivers shall be authorised to proceed if they need to brake suddenly to stop at the required places after an amber (or a white horizontal bar) traffic light signal appears or a traffic officer raises their arm upwards.

30. When approaching an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing, a driver must slow down or stop at the sign 'Pedestrian Crossing' to give way to pedestrians stepping into any lane, moving on any lane or standing just before a lane (the edge of the carriageway) in the direction of vehicle's movement or any lane of a carriageway with one lane in each direction and waiting for the opportunity to step into the lane. Vehicle drivers must take extra precautions during the hours of darkness, when visibility is poor or in cases when a pedestrian crossing is not clearly visible from the driver's position and must make sure that there are no pedestrians who should be given way on a pedestrian crossing.

31. 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.

32. A driver must not enter a pedestrian crossing until pedestrians who should be given way have left the lane occupied by the driver as well as if there is an obstruction (a jam, etc.) ahead that would make the driver stop the vehicle.

33. *Ceased to be valid*

34. 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

35. 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

36. Pedestrians shall move along pavements, footpaths, or footpaths and cycle tracks (on the side for pedestrians) if available, and if they are not, along the hard shoulder. If there is no pavement, footpath, footpath and cycle track, or hard shoulder, or if moving along them is not possible, pedestrians may move in one file along the edge of the carriageway.

37. Pedestrians moving on the hard shoulder or the edge of the carriageway or roller/inline skating, skateboarding, or riding a scooter without a motor along the hard shoulder shall move against the flow of traffic.

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. An organised group of children consisting of children under the age of 16 accompanied by at least two accompanying persons may move only along pavements, footpaths, or footpaths and cycle tracks (on the side for pedestrians) if available, and if they are not, along the hard shoulder but only in daylight hours when visibility is good in not more than two files against the flow of traffic (when it is safe). Accompanying persons shall be at the front and back of the column and wear high visibility vests. It is recommended that all organised group children walking along the hard shoulder wear a high visibility vest.

41. Pedestrians moving along an unlit hard shoulder or along the edge of the carriageway or standing there during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor shall carry a torch visible to other road users, wear a high visibility vest, or wear a safety reflector visible to other road users. A pulled/pushed handcart wider than 1 m shall have reflectors affixed to it on the left side: a white one to the front and a red one to the rear.

42. Pedestrians must cross a carriageway only at pedestrian crossings (including subways and footbridges), and if there are no pedestrian crossings, they must cross a carriageway at intersections along the line of pavements or hard shoulders. Pedestrians shall not cross the boundaries of a pedestrian crossing. When there is no pedestrian crossing or intersection in the visibility zone, it is allowed to cross a road at a right angle to both sides in well-visible areas but only after making sure that it is safe to proceed. It is recommended that during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor, pedestrians, when crossing the carriageway, carry a torch visible to other

road users, wear a high visibility vest, or wear a safety reflector visible to other road users.

43. 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.

44. Pedestrians are allowed to enter a carriageway only after assessing the distance to the approaching vehicles and their speed as well as making sure that it is safe. Before stepping into the carriageway and moving on it, pedestrians must avoid any actions (using mobile devices, etc.) that would distract them from observing the environment and the traffic situation on the road and would prevent them from making sure that it is safe to proceed.

45. Pedestrians should not linger or stand around on a carriageway. Pedestrians who do not finish crossing the carriageway must stand on a central island or on a road marking line or imaginary line separating traffic flows of opposite directions. Pedestrians can finish crossing the carriageway only after making sure that it is safe to proceed.

46. 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.

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

immediately get off the carriageway.

48. Pedestrians must not:

48.1. 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);

48.2. go along the motorway or highway;

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

48.4. 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;

48.5. walk along bicycle tracks;

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

48.7. roller/inline skate, skateboard, or ride a scooter without a motor on the carriageway, except in a residential area.

VII. OBLIGATIONS OF PASSENGERS

49. 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.

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

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

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

53. Passengers must not distract drivers and interfere with their driving.

54. *Ceased to be valid*

VIII. RULES FOR CYCLISTS

55. Persons over the age of 14 shall be permitted to ride bicycles on a carriageway; and if they have completed the course of instruction established by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania and hold a certificate issued by the school, the minimum age limit is 12 years. Persons over the age of 8 are permitted to ride bicycles on a carriageway under adult supervision. There is no age limit established for cyclists within a residential area.

56. 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. Cyclists over 18 who cycle along the road are recommended to wear a securely fastened cycle helmet.

57. Bicycles may be ridden only along cycle tracks, footpaths and cycle tracks, or cycle lanes; if none of the above mentioned is available, bicycles may be ridden along an appropriate hard shoulder (with asphalt or concrete pavement). When a cycle track, a footpath and a cycle track, or a cycle lane or a hard shoulder on the right side is not available, also in cases when they are not suitable for cycling (if they are pitted and so forth), cyclists may ride on a pavement or in one file on the right-hand lane of a carriageway, keeping to the right edge of the lane, except for the cases specified in paragraph 106 of these Rules as well as when cyclists have to bypass an obstruction or proceed straight when it is only permitted to turn right from the first lane. When cycling along a hard shoulder, a footpath or a cycle track, and a pavement, a cyclist must give way to pedestrians, must not obstruct them or cause any hazards to them,

and a cyclist can pass a pedestrian at a speed close to the walking pedestrian speed (3–7 km/h), leaving such a gap on the side so that the traffic would be safe.

58. 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.

59. When approaching the point where they need to cross a carriageway, cyclists must, in all cases, reduce their speed and can continue to cycle only after making sure that it is safe to proceed.

60. A cyclist who intends to cross a carriageway where traffic is uncontrolled or where there are no road signs giving priority must give way to vehicles travelling along the carriageway, except when the cyclist crosses the exits from the adjacent areas of a road, residential area, yard, or car park, or when the cyclist crosses a carriageway into which other drivers are about to turn.

61. Ceased to be valid from 1 November 2018

62. When cycling on a cycle track or cycle lane, a cyclist must cycle as close to the right edge of the track or lane as possible. If there is a horizontal marking (bicycle symbol) on a footpath and cycle track or pavement marking a part of the track (pavement) designated for cyclists, a cyclist must cycle only along that part as close to its right edge as possible.

63. 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.

64. Cyclists must not:

64.1. ride along a carriageway, except for the cases specified in the Rules;

64.2. ride along motorways and highways;

64.3. ride without holding onto the handlebars;

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

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

64.6. be towed by other vehicles;

64.7. tow other vehicles, except for special bicycle trailers;

64.8. ride while holding onto a moving vehicle.

64.9. cross a carriageway when driving on pedestrian

crossings.

65. An organised group of cyclists may travel along a carriageway.

66. The requirements for cyclists established by the Rules shall also be observed by the drivers of motorised two-wheeled vehicles.

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

67. Only persons aged 14 and over may drive a horse-drawn vehicle, guide animals or birds or ride a horse on the road.

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles, animal or bird guides and horse riders must not:

72.1 leave animals or birds unattended on the road or close to the road;

72.2. tie animals so that they could go onto the road;

72.3. guide animals or birds along a cobble road, asphalt or concrete paved road without obtaining the road owner's consent;

72.4. guide animals across railway tracks or a road where specially designated crossings are not available;

72.5. ride a horse along the carriageway during the hours of darkness;

72.6. drive horse-drawn vehicles, guide animals or birds, ride horses on motorways or highways;

72.7. drive a horse-drawn vehicle or ride a horse under the influence of drink or drugs.

X. TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS

73. Traffic light signals have the following meanings:

73.1. a circular green light allows traffic to proceed in all directions (drive straight ahead, to the right, to the left, turn around);

73.2. a light of a green arrow(s) on a black background allows traffic to proceed in the direction(s) indicated by the arrow(s); a green arrow in an additional section of traffic lights has the same meaning; the arrow allowing to turn left also allows to turn around;

73.3. a flashing green light allows traffic to proceed and warns that its time is up and that traffic light signals are about to change;

73.4. a green light with a symbol of a pedestrian allows pedestrians to proceed;

73.5. a green light with a symbol of a bicycle allows cyclists to proceed;

73.6. a green light with a black arrow(s) allows traffic to proceed in the direction(s) indicated by the arrow(s); the arrow allowing to turn left also allows to turn around;

73.7. an amber light prohibits traffic (except for the cases specified in Paragraphs 29 and 166 of the Rules) and warns that traffic light signals are about to change; if the light has a black arrow(s), it prohibits traffic in the direction(s) indicated by the arrow(s) and informs in which directions road users can proceed when the light of a green arrow appears; if the light has a symbol of a bicycle on it, it will apply only to bicycles;

73.8. an amber light and a red light shown at the same time prohibit vehicles from proceeding and indicate that a green light is about to appear;

73.9. a flashing amber light allows traffic to proceed and warns that an intersection or a pedestrian crossing is not controlled;

73.10. 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;

73.11. a red light or two alternately flashing red lights prohibit traffic; if the light has a black arrow(s), it prohibits traffic in the direction(s) indicated by the arrow(s) and informs in which directions road users can proceed when the light of a green arrow appears;

73.12. a red light with a symbol of a pedestrian prohibits pedestrians from proceeding;

73.13. a red light with a symbol of a bicycle prohibits

cyclists from proceeding;

73.14. a red X-shaped light and a green downward arrow light (lane control lights) prohibits or allows, respectively, traffic in a lane over which they are installed; if lane control lights have an amber arrow pointing diagonally downwards to the left or right, the arrow informs that driving in that lane will be prohibited and instructs to immediately change lanes and move to the adjacent lane in the direction indicated by the arrow; when lane control lights are off or the amber light is on, road users must not enter a lane marked with a double broken line of horizontal marking.

74. Traffic light signals are arranged vertically from top to bottom in the following order: red, amber, and green. If necessary, traffic light signals may also be arranged horizontally: red on the left, amber in the middle, and green on the right (lane control signals). Road users must also observe duplicate traffic light signals installed in the direction of their movement and designated for them.

75. Ceased to be valid from 1 November 2019

76. If traffic lights at an intersection have a metal plate with a green arrow, pointing to the right, attached next to the red traffic light signal, vehicles may turn right even when the red light is on; however, before entering the intersection, drivers must stop at a road sign 'STOP' and/or a 'Stop' line, and if there is no 'Stop' line or a road sign 'STOP', they must stop at a pedestrian crossing and/or traffic lights and proceed only after making sure that they do not endanger other vehicles in the flow of traffic they are joining and pedestrians crossing the road.

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

77.1. Arms extended sideways or down:

77.1.1. vehicles on the left and right side may pass straight and turn right, pedestrians may cross the carriageway;

77.1.2. vehicles and pedestrians in the front and at the back must not proceed;

77.2. Right arm extended forward:

77.2.1. vehicles from the left side may proceed in all directions;

77.2.2. vehicles from the front may proceed only to the right;

77.2.3. vehicles from the back and the right side must not proceed;

77.2.4. pedestrians may cross the carriageway behind the traffic officer's back;

77.3. Arm raised upwards:

77.3.1. all road users must not proceed in any direction;

77.3.2. drivers must stop the vehicles without changing lanes.

78. 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.

79. Light signals may be supplemented by audible signals to inform blind pedestrians that it is safe to cross the carriageway.

80. At level crossings, the red traffic light signal may be supplemented with a sound signal.

80¹. White traffic light signals on a black background designated for public service vehicles shall have the following meanings:

80¹. 1. an S-shaped light prohibits public service vehicle traffic;

80¹. 2. a horizontal bar light prohibits public service vehicle traffic (except for the cases specified in Paragraphs 29 and 166 of the Rules) and informs that traffic light signals are about to change;

80¹. 3. when an S-shaped and a horizontal bar light signals are on at the same time, they prohibit public service vehicle traffic and inform that an arrow-shaped traffic light signal(s) is about to appear;

80¹. 4. an arrow-shaped signal(s) allows public service vehicle traffic to proceed in the direction(s) indicated by the arrow(s).

XI. WARNING SIGNALS TO OTHER ROAD USERS

81. The warning signals are as follows: using turn and

brake light signals (the signals may be indicated by arm); turning on a horn signal; switching headlights on and off; using hazard warning lights; turning on flashing orange hazard warning lights; and putting a warning triangle on a road or fastening it to a vehicle.

82. 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:

82.1. before starting to move off and before stopping;

82.2. before changing lanes, before and after overtaking, before and after bypassing an obstruction, before turning right or left, before turning around, and before leaving an intersection in which vehicles must move in a circle.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85 The intended stop shall be signalled by the left or right arm extended upwards.

86. Warning signals must be indicated to other road users sufficiently in advance before the manoeuvre (braking related to the manoeuvre) and must be discontinued immediately after the manoeuvre (hand signals may be discontinued prior to the manoeuvre). Signals must be given in such a way so that they would not mislead other road users. Turn signals are not indicated when entering an intersection in which vehicles move in a circle.

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

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

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

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

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

91.1. when a vehicle is forced to stop where standing or parking is prohibited;

91.2. in the event of a road accident;

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

91.4. when stopping on unlit sections of a road during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor, and when driving during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor if at least one rear position lamp is inoperable;

91.5. when it is being towed or carried with the front or rear part of it resting on a supporting device;

91.6. when the driver is dazzled;

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

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

96. 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.

93. When letting schoolchildren board or alight from a school bus, the driver shall turn on flashing orange warning lights. Flashing orange warning lights must be turned off when the school bus is moving.

XII. USING LIGHTS

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

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

95.1. on lighted roads;

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

95.3. in other cases when main beam lights can dazzle other drivers (even travelling in the same direction).

96. A dazzled driver must switch on the hazard warning

lights and slow down without changing lanes, and stop if necessary.

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

98. 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.

XIII. MOVING OFF AND MANOEUVRING

99. Traffic in the Republic of Lithuania shall be on the right side.

100. Opposite directions of traffic on the carriageway shall be segregated by an imaginary longitudinal axis of the carriageway unless road signs direct otherwise.

101. 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.

102. Drivers entering a road from its adjacent areas must give way to vehicles (bicycles and other vehicles) moving on the road.

103. Drivers leaving a road must give way to vehicles (bicycles and other vehicles) moving on the road.

104. When changing lanes, the driver must give way to vehicles moving in the same direction in the adjacent

lane. If vehicles moving in the same direction change lanes at the same time, the driver must give way to a vehicle on the right-hand side, except in the cases specified in Paragraph 112 of the Rules.

105. 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.

106. 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.

107. 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.

108. The turning manoeuvre must be done in such a way so that vehicles would not get into the lane of oncoming traffic while entering and exiting the crossroad. If turning from more than one lane is allowed, drivers must remain on their lane and must not make any obstructions to the vehicle making a turn from the adjacent lane.

109. A driver turning left or turning around not at an intersection must give way to oncoming vehicles

travelling straight ahead or turning right as well as to overtaking vehicles if overtaking is allowed at the intersection.

110. 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.

111. 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.

112. If there is an acceleration lane designated for entering a road, the driver must drive in that lane and merge with the through-traffic flow (change lanes and move to the adjacent lane) giving way to vehicles driving in it or changing lanes and moving to the deceleration lane.

113. 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.

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

115. 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.

116. Turning around is prohibited:

116.1. on pedestrian crossings;

116.2. on level crossings;

116.3. in tunnels;

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

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

116.6. 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

117. 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.

118. 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.

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

120. Drivers of goods vehicles with a permissible maximum weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes must not drive further than the second lane from the right-hand edge of the carriageway, except in cases when they have to turn left, turn around, pass an obstruction, or stand/park in a one-way traffic road.

121. 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.

122. 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.

123. Moped and light quadricycle drivers must drive only in the first lane from the right-hand edge of the carriageway, as close to its right-hand edge as possible, except in cases when they need to turn left, turn around, pass an obstruction, drive straight ahead if the first right-hand lane is designated for turning right only, or stand/park in a one-way traffic road.

124. Drivers of motor vehicles, tractors, self-propelled vehicles, and animal-drawn vehicles must not move or drive on a lawn, pavement, footpath and/or cycle track, or cycle lane, except in cases when road signs for parking permit drivers to partially park their vehicle on the edge of the pavement, and a cycle track or cycle lane are marked with a 1.14 horizontal marking line. Drivers must not drive on a central reservation, slopes of dykes or excavations, and ditches. Drivers must not enter or leave a road in areas not designated for that purpose.

125. When driving on a hard shoulder, acceleration, or deceleration lane, vehicles (except for bicycles) must not pass the vehicles moving in the same direction on the right-hand side (unless passing vehicles that are about to turn left or turn around on the right-hand side since that is allowed). It is recommended that drivers pass vehicles moving slower in the same direction on the left-hand side.

126. Drivers must consider their speed and leave enough space between their vehicle and the vehicle moving in front so that the vehicles do not collide if the vehicle moving in front slows down or stops; drivers must leave enough space between the sides of two vehicles to ensure traffic safety. It is recommended that the distance to the vehicle moving in front is at least two seconds whatever speed is being travelled at or at least half of what the speedometer reads converted to metres; for instance, when a vehicle travels at a speed of 70 km/h, the distance must be at least 35 metres unless traffic conditions require otherwise. It is recommended that drivers of motor vehicles, tractors, or self-propelled

vehicles leave at least a 1.0-metre lateral distance between their vehicles and cyclists when passing or overtaking cyclists if motor vehicles, tractors, or self-propelled vehicles travel at a speed not higher than 50 km/h, and a 1.5-metre lateral distance if motor vehicles travel at a speed higher than 50 km/h.

XV. DRIVING SPEED

127. 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.

128. 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.

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

130. 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:

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

131.1. the maximum speed limit for cars, goods vehicles with a permissible maximum weight of 3.5 tonnes, motorcycles, and tricycles on motorways is 130 km/h from April to October and 110 km/h from November to March, 120 km/h on highways from April to October and 110 km/h from November to March, 90 km/h on roads with asphalt or concrete pavement, and 70 km/h on other roads;

131.2. the maximum speed limit for a vehicle of A1, A2, A or B category driven by novice drivers and people learning to drive or taking a practical driving test and buses (including school buses) shall be 100 km/h on motorways, 90 km/h on highways, 80 km/h on roads with asphalt or concrete pavement, and 70 km/h on other roads.

131.3. the maximum speed limit for goods vehicles with a permissible maximum weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes, also these goods vehicles with trailers, and buses with trailers shall be 90 km/h on motorways and highways, 80 km/h on roads with asphalt or concrete pavement, and 70 km/h on other roads;

131.4. The maximum speed limit for cars and goods vehicles with a permissible maximum weight of 3.5

tonnes with trailers shall be 90 km/h on motorways, highways, and roads with asphalt or concrete pavement, and 70 km/h on other roads.

131.5. the maximum speed limit when towing motor vehicles with a rigid tow bar shall be 70 km/h and 50 km/h in the case of towing a vehicle with a tow rope

131.6. the maximum speed limit for quadricycles and powerful quadricycles shall be 70 km/h;

131.7. the maximum speed limit for tractors and self-propelled vehicles shall be 50 km/h.

132. If the speed limit is increased or decreased in a road by appropriate road signs, a driver shall follow the requirements of road signs; however, the speed chosen by the driver in and outside a built-up area cannot exceed the maximum speed limit for certain types of vehicles or their combinations with a trailer specified in Paragraph 131 of the Rules.

133. In road sections where traffic conditions allow safe driving at a higher speed, the speed limit may be increased at the discretion of the road owner by installing appropriate road signs.

134. Ceased to be valid from 1 November 2018

135. Drivers must not:

135.1. exceed the maximum speed limit specified by the manufacturer of a vehicle, even if a higher speed limit is set by a road sign;

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

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

135.4. slow down abruptly for other than safety reasons.

XVI. OVERTAKING

136. Drivers are advised to avoid unnecessary overtaking manoeuvres. Before overtaking, drivers shall take extra precautions and make sure that:

136.1. none of the drivers driving behind has started to overtake them;

136.2. the driver of the vehicle to be overtaken is not showing the left turn signal;

136.3. the section of the lane necessary for overtaking is clear, and the vehicle will not obstruct oncoming vehicles or pedestrians moving on the carriageway;

136.4. a safe distance from the vehicle being overtaken

will be maintained in the course of overtaking;

136.5. after the overtaking manoeuvre, they will be able to return to the same traffic lane safely without obstructing the overtaken vehicle.

137. 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.

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

139. 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.

140. Overtaking shall be forbidden:

140.1. at intersections, except for the places where it is allowed to overtake on a main road which is not marked by the following road signs: 'Intersection with the Side Road', 'Side Road on the Right', 'Side Road on the Left', or 'Priority Road';

140.2. on level crossings and within a 100 m distance of a level crossing; 145.3. on road sections with poor visibility;

140.3. on road sections with poor visibility;

140.4. on pedestrian crossings;

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

XVII. STANDING AND PARKING

141. 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.

142. 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.

143. Standing on unlit sections of the road during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor is permitted with hazard warning lights on, and parking is permitted only in car parks or off-road areas.

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

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

146. 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.

147. The driver may leave the vehicle unattended only after making sure that the vehicle will not start moving on its own and that unauthorized use of the vehicle is prevented.

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

149. 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.

150. Standing and parking shall be prohibited:

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

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

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

150.4. on pedestrian crossings and within 5 m distance before them and on roads with one lane in each direction, within 5 m distance after the pedestrian crossing;

150.5. on a lawn, pavement (with exception of those cases when the road signs for parking permit drivers to park there or if a vehicle is specified in a permit issued for trading in a public place during events) as well as in sports grounds, children's playgrounds, and other areas not designated for vehicle traffic (parking);

150.6. on footpaths or/and cycle tracks and within a 5 m distance of the intersection of the carriageway and the footpath or/and the cycle track; and on roads with one lane in each direction within 5 m distance after the footpath or/and the cycle track;

150.7. where there is a distance of less than 3 m between a stationary vehicle and a solid line of the horizontal marking, kerb, and, in its absence, the edge of the carriageway;

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

150.9. 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;

150.10. in places where a parked vehicle: would block the view of traffic lights or other road signs to other drivers; would obstruct entering/exiting the car park,

parking space, garage, parking area, or other areas; would obstruct getting into another vehicle; or would cause any obstructions to other vehicles or pedestrians;

150.11. 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;

150.12. 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;

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

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

150.15. at crossroads and in places where vehicles enter the road from its adjacent areas and exit the road to its adjacent areas as well as within a 5-metre distance from them (on that side of the road where the entrance to/exit from these adjacent areas is indicated), except in cases when the road signs for parking permit drivers to park there.

151. When a vehicle is forced to stop where standing or parking is forbidden, drivers must turn on their hazard warning lights if they are available and/or put a warning

triangle on the road as specified in Paragraph 92 of the Rules and remove their vehicle from the road as soon as possible. If drivers intend to stop their vehicle on unlit sections of the road during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor, and if hazard warning lights are not available or are inoperable, the vehicle must be parked in off-road areas. If it is impossible, that place must be marked as specified in Paragraph 92 of the Rules.

152. 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.

153. If, depending on the dimensions of a vehicle, it is possible, the vehicle shall be parked within the parking space marked with the narrow solid line of the horizontal marking.

153-1. The driver of a charged electric vehicle or pure electric vehicle (hereinafter referred to as "electric vehicle") shall immediately remove the vehicle from the electric vehicle charging station unless otherwise indicated by the road sign 'Time-Limited Parking'.

XVIII. DRIVING THROUGH INTERSECTIONS

154. In a controlled intersection, drivers on a side road

must give way to vehicles approaching the intersection on the priority road.

155. In an uncontrolled intersection, drivers must give way to the vehicles approaching from the right if trajectories of the vehicles intersect.

156. 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.

157. 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.

158. A driver turning left or right at an intersection must give way to all the road users (cyclists and others) who cross the lanes of the carriageway into which the vehicle is turning. A driver turning into a road with one lane in each direction must give way to the road users (cyclists and others) crossing any lane of the carriageway into which the vehicle is turning.

159. If drivers cannot determine what type of surface the road has and there are no priority signs or the following road signs: 'Intersection with a Side Road', 'Side Road on the Right', or 'Side Road on the Left', they must behave as if they were driving on a side road.

160. 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

161. 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.

162. 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.

163. When driving in the direction indicated by an arrow illuminated in the additional section of traffic lights together with an amber or red traffic light signal, the driver must give way to road users that move from other directions according to a traffic light signal permitting them to proceed, except in the case specified in Paragraph 163-1 of the Rules.

163-1. When turning around at an intersection where traffic is controlled by traffic lights, the driver must give

way to road users that move from other directions according to a traffic light signal permitting them to proceed.

164. Ceased to be valid.

165. If the signals of traffic lights or traffic officers prohibit driving, drivers shall stop before the road sign 'STOP' and/or a 'Stop' line if available; and if they are not, they shall stop before traffic lights, a carriageway that they are about to cross or a carriageway that joins the one they are driving on, pedestrian crossing, or bicycle crossing so that they would not obstruct vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

166. Drivers shall be authorised to proceed if they need to brake suddenly to stop at the places specified in Paragraph 165 of the Rules after an amber (or a white horizontal bar) traffic light signal appears or a traffic officer raises their arm upwards.

167. 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

168. Before entering and moving across a level crossing, a road user must follow road signs, road markings, the position of the barrier, traffic lights, sound signals, and the signals of level crossing guards/controllers. Before entering a level crossing, a road user must always make sure that no rail-borne vehicle is approaching the level crossing. It is recommended that children under the age of 12 moving across a level crossing be accompanied by an accompanying person.

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

170. Giving way to the approaching rail-borne vehicle as well as in cases when driving across a level crossing is prohibited, a driver must stop at the STOP line, the 'Stop' road sign, traffic lights, barriers, and if they are not present, not closer than a 10-metre distance from the first rail. The driver must stop at the STOP line when it is used together with the 'Stop' road sign, and if it is not present, at the road sign even in the event of a flashing white traffic light signal.

171. 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).

172. Vehicles wider than 5 metres or higher than 4.5 metres above ground level (loaded or unloaded) as well as slow-moving vehicles and equipment with a speed lower than 8 km/h shall cross a level crossing only with the permission of a railway infrastructure manager.

173. Drivers must not:

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

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

173.3. 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;

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

173.5. 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.

173.6. proceed through a level crossing in a wheelchair without an accompanying person.

173.7. linger or loiter at a level crossing, as well as take more time than necessary to cross it.

XX. DRIVING ON MOTORWAYS AND HIGHWAYS

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

174.1. 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;

174.2. standing or parking except for designated parking areas;

174.3. turn around (except for U-turn places marked by

road signs or road marking) or drive in reverse;

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

174.5. tow using a flexible towing link;

174.6. hold sport competitions, parades or other events.

XXI. TRAFFIC IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

175. Pedestrians may move along a carriageway in residential areas; however, they should not obstruct vehicular traffic flow. In residential areas, vehicles must give way to pedestrians.

176. In residential areas road users must not:

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

176.2. stand with the vehicle's engine running longer than necessary to prepare the vehicle for a ride (clean the snow and so forth);

176.3. 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;

176.4. teach others to drive.

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

178. The rules of this chapter also apply in yards of apartment blocks.

CHAPTER XXI1 TRAFFIC ON CYCLE STREET

178.1. A cycle street is designated for non-motor and motor vehicle (mixed) traffic.

178.2. The requirement of Paragraph 57 of the Rules – to cycle in single file and as close to the right-hand edge of the lane as possible, does not apply to a cyclist on a cycle street.

178.3. On a cycle street, drivers must not:

178.3. 1. drive faster than 30 km/h;

178.3. 2. overtake.

CHAPTER XXII

PRIORITY TO PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC IN LANES DESIGNATED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES

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

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

181. Non-public-service vehicles must not drive in lanes of the road marked with the road sign 'Lane Reserved for Public Service Vehicles' and the letter 'A'.

181¹. Non-public-service vehicles must not drive in lanes of the road marked with the road sign 'Lane Reserved for Public Service Vehicles' and a symbol 'A+', except for the following:

181¹.1. bicycles, mopeds, and light quadricycles;

181¹.2. vehicles – marked with the distinguishing sign 'Disabled' or displaying a disabled person's parking card – that carry the disabled to/from an educational institution or to/from a day-care centre for people with disabilities if the route is agreed on with a road owner following the procedure established by the owner;

181¹.3. taxis if the lane reads 'TAXI';

181¹.4. cars carrying four or more road users if the lane is marked with a symbol '4+';

181¹.5. electric vehicles if the lane is marked with an electric vehicle symbol;

181¹.6. motorcycles if the lane is marked with a motorcycle symbol.

181.2. taxi cabs if the lane is marked with letter A and reads 'TAKSI';

181.3. cars carrying four or more road users if the lane is marked with letter A and symbol 4+;

181.4. electrical vehicles if the lane is marked with letter A and symbol for electrical vehicles.

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

XXIII. TRAFFIC OF VEHICLES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

183. Drivers whose vehicles are marked with the distinguishing sign 'Disabled' or a parking card for people with disabilities may enter a zone marked with the road signs 'Traffic Prohibited' and 'No Entry for Motor Vehicles'.

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

184.1. park longer than allowed in places where the parking time is limited by respective road signs;

184.2. 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.

185. Wheelchair users may move in a wheelchair along the right edge of a carriageway (whether there is a hard shoulder, pavement, footpath, or footpath and cycle track or not), and where possible, the use of pedestrian infrastructure is recommended. When wheelchair users move along the right edge of a carriageway during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor, their wheelchair must have reflectors: a white reflector on the left side of the wheelchair at the front and a red reflector at the rear.

XXIV. TRAFFIC OF SPECIAL VEHICLES

186. Drivers of special vehicles authorised to use blue and red flashing lights and special sound signals may use blue and red (or just blue) flashing lights and special sound signals only in cases when it is necessary for

saving a human life, health, or property, ensuring public order and traffic safety, detaining persons suspected of having violated the law, escorting and accompanying protected persons specified in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on VIP Protection. Drivers of special vehicles moving along the road with blue and red (or just blue) flashing lights (which must be visible over a 360-degree angle) and special sound signals may disregard the requirements of Chapters V, X, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXI, XXI1, and XXII and Annexes 1–3 of the Rules and exercise the right-of-way provided they do not jeopardise traffic safety and only after making sure that they are being given way. The right-of-way is also exercised by drivers of vehicles escorted by special vehicles.

187. To warn road users about danger to traffic safety, blue and red (or just blue) flashing lights of stationary special vehicles without special sound signals may be switched on. Drivers must pass a stationary special vehicle with blue and red or just blue flashing lights at such a speed that, if necessary, they could immediately stop without causing danger to other road users.

188. An orange flashing light shall be used only in cases when the vehicle causes any obstructions to other road users (when the dimensions of a loaded or unloaded vehicle exceed the allowed dimensions; when working on the road; when stopping and standing; when the vehicle moves very slowly, escorts an organised group of cyclists, or carries dangerous goods). An orange flashing light does not give priority, it only draws attention and warns

other road users about the potential danger. When driving on the road, standing and/or working, drivers of vehicles with orange flashing lights make sure that they do not endanger traffic safety.

XXV. CARRYING PASSENGERS

189. Passengers may be carried only in vehicles designed and built for the carriage of passengers (or specially adapted for this purpose) and only in seats designated for passengers. Carrying passengers in the body of a goods vehicle is prohibited, except for passengers carried for the needs of the national defence system after adapting the body for the carriage of passengers.

190. *Ceased to be valid.*

191. *Ceased to be valid.*

192. *Ceased to be valid.*

193. Distinguishing marks specified in Annex 4 of the Rules must be affixed to the front and the rear of a bus carrying groups of children (under the age of 16). There must be one accompanying person in the passenger compartment of a school bus carrying children and a vehicle with the distinguishing signs 'Children on Board' or 'Children'. When carrying pupils by a school bus, the driver may act as an accompanying person.

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

194.1. ensure the safety of children boarding to or alighting from a vehicle or vehicles;

194.2. if possible, board and alight children at a bus stop;

194.3. accompany children under the age of 10 to the other side of the road;

194.4. wear a high visibility vest when on the road.

195. Drivers must not:

195.1. carry more passengers than prescribed by the vehicle specifications;

195.2. carry passengers in such a way that they interfere with their driving and reduce visibility;

195.3. carry children under the age of 12 on mopeds, motorcycles (except for motorcycles with sidecars), tricycles, and all types of quadricycles;

195.4. carry passengers inside a towed bus, trolleybus, or the body of a goods vehicle; if the front or rear part of a vehicle is resting on a supporting device, passengers

must not be present inside or in the body of the transported vehicle;

195.5. carry passengers in trailers, except for passengers carried in a sidecar or a bicycle trailer designed for that purpose;

195.6. carry children under the age of 14 in vehicles driven by a learner driver;

195.7. carry more pupils than there are seating positions in a school bus or vehicle with the distinguishing sign 'Children on Board';

195.8. carry children standing in a school bus or vehicle with the distinguishing sign 'Children on Board';

195.9. board or alight bus passengers from the side of a carriageway.

XXVI. USE OF SEAT BELTS AND OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

196. All passengers and a driver must wear seat belts when travelling in vehicles equipped with them. If a bus is fitted with seat belts, informative signs 'Fasten Your Seat Belt' must be displayed in a visible place in front of every seat, on the seat, or next to it. It is recommended that all passengers in the bus be informed of the requirement to wear seat belts orally or by audio-visual

means before starting their journey.

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

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

199. Children who are less than 135 cm tall have to be carried by a car or goods vehicle only in child-restraint systems appropriate to their size and weight pursuant to the size range and the maximum weight of the child specified by the manufacturer or these groups:

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

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

199.3. Group I for children between 9 and 18 kg in weight; 204.4. Group II for children between 15 and 25 kg in weight;

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

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

200. Drivers shall use child restraint systems that comply

with safety standards that have been certified by manufacturers of child restraint systems and that shall be approved in accordance with the requirements of Regulation No 44/03 or No 129 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe or Council Directive 77/541/EEC of 28 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to safety belts and restraint systems of motor vehicles (OJ 2004 Special Edition, Chapter 13, Volume 4, p. 235) or the requirements of any subsequent adaptation thereto.

201. 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.

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

203. A driver must make sure that the children carried in a motor vehicle use the installed appropriate restraint systems.

204. When riding a moped, motorcycle, tricycle, and all types of quadricycles, the driver and all passengers must wear protective gear for motorcyclists (motorcycle helmets and eye protection to protect themselves from injuries). It is allowed to ride a moped, motorcycle, tricycle, and any type of quadricycle without protective gear for motorcyclists if these vehicles have a body (passenger compartment) or roof, which are designed to

protect the driver and passengers from the impact, and if these vehicles are fitted with seat belts.

205. 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.

206. A driver must take care of the safety of pets in a stationary vehicle and must make sure that pets are carried in such a way that they would not distract the driver while driving, that they would not injure themselves or the passengers, if the driver suddenly stops the vehicle.

XXVII. CARRIAGE OF CARGO

207. The gross weight of carried cargo/passengers and the axle load shall not exceed the gross weight and axle load established for that vehicle by the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania and the manufacturer. The gross weight of a towed trailer (laden or unladen) shall not exceed the permissible maximum weight established by the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania and the manufacturer. Motor vehicles are prohibited from towing trailers of non-motor vehicles, and non-motor vehicles are prohibited from towing trailers of motor vehicles.

208. Loads on vehicles of categories N and O shall be arranged and/or secured according to the requirements for the arrangement and/or securing of loads on vehicles of categories N and O established by the Director of Lithuanian Transport Safety Administration. Loads on vehicles of any category shall be arranged and, if necessary, secured and covered in such a manner that they would not:

208.1. impair the driver's view;

208.2. impair vehicle stability and interfere with driving it;

208.3. cover exterior lights, light reflectors, number plates, vehicle markings, and signals indicated by the vehicle;

208.4. fall, be dragged, make any noise, or pollute the road and environment;

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

209. A driver shall immediately correct any deficiencies in the arrangement and/or securing of loads, and if it is not possible, the driver shall not continue to drive.

210. 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.

211. *Ceased to be valid.*

212. 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.

213. 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. VEHICLE TOWING AND CARRYING

214. 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.

215. 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.

216. The vehicle being towed or carried with the front or rear part of it resting on a supporting device must have its hazard warning lights on at any time of the day. If there are no hazard warning lights or they are out of order, a warning triangle must be affixed to the rear part of the vehicle being towed or to the part of the vehicle being carried facing the opposite direction of vehicle movement and it should be visible to other road users.

217. The following vehicle towing and transporting practices shall be prohibited:

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

217.2. towing a vehicle using a tow rope on black ice or snow, also towing a vehicle whose main brakes are broken;

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

217.4. if a part of the vehicle rests on a supporting device when the laden weight of the towed vehicle exceeds half of the towing vehicle's laden weight unless otherwise

specified by the manufacturer of the towing vehicle;

217.5. 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.

217.6. 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;

217.7. towing motorcycles without a sidecar and using such motorcycles to tow other vehicles;

217.8. towing mopeds and using mopeds to tow other vehicles.

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

217.10. carrying a vehicle with part of it resting on a dolly.

218. The driver of the towing vehicle is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Chapter are observed.

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

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

219.1. stop immediately without causing additional hazard to other road users and mark the road accident site as required by paragraphs 91.2 and 92;

219.2. 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.

219.3. 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;

219.4. 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.

219.5. 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.

220. 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.

221. 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.

222. 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.

XXX. REQUIREMENTS FOR VEHICLES

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

224. 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.

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

226. Motor vehicles and trailers that are registered pursuant to the prescribed procedure, have up-to-date mandatory motor vehicle inspection certificates (including vehicles which have a permit to go to a mandatory motor vehicle inspection station for a roadworthiness test), and whose keepers have the Compulsory 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.

227. The required technical condition, registration, and compulsory insurance of motor vehicles and trailers participating in public traffic shall be ensured by vehicle keepers.

228. Vehicles with a crawler undercarriage are prohibited from travelling along roads with asphalt or concrete pavement, except for vehicles that have track pads or rubber tracks that do not damage asphalt or concrete pavement.

229. Vehicles with studded tyres must not be used from April 10 to October 31. During the warm season, it is recommended to use vehicles with summer tyres. If the winter conditions are prolonged, the order of the Minister of Transport and Communications could extend the use of studded tyres.

230. From 10 November to 31 March motor vehicles other than mopeds, motorcycles, tricycles, all types of quadricycles, and trailers must not be operated with summer tyres. Mopeds, motorcycles, tricycles, and all types of quadricycles with summer tyres must not be operated in December–February as well as in March–November if any part of a carriageway is covered in snow or ice.

231. 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.

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

233. Transporto priemonėje draudžiama įrengti greitį matuoti trukdančias priemones ir daiktus.

234. Drivers must not drive a motor vehicle, a tractor, or a self-propelled vehicle with:

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

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

234.3. defective vehicle and trailer coupling device;

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

234.5. faulty front left-side lamps (dipped-beam headlamp and fog lamp) during the hours of darkness or when visibility is poor, and in the event of failure of at

least one rear position lamp, with faulty (switched off) hazard warning lights or if a warning triangle is not affixed to the rear of a vehicle.

235. Drivers of motor vehicles, tractors, and self-propelled vehicles must ensure that their vehicles do not exceed the noise levels provided for in legal acts.

XXXI. FINAL PROVISIONS

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

ANNEXES

Annex 1

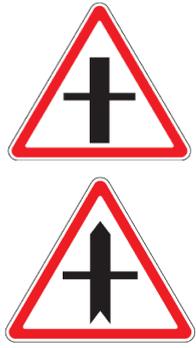
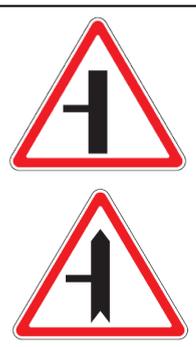
ROAD SIGNS

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:

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

ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

105	Children		A road section (near kindergartens, schools, playgrounds, etc.) where there may be children on the carriageway.
106	Road works		Road section where road work is in progress
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

ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

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

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ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

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

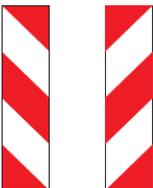
ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

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		Road section with potential danger of animals crossing the road ahead
131	Wild animals		
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

ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

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 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

ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

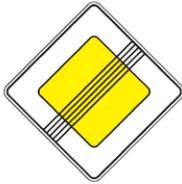
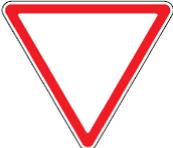
143	Level crossing ahead		Warning of a level crossing ahead outside a built-up area. The sign shall be posted furthest from the level crossing on the left side of the road
144	Level crossing ahead		Warning of a level crossing ahead outside a built-up area. The sign shall be posted on the left side of 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

151	Speed hump ahead		Warns about a speed hump (bump, etc.) installed on the road
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2. A dangerous section of the road marked with the warning signs No. 101–137, 150, and 151 begins after 50–100 m in a built-up area and 150–300 m outside a built-up area from the point where the warning sign is placed. If the aforementioned warning signs are placed together with the additional panel 'Distance to Object', a dangerous section of the road begins after the distance indicated in the additional panel 'Distance to Object'. If the aforementioned warning signs are placed together with the additional panel 'Validity Zone Ahead', this panel indicates the length of a dangerous section of the road which begins after 50–100 m in built-up areas and 150–300 m outside built-up areas from the point where the warning sign is placed.

II. PRIORITY SIGNS

3. 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

ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

			travelling along the priority road.
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

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

No.	Name	Example	Explanation
301	No entry		Entry is prohibited for all vehicles except for public service vehicles
302	Traffic prohibited		Vehicular traffic is prohibited, except for public service vehicles and vehicles marked with the distinguishing sign 'Disabled' or a parking card for people with disabilities.
303	No entry for motor vehicles		Motor vehicles, tractors, and self-propelled vehicles, except for mopeds, motorcycles without sidecars, public service vehicles, service vehicles, and vehicles marked with the distinguishing sign 'Disabled' or a parking card for people with disabilities, are prohibited from entering.
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

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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 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

ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

319	Minimum Distance		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

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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 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 stopping		Vehicles must not stop or stand on that side of the road where the road sign is placed, except for stopping at bus stops. The road sign does not apply to vehicles marked with the distinguishing sign 'Disabled' or a parking card

			for people with disabilities. If the sign is used in combination with the road marking line 1.4, it shall apply until the end of the line is reached.
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.

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336	End of Restrictions		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
340	No Entry for Motorised Two-Wheeled Vehicles		Driving motorised two-wheeled vehicles is prohibited.
341	No Entry for Motorhomes and Caravans		Driving motorhomes or caravans is prohibited.

5. Prohibitions indicated by restrictive signs (Nos. 319, 325, 327, 329, and 331–335) having zonal validity apply from the point where the restrictive sign is placed to the nearest intersection (including the area of the intersection) or crossroads (including the area of the crossroads), which are marked with priority road signs or the following road signs: 'Uncontrolled Intersection', 'Intersection with a Side Road', 'Side Road on the Right', 'Side Road on the Left', or 'Roundabout', after the restrictive sign, and in a built-up area, if there is no indicated intersection or crossroads, until the end of the built-up area marked with the special regulation sign 'End of Built-Up Area' is reached.

5-1. Prohibitions indicated by restrictive signs (Nos. 332–335) having zonal validity also apply from the point where the restrictive sign is placed to other restrictive signs (Nos. 332–335) or special regulation signs (Nos. 528–532).

IV. MANDATORY SIGNS

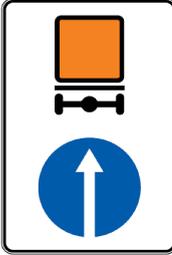
7. Mandatory signs shall be the following:

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

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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.
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

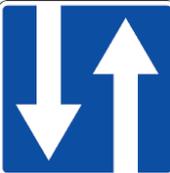
V. SPECIAL REGULATION SIGNS

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

8-1. Parking rules indicated by special regulation signs (Nos. 528–532) having zonal validity apply from the point where the special regulation sign is placed to the nearest intersection or crossroads, which are marked with priority road signs or the following road signs: 'Uncontrolled Intersection', 'Intersection with a Side Road', 'Side Road on the Right', 'Side Road on the Left', or 'Roundabout', after the special regulation sign, and in a built-up area, if there is no indicated intersection or crossroads, until the end of the built-up area marked with the special regulation sign 'End of Built-Up Area' is reached.

8-2. Parking rules indicated by special regulation signs (Nos. 528–532) having zonal validity also apply from the point where the special regulation sign is placed to other special

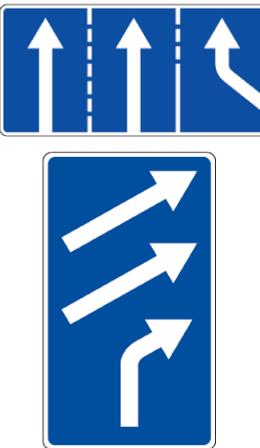
regulation signs (Nos. 528–532) or restrictive signs (Nos. 332–335).

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.
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 on the lanes		Restrictive or special regulation requirements indicated on the sign apply to the vehicles travelling on that lane until the nearest intersection ahead

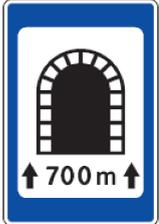
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521	Beginning of lane and restrictions		Vehicles subject to restrictions indicated in the sign must change lanes and move to the new lane
522	Traffic in Lanes		It indicates that the right-hand lane at the intersection is designated for vehicles entering the road. Other drivers may enter this lane only after the intersection. The first road sign is used on the main road. The second is used on a side road that joins the main road.
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

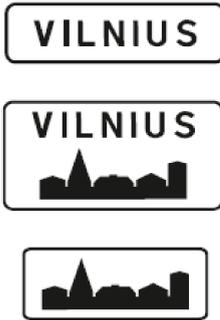
527	Place for turning around		A place for turning around in places other than intersections
528	Parking		Place for vehicle parking
529	Time-Limited Parking		Parking place where drivers are allowed to park their vehicle for no longer than the period indicated.
530	Parking at indicated time		Parking place 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 a parking permit. If it is not an e-permit, it shall be affixed to the inside of the windscreen.
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

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541	Parking zone	 A rectangular sign with a white background. At the top, the word "ZONA" is written in black. Below it is a blue square containing a white letter "P".	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	 A rectangular sign with a white background. At the top, the word "ZONA" is written in black. Below it is a red circle with a black border containing the number "40" in black.	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	 A rectangular sign with a white background. At the top, the word "ZONA" is written in black. Below it is a grey circle with a diagonal line through it. At the bottom, the text "8-18 h" is written in black.	Marks the point from which forward sign 540 ceases to apply
544	End of parking zone	 A rectangular sign with a white background. At the top, the word "ZONA" is written in black. Below it is a grey square with a white letter "P" and a diagonal line through it.	Marks the point from which forward sign 541 ceases to apply
545	End of limited speed zone	 A rectangular sign with a white background. At the top, the word "ZONA" is written in black. Below it is a grey circle with a black border and a diagonal line through it.	Marks the point from which forward sign 542 ceases to apply
546	Tunnel	 A rectangular sign with a blue background. It features a white archway representing a tunnel entrance. Below the archway, the text "↑ 700 m ↑" is written in white.	Vehicles must not reverse, make U-turns, stand, or park in the tunnel. The driver must switch off the engine if traffic stops.
547	End of tunnel	 A rectangular sign with a blue background. It features a white archway representing a tunnel entrance. A red diagonal line is drawn across the sign from the top-left to the bottom-right.	Marks the point from which forward sign 546 ceases to apply

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548	Bus stop		Stop place for public service vehicles
549	Taxi Rank		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
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

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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
558	Emergency stopping only		An area for emergency stopping of a vehicle
559	Cycle Street		The requirements of the Rules establishing traffic regulations on a cycle street apply on the road beyond the road sign.
560	End of Cycle Street		A place from which the requirements of the Rules establishing traffic regulations on a cycle street cease to apply.

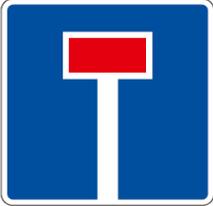
VI. INFORMATION SIGNS

9. Information signs shall be the following:

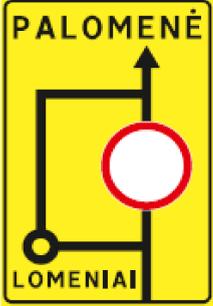
No.	Name	Example	Explanation
601	Advance direction sign		<p>Directions to build-up areas indicated on the sign. The signs may bear route numbers, symbols for a motorway or airport and other signs informing road users of the characteristics of the route or of traffic conditions. The sign shall be placed on motorways in advance, and the distance to the intersection shall be indicated at the bottom of the sign</p>
602	Advance direction sign		<p>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</p>
603	Advance direction sign		<p>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</p>

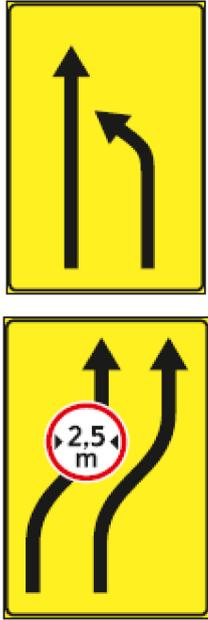
			<p>be placed in built-up areas. If the sign placed in a built-up area bears arrows showing directions to other built-up areas which cannot be reached from the highway, the sign shall bear symbols and inscriptions on a blue ground. A green box on the sign of a different colour indicates that entrance 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</p>
604	Advance direction sign		<p>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</p>
605	Direction sign		<p>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</p>

606	Direction sign		<p>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</p>
607	Direction sign		<p>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</p>
608	Directions sign		<p>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</p>
609	Driving diagram		<p>The route to be followed when manoeuvring in the intersection is prohibited, or the direction of driving in a complicated intersection</p>
610	Drive straight ahead		<p>Goods vehicles, tractors and self-propelled vehicles are advised to drive straight ahead when travelling in one of the</p>

			possible directions in the intersection is not allowed
611	No through road		A road that has no exit at one end
612	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
613	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
614	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
615	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
616	Street name		The sign placed before the intersection specifies the name of the street running across
617	Street name		Specifies the name of the street
618	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
619	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
620	Kilometre mark		The distance from the beginning or end of the road
621	Kilometre mark		The distance from the beginning or end of the road. The sign shall be set up only on motorways
622	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.

623	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 The sign with a dashed border shows the direction of driving to the road bearing that number
624	Detour diagram		Indicates the temporarily closed section of the road and the detour route. The sign shall be placed before intersections
625	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
626	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
627	Lane changing arrow		Indicates the direction of driving on roads
628	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

629	Name of an attraction		End of a national or regional park, state nature reserve, or state nature and integrated reserve
635	Republic of Lithuania		The State of the Republic of Lithuania. The road sign shall be placed at border crossing points
636	Advanced Traffic Management System		A road section where stationary (fixed) speed enforcement systems or other automated devices recording violations have been installed.

VII. SERVICE SIGNS

10. The service signs shall be the following:

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		

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706	Telephone		
707	Canteen		Canteen or restaurant
708	Café		Café or snack-bar
709	Hotel or motel		
710	Camping site		
711	Caravan site		
712	Camping and caravan site		

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713	Picnic site		
714	Police station		
715	Rest rooms/toilet		
716	Swimming place		
717	<i>Ceased to be valid.</i>		
718	Potable water		

719	Customs		Customs office located in other places than the border
720	Airport		
721	<i>Ceased to be valid.</i>		
722	Tourist information		A centre providing tourism, travelling and other information
723	Youth hostel		
724	Rural tourism homestead		

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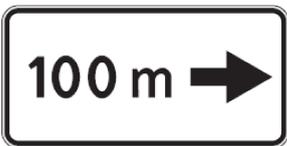
725	Tourist attraction		An object of cultural heritage or nature open to visitors
726	Fishing place		
727	Golf course		
728	Horse riding		
729	Ski lift		
730	Bus station		A place for serving passengers travelling on regular local, long-distance and international routes by public service vehicles

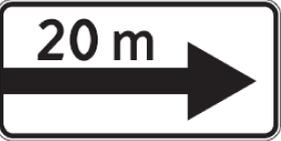
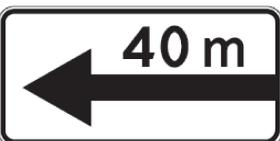
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731	Train station		A place for trains to arrive, distribute, connect, pass and leave, to service passengers and cargo senders (receivers)
732	Vehicle ferry, harbour or quay		A floating bridge or ship used to take vehicles across a sea, lake, river 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	Electric Vehicle Charging Station		A place for charging electric vehicles.
736	Industrial zone		A place where plants and other industrial facilities are located

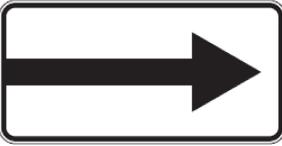
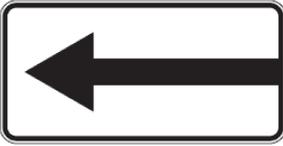
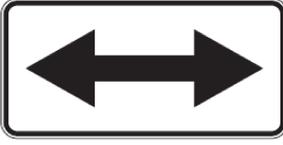
VIII. ADDITIONAL PANELS

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

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	Validity Zone to the Right		It indicates the direction (to the right) and the length of the zone where road signs prohibiting standing or parking and road signs: Nos. 528–532 and 549, apply.
810	Validity Zone to the Left		It indicates the direction (to the left) and the length of the zone where road signs prohibiting standing or parking and road signs: Nos. 528–532 and 549, apply.
811	Validity Zone in Both Directions		It indicates the direction (in both directions) and the length of the zone where road signs prohibiting standing or parking and road signs: Nos. 528–532 and 549, apply.

ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

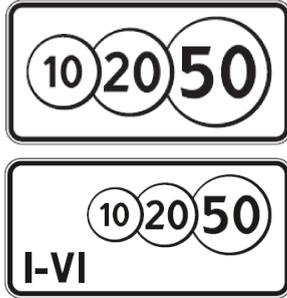
812	Applies to the Direction to the Right		Indicates the directions where road signs 135 and 302-318 placed before the intersection apply or the direction of travelling to the objects located close to the road
813	Effective in direction to the left		Indicates the directions where road signs 135 and 302-318 placed before the intersection apply, or the direction of travelling to the objects located close to the road
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

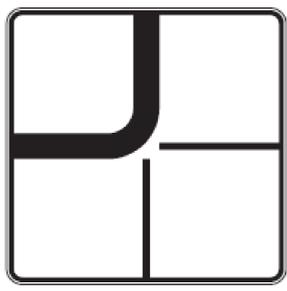
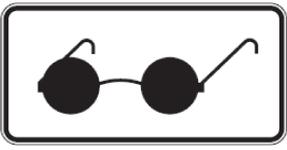
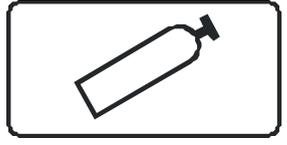
ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

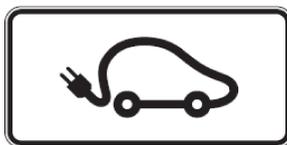
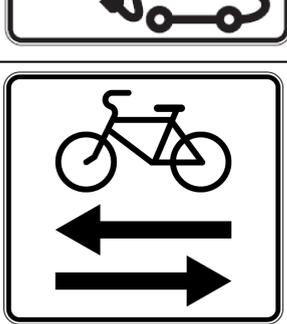
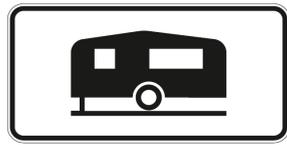
818	Buses		Indicates the category of vehicles to which the road sign applies
819	Tractors		Indicates the category of vehicles to which the road sign applies. The road sign with a panel Tractors applies only to tractors and self-propelled vehicles
820	Motorcycles		Indicates the category of vehicles to which the road sign applies
821	Bicycles		Indicates the category of vehicles to which the road sign applies
822	Non-Working Days		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 non-working days		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	Parking Method		Parking is allowed only as shown. Only motor vehicles with a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3.5 tonnes and their combinations with a trailer may be parked. Mopeds and motorcycles may be parked along the edge of the carriageway.
832	Parking Method		Parking is allowed only as shown. Only motor vehicles with a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3.5 tonnes and their combinations with a trailer may be parked. Vehicles shall be parked along the edge of the

			pavement nearest to the carriageway.
833	Parking Method		Parking is allowed only as shown. Only motor vehicles with a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3.5 tonnes may be parked.
834	Parking Method		Parking is allowed only as shown. Only motor vehicles with a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3.5 tonnes may be parked. Mopeds and motorcycles may be parked along the edge of the carriageway.
835	Parking Method		Parking is allowed only as shown. Only motor vehicles with a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3.5 tonnes may be parked. Vehicles shall be parked along the edge of the pavement nearest to the carriageway.
836	Parking Method		Parking is allowed only as shown. Only motor vehicles with a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3.5 tonnes may be parked.
837	Parking Method		Parking is allowed only as shown. Only motor vehicles with a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3.5 tonnes may be parked. Mopeds and motorcycles may be

			parked along the edge of the carriageway.
838	Parking Method		Parking is allowed only as shown. Only motor vehicles with a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3.5 tonnes may be parked. Vehicles shall 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 for People with Disabilities		It indicates that road signs do not apply to vehicles marked with the distinguishing sign 'Disabled' or a parking card for people with disabilities.
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 the road signs do not apply to cyclists
854	Electrical vehicles		It indicates that the parking space is designated for electric vehicles only when they are being charged.
855	Except electrical vehicles		Indicates that the road signs do not apply to electrical vehicles
856	Bicycle traffic		It indicates the directions of bicycle traffic
857	Motorhomes and Caravans		It indicates a type of vehicle to which the road sign applies.

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

IX. FINAL PROVISIONS

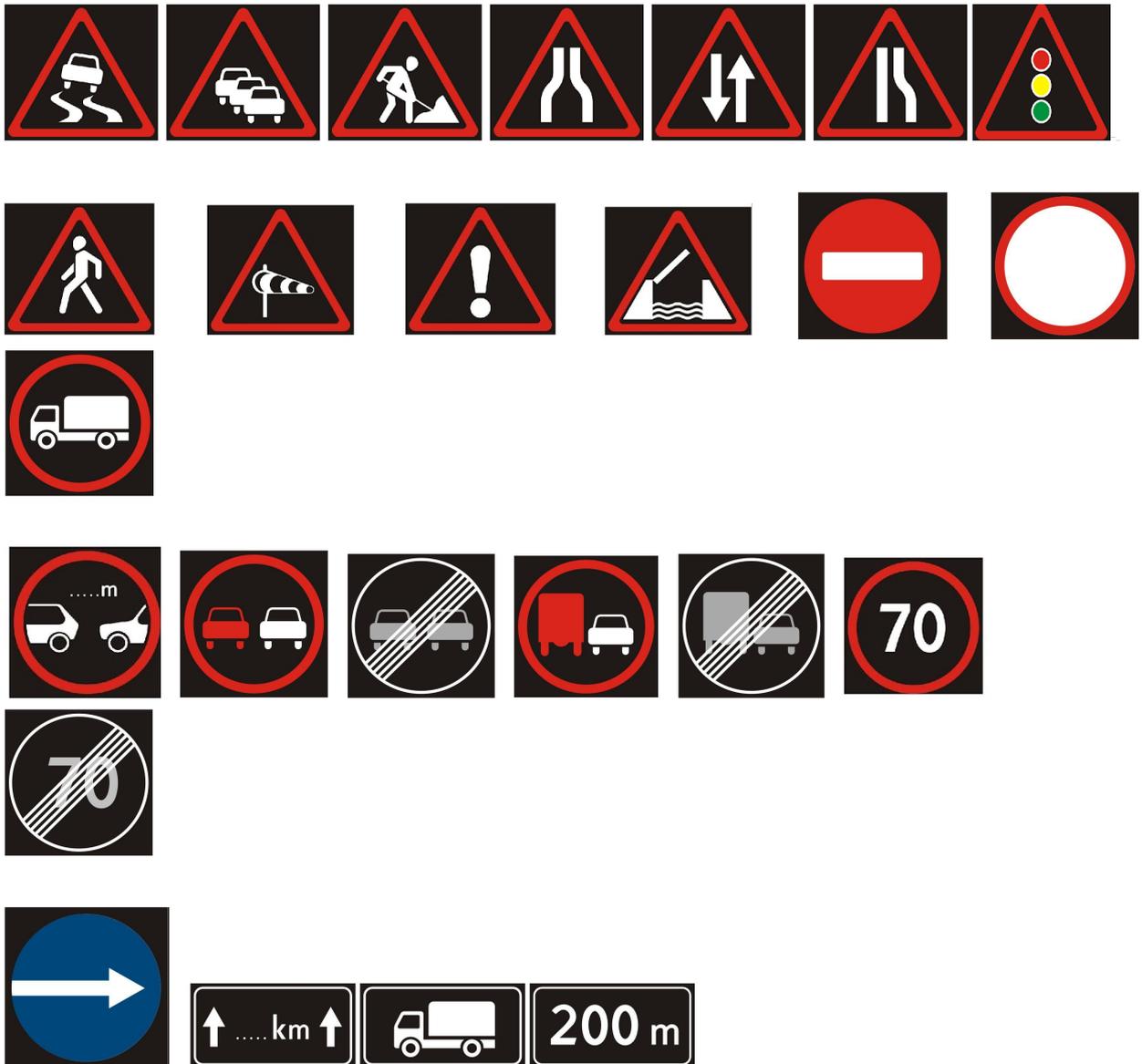
13. Anything not related to the purpose of a road sign or traffic control device must not be attached to the road sign, its post, or any other traffic control device. No information related to a person's business, financial, or professional activities that promote the purchase of goods or use of services (e.g. company name, trademark, type of services provided, address, telephone number, etc.) may be indicated on a road sign.

14. The image of a road sign to be placed may differ from the one shown in this Annex; however, the changes made to the image of the road sign must comply with the requirements specified in the Rules for the Installation and Vertical Marking of Road Signs approved by the Order of the Minister of Transport and Communications.

Annex 2 to the Road Traffic Rules

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:

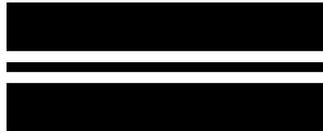
1.1. **NARROW CONTINUOUS LINE** divides traffic flows moving in opposite directions and prohibits travelling on the lane of traffic moving in the opposite direction on marked section of road; marks edges of traffic lanes in dangerous sections of road, sections of the carriageway entrance to which is 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. **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. A yellow solid line marks places where standing or parking is prohibited, and it may also be used to mark lanes where road works take place. Vehicles are not permitted to cross this line. If the yellow solid line is used together with white marking lines, drivers must conform to the yellow solid 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.

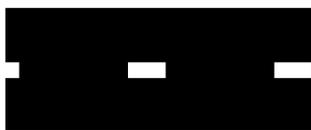


1.7. NARROW BROKEN LINE with strokes and gaps of the same length marks lanes in the intersection, points of road entrance (exit) and may also mark carriageway edges on roads that due to traffic conditions may not be regarded as motorways, highways or trunk roads. Drivers may cross this line from both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



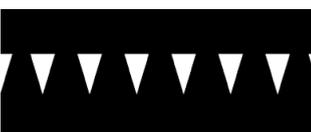
1.10. DOUBLE LINE consisting of two narrow parallel lines, one of which is continuous and the other broken, separates traffic flows going in the opposite or the same direction in sections of road, where changing lanes is allowed only from one lane; marks places of U-turns, entrances and exits to parking 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 give way to vehicles travelling on the road being crossed.

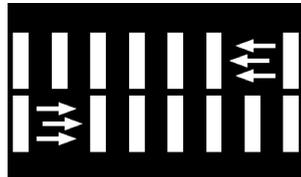


1.13. PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS:

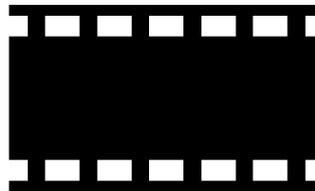
1.13.1. ZEBRA marks an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing.



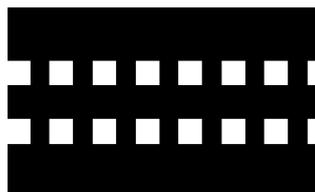
1.13.2. ZEBRA marks an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing and the arrows indicate the walking direction for pedestrians.



1.13.3. TWO PARALLEL LINES made of rectangles mark a pedestrian crossing where traffic is controlled by lights.



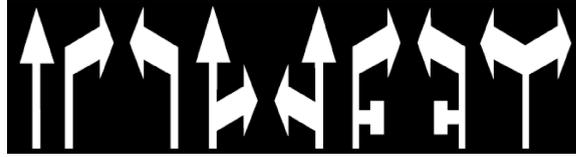
1.14. BICYCLE CROSSING (two parallel lines made of squares) marks an area where a cycle track or cycle lane crosses a carriageway.



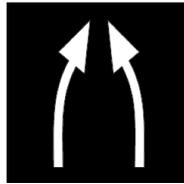
1.15. AREAS OF DIAGONAL STRIPES or chevrons painted on the road mark directional islands; it is forbidden to drive on them.



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.



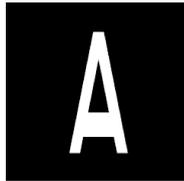
1.19. INSCRIPTION STOP notifies of an approaching line 1.11 when it is used together with the road sign Stop.



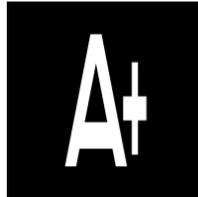
1.20. LETTERS AND NUMBERS indicate the road number (route).



1.21. The letter 'A' marks a bus stop or a traffic lane designated for public service vehicles only, except for the case specified in Paragraph 182 of the Rules.



1.211 The symbol 'A+' marks a traffic lane designated for public service and other vehicles as specified in Paragraph 1811 of the Rules, except for the case specified in Paragraph 182 of the Rules.



1.22. A BROKEN WIDE LINE with stripes and gaps of the same length marks a bus stop, a traffic lane designated for public service vehicles in the areas where those vehicles are allowed to enter/exit, or a cycle lane that may be crossed on both sides.



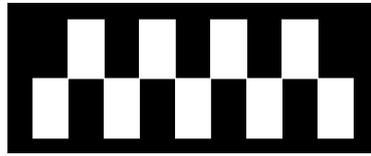
1.23. BICYCLE SYMBOL marks a cycle lane, bicycle path, or cycle track.



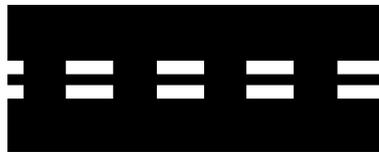
1.24. DISABLED PERSON IN A WHEELCHAIR marks parking places reserved for vehicles marked with the distinguishing mark Disabled or displaying a parking card for persons with disabilities.



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. A YELLOW ZIGZAG LINE marks the section/side of the road where standing/parking is prohibited along the entire length of the zigzag.



1.28. The word 'TAXI' and the symbol 'A+' mark a traffic lane designated for public service and other vehicles where taxis are allowed to drive. The word 'TAXI' may be used to mark taxi ranks.



1.29. The symbols '4+' and 'A+' mark a traffic lane designated for public service and other vehicles where cars carrying four or more road users are allowed to drive.



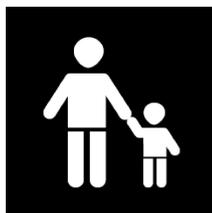
1.30. The electric vehicle and 'A+' symbols mark a traffic lane designated for public service and other vehicles where electric vehicles are allowed to drive. The electric vehicle symbol may be used to mark parking spaces designated for electric vehicles only when they are being charged.



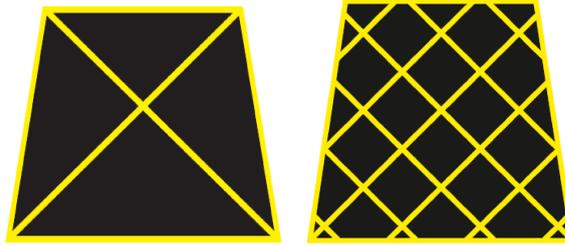
1.30¹. The motorcycle and 'A+' symbols mark a traffic lane designated for public service and other vehicles where motorcycles are allowed to drive.



1.31. The pedestrian symbol is used to mark a footpath or part of the path for pedestrians.



1.32. The area marked with yellow lines (the box junction) at a crossroads marks an area where a vehicle is prohibited from entering if there is an obstruction in or after that area which would force a driver to stop at the crossroads and interfere with the traffic of other vehicles.



1.33. Pedestrian and bicycle symbols one below another mark a footpath and cycle track.



1.34. The warning sign No. 105 'Children' displays a warning about a section of a road where there may be children on a carriageway (near kindergartens, schools, playgrounds, etc.).



1.35. The warning sign No. 127 'Pedestrian Crossing' warns drivers that they are approaching a pedestrian crossing.



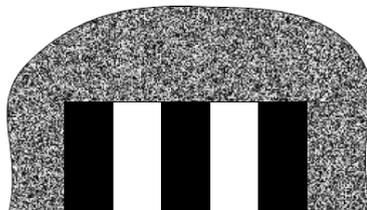
II. VERTICAL MARKING

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:

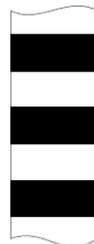
2.1. OBLIQUE BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES mark vertical elements of road structures (bridges, viaduct supports, end points of safety barriers etc.) when these elements pose hazard to travelling vehicles.



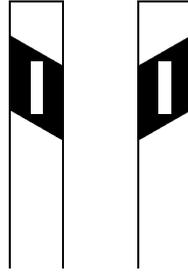
2.2. VERTICAL BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES mark the bottom edge of bridges, viaducts and tunnel structures.



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



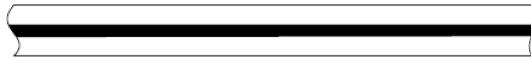
2.4. WIDE OBLIQUE BLACK LINE marks supports of signalling poles, fencing, road safety barriers etc.



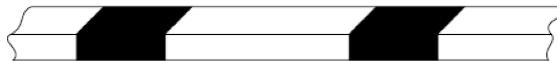
2.5. WIDE HORIZONTAL BROKEN LINES mark lateral surfaces of fencing, road safety barriers on sharp bends, dangerous ascents and other dangerous sections of road.



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

DISTINGUISHING AND INFORMATIONAL SIGNS IN VEHICLES

1. It shall be prohibited to cover number plates with protective materials, to bend them or otherwise alter their form; they should not be damaged, dirty, or rusty. In case a bicycle (bicycles) is carried mounted on the rear part of a motor vehicle and/or trailer and covers the number plate, the plate issued by the state enterprise *Regitra* with state number on it must be affixed to the rear part of the motor vehicle and/or trailer in a visible place.

2. 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



3. 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.

4. Vehicles registered in the Republic of Lithuania must not be operated with the distinguishing mark of another state.

5. 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.



6. 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.



7. 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.

8. The front and rear of vehicles driven by deaf people may be marked with a circular 160 mm diameter distinguishing sign with three 40 mm diameter black dots displayed on the angles of an imaginary equilateral triangle with a vertex directed downwards.



9. The front and rear of vehicles that are driven by people with disabilities entitled to use the distinguishing sign 'Disabled' or by people carrying them may be marked with blue square distinguishing signs 'Disabled' with a white border and a white symbol of the road sign 'People with Disabilities'. The length of the side of the square shall be 100 mm, and the width of the border shall be 10 mm. Persons entitled to use the distinguishing sign 'Disabled' shall have a document confirming that.



10. 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.



11. 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.



12. 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.



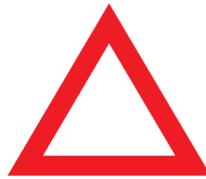
13. Vehicles carrying hazardous goods must be marked in conformance to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). The Agreement stipulates all marking requirements.

14. Long and heavy goods vehicles, buses, and trailers referenced in Regulation No. 70 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe shall be marked with certified distinguishing signs of long and heavy vehicles in accordance with the requirements (dimensions, number, arrangement, etc. of the distinguishing signs) of this Regulation.



15. *Ceased to be valid.*

16. 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.



17. 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.



18. 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 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.



KETBILIETAI Driving Theory Test in English

ketbilietai.lt

Road Traffic Rules

keliueismotaisykles.info

Road Traffic Rules

Republic of Lithuania

Translated from Official Material

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.203613/MrKiDEJbUw?jfwid=1917d58dwx>

[wid=1917d58dwx](https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.203613/MrKiDEJbUw?jfwid=1917d58dwx)

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