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time.Verify this information with theForeign Representatives in Canada.PassportEntry requirements vary depending on the type of passport you use for travel.If you travel by air, you may use a passport issued by the Government of Canada for travel to other countries. While the Government of Canada issues passports with an X gender identifier, it cannot guarantee your entry or transit through other countries. You might face entry restrictions in countries that do not recognize the X gender identifier. Before you leave, check with the closest foreign representative for your destination. Other travel documentsDifferent entry rules may apply when travelling with a temporary passport or an emergency travel document. Before you leave, check with the closest foreign representative for your destination. Useful linksForeignRepresentatives in CanadaCanadian passportsVisasCanadians must be in possession of a visa to visit Pakistan.Work visa: requiredTourism visa: requiredBusiness visa: requiredStudent visa: requiredHolders of a valid National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis (NICOP) card are entitled visa free entry into Pakistan.Do not overstay the duration of your visa. You could face legal action or be banned from further entry into Pakistan. The status or nature of your visa cannot be changed while in Pakistan. If your visa has expired, you may be able to apply for an exit permit online.Exit permit Pakistan Ministry of InteriorOnline visaHolders of a valid Canadian passport are eligible to apply online for a Pakistani online visa. Some restrictions apply.Apply for an online visa Pakistan Ministry of InteriorJournalistsJournalists may have to provide an itinerary to get a visa; the itinerary should be strictly followed during the stay.Restricted zonesAdditional documentation may be required to visit some regions in Pakistan. Check with the High Commission for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Canada for entry requirements for the regions you intend to visit.PolioIf you remain in Pakistan for more than four weeks, you must show proof of polio vaccination when leaving the country. The proof of vaccination must have been obtained within the 12 months prior to your departure.Children and travelLearn more about travelling with children.Yellow feverLearn about potential entry requirements related to yellow fever (vaccines section). Back to top This section has information and advice about health risks you might face when travelling. Following this advice can help reduce your risk of getting sick. Not all risks are listed here. It's best to talk to a healthcare provider or visit a travel health clinic preferably 6 weeks before your trip to get personalized health advice. Even if your travel date is coming up soon, it's still worthwhile to make an appointment. Make sure your routine vaccinations are up-to-date before you travel, no matter where you're going. These may include vaccines for measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR), diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, varicella (chickenpox), meningococcal disease, seasonal flu, and others.Provincial and Territorial Immunization InformationPre-travel vaccines and medicationsWhen travelling in this destination, you might be at risk for diseases that can be prevented with vaccines or medications. Talk to a travel health care provider about which ones are right for you based on your travel plans.The highlights below will also tell you if your destination may require that vaccine for entering or exiting.Hepatitis AThere is a risk of hepatitis A in this destination. It is a disease of the liver. People can get hepatitis A if they ingest contaminated food or water, eat foods prepared by an infectious person, or if they have close physical contact (such as oral-anal sex) with an infectious person, although casual contact among people does not spread the virus. Practisesafe food and water precautions and wash your hands often. Vaccination is recommended for all travellers to areas where hepatitis A is present. Measles Measles is a serious viral infection that spreads easily. It spreads through the air, and can stay in the air for up to 2 hours. You can also get measles by direct contact with an infected person or by touching a surface with the virus on it and then touching your eyes, nose, or mouth before washing your hands.Getting vaccinated is the best way to protect yourself and others from measles. In Canada, the measles vaccine is part of the routine immunization schedule. If you're unsure whether you're protected, talk to a healthcare provider.Learn more:MeaslesJapanese encephalitisJapanese encephalitis is a viral infection that can cause swelling of the brain. It is spread to humans through the bite of an infected mosquito. Risk is very low for most travellers. Travellers at relatively higher risk may want to consider vaccination for JE prior to travelling.Travellers are at higher risk if they will be travelling long term (e.g. more than 30 days) and staying in rural areas for extended periods in rural areasvisiting an area suffering a JE outbreak engaging in activities involving high contact with mosquitoes (e.g., entomologists)Hepatitis B.Hepatitis B is a risk in every destination. It is a viral liver disease that is easily transmitted from one person to another through exposure to blood and body fluids containing the hepatitis B virus. Travellers who may be exposed to blood or other bodily fluids (e.g., through sexual contact, medical treatment, sharing needles, tattooing, acupuncture or occupational exposure) are at higher risk of getting hepatitis B. Hepatitis B vaccination is recommended for all travellers. Prevent hepatitis B infection by practicing safe sex, only using new and sterile drug equipment, and only getting tattoos and piercings in settings that follow public health regulations and standards.COVID-19COVID-19 is an infectious viral disease. Most of the time, it spreads when people are in close contact with others who are infected with the virus. It spreads through respiratory particles, or through an infected surface or object.Vaccination is one of the most important ways to protect yourself from developing serious complications from COVID-19. Talk to a healthcare provider about the COVID-19 vaccine before travelling. Evidence shows that the COVID-19 vaccines used in Canada are very effective at preventing severe illness, hospitalization and death from COVID-19.In addition to vaccination, use personal protective measures to help protect yourself and others.Learn more :Vaccine for COVID-19: How to get vaccinatedCOVID-19: Spread, prevention and risksInfluenzaThe best way to protect yourself from seasonal influenza (flu) is to get vaccinated every year. Get the flu shot at least 2 weeks before travelling. The flu occurs worldwide.In the Northern Hemisphere, the flu season usually runs from November to April.In the Southern Hemisphere, the flu season usually runs between April and October.In the tropics, there is flu activity year round.The flu vaccine available in one hemisphere may only offer partial protection against the flu in the other hemisphere. The flu virus spreads from person to person when they cough or sneeze or by touching objects and surfaces that have been contaminated with the virus. Clean your hands often and wear a mask if you have a fever or respiratory symptoms.TyphoidTyphoid is a bacterial infection spread by contaminated food or water. Travellers going to countries in South Asia should speak to a health care professional about getting vaccinated.Malaria Malaria is a serious and sometimes fatal disease that is caused by parasites spread through the bites of mosquitoes.Malaria is a risk to travellers to this destination.Antimalarial medication is recommended for most travellers to this destination and should be taken as recommended. Consult a health care professional or visit a travel health clinic before travelling to discuss your options. It is recommended to do this 6 weeks before travel, however, it is still a good idea any time before leaving.Protect yourself from mosquito bites at all times:Cover your skin and use an approved insect repellent on uncovered skin.Exclude mosquitoes from your living area with screening and/or closed, well-sealed doors and windows.Use insecticide-treated bed nets if mosquitoes cannot be excluded from your living area.Wear permethrin-treated clothing.If you develop symptoms similar to malaria when you are travelling or up to a year after you return home, see a health care professional immediately. Tell them where you have been travelling or living.Yellow Fever - Country Entry Requirements Yellow fever is a disease caused by a flavivirus from the bite of an infected mosquito.Travellers get vaccinated either because it is required to enter a country or because it is recommended for their protection.RiskThere is no risk of yellow fever in this country.Country Entry Requirement*Proof of vaccination is required if you are coming from or have transited through an airport of a countrywhere yellow fever occurs.RecommendationVaccination is not recommended.Discuss travel plans, activities, and destinations with a health care professional.Contact a designatedYellow Fever Vaccination Centrewell in advance of yourtrip to arrange for vaccination. About Yellow FeverYellow Fever Vaccination Centres in Canada* It is important to note thatcountry entry requirementsmay not reflect your risk of yellow fever at your destination. It is recommended that you contact the nearestdiplomatic or consular officeof the destination(s) you will be visiting to verify any additional entry requirements.Rabies In this destination, rabies is commonly carried by dogs and some wildlife, including bats. Rabies is a deadly disease that spreads to humans primarily through bites or scratches from an infected animal. While travelling, take precautions, including keeping your distance from animals (including free-roaming dogs), and closely supervising children.If you are bitten or scratched by a dog or other animal while travelling, immediately wash the wound with soap and clean water and see a health care professional. In this destination, rabies treatment may be limited or may not be available, therefore you may need to return to Canada for treatment.Before travel, discuss rabies vaccination with a health care professional. It may be recommended for travellers who are at high risk of exposure (e.g., occupational risk such as veterinarians and wildlife workers, children, adventure travellers and spelunkers, and others in close contact with animals).Polio WHO Temporary Recommendations Polio (poliomyelitis) is an infectious disease that can be prevented by vaccination. It is caused by poliovirus type 1, 2 or 3. Wild poliovirus (WPV1) and/or circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV1 or cVDPV3)) is/are present in this destination.Polio is spread from person to person and through contaminated food and water. Infection with the polio virus can cause paralysis and death in individuals of any age who are not immune.Recommendations:Be sure that your polio vaccinations are up to date before travelling. Polio is part of the routine vaccine schedule for children in Canada.One booster dose of the polio vaccine is recommended as an adult.Make sure that the polio vaccination is documented on the International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis. This is the only document accepted as proof of vaccination. It is provided at designated yellow fever vaccination centres.Carry the certificate as proof of vaccination when travelling to this destination.This destination is subject to Temporary Recommendations under the World Health Organization (WHO)s polio Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Temporary Recommendations (WHO):Travellers who are visiting for longer than 4 weeks may be required to receive a dose of polio vaccine 1 to 12 months before they leave this destination. This may be required even if you have previously received all the recommended polio vaccine doses as part of the routine vaccine schedule in Canada.Safe food and water precautionsEating or drinking unsafe food or water, or swimming in contaminated water can make you sick while travelling. Take precautions by following these tips:Boil it, cook it, peel it, or leave it (only eat food that is prepared safely)Avoid, if possible, getting water in your eyes, mouth, or nose when swimming in freshwater (like streams, lakes, or canals), especially after heavy rain or flooding - the water might look clean but can still be contaminatedDont swallow water when bathing, showering, swimming in pools, or using hot tubsEat and drink safely abroadCholeraRisk Cholera is a risk in parts of this country. Most travellers are at very low risk. To protect against cholera, all travellers should practise safe food and water precautions. Travellers at higher risk of getting cholera include those: visiting, working or living in areas with limited access to safe food, water and proper sanitation visiting areas where outbreaks are occurring Vaccination may be recommended for high-risk travellers, and should be discussed with a health care professional.Travellers' diarrheaTravellers' diarrhea is the most common illness affecting travellers. It is spread from eating or drinking contaminated food or water.Risk of developing travellers' diarrhea increases when travelling in regions with poor standards of hygiene and sanitation. Practise safe food and water precautions.The most important treatment for travellers' diarrhea is rehydration (drinking lots of fluids). Carry oral rehydration salts when travelling.Typhoid Typhoidis a bacterial infection spread by contaminated food or water. Risk is higher among children, travellers going to rural areas, travellers visiting friends and relatives or those travelling for a long period of time.Travellers visiting regions with a risk of typhoid, especially those exposed to places with poor sanitation, should speak to a health care professional about vaccination.Tick and insect bite preventionMany diseases are spread by bites from infected ticks and insects like mosquitoes, fleas, or flies. Before you travel, find out what types of ticks or insects are in the area, when they're most active, and what diseases they can spread.To protect yourself from bites:use an approved bug spray (insect repellent) on exposed skinwear light-coloured, loose clothing made of tightly woven materials like nylon or polyesterwear socks and closed-toe shoesleep under mosquito netting if you're outdoors or staying in places that aren't fully encloseddo a full body tick check on yourself, your children, your gear, and any pets youre travelling with when you return from outdoor activitiesinsect bite and pest preventionPersonal insect repellentsChikungunyaThere is a risk of chikungunya in this country. The level of risk may vary by seasonyearregionelevationThe virus that causes chikungunya is spread through the bite of an infected mosquito. It can cause fever and pain in the joints. In some cases, the joint pain can be severe and last for months or years.Protect yourself from mosquito bites at all times.Insect bite and pest preventionAVaccine for the prevention of chikungunya (IXCHQ) is approved in Canada. Talk to your healthcare provider about how best to prevent chikungunya, including the benefits and risks of vaccination based on factors such as your age, itinerary and personal preferences. Learn more:ChikungunyaCrimean-Congo haemorrhagic feverCrimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever is a viral disease that can cause fever, pain and bleeding under the skin. In some cases, it can be fatal. It spreads to humans through contact with infected animal blood or tissues, or from the bite of an infected tick. Risk is generally low for most travellers. Celebrations which include the slaughtering of animals and contact with their blood and/or tissues may increase the risk of exposure to the virus. Protect yourself from tick bites and wear gloves or other protective clothing if you are in contact with the blood and tissues of animals, particularly livestock. There is no vaccine available for Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever.Cutaneous and mucosal Leishmaniasis Cutaneous and mucosalleishmaniasiscauses skin sores and ulcers. It is caused by a parasite spread through the bite of a female sandfly.Risk is generally low for most travellers. Protect yourself from sandfly bites, which typically occur after sunset in rural and forested areas and in some urban centres. There is no vaccine or medication to protect againstleishmaniasis.Dengue In this country,dengueis a risk to travellers. It is a viral disease spread to humans by mosquito bites.Dengue can cause flu-like symptoms. In some cases, it can lead to severe dengue, which can be fatal.The level of risk of dengue changes seasonally, and varies from year to year. The level of risk also varies between regions in a country and can depend on the elevation in the region.Mosquitoes carrying dengue typically bite during the daytime, particularly around sunrise and sunset.Protect yourself from mosquito bites. There is no vaccine or medication available in Canada to prevent dengue.Learn more:Dengueinsect bite and pest preventionAnimal preatationsSome infections can spread directly from animals to people, like rabies or bird flu (avian influenza). Others dont spread directly from animals but can infect people who visit areas animals have contaminated with their droppings or body fluids.Certain activities can increase your chances of coming into contact with animals, their droppings, or their body fluids, like:travelling in rural or forested areascamping, hiking, or visiting cavesvisiting places where live animals are sold or killed for food, like wet marketsTo reduce your risk of getting sick:avoid contact with animals like stray dogs, livestock (such as pigs and cows), monkeys, snakes, rodents, birds, and bats.stay away from places where animal waste can build up, such as cavesavoid eating undercooked meatMake sure to closely watch children; they are more likely to try to touch animals.Avian InfluenzaHuman cases of avian influenza have been reported in this destination. Avian influenzais a viral infection that can spread quickly and easily among birds and in rare cases it can infect mammals, including people. The risk is low for most travellers.Avoid contact with birds, including wild, farm, and backyard birds (alive or dead) and surfaces that may have bird droppings on them. Ensure all poultry dishes, including eggs and wild game, are properly cooked.Travellers with a higher risk of exposure include those-visiting live bird/animal markets or poultry farmsworking with poultry (such as chickens, turkeys, domestic ducks)hunting, de-feathering, field dressing and butchering wild birds and wild mammalsworking with wild birds for activities such as research, conservation, or rehabilitationworking with wild mammals, especially those that eat wild birds (e.g., foxes)All eligible people are encouraged to get the seasonal influenza shot, which will protect them against human influenza viruses. While the seasonal influenza shot does not prevent infection with avian influenza, it can reduce the chance of getting sick with human and avian influenza viruses at the same time.Person-to-person infectionsWhen travelling, you can reduce your risk of getting or spreading respiratory infections, like the flu or COVID-19, by:staying at your accommodation and limiting contact with others if you're sickwearing a well-fitting mask, especially if you're sick and need to be around otherswhen you're at large indoor events or in crowded settings, like sporting events, concerts, and airportscleaning your hands regularly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, or using hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcoholcovering your coughs and sneezes with a tissue or your elbow, not your handsMass gatherings (large-scale events)Clean your hands to help reduce the spread of infectious diseasesRespiratory infectious diseases: How to reduce the spread with personal protective measuresTo lower your risk of getting sexually transmissible infections (STIs), HIV, and mpox, you can: get vaccinated against mpox if you're eligiblepractise safer sex methodsuse barrier protection during sexual activity, like condoms and dental dams.Mpox vaccinesSexual health and travelHIV and AIDS: Travel health adviceTuberculosisTuberculosis is an infection caused by bacteria and usually affects the lungs.For most travellers the risk of tuberculosis is low.Travellers who may be at high risk while travelling in regions with risk of tuberculosis should discuss pre- and post-travel options with a health care professional.High-risk travellers include those visiting or working in prisons, refugee camps, homeless shelters, or hospitals, or travellers visiting friends and relatives.Medical services and facilitiesQuality of care varies greatly throughout the country. Good health care is available in a small number of hospitals and clinics in some major cities, including in Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore. Basic non-emergency medical care is available in major cities but is limited in rural areas. Emergency services, including ambulances, are virtually non-existent in most of Pakistan. Most medical facilities require prepayment in cash.Medical evacuation can be very expensive and you may need it in case of serious illness or injury.Make sure you get travel insurance that includes coverage for medical evacuation and hospital stays.Health and safety outside CanadaKeep in Mind...The decision to travel is the sole responsibility of the traveller. The traveller is also responsible for his or her own personal safety.Be prepared. Do not expect medical services to be the same as in Canada. Pack a travel health kit, especially if you will be travelling away from major city centres. Back to top You must abide by local laws.Learn about what you should do and how we can help if you are arrested or detained abroad.Death penaltyThe death penalty may be imposed for more than two dozen criminal offences, including:drug traffickingmurderillegal gatheringblasphemyrapeExecutions in Pakistan occur by hanging.Drugs and alcoholPenalties for possession, use or trafficking of illegal drugs are severe. Convicted offenders can expect the death penalty, jail sentences, heavy fines and/or deportation.The possession and consumption of alcohol is prohibited. Transgressors may be punished by detention or other penalties.Drugs, alcohol and travelReligious proselytizingReligious proselytizing is not permitted and may lead to accusations of blasphemy, which is considered a capital crime.Others illegal activitiesThe following activities are illegal in Pakistan and punishable by heavy fines or jail time:trafficking or eating porkimporting pornographic materialengaging in prostitutionheterosexual couples to live together without being marriedphotographing government buildings, military installations, infrastructure and airports (even from an aircraft)IdentificationLocal authorities may ask you to show identification at any time.Carry photo identification at all timesKeep a photocopy of your passport and visa or residence permit in a safe place, in case they are lost or confiscated.PhotographyAsk permission before taking photographs of local residents.2SLGBTQI+ personsThere are no laws in Pakistan to prohibit public or private sector discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Pakistani law prohibits sexual acts between individuals of the same sex. Those convicted can be fined, face up to life imprisonment or the death penalty.2SLGBTQI+ persons should carefully consider the risks of travelling to Pakistan.Travel and your sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristicsDual citizenshipDual citizenship is legally recognized in Pakistan.If you are a Canadian citizen, but also a citizen of Pakistan, our ability to offer you consular services may be limited while you're there. You may also be subject to different entry/exit requirements.Dual citizensIf you were born in Pakistan, and one of your parents is a Pakistani citizen, you should confirm your citizenship status with the High Commission of Pakistan in Ottawa as you could be considered a Pakistani citizen while in Pakistan.International Child AbductionThe Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction is an international treaty. It can help parents with the return of children who have been removed to or retained in certain countries in violation of custody rights. It does not apply between Canada and Pakistan.If your child was wrongfully taken to, or is being held in Pakistan by an abducting parent:act as quickly as you canconsult a lawyer in Canada and in Pakistan to explore all the legal options for the return of your childreport the situation to the nearest Canadian government office abroad or to Global Affairs Canada by calling the Emergency Watch and Response CentreIf your child was removed from a country other than Canada, consult a lawyer to determine if The Hague Convention applies.Be aware that Canadian consular officials cannot interfere in private legal matters or in another country's judicial affairs.Useful linksFamily LawPakistani family law is very different from Canadian law.In case of dispute, consult a local lawyer to be fully aware of local laws regarding custody, guardianship and visitation rights.Dress and behaviourThe country's customs, laws and regulations adhere closely to Islamic practices and beliefs.To avoid offending local sensitivities:dress conservativelybehave discreetlyrespect religious and social traditionsShorts are considered inappropriate attire for both men and women, particularly in remote locations.Women should consider carrying a headscarf with them at all times while travelling in Pakistan.Couples should avoid physical contact, such as holding hands, in public.RamadanIn 2025, the lunar month of Ramadan is expected to begin on or around February 28.In public, between sunrise and sunset, refrain from:DrivingVehicles drive on the left.You should carry an International Driving Permit.International Driving PermitMoneyThe currency is the Pakistani rupee (PKR).The economy is primarily cash based. Credit cards are accepted by some larger establishments.Currency can be exchanged at all international airports. ATMs are available in main cities but may not accept foreign debit cards.Plan accordinglyMake sure you have access to sufficient local currency while in the countryThese policies and restrictions may change. Consult with financial authorities such as the State Bank of Pakistan before you travel. Back to top Climate change is affecting Pakistan. Extreme and unusual weather events are becoming more frequent, such as:avalanchescyclonesdust stormsearthquakesfloodslandslidesExtreme temperatures can occur in both summer and winter. Monitor local news to stay informed on the current situation.Air pollutionSmoke haze and other types of air pollution can reach extremely hazardous levels, especially in urban areas.Air pollution is typically worse in winter. In rural areas, air quality can be affected by agricultural burning.Monitor air pollution levels, which change quickly, especially if you suffer from respiratory ailments or have pre-existing medical conditions.During periods of high pollution:limit your activities outdoorsmonitor local mediafollow the instructions of local authoritiesSeismic activitySevere earthquakes can occur in the western and northern regions of the country. Landslides are possible in affected areas, and strong aftershocks may occur after the initial quake. Transportation, health and telecommunications services may be affected, and land travel could be disrupted.Monitor local news reportsFollow the instructions of local authoritiesConsult advisories from the provincial disaster management authoritiesMonsoon and cyclonesThe rainy (or monsoon) season extends from June to September. Seasonal flooding can hamper overland travel and reduce the provision of essential services. It can also lead to landslides. Roads may become impassable and bridges damaged.Flash flooding can occur, including in densely populated areas. There is a risk of flooding along rivers, including the Indus River.Pakistan's coastline is subject to tropical cyclones, which are usually accompanied by high winds and heavy rain. During any storm, flash floods and mudslides as well as damage to transportation routes and infrastructure may occur.Monitor regional weather forecasts, including those of thePakistan Meteorological DepartmentFollow the advice of local authoritiesConsult advisories from the provincial disaster management authoritiesMore about tornadoes, cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons and monsoonsAvalanchesIn mountainous regions, avalanches present a risk and have resulted in fatalities.Monitor local media and weather forecastsFollow the advice of local authoritiesConsult advisories from the provincial disaster management authoritiesUseful links Back to top This information is for people travelling on a full British citizen passport from the UK. It is based on the UK governments understanding of Pakistans current rules for the most common types of travel. The authorities in Pakistan set and enforce entry rules. If you're not sure how these requirements apply to you, contact the Pakistan High Commission in London or nearest Pakistani consulate. Passport validity requirements To enter Pakistan, your passport must have an expiry date at least 6 months after the date of your visa application. Check with your travel provider that your passport and other travel documents meet requirements. Renew your passport if you need to. You will be denied entry if you do not have a valid travel document or try to use a passport that has been reported lost or stolen. Make sure you get your passport stamped on entry. Leaving Pakistan will be difficult if you do not have an entry stamp. If your passport was not stamped on entry, contact the Ministry of Interior or visit a National Database and Registration Office (NDRA) office. Illegal entry to Pakistan is a serious offence. If you enter without the correct documentation you may be detained or deported. If you enter Pakistan illegally, you may not be able to travel onward from Pakistan. Visa requirements You need a visa to visit Pakistan and you must apply in advance. Applying for a visa See information on visa categories and how to apply. Visas for journalists often have extra travel restrictions. Follow the terms of your visa, or you could be fined or detained. You can also apply for visa extensions. Returning to the UK You must have an unexpired visa, a Pakistani national identity card or a Pakistani passport to leave Pakistan. If your visa has expired, apply online for an exit permit from within Pakistan before attempting to travel. If you do not have evidence of Pakistani nationality and you entered without a visa, contact the Ministry of Interior or visit a NADRA office. Citizens of Pakistan overseas The National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis (NICOP) or Smart National Identity Card Overseas Pakistanis (SNICOP), are issued to citizens of Pakistan who are not resident in Pakistan. If you hold either, you will be recognised as a citizen of Pakistan. You can enter Pakistan without a visa and stay for an unlimited period. See how to apply for Pakistani identity cards. Travelling with children If youre travelling with a child as a single parent or are not the child's parent, you may need to provide documentary evidence of parental responsibility before leaving Pakistan. This is particularly likely if the child is of Pakistani origin. Crossing land borders The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)advises against travel to most of the Pakistan-Afghanistan and Pakistan-Iran border areas.FCDOadvises against all travel to Afghanistan and Iran. Pakistan-Afghanistan border All borders with Afghanistan can close at short notice. There has been overcrowding and violence at open border crossings. If entering Pakistan via the Torkham border crossing with Afghanistan you will need a valid Pakistan visa. Vaccine requirements To enter Pakistan, you must have certificates to prove youve had: For full details about medical entry requirements and recommended vaccinations, see TravelHealthPros Pakistan guide. Health screening Mpox In response to the recent international mpox outbreaks, travellers may experience enhanced screening and preventive measures, including testing, on entry to Pakistan. Read more about mpox on TravelHealthPro. Customs rules There are strict rules about goods that you can take into and out of Pakistan. You must declare anything that may be prohibited or subject to tax or duty. Alcohol and pork Importing alcohol or pork products is illegal.You could be detained if you try to import them.

What documents i need to travel to pakistan. What are the requirements for travelling to pakistan. What documents do you need to go to pakistan. What do i need to travel to pakistan. What documents do i need for a pakistan visa. Can i go to pakistan without visa.