

## 2020 - CORE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE REPORTING INSTRUMENT OF WHO FCTC

### A. ORIGIN OF THE REPORT

#### Name of contracting Party:

Lithuania

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#### Information on national contact responsible for preparation of the report:

Title

Ms

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Family name

Talackiene

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First name

Jelena

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Full name of institution

Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania

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Mailing address

Mailing address 1 Vilniaus str. 33

Mailing address 2

Post code LT-01506

Post box

City Vilnius

---

Country

Lithuania

---

E-mail

jelena.talackiene@sam.lt

---

Alternative email address

ministerija@sam.lt

---

Telephone number

+37052193315

---

Fax number  
+370 852661402

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## Signature of government official submitting the report:

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Title

Ms

---

Family name  
Talackiene

---

First name  
Jelena

---

Full name of institution  
Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania

---

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+37052193315

---

Fax number

+370 852661402

---

Web page

<http://sam.lrv.lt/en/>

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## Period of reporting:

	Month	Year
Start date	April (4)	2018 (19)
End date	March (3)	2020 (21)

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## B1. TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

### Prevalence of tobacco use

#### Smoking prevalence in the adult population (all)

(Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18-64 years; see B112)

#### Current smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	Average number of the most-consumed smoking tobacco product used per day
MALE	48.4	
FEMALE	18.9	
TOTAL (males and females)	33.2	

#### Daily smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)	Average number of the most-consumed smoking tobacco product used per day

#### Occasional smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	3.8
FEMALE	2.7
TOTAL (males and females)	3.2

#### Former smokers

	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	30.5
FEMALE	13.1
TOTAL (males and females)	19.6

## Never smokers

	<b>Prevalence (%)</b> (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
MALE	35.4
FEMALE	58.6
TOTAL (males and females)	50.0

Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B11:

Cigarettes, cigars, pipes

Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question B11 refer:

	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>
Age range	15	64

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B11:

2016

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B11:

General population survey, 2016

Please provide the definitions of “current smoker”, “daily smoker”, “occasional smoker”, “former smoker” and “never smoker” used in this report.

Current smoker	“current smoker” – refers to the respondents who answered positively to the question “do you smoke?”
Daily smoker	
Occasional smoker	“occasional smoker” – refers to the respondents who answered “I smoke occasionally” to the question how many cigarettes do you smoke or smoked daily
Former smoker	“former smoker” – refers to respondents who answered positively to the question “have you smoked previously”
Never smoker	“never smoker” – refers to respondents who answered negatively to the question “have you smoked previously”

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smoking prevalence in the adult population in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

General population survey is implemented every 4 years. The data refers to the last survey implemented in 2016. Thus there is no possibility to make any trend analysis of the last two years. Compared to 2012, proportion of people who smoke currently (LMP) has fallen by 2.2 per cent (- 4 per cent among women and -0,2 per cent among men), decrease in smoking was also observed in all age groups.

## Smoking prevalence in the adult population (by age groups)

*(If data are available, please provide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age group considered, preferably by 10-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44 years)*

	Range - start age	Range - end age	Prevalence (%) (please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers <sup>1</sup>	15	24	26
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers <sup>1</sup>	25	34	39
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers <sup>1</sup>	35	44	39
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers <sup>1</sup>	45	54	36
TOTAL (males and females) - current smokers <sup>1</sup>	55	64	26

Please indicate the smoking tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B12:

Cigarettes, cigars, pipes

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B12:

2016

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B12:

General population survey, 2016

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current smoking prevalence by age group in the past two years or since submission of your last report, if data are available.

General population survey is implemented every 4 years. The data refers to the last survey implemented in 2016. Thus there is no possibility to make any trend analysis of the last two years.

Compared to 2012, proportion of people who smoke currently (LMP) has fallen by 2.2 per cent (- 4 per cent among women and -0,2 per cent among men), decrease in smoking was also observed in all age groups.

As novel heated smokeless tobacco products have been placed into the Lithuanian market recently, there is no possibility to provide information on the trend in use of novel heated smokeless tobacco products.

It is planned to conduct "Study of prevalence and use patterns of novel smokeless heating tobacco products and electronic cigarettes among Lithuanian population" to be financed from the National Public Health Promotion Fund in 2020. The trend in use of novel heated smokeless tobacco products might be observed in the future.

According to the Study "Assessment of effectiveness and public opinion about tobacco and alcohol control measures", 2020, performed by the Drug, tobacco and alcohol control department, the prevalence of the use of novel heated smokeless tobacco products (HTPs) (in the population of age arange 18-74) was the following:

Current users (persons who consumed HTPs at least once in last 30 days (LMP), MALES: 4,6%;  
 Current users (persons who consumed HTPs at least once in last 30 days (LMP), FEMALES: 4,7%;  
 Current users (persons who consumed HTPs at least once in last 30 days (LMP), TOTAL: 4,7%;

Occasional users (persons who consumed HTPs at least once in last year (LYP), MALES: 9,7%;  
 Occasional users (persons who consumed HTPs at least once in last year (LYP), FEMALES: 8,7%;  
 Occasional users (persons who consumed HTPs at least once in last year (LYP), TOTAL: 9,1%;

Never users (persons who answered "no" in response to question "Have you ever consumed HTPs in a lifetime", MALES: 80.7%;

Never users (persons who answered "no" in response to question "Have you ever consumed HTPs in a lifetime", FEMALES: 83.8%;

Never users (persons who answered "no" in response to question "Have you ever consumed HTPs in a lifetime", TOTAL: 82.3%.

TOTAL (males and females) - current users of HTPs BY AGE GROUPS:

18-25 years old: 12%;  
 26-35 years old: 5%;  
 36-45 years old: 6%;  
 46-55 years old: 2%;  
 56-74 years old: 2%.

According to the results of surveys, performed by the Drug, tobacco and alcohol control department in 2017 and 2020, the number of e-cigarettes smokers has increased significantly. In 2017 16% of respondents have tried e-cigarettes at least once in a lifetime, in 2020 - 26 % of respondents have tried e-cigarettes at least once in a lifetime, 12% - at least once in last year, 5% - at least once in last 30 days.

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## Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (all)

*(Please provide prevalence data for total adult population, and identify the age considered in B132, e.g. 15 years old and over, 18-64 years; see B132)*

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**Males****Prevalence (%)****(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)**

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**Females****Prevalence (%)****(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)**

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**TOTAL (males and females)****Prevalence (%)****(please include all smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)**

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Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B13:

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Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question B13 refer:

**From To**

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Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B13:

2020

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Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B13:

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Please provide the definitions of "current user", "daily user", "occasional user", "former user" and "never user" (of smokeless tobacco products) used in this report in the space below.

Current user

Daily user

Occasional user

Former user

Never user

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Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in smokeless tobacco use in the adult population in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

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## Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adult population (current users) by age group (by age groups)

(If data are available, please provide prevalence data by age group, and identify the age group considered, preferably by 10-year categories, e.g. 25-34, 35-44 years)

Range - start age	Range - end age	Prevalence (%)
(please include all smoking tobacco products in prevalence data)		

Please indicate the smokeless tobacco products included in the answer to question B14:

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B14:

2020

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B14:

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in current use of smokeless tobacco by adult age groups in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

## Tobacco use by ethnic group(s)

(please include all smoking or smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

Ethnic group(s)	MALES - Prevalence (%)	FEMALES - Prevalence (%)	TOTAL (males and females) - Prevalence (%)
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Please indicate the tobacco products included in the answer to question B15:

Please indicate the age range to which the data used to answer question B15 refer:

**From To**

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B15:

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B15:



## Tobacco use by young persons

(please include all smoking or smokeless tobacco products in prevalence data)

	Age range	SMOKING TOBACCO - Prevalence (%)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO - Prevalence (%)	WATER PIPE - Prevalence (%)
BOYS - Current users <sup>4</sup>	11	3		7
BOYS - Current users <sup>4</sup>	13	10		20
BOYS - Current users <sup>4</sup>	15	29		36
GIRLS - Current users <sup>4</sup>	11	2		3
GIRLS - Current users <sup>4</sup>	13	10		15
GIRLS - Current users <sup>4</sup>	15	22		25
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users <sup>4</sup>	11	2		5
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users <sup>4</sup>	13	10		18
TOTAL (boys and girls) - Current users <sup>4</sup>	15	26		31

Please indicate the tobacco products included in calculating prevalence for question B16:

Column "Smoking tobacco" referred as described in Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study protocol.  
Column "Water pipe" refers to electronic cigarettes

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B16:

2018

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B16:

Health Behaviour in School-aged Children in Lithuania: 2018 situation and trends

<https://lsmuni.lt/media/dynamic/files/19493/1122finaldakararaportas.pdf>

Please provide the definition of "current smoking/tobacco use" used to answer question B16 in the space below.

Current smoker – the one who answered, "I currently smoke" (under Smoking tobacco)

Current smoker – the one who answered, "I have smoked electronic cigarettes in the last 30 days" (under Water pipe)"

Please provide a brief explanation of the trend in tobacco use by young persons in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

It has been observed that the proportion of pupils who have tried smoking since 2002 is gradually declining with 36 percent in 2018. On the other hand, the proportion of young people smoking during the school year period is relatively stable with every eighth student indicating that they smoke frequently. Particularly noteworthy is the strong increase in the proportion of young people who smoke e-cigarettes, the proportion of those who have tried cigarettes during 2014-2018 increased from 26 to 38,6 percent, proportion of those who smoked e-cigarettes in the last 30 days during 2014-2018 increased from 11,7 to 17,9.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

## Use of novel and emerging tobacco and nicotine products

	Age range	Heated tobacco products (HTPs) - Prevalence (%)	Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) - Prevalence (%)	Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS) - Prevalence (%)	Other products - Prevalence (%)
ADULT POPULATION - Males	18-74	4,6	7,8		
ADULT POPULATION - Females	18-74	4,7	3,2		
ADULT POPULATION - Total (males and females)	18-74	4,7	5,4		
YOUNG PERSONS - Boys	11-15		21		
YOUNG PERSONS - Girls	11-15		15		
YOUNG PERSONS - Total (boys and girls)	11-15		17,9		

## B2-B9. HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### Exposure to tobacco smoke

Do you have any data on exposure to tobacco smoke in your population?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below (e.g. exposure by gender, at home, in the workplace, on public transport).

According to the 2014 survey results, 68 % of men aged 15 and over and 87 % women have stated that they never or almost never have to be in a place where they are exposed to tobacco smoke. 20 % of men and 9 % of women are exposed to tobacco smoke under 1 hour per day, whereas respectively 12 % and 4 % are exposed 1 hour or longer. The largest group of both men and women who constantly have to be in a tobacco smoke environment was in the 25-54 age group. 20% respondents from the city and 25 % respondents from rural areas indicated that they are constantly in the areas where they are exposed to tobacco smoke.

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Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B21:

2014

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Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B21:

Health Interview Survey of the Population of Lithuania 2014, Statistics Lithuania <https://osp.stat.gov.lt/services-portlet/pub-edition-file?id=20908>

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Please attach the relevant documentation.

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## Tobacco-related mortality

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Do you have information on tobacco-related mortality in your population?

Yes ✓

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What is the estimated total number of deaths attributable to tobacco use in your population?

6000

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If available, please provide any additional information on mortality attributable to tobacco use (e.g. lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases) in your jurisdiction.

According to the "Smoking-Attributable Social and Economic Harm Assessment in Lithuania. Doctoral dissertation, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences. Academy of Medicine. 2019"

(<https://smuni.lt/media/dynamic/files/18418/disertacijaliutkute-gumarov.pdf>) results:

5 717 smoking attributable morbidity in 2013 (5134 and 583 among men and women respectively). This represents 13,8 % from the total number of deaths in the population of Lithuania. High disparities between men and women persist with 24,9 % of total deaths attributed to smoking among men and only 2,8 % among women. Depending on the cause there were 1 797 linked to cancer, 3 584 linked to cardiovascular diseases, 230 to lung diseases.

According to survey "Burden of smoking in Lithuania: attributable mortality and years of potential life lost"

(<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/article/27/4/736/3100255>) results:

In 2013, 13.9% of total mortality or 5771 deaths in Lithuania were attributable to smoking (5181 men and 590 women). The two leading causes of SADs were ischaemic heart disease and lung cancer that accounted for 67.8% of the smoking attributable mortality. In the same year, smoking accounted for 39 279 years of potential life lost (34 663 years for men and 4615 years for women).

The mortality rate for smokers is 1.7 times higher than for non-smokers. On average non-smokers live about 7.5 years longer. It is estimated, that 70 years old age is reached by 80 percent of non-smokers and 59 percent of smokers (Danila E. Smoking prevalence, smoking-related mortality, economic burden. Vilnius University Hospital Santariskes Clinic. 2001)

Official statistics on mortality due to smoking-related malignant neoplasms (data of the Institute of Hygiene) are available - 1652 deaths (in 2018):

<https://osp.stat.gov.lt/statistiniu-rodikliu-analize?hash=30b7b697-5b89-417a-ad6d-d0806f8326a5#/>

According to the data of the Institute of Hygiene, total number of tobacco use-attributable deaths is approx. 6000 (this number is also corresponds with the mentioned Doctoral dissertation defended in 2019).

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Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B32 and 33:

2016

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Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions B32 and B33:

<https://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/informaciniai-pranesimai?articleId=6338911>

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Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

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## Tobacco-related costs

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Do you have information on the economic burden of tobacco use in your population, e.g. the overall cost of tobacco use imposed on your society?

Yes ✓

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Please provide details (e.g. direct (health care-related) and indirect costs and, if possible, the method used to estimate these costs).

Smoking causes high socio-economic harm, which, according to conservative estimates, amounted to nearly €953 million in Lithuania in 2013, representing 2.7% of GDP. Estimated costs averaged to €322 per capita or €1,534 per smoker. Overall, smoking-attributable costs represented 3.5% of total healthcare expenditures, meanwhile social security system costs (including sickness benefits and disability and work capacity pensions) represented around 1% of the total budget of the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B42:

2013

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B42:

<https://lsmuni.lt/media/dynamic/files/18418/disertacijaliutkute-gumarov.pdf>

Please submit a copy of the study you refer to:

## Supply of tobacco and tobacco products

(with reference to Articles 6.2(b), 20.4(c), and 15.5)

Licit supply of tobacco products

	Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Domestic production	Retail sales	Exports	Imports
Smoking tobacco products	cigarettes	million pieces	C	2768.7	30583.6	3844.2
Smoking tobacco products	cigars and cigarillos	million pieces			163.5	237.0
Smoking tobacco products	smoking tobacco	tonnes				58

Please provide information on the volumes of duty-free sales (e.g. product, unit, quantity), if available.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B51 and 52:

2018

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions B51 and B52:

Statistics Lithuania, Tobacco sales data 2018, Exports, Imports data 2018

Please attach the relevant documentation.

## Seizures of illicit tobacco products

(with reference to Article 15.5)

## Seizures of illicit tobacco

	Year	Product	Unit (e.g. pieces, tonnes)	Quantity seized
Smoking tobacco products	2018 (Customs)	cigarettes	pieces	131962695
Smoking tobacco products	2019 (Customs)	cigarettes	pieces	172705274
Smoking tobacco products	2018 (Customs)	Tobacco	kg	100318
Smoking tobacco products	2019 (Customs)	Tobacco	kg	21907
Smoking tobacco products	2019 (Police department)	cigarettes	pieces	32231055
Smoking tobacco products	2018 (State bodrer guard secvice)	cigarettes	packs	1768227
Smoking tobacco products	2019 (State border guard service)	cigarettes	packs	2001219
Other tobacco products	2019 (Customs)	e-cigarettes liquid	millilitre	2440

Do you have any information on the percentage of illicit tobacco products on the national tobacco market?

Yes ✓

What percentage of the national tobacco market do illicit tobacco products constitute? (%)

21

What is the trend over the past two years or since submission of your last report in the percentage of illicit tobacco products in relation to the national tobacco market?

Non-domestic incidence of illicit tobacco products increased by 2 percentage points, at 21.3% 2019 Q4 (2017 Q4-19,6%, 2018 Q4-19.3% 2019 Q2-19.3%)

Please provide any further information on illicit tobacco products.

The independent survey of unrecorded tobacco products consumption in Lithuania is being performed (financed by State Public Health Promotion Fund) by the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences (Sociological survey; Experts interview; Empty packs survey). Methodology developed and survey results will be available by the end of 2020.

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions in section B6:

Data of the of the customs warehouse of the detained goods, Police department, State border guard service (B61), Study of the market research company "Nielsen" on empty cigarettes pack (B63, B64).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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## Tobacco-growing

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Is there any tobacco-growing in your jurisdiction?

No

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Please indicate the year of the data used to answer questions in section B7:

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Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions in section B7:

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Please attach the relevant documentation.

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## Taxation of tobacco products

*(with reference to Articles 6.2(a) and 6.3)*

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What proportion of the retail price of the most popular price category of tobacco product consists of taxes (e.g. sum of excise, sales and import duties (if applicable) and value added tax/goods and services tax (VAT/GST))?

75

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How are the excise taxes levied (what types of taxes are levied)?

Specific tax only      Yes

Ad valorem tax only

Combination of specific and ad valorem taxes      Yes

More complex structure (please explain below)

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If available, please provide details on the rates of taxation for tobacco products at all levels of Government and be as specific as possible (specify the type of tax, e.g. VAT, sales, import duties)

	Product	Type of tax	Rate or amount	Base of tax <sup>5</sup>
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	Excise duty	65,7 (from March 2020)	specific excise rate, EUR per 1000 items
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes		25%	Ad valorem (% of the maximum retail price (MRP))
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes		108,5 (from March 2020)	the minimum rate, EUR per 1000 items
Smoking tobacco products	Cigarettes	VAT	21%	
Smoking tobacco products	Cigars and cigarillos	Excise duty	48 (from March 2020)	EUR per 1 kg
Smoking tobacco products	Cigars and cigarillos	VAT	21%	
Smoking tobacco products	Smoking tobacco	Excise duty	78,50 (from March 2020)	EUR per 1 kg
Smoking tobacco products	Smoking tobacco	VAT	21%	
Smokeless tobacco products	Heated tobacco products	Excise duty	113,2 (from March 2020)	EUR per 1 kg
Smokeless tobacco products		VAT	21%	
Other tobacco products	Electronic cigarettes disposable liquid	Excise duty	0,12 (from March 2019)	EUR per 1 millilitre of liquid
Other tobacco products		VAT	21%	
Other tobacco products	Raw tobacco	Excise duty	78,50 (from March 2020)	EUR per 1 kg
Other tobacco products		VAT	21%	

Please briefly describe the trends in taxation for tobacco products in the past two years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.

The rate of excise duty was consistently increased for all tobacco products during the period from 2018 to 2020 in Lithuania. From 2019/03/01, an excise duty is applied for e-liquids (0,12 euros/ml for e-liquids with or without nicotine). In Lithuania from 2019/03/01 heated tobacco products are subject to excise duty as a separate category. Before 2019/03/01 the rate of smoking tobacco was applied for heated tobacco products. From 2019/11/01, an excise duty is applied for raw tobacco.

Do you earmark any percentage of your taxation income for funding any national plan or strategy on tobacco control in your jurisdiction?

Yes ✓



Please provide details in the space below.

In 2017 on initiative of the Ministry of Health, the funding of the State Public Health Promotion Fund was doubled from 1.34 million EUR to 2.68 million EUR (composed of 0,5% of the total excises duties not only from excises on alcohol, but from 2017 also excises on tobacco and gambling). The funding for health promoting activities increased to 3,1 million EUR in 2020 incl. tobacco prevention projects, social campaigns and surveys.

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer questions B81 to B86:

2019

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer questions B81 to B86:

Estimation by the Ministry of Finance based on country-wide 2019 administrative data

Please attach the relevant documentation.

## Price of tobacco products

(with reference to Articles 6.2(a))

### Domestic

Please provide the retail prices of the three most widely sold brands of domestic tobacco products at the most widely used point of sale in your capital city.

Name of the most widely sold brands	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price	Currency
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### Imported

Please provide the retail prices of the three most widely sold brands of imported tobacco products at the most widely used point of sale in your capital city.

	Name of the most widely sold brands	Number of units or amount per package	Retail price	Currency
Smoking tobacco products	Marlboro	20	3.88	EUR
Smoking tobacco products	Winston	20	3.80	EUR
Smoking tobacco products	Kent	20	3.88	EUR
Smokeless tobacco products	Heets	20	3.40	EUR
Other tobacco products	Pipe tobacco	50g	10.44	EUR

Please indicate the year of the data used to answer question B91:

2020

Please indicate the source of the data used to answer question B91:

Statistical data used from statistical survey on prices of consumer good and services in January 2020

Please briefly describe the trend in the prices of tobacco products in the past two years or since submission of your last report in your jurisdiction.

In January 2020, compared to January 2018, tobacco products prices went up by 13.6 per cent. The growth in prices of tobacco products was conditioned by a higher excise duty applied.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

## C1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

*With reference to Article 5*

Have you developed and implemented comprehensive multisectoral national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes in accordance with the Convention?

Yes ✓

Have you established or reinforced and financed:

a focal point for tobacco control? Yes

a tobacco control unit? Yes

a national coordinating mechanism for tobacco control? Yes

Please provide details (e.g. the nature of the national coordinating mechanism, the institution to which the focal point for tobacco control or the tobacco control unit belongs).

Drug, tobacco and alcohol control department (state institution under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania), as institution, being the focal point for tobacco control, has also the Tobacco control unit.

Main responsibilities of state institutions (Ministry of Health, Drug, tobacco and alcohol control department, Ministry of Economy, State Consumer Rights Protection Authority, Ministry of Environment, State Tax Inspectorate under the Ministry of Finance) responsible for implementation of the Law on Tobacco control are adopted by the Government (Resolution No 220), the roles, responsibilities of state institutions as well main coordination aspects are laid down also in the Law on Tobacco Control.

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 5.1 and 5.2 (*General obligations*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

The new Governmental Program Implementation Plan for 2017-2020 (approved in 13/03/2017) sets a priority to strengthen public health (incl. reduction of demand and supply of tobacco, support people having unhealthy habits).

The State drugs, tobacco and alcohol control and prevention programme for 2018-2028 was adopted 2018/12-13 by the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania: <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/a50bec00035b11e9a017f05dde6559c6>

The State drugs, tobacco and alcohol prevention Inter-Institutional Action Plan (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania) sets variety of activities, implemented by different institutions. The mentioned Inter-Institutional Action Plan is being annually updated (last update in 2019/07/18: <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/df289a11c0d311e48799bc57840226ce/asr>). Coordinating Institution of the mentioned Inter-Institutional Action Plan is the Drug, tobacco and alcohol control department.

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If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

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## Protection of public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

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protecting public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry?

Yes ✓

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ensuring that the public has access, in accordance with Article 12(c), to a wide range of information on tobacco industry activities relevant to the objectives of the Convention, such as in a public repository?

No ✗

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If you answered "Yes" to any of the questions under C121 or C122, please provide details in the space below (specifically, please refer, if relevant, to whether your government or any of its departments 1) have raised awareness on tobacco industry tactics and the need to prevent interference by the tobacco industry with decision making; 2) have avoided entering into any partnerships or voluntary agreements with the tobacco industry; 3) have established any measures to limit interaction of public officials with the tobacco industry, including in the form of a code of conduct; 4) have not granted any incentives, privileges, benefits or preferential tax exemptions to the tobacco industry to establish or run their business; etc.).

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Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 5.3 in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

The amendment of the Law on Tobacco Control was adopted 08/12/2016 introducing:

- among other principles of state tobacco control policy the principle protection of tobacco policy making and implementation from the commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry;
- ban for tobacco manufacturers and vendors to support any events, activities, individuals and mass media in any form and by any means;
- ban for the promotion of purchase and / or use of tobacco products in any form and by any means.

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC" when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below or refer to section I of the additional questionnaire. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xypsrpmnu&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xypsrpmnu&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

## C2. MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF DEMAND FOR TOBACCO

*With reference to Articles 6–14*

### Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

tax policies and, where appropriate, price policies on tobacco products so as to contribute to the health objectives aimed at reducing tobacco consumption?

Yes ✓

prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, sales to international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products?

No ✗

prohibiting or restricting, as appropriate, imports by international travellers of tax- and duty-free tobacco products?

Yes ✓

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 6 (*Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Since 2016 there was a consistent increase in excise duties on tobacco products.

Cigarettes: increase of specific excise rate, EUR per 1000 items - 65,7 (from March 2020), 62,25 (from March 2019), 59 (from March 2018), 56 (until March 2018); increase of the minimum rate, EUR per 1000 items - 108,5 (from March 2020), 102 (from March 2019), 96 (from March 2018), 90 (until March 2018).

Cigars and cigarillos: increase of excise duty, EUR per 1 kg - 48 (from March 2020), 42 (from March 2019), 37 (from March 2018), 33 (until March 2018).

Smoking tobacco: increase of excise duty, EUR per 1 kg - 78,50 (from March 2020), 68,60 (from March 2019), 60,24 (from 2018), 54,16 (until 2018).

Heated tobacco products: increase of excise duty, EUR per 1 kg - 113,2 (from March 2020), 68,60 (from March 2019), 60,24 (from 2018), 54,16 (until 2018). In Lithuania from 2019/03/01 heated tobacco products are subject to excise duty as a separate category. Before 2019/03/01 the rate of smoking tobacco was applied for heated tobacco products.

From 2019/03/01, an excise duty is applied for e-liquids (0,12 euro/ml for e-liquids with or without nicotine).

From 2019/11/01, an excise duty is applied for raw tobacco (68,60 euro/kg), from 2020/03/01 excise duty for raw tobacco is 78,50 euros/kg).

---

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 6 of the WHO FCTC" when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

---

If you answered "Yes" to question C215 please provide details in the space below or refer to section H of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xyprapmnu&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xyprapmnu&lang=en>)

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If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Consistent increase of excise duty rates for tobacco products contributes to public health objectives.

In 2017 on initiative of the Ministry of Health, the funding of the State Public Health Promotion Fund was doubled from 1.34 million EUR to 2.68 million EUR (composed of 0,5% of the total excises duties not only from excises on alcohol, but from 2017 also excises on tobacco and gambling). The funding for health promoting activities increased significantly to 3.1 million EUR in 2019 incl. tobacco prevention projects, social campaigns and surveys.

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Please attach the relevant documentation.

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## Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

---

banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places ?

Yes ✓

---

What is the type/nature of the measure providing for the ban?

national law	Yes
subnational law(s)	Yes
administrative and executive orders	No
voluntary agreements	No
other measures (please specify in C223 below)	

---

Please provide a brief explanation of the type/nature and content of the measures providing for the ban.

Law on Tobacco control of the Republic of Lithuania:

<https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/files/live/Lithuania/Lithuania%20-%20TC%20Law.pdf> (version updated 2018)

Additionally to the ban on national level laid down in the Law on tobacco control, municipal councils shall have the right to prohibit smoking in public (parks, squares, etc.) and other areas falling under the competence of their management.

---

Do any of these measures provide for a mechanism/ infrastructure for enforcement?

Yes ✓

Please provide details of this system.

E-cigarettes are subject to the same restrictions as other tobacco products. Vaping is banned in places where smoking is banned.

#### Article 19. Restriction on the Usage of Tobacco Products

1. It shall be prohibited to smoke (consume tobacco products and electronic cigarettes) in the Republic of Lithuania:

- 1) At all educational and social services establishments providing social care and/or social guardianship services for children, at health care facilities and in their surrounding territories; and also in premises where sport competitions and other events take place;
- 2) At work places located indoors. Special premises (places) may be set aside at businesses, institutions and organizations where smoking shall be permitted. The requirements for fitting out and operating smoking premises (places) shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or its authorized institution;
- 3) In common-use residential and other common areas where non-smokers may be forced to breathe tobacco smoke-polluted air;
- 4) In all types of public transport, with the exception of long-distance trains where individual cars shall be designated for smokers and non-smokers, as well as on aircraft where separate places shall be designated for non-smokers and smokers;
- 5) In restaurants, cafés, bars and other establishments catering to the public, clubs, discotheques, internet cafés (internet clubs, etc.), casinos, slot machines or bingo halls and other leisure venues, at premises where sporting events or other events take place, or at other premises offering services to people, with the exception of cigar or pipe clubs specially fitted out for this purpose. The procedures for the fitting out of cigar and/or pipe clubs shall be determined by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or its authorized institution;
- 6) Inside vehicles if there are any persons under 18 years of age and/or pregnant women.

Additionally to the ban on national level laid down in the Law on tobacco control, municipal councils shall have the right to prohibit smoking in public (parks, squares, etc.) and other areas falling under the competence of their management.

Please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

#### Indoor workplaces:

government buildings	Partial
health-care facilities	Complete
educational facilities <sup>6</sup>	Complete
universities	Complete
private workplaces	Partial
other (please specify below)	

Please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

#### Public transport:

airplanes	Partial
trains	Partial
ferries	Partial
ground public transport (buses, trolleybuses, trams)	Complete
motor vehicles used as places of work (taxis, ambulances, delivery vehicles)	Complete
private vehicles	Partial
other (please specify below)	

Please specify the settings and extent/comprehensiveness of measures applied in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.

### Indoor public places:

cultural facilities	Complete
shopping malls	Complete
pubs and bars	Complete
nightclubs	Complete
restaurants	Complete
other (please specify below)	

---

### Please provide a brief summary of complete and partial measures, with specific details of the partial measures that have been implemented:

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor workplaces

Please see item no. C225

Article 19. Restriction on the Usage of Tobacco Products, Law on Tobacco control Republic of Lithuania

Banning tobacco smoking in public transport

Please see item no. C225

Article 19. Restriction on the Usage of Tobacco Products, Law on Tobacco control Republic of Lithuania

Banning tobacco smoking in indoor public places

Please see item no. C225

Article 19. Restriction on the Usage of Tobacco Products, Law on Tobacco control Republic of Lithuania

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 8 (*Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Draft amendment to the Tobacco control law was registered in the Parliament and is under the reading in the Parliament to introduce ban of using tobacco products and e-cigarettes in the following places:

- stops of public transport;
- children playgrounds;
- outdoor cafes (except of specially established smoking places);
- outdoor events places (except of specially established smoking places);
- private balconies, terrace, loggias in the apartment buildings in case any resident of the apartment house opposed of smoking.

The mentioned draft amendment to Tobacco control law also propose to introduce to repeal a valid exception for smoking of novel heated smokeless tobacco products being currently allowed to use under exception in night clubs, bars, cafes and common residential areas.

Committee of Human rights of the Lithuanian Parliament has issued favourable opinion on the mentioned amendments.



Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Article 8 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

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If you answered “Yes” to question C229 please provide details in the space below or refer to section B of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**.

<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xypsrapmnu&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xypsrapmnu&lang=en>)

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If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

---

Please attach the relevant documentation.

## Regulation of the contents of tobacco products

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

---

testing and measuring the contents of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

---

testing and measuring the emissions of tobacco products?

No ✘

---

regulating the contents of tobacco products?

Yes ✓

---

regulating the emissions of tobacco products?

No ✘

---

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 9 (*Regulation of the contents of tobacco products*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Regulation of the contents of tobacco products is adopted in the Law on Tobacco Control Chapter II, Requirements of composition, quality and labeling of tobacco products:

<https://www.e-tar.it/portal/it/legalAct/TAR.F8090E375DA0/kWOxTJTByd>

---

Have you utilized the “Guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the WHO FCTC” when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered "Yes" to question C236 please provide details in the space below or refer to section C of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is **voluntary**. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xypsrapmnu&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xypsrapmnu&lang=en>)

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If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below (e.g., whether your country 1) has incorporated product regulation in the national tobacco control legislation; 2) has access to either governmental or independent – not owned or controlled by the tobacco industry – laboratories for testing contents and/or emissions of tobacco products; 3) has regulated ingredients, such as flavours (e.g. menthol); 4) has regulated product characteristics, such as design features (e.g., cigarette ventilation); etc.).

As regards Article 10, Drug, Tobacco and Alcohol Department has prepared guidelines: <http://ntakd.lrv.lt/uploads/ntakd/documents/files/EI%20cig%20tvarka%203-1.pdf>

---

Please attach the relevant documentation.

---

## Regulation of tobacco product disclosures

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

---

requiring manufacturers or importers of tobacco products to disclose to Government authorities information about the:

contents of tobacco products?	Yes
emissions of tobacco products?	No

---

requiring public disclosure of information about the:

contents of tobacco products?	No
emissions of tobacco products?	No

---

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 10 (*Regulation of tobacco product disclosures*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

---

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Articles 9 and 10 of the WHO FCTC" when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

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If you answered "Yes" to question C244 please provide details in the space below or refer to section C of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary. <https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xypsrapmnu&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xypsrapmnu&lang=en>)

As regards Article 10, guidelines prepared by Drug, Tobacco and Alcohol Department: <http://ntakd.lrv.lt/uploads/ntakd/documents/files/EI%20cig%20tvarka%203-1.pdf>

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below (e.g. whether your country has incorporated tobacco product disclosures in the national tobacco control legislation; has regulated the public disclosure of toxic constituents and emissions of tobacco products, aiming to raise public awareness and advance tobacco control policy; etc.).

---

Please attach the relevant documentation.

---

## Packaging and labelling of tobacco products

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

---

requiring that packaging, individual cigarettes or other tobacco products do not carry advertising or promotion?

Yes ✓

---

requiring that packaging and labelling do not promote a product by any means that are false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression about its characteristics, health effects, hazards or emissions?

Yes ✓

---

requiring that each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products carry health warnings describing the harmful effects of tobacco use?

Yes ✓

---

ensuring that the health warnings are approved by the competent national authority?

Yes ✓

---

ensuring that the health warnings are rotated?

Yes ✓

---

ensuring that the health warnings are clear, visible and legible?

Yes ✓

---

Does your law mandate, as a minimum, a style, size and colour of font to render the warning clear, visible and legible?

Yes ✓

---

ensuring that the health warnings occupy no less than 30% of the principal display areas?

Yes ✓

---

ensuring that the health warnings occupy 50% or more of the principal display areas?

Yes ✓

---

ensuring that health warnings are in the form of, or include, pictures or pictograms?

Yes ✓

---

Does the Government own the copyright to these pictures and pictograms?

No ✗

---

Would you grant a non-exclusive and royalty-free licence for the use of health warnings developed in your jurisdiction with other Parties?

No ✘

---

requiring that each unit packet and package of tobacco products and any outside packaging and labelling of such products contain information on relevant:

constituents of tobacco products? Yes  
emissions of tobacco products? No

---

requiring that the warnings and other textual information appear on each unit packet and package and on any outside packaging and labelling in the principal language or languages of the country?

Yes ✔

---

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 11 (*Packaging and labelling of tobacco products*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

In order to transpose the EU Tobacco Products Directive (2014/40/EU) several amendments of the Law on Tobacco Control were adopted in 2016, including fully transposition on respective regulations on packaging and labeling of tobacco products.

---

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 11 of the WHO FCTC" when developing or implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✔

---

If you answered "Yes" to question C2516 please provide details in the space below or refer to section D of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary.  
<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xyprapmnu&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xyprapmnu&lang=en>)

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If you have any other relevant information pertaining to or not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

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Please attach the relevant documentation.

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## Education, communication, training and public awareness

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

---

educational and public awareness programmes? (*Please refer to programmes implemented since submission of your two-year report.*)

Yes ✔

To whom are these programmes targeted?

- adults or the general public
  - children and young people
  - men
  - women
  - pregnant women
  - ethnic groups
  - other (please specify)
  - Other
- 

Do you reflect the following key differences among targeted population groups in educational and public awareness programmes?

- age
  - gender
  - educational background
  - cultural background
  - socioeconomic status
  - other (please specify)
  - Other
- 

Do these educational and public awareness programmes cover:

- health risks of tobacco consumption?
  - health risks of exposure to tobacco smoke?
  - benefits of the cessation of tobacco use and tobacco-free lifestyles?
  - adverse economic consequences of tobacco production?
  - adverse economic consequences of tobacco consumption?
  - adverse environmental consequences of tobacco production?
  - adverse environmental consequences of tobacco consumption?
- 

awareness and participation of the following agencies and organizations in development and implementation of intersectoral programmes and strategies for tobacco control:

- public agencies?
  - nongovernmental organizations not affiliated with the tobacco industry?
  - private organizations?
  - other (please specify)?
  - Other
- 

Are the elaboration, management and implementation of communication, education, training and public awareness programmes guided by research and do they undergo pre-testing, monitoring and evaluation?

No ✘

---

Are appropriate and special training or sensitization and awareness programmes on tobacco control addressed to:

- health workers?
- community workers?
- social workers?
- media professionals?
- educators?
- decision-makers?
- administrators?
- other (please specify)
- Other

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 12 (*Education, communication, training and public awareness*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Education, communication, training and public awareness measures are adopted and implemented according to the Lithuanian Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Control Programme (<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/a50bec00035b11e9a017f05dde6559c6>) and its Inter-sectoral Action Plan (<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/df289a11c0d311e48799bc57840226ce/asr>). There are no specific programmes related specifically to smoking in Lithuania. Prevention programmes what are implemented in an educational establishments are universal prevention programmes.

Some of the brochures, leaflets, videos can be found in the website of the State Mental Health Centre of Lithuania [www.vpsc.lt](http://www.vpsc.lt) and in the website of The Drug, Tobacco and Alcohol Control Department [www.ntakd.lt](http://www.ntakd.lt) (segmented for youth, parents, specialists, media specialists), on Youth health internet Portal [www.sveikatostinklas.lt](http://www.sveikatostinklas.lt), (established by implementing Norwaygrants programme LT 11 "Public Health Initiatives" and managed by the Health promotion and disease prevention centre).

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 12 of the WHO FCTC" when developing and implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✓

If you answered "Yes" to question C269 please provide details in the space below or refer to section E of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary.

<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xyprapmnu&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xyprapmnu&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Lithuania does not have any national programmes specifically related to smoking. Nevertheless, there are other tools, measures and initiatives specialized in raising public awareness and helping people who want to quit smoking. According to the provisions of the Law on the Control of Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Related Products (implementing Tobacco products directive), Drug, tobacco and alcohol control department has created a special website [www.nerukysiu.lt](http://www.nerukysiu.lt), in which people, who want to quit smoking can find the information, advices on how to do it, where they can get the help as well as share their success stories. What is more, website includes information, that raises awareness on the topic. The website is available since May 20, 2016 and its content is always updated.

Moreover, people who want to quit smoking may apply help for specialized help provided by general practitioners at primary healthcare institutions (centers) as well as by public health specialist at Municipality Public Health Bureau (cessation medication are not reimbursed by health insurance).

---

Please attach the relevant documentation.

---

## Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, any legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes:

---

instituting a comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship?

Yes ✓

---

Does your ban cover:

- display and visibility of tobacco products at points of sales?
  - the domestic Internet?
  - the global Internet?
  - brand stretching and/or brand sharing?
  - product placement as a means of advertising or promotion?
  - the depiction of tobacco or tobacco use in entertainment media products?
  - tobacco sponsorship of international events or activities and/or participants therein?
  - contributions from tobacco companies to any other entity for "socially responsible causes" and/or any other activities implemented under the umbrella of "corporate social responsibility" by the tobacco industry?
  - cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory?
  - the same forms of cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship entering your territory for which domestic regulation apply?
- 

cooperating with other Parties in the development of technologies and other means necessary to facilitate the elimination of cross-border advertising?

Yes ✓

---

imposing penalties for cross-border advertising equal to those applicable to domestic advertising, promotion and sponsorship originating from your territory in accordance with national law?

No ✘

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 13 (*Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Currently the draft amendment on Tobacco Control Law is registered and under the reading in the Parliament for introducing tobacco display ban in retail outlets.

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 13 of the WHO FCTC" when developing and implementing policies in this area?

Yes ✔

If you answered "Yes" to question C2715 please provide details in the space below or refer to section F of the additional questionnaire available at this link. Response to this question or to the additional questionnaire is voluntary.

<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xyprapmnu&lang=en> (<https://extranet.who.int/dataform/655321?token=gdv33xyprapmnu&lang=en>)

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

## Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

developing and disseminating appropriate, comprehensive and integrated guidelines based on scientific evidence and best practices?

No ✘

programmes to promote cessation of tobacco use, including:

- media campaigns emphasizing the importance of quitting?
- programmes specially designed for underage girls and young women?
- programmes specially designed for women?
- programmes specially designed for pregnant women?
- telephone quitlines?
- local events, such as activities related to World No Tobacco Day or National No Smoking Day, if appropriate?
- other (please specify)?
- Other



design and implementation of programmes aimed at promoting the cessation of tobacco use, in such locations as:

- educational institutions?
- health-care facilities?
- workplaces?
- sporting environments?
- other (please specify)?
- Other

inclusion of diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence and counselling services for cessation of tobacco use in national programmes, plans and strategies for:

- tobacco control?
- health?
- education?

inclusion of programmes on the diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence in your health-care system?

No

training on tobacco dependence treatment incorporated into the curricula of health professional training at pre- and post-qualification levels at the following schools:

- medical?
- dental?
- nursing?
- pharmacy?
- Other

facilitating accessibility and/or affordability of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of tobacco dependence?

No

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 14 (*Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Pilot telephone quit-line project was implemented in 2019 (project was funded from the National Public Health Promotion Fund, which consists of 0,5% of actual excise taxes of tobacco, alcohol and gambling, collected to state budget).

Have you utilized the "Guidelines for implementation of Article 14 of the WHO FCTC" when developing and implementing policies in this area?

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

### C3. MEASURES RELATING TO THE REDUCTION OF THE SUPPLY OF TOBACCO

*With reference to Articles 15–17*

## Illicit trade in tobacco products

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

---

requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining the origin of the product?

Yes ✓

---

requiring marking of all unit packets and packages of tobacco products and any outside packaging of such products to assist in determining whether the product is legally sold on the domestic market?

Yes ✓

---

requiring that unit packets and packages of tobacco products for retail and wholesale use that are sold on the domestic market carry the statement: "Sales only allowed in ..." or carry any other effective marking indicating the final destination of the product?

Yes ✓

---

developing a practical tracking and tracing regime that would further secure the distribution system and assist in the investigation of illicit trade?

Yes ✓

---

requiring that marking is presented in legible form and/or appears in the principal language or languages of the country?

Yes ✓

---

requiring the monitoring and collection of data on cross-border trade in tobacco products, including illicit trade?

Yes ✓

---

facilitating the exchange of this information among customs, tax and other authorities, as appropriate, and in accordance with national law and applicable bilateral and multilateral agreements?

Yes ✓

---

enacting or strengthening legislation, with appropriate penalties and remedies, against illicit trade in tobacco products, including counterfeit and contraband cigarettes?

Yes ✓

---

requiring that confiscated manufacturing equipment, counterfeit and contraband cigarettes and other tobacco products derived from illicit trade are destroyed, using environment-friendly methods where possible, or disposed of in accordance with national law?

Yes ✓

---

adopting and implementing measures to monitor, document and control the storage and distribution of tobacco products held or moving under suspension of taxes or duties?

Yes ✓

---

enabling the confiscation of proceeds derived from illicit trade in tobacco products?

Yes ✓

---

promoting cooperation between national agencies and relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations in investigations, prosecutions and proceedings, with a view to eliminating illicit trade in tobacco products, with special emphasis on cooperation at regional and subregional levels?

Yes ✓

---

licensing or other actions to control or regulate production and distribution in order to prevent illicit trade?

Yes ✓

---

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 15 (*Illicit trade in tobacco products*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

The tobacco traceability system was successfully introduced timely 2019/05/20 in Lithuania.  
From 2019/11/01 raw tobacco became the object of excise in Lithuania.

One of the priority actions of the activity of the Lithuanian Customs is: Strengthening the fight against unfair and illegal international trade, crime and threats to national and international security. The contraband of tobacco products is one of the most profitable kinds of smuggling. In order to prevent fraud, corruption and other illegal activities affecting the financial interests of the Union, the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania implements the Project under Hercule III program "Strengthening of operational and technical capacities of the Lithuanian customs to detect smuggled goods, in particular cigarettes". The aim of this project is the acquisition and installation of a high power stationary x-ray system at the Šalčininkai road post, which is located on the border with the Republic of Belarus. The high power x-ray system acquired during this project will enable the Lithuanian customs to ensure high-level national security, prevent illegal movement of goods crossing the Lithuanian border and create a better environment for business to carry out customs formalities.

In year 2019 Lithuanian Customs started to update a monitoring system. This system will collect data on excise goods seized by all law enforcement authorities of the Republic of Lithuania.

In year 2019 a common plan of measures to prevent illegal movements of excise goods has been developed by law enforcement authorities of the Republic of Lithuania.

A meeting was organised with the representatives of Lithuanian Customs and the Authorities of Customs of the Belarussian Republic to discuss preventive measures against the illegal movement of cigarettes from the Belarussian Republic.

The Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania hosted Country study visit held 4 December, 2018 in Vilnius under the EU-FCTC project "Illicit Tobacco Trade in the EU 2017-2019".

Lithuanian delegation representing Ministry of Finance LT, Customs Department under the MoF, Ministry of Health and Drug, Tobacco and Alcohol Control Department) attended the Multi-Sectoral Workshop in Riga Dec 9-10, 2019. Lithuanian experience in ratification and implementation was presented during the Workshop. Lithuanian Delegation also exchanged relevant information with the FCTC/Protocol Secretariat during the Bilateral Meeting.

Lithuania also accepted invitation to present Lithuanian experience in ratification and implementation of the Protocol during Multi-Sectoral Workshop on the Harmonization of Georgian Tobacco Control Legislation with the EU Acquis and the Accession to the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products in order to promote ratification of the Protocol and share knowledge and experience in field of addressing tobacco illicit trade.

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If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Cooperation among governmental agencies on implementation of the FCTC Protocol on international level:

LT customs is leading EU Operational Action Plan on Excise Fraud under framework of EMPACT (European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats):

There are 15 operational actions (OAs) targeting alcohol diversions, mineral oils fraud, tobacco smuggling and illegal production of tobacco products with 27 EU Member States participating in at least one OA.

Results from the first 8 months of 2019 include:

- Over 250,2 million illicit cigarettes and 536,6 tons of tobacco (raw tobacco, fine cut tobacco and water pipe tobacco);
- 231 illicit production, tobacco cutting, storage and distribution facilities identified and dismantled;
- Numerous illegal unloading premises and illicit supply chains identified;
- Over 240 thousand EUR in cash seized;
- Variety of illegal production/packaging equipment, production and packaging material seized;
- 316 arrests.

Specific Operational Actions (OA) in the 2019 OA Plan related to the Tobacco products:

1.2 Intelligence sharing and analytical group leading to operational activities concerning tobacco fraud;

1.4 Intelligence development activities on duty suspension abuse;

Leader LT; Co-leader EUROPOL, participants EE, LV, NL, UK, PL;

1.6 Baltic states focusing on organized crime groups smuggling excise goods via numerous methods;

Leader – EE; Co-leaders LV and LT, participants: PL, SE, FRONTEX, EUROPOL.

2.2 Collect, share and exploit relevant data at European level on movements of shisha (water pipe) tobacco, in order to enhance the intelligence picture on shisha smuggling and the involvement of OCGs;

2.3 Operational activities targeting illicit production of tobacco products;

2.6 Operational activities targeting tobacco and cigarette smuggling.

---

Please attach the relevant documentation.

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## Sales to and by minors

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

---

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products to minors?

Yes ✓

---

Please specify the legal age:

18

---

requiring that all sellers of tobacco products place a clear and prominent indicator inside their point of sale about the prohibition of tobacco sales to minors?

Yes ✓

---

requiring that, in case of doubt, each seller of tobacco products requests that the purchaser provides appropriate evidence of having reached full legal age?

Yes ✓

---

banning the sale of tobacco products in any manner by which they are directly accessible, such as open store shelves?

No ✘

prohibiting the manufacture and sale of sweets, snacks, toys or any other objects in the form of tobacco products which appeal to minors?

Yes ✔

prohibiting the sale of tobacco products from vending machines?

Yes ✔

prohibiting and/or promoting the prohibition of the distribution of free tobacco products:

- to the public?
- to minors?

prohibiting the sale of cigarettes individually or in small packets?

Yes ✔

providing for penalties against sellers and distributors in order to ensure compliance?

Yes ✔

prohibiting the sales of tobacco products by minors?

Yes ✔

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 16 (*Sales to and by minors*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Draft amendment to the Tobacco Control Law was registered in March 2020 in the Parliament (draft prepared by the Ministry of Health) to introduce ban of sale of devices intended for consumption of tobacco and related products for persons under 18 years old.

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

Please attach the relevant documentation.

## Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, measures or programmes on any of the following:

promoting economically viable and sustainable alternatives for:

- tobacco growers? Not applicable
- tobacco workers? Not applicable
- tobacco individual sellers? Not applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 17 (*Provision of support for economically viable alternative activities*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

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Have you utilized the “Policy options and recommendations on economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing (in relation to Articles 17 and 18 of the WHO FCTC)” when developing and implementing policies in this area?

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If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

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Please attach the relevant documentation.

## C4. OTHER MEASURES AND POLICIES

*With reference to Articles 18–21*

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### Protection of the environment and the health of persons

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

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implementing measures in respect of tobacco cultivation within your territory, which take into consideration:

the protection of the environment?	Not applicable
the health of persons in relation to the environment?	Not applicable

---

implementing measures in respect of tobacco manufacturing within your territory, which take into consideration:

the protection of the environment?	Not applicable
the health of persons in relation to the environment?	Not applicable

---

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 18 (*Protection of the environment and the health of persons*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

---

Have you utilized the “Policy options and recommendations on economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing (in relation to Articles 17 and 18 of the WHO FCTC)” when developing and implementing policies in this area?

---

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

---

Please attach the relevant documentation.

## Liability

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

---

Does your tobacco control legislation contain measures regarding criminal liability for any violations of that tobacco control legislation?

Yes

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Do you have separate criminal liability provisions in relation to tobacco control (outside of the tobacco control legislation)?

Yes

---

Do you have any civil liability measures that are specific to tobacco control?

Yes

---

Do you have any general civil liability provisions that could apply to tobacco control?

Yes

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Do you have civil or criminal liability provisions that provide for compensation for adverse health effects and/or for reimbursement of medical, social or other relevant costs?

Not applicable

---

Has any person in your jurisdiction launched any criminal and/or civil liability action, including compensation where appropriate, against any tobacco company in relation to any adverse health effect caused by tobacco use?

Not applicable

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Have you taken, as appropriate, any legislative, executive, administrative and/or other action against the tobacco industry for full or partial reimbursement of medical, social and other relevant costs related to tobacco use in your jurisdiction?

No

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Please provide a brief description of any progress made, as appropriate, in implementing Article 19 (*Liability*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

No changes

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If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below.

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Please attach the relevant documentation.

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## Research, surveillance and exchange of information

Have you adopted and implemented, where appropriate, legislative, executive, administrative or other measures or have you implemented, where appropriate, programmes on any of the following:

developing and/or promoting research that addresses:

- determinants of tobacco consumption?
  - consequences of tobacco consumption?
  - social and economic indicators related to tobacco consumption?
  - tobacco use among women, with special regard to pregnant women?
  - the determinants and consequences of exposure to tobacco smoke?
  - identification of effective programmes for the treatment of tobacco dependence?
  - identification of alternative livelihoods?
  - Other
- 

training and support for all persons engaged in tobacco control activities, including research, implementation and evaluation?

No ✕

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a national system for epidemiological surveillance of:

- patterns of tobacco consumption?
  - determinants of tobacco consumption?
  - consequences of tobacco consumption?
  - social, economic and health indicators related to tobacco consumption?
  - exposure to tobacco smoke?
  - Other
-



Please list all surveys, including the year of the survey, that you have undertaken in the past.

Statistics Department, information on tobacco consumption and consequences thereof (the last is on 2018, published 30/05/2019)  
<https://osp.stat.gov.lt/informaciniai-pranesimai?articleId=6338911>

Drug, tobacco and alcohol control department, Study "Assessment of effectiveness and public opinion about tobacco and alcohol control measures", 2020:  
<http://ntakd.lrv.lt/lt/naujienos/lietuvoje-kinta-rukymo-iprociai-jauni-zmones-vis-dazniau-renkasi-elektronines-cigaretes-bei-naujoviskus-bedumius-tabako-produktus-vietoje-iprastu-tabako-gaminiu>

Health Behaviour in School-aged Children in Lithuania: 2018 situation and trends  
<https://lsmuni.lt/media/dynamic/files/19493/1122finaldakararaportas.pdf>

Smoking-Attributable Social and Economic Harm Assessment in Lithuania. Doctoral dissertation, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences. Academy of Medicine. 2019. <https://lsmuni.lt/media/dynamic/files/18418/disertacijaliutkute-gumarov.pdf>

Liutkutė V, Štelemėkas M, Veryga A. Smoking-Attributable Direct Healthcare Expenditure in Lithuania: A Prevalence-Based Annual Cost Approach. *Medicina*. 2018 Apr 12;54(2):15. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6037247/>

Liutkutė V, Veryga A, Štelemėkas M, Goštautaitė Midttun N. Burden of smoking in Lithuania: attributable mortality and years of potential life lost. *The European Journal of Public Health*. 2017 Apr 3;27(4):736–41.  
<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/article/27/4/736/3100255>

Adult Lifestyle Survey 2018, Institute of Hygiene [http://hi.lt/uploads/pdf/padaliniai/GYVENSENA/Gyvensesnos\\_tyrimai\\_2018\\_m.=.pdf](http://hi.lt/uploads/pdf/padaliniai/GYVENSENA/Gyvensesnos_tyrimai_2018_m.=.pdf)

Drug Tobacco and Alcohol Control Department Survey (2016) "Prevalence of use of psychoactive substances in Lithuania in 2014-2016": [http://ntakd.lrv.lt/uploads/ntakd/documents/files/GPS%20ataskaita%202004\\_2016.pdf](http://ntakd.lrv.lt/uploads/ntakd/documents/files/GPS%20ataskaita%202004_2016.pdf)

Institute of Hygiene survey (2016) "Health behaviour of school-aged children":  
<http://www.hi.lt/uploads/pdf/padaliniai/GYVENSENA/2016%20m.%20Mokyklinio%20amziaus%20vaiku%20gyvensesnos%20suvestine-ataskaita.pdf>

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Does your country have any plans to repeat any of the above or to undertake a new tobacco survey within three to five years of your last survey? Please provide details in the space below.

Statistics Department gives every year summary information on tobacco consumption and consequences thereof.

According to order of the Minister of health, every 4 years adults and school-aged children health behaviour (inc. tobacco consumption) surveys are being performed in all country municipalities (60) on unified way, starting from 2016 - for school-aged children and starting from 2018 - for adults.

DTACD performs every 4 years General Population Survey on consumption of psychoactive substances (incl. tobacco and related products).

HBSC survey is being performed every 4 years. ESPAD, GYTS surveys are also being performed regularly.

It is planned to publish results from Health Interview Survey of the Population of Lithuania in 2020 (performed every 4 years by Statistics Lithuania).

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regional and global exchange of publicly available national:

- scientific, technical, socioeconomic, commercial and legal information?
- information on the practices of the tobacco industry?  
information on the cultivation of tobacco?

an updated database of:

- laws and regulations on tobacco control?
- information about the enforcement of laws on tobacco control?  
pertinent jurisprudence?

Please provide a brief description of the progress made in implementing Article 20 (*Research, surveillance and exchange of information*) in the past two years or since submission of your last report.

Inter-sectoral cooperation in data collection and sharing

If you have any other relevant information pertaining to but not covered in this section, please provide details in the space below (e.g. whether you included information on WHO FCTC implementation in your Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), related to target 3.a).

Please attach the relevant documentation.

## D. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

Pursuant to Article 21.1(c) and in accordance with Article 26, have you either provided or received financial or technical assistance (be it through unilateral, bilateral, regional, subregional or other multilateral channels, including relevant regional and international intergovernmental or nongovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions) for the development and strengthening of multisectoral, comprehensive tobacco control programmes of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in any of the following areas:

development, transfer and acquisition of technology, knowledge, skills, capacity and expertise related to tobacco control?

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	Yes

provision of technical, scientific, legal and other expertise to establish and strengthen national tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes?

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	Yes

appropriate training or sensitization programmes for appropriate personnel in accordance with Article 12?

Assistance provided	No
Assistance received	No

provision of the necessary material, equipment and supplies, as well as logistic support, for tobacco control strategies, plans and programmes?

Assistance provided No

Assistance received No

identification of methods for tobacco control, including comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?

Assistance provided No

Assistance received No

promotion of research to increase the affordability of comprehensive treatment of nicotine addiction?

Assistance provided No

Assistance received No

Please identify the Party or Parties from which assistance was received or to which assistance was provided.

EU JATC - Joint Action on Tobacco Control

Please provide information about any assistance provided or received in the space below, including any support received from nongovernmental organizations (please, specify).

In order to prevent fraud, corruption and other illegal activities affecting the financial interests of the Union, the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania implements the Project under Hercule III program "Strengthening of operational and technical capacities of the Lithuanian customs to detect smuggled goods, in particular cigarettes". The aim of this project is the acquisition and installation of a high power stationary x-ray system at the Šalčininkai road post, which is located on the border with the Republic of Belarus.

The high power x-ray system acquired during this project will enable the Lithuanian customs to ensure high-level national security, prevent illegal movement of goods crossing the Lithuanian border and create a better environment for business to carry out customs formalities.

If you have not received or provided assistance in any of the aforementioned areas, please identify any financial or technical assistance that may be under consideration, if appropriate.

Have you encouraged relevant regional and international intergovernmental organizations and financial and development institutions in which you are represented to provide financial assistance for developing country Parties and for Parties with economies in transition to assist them in meeting their obligations under the Convention?

No ✘

## E. PRIORITIES AND COMMENTS

What are the priorities for implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in your jurisdiction?

To implement all FCTC provisions to cut down consumption level and to help to reduce use tobacco products (inter alia to assure qualitative and quantitative laboratory analysis).

To extend the number of countries in the region ratified the FCTC Protocol.

Have you identified any specific gaps between the resources available and the needs assessed for implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control?

Yes ✓

Please provide details in the space below.

Lack of financial and methodology resources for qualitative and quantitative laboratory analysis.

What, if any, are the constraints or barriers, other than lack of resources, you have encountered in implementing the Convention?

The main issue is neighbouring countries which did not ratify or become parties to the FCTC Protocol (Poland, Belarus, Russia).

Do you have any of the following products available on your national tobacco market?

- |                                               |                                     |                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
|                                               | <input type="checkbox"/>            | smokeless tobacco products                       |
|                                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | water pipe tobacco                               |
|                                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)      |
|                                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS) |
|                                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | heated tobacco products (HTPs)                   |
| novel nicotine products<br>(nicotine pouches) | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Other                                            |

Have you adopted and implemented any policy or regulation that is specific to the following tobacco products?

- |                                     |                                                  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | smokeless tobacco products                       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | water pipe tobacco                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENNDS) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | heated tobacco products (HTPs)                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Other                                            |

If you have any relevant information related to questions E5 and E6, please provide details in the space below.

In the Republic of Lithuania it is prohibited to sell tobacco for oral use, chewing tobacco and snuff.  
Selling other tobacco products and ENDS is forbidden to the minors.

Please provide any other relevant information not covered elsewhere that you consider important.

Oral, chewing tobacco and snuff are prohibited to sell in the Republic of Lithuania, however it can be consumed or transported across the territory of Lithuania;

It is prohibited in the Republic of Lithuania to place on the market tobacco products containing in their ingredients, such as filters, paper, packaging, capsules or any technical element, flavourings which alter the smell or taste of the tobacco product concerned, its potency or smoke saturation

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Your suggestions for further development and revision of the reporting instrument:

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