

LITHUANIA

Decision-Making

Stakeholders: Ministry of Health (MoH) and the National Immunisation Technical Advisory Group (NITAG).

Introducing a new vaccine: MoH will introduce new vaccines or delivery systems after negotiations between non-government organisations, NITAG, and MoH. NITAG serves as an advisory body to MOH. However, the influence of NITAG is minimal and political will is influenced by outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, which can drive the introduction of new vaccines.

Ministry of Finance Involvement: No

Financing

Influence of Public-Private Partnerships: Only in the workplace, who sometimes pay for the vaccines and delivery, e.g., Superlandscapes and banks.

Critical Financing Challenges: anti-vaccine activities and the limited influence of NITAG. Political will is influenced by outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, which can drive the introduction of new vaccines into the NIP.

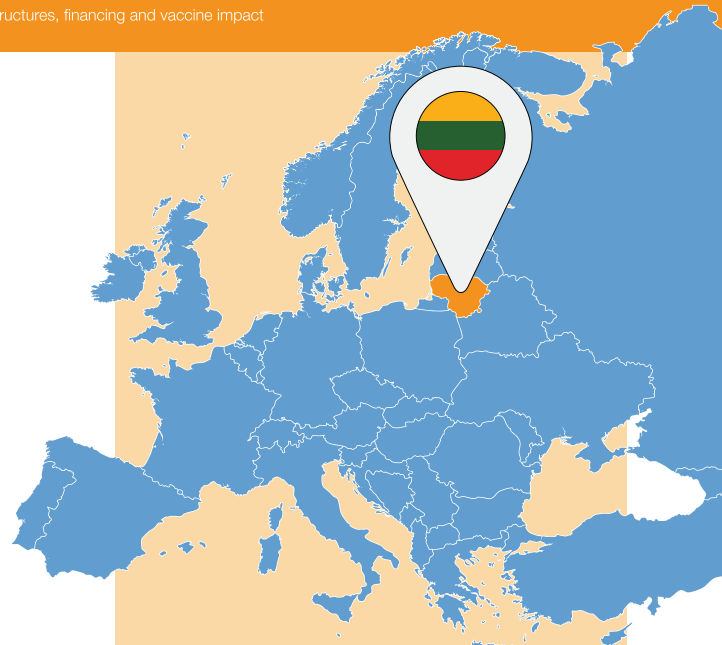
	Yes	No
Ministry of Finance Involvement		✓
Ringfencing of Prevention and Vaccine Budget		✓
Financial Mechanisms for Sustainability		✓
External Funding Sources		✓

Landscape

Future Landscape and Post-COVID Adaptation: There are no planned reforms or shifts in the funding strategy for the NIP in Lithuania. The financing mechanisms have not changed significantly post-COVID, except for adding the COVID-19 vaccine to the state-funded program.

History of Vaccination: Following Lithuania's independence in 1990, the country transitioned from using vaccines produced in the former USSR to those of European standards. Initially supported by the Danish Government, the Lithuanian state gradually took over the financing of the NIP. Steady economic growth in Lithuania has increased disposable incomes, enabling more significant investment in preventive healthcare, including vaccines.

Most Funded Campaign in the Past Decade (outside COVID): Outside of COVID-19, there has been no significantly funded national vaccination campaign in the past decade. In the early 1990s, a nationwide campaign vaccinated many adult risk group populations against diphtheria.



Centralised Health System



7.5%

of GDP spent
on healthcare



6%

of healthcare
budget is spent
on prevention



21.5%

Over-65 influenza
vaccination
coverage (2022)

Adult vaccination (18+) recommendation against 8 diseases:

COVID-19
Diphtheria
Tetanus
Pertussis
Human Papillomavirus
Influenza
Pneumococcal disease
Tick-borne encephalitis

All are
government
funded

