



Situation  
of Trafficking in  
Human Beings  
in Lithuania

Summary Report 2006

LITHUANIAN HUMAN  
RIGHTS LEAGUE



LIETUVOS ŽMOGAUS  
TEISIŲ LYGA

LITHUANIAN HUMAN RIGHTS LEAGUE

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Summary Report 2006

Vilnius  
2007

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GOVERNMENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA



THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR  
REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA



THE MINISTRY  
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF  
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## I. INTRODUCTION

Trafficking in human beings is one of the extreme forms of alienation in human relations.

The world perceives human trafficking as a form of slavery and regards it as one of the basic violations of human rights. Cases of kidnapping or trafficking in human beings violate the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international legal acts prohibiting even a temporary conversion of a human being into someone's ownership. Article 4 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. Article 1 of the 1926 Slavery Convention provides that slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. The 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery extended the definition of the slavery as presented in the 1926 Slavery Convention, namely, added such definitions as "debt bondage", "serfdom" and "matrimonial slavery". Besides Article 1(d) of the said 1956 Convention prohibits any institution or practice whereby a child or young person under the age of 18 years, is delivered to another person, whether for reward or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labour. In this respect, women and children appear to be the most vulnerable members of the society.

Lithuania is part of both Europe and the world, thus it could not escape any scourges of the neighbouring countries. Unemployment, one of the problems typical of the post-Communist countries, has seriously affected women in particular. Striving to survive, they often take up any job, including sexual services. Their helplessness is a useful tool for traffickers selling women as a cheap labour force both in Lithuania and abroad. This is how they become live goods trapped in slavery<sup>1</sup>.

Today, trafficking in persons is an international issue, since ten thousands of women yearly leave their homes in search for work and better life abroad. By trick or by force or by any other methods (threatening, blackmailing) used by the elements of the criminal community, women are forced to work under slavery conditions, deprived of their documents, quite often, and personal freedom, and as servants, nurses, au-pairs, dancers or waitresses or in a way of forced prostitution. Women are involved in business and services areas not regulated by law, where they suffer from physical and mental violence and employer's license, where they are deprived of earnings, or, in other words, where their rights are constantly violated.

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution No. 62 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 17 January 2002, Concerning the 2002-2004 Programme on Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution, Žin. (Official Gazette), 6-231, p. 8-10



## II. ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION

### 1. Extent, tendencies and specifics of trafficking in human beings in Lithuania

Despite endeavours made by the governments of various countries and international organizations, the extent of trafficking in human beings is not decreasing in the world, but, on the contrary, is gradually increasing. The years 2004 and 2005 saw 3 025 and 4 766 persons, respectively, convicted for human trafficking.

This phenomenon is taking ever more cruel and dangerous forms.

Trafficking in persons in Europe and Lithuania is predetermined by social and economic conditions. Unemployment and lack of education and information are the main conditions contributing to the emergence and spread of the scourge. Additionally, the process is facilitated by the demand for prostitution abroad and differences in the legal regulation of prostitution in different states (legalisation and decriminalisation of prostitution), as well as intensive migration of Lithuanian nationals and business contacts abroad.

Trafficking in human beings is a latent (hidden) crime since not every victim appeals for help and, therefore, information about the extent of the problem is not accurate.

It must be noted that, in Lithuania, over 50% of pre-trial investigations of human trafficking have been initiated not subject to a declaration of the aggrieved party, but rather on the initiative of the police in carrying out operational actions.

The analysis of pre-trial investigations initiated in Lithuania shows that most of such incidents relate to the smuggling or attempted smuggling of women to foreign states for the purposes of sexual exploitation or prostitution. Currently, women are taken to the United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Greece, the Czech Republic, Poland, and other states.

At present, Great Britain, as a destination country, seems to account for the largest part of the smuggling, 1/2 to 2/3 of the total number of smuggled Lithuanian women and girls. The contributory factors are a visa free travel regime for Lithuanian citizens to the United Kingdom, possibilities to find legal work with social benefits, decriminalised prostitution, great demand for sexual services and payment for them, and intensive activities of organised crime structures, notably, ethnic groups. Presently, cooperation among the law enforcement institutions in the field of human trafficking is most intensive with the United Kingdom both in exchanging information and taking joint actions. With the increasing flow of information, law-enforcement bodies of Lithuania and the United Kingdom entered into close relations via Interpol and Europol channels, jointly analysing

the collected information and carrying out targeted operations.

Lithuania has become not only the country of origin, but also the country of transit between Eastern and Central Europe. Women from Eastern countries mostly arrive to Lithuania for different purposes on a voluntary basis, quite a number of them intending to work as prostitutes. The immigrant women from the neighbour countries, namely, Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and Moldova, account for 12% of the total number of prostitutes in Lithuania. Once in illegal prostitution business, they face sexual abuse and exploitation, some of them being trafficked to countries of Western Europe. This business involves not only citizens of the Republic of Lithuania, but of other countries as well.

At the moment, legislation of the Republic of Lithuania complies, in essence, with the requirements for the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings prescribed by international legal acts, in particular, of the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe, Interpol, Europol, and other international institutions.

In this respect, trafficking in human beings is classified as a serious crime punishable by up to 12 years of imprisonment under Article 147 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania. The sale or purchase of a child is treated as a separate crime (Article 157 of the Criminal Code) punishable by imprisonment of up to 15 years. Liability for trafficking in human beings has been established for legal persons, which is vitally important in holding criminally liable heads of model, employment and tourist agencies, when they are suspected to have contributed to human trafficking.

Criminal statistics for 1999-2006 under Article 131<sup>1</sup> of the former Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 18-147, 1961) and Article 147 of the current Criminal Code are as follows:

Year	Cases (total)	Cases referred to court	Cases examined in court	Cases where legal proceedings were refused	Cases where investigation was suspended	Persons in the focus of law enforcement	Suspects	Victims known to law enforcement	Victims	Convicted persons
1999	3	1	1			2	2	2		2
2000	5	3	3			7	3	2		3
2001	19	6	3	2	2	52	18	37	9	7
2002	17	10	3	1		58	26	23	16	6
2003	18	5	2	1		40	33	28	7	2
2004	22	13	4	-	1	41	25	31	23	14
2005	32	18	7	1	3	43	21	35	25	15
2006	26	21	7	3	3	33	19	28	27	10

Article 157 (sale or purchase of a child) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania served as the basis for instituting 3 pre-trial investigations.

In many cases, trafficking in human beings was disclosed applying a criminal act imitation model or upon detention of young women trafficked at the border post.

Article 307 (Earning a Profit from Prostitution by Other Persons) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania served as the basis for instituting 33 pre-trial investigations, 17 out of which dealing with minor prostitution, and 17 pre-trial investigations were instituted on the basis of Article 308 (Engagement into Prostitution) and 60 on the basis of Article 146 (Illegal Deprivation of Liberty). It is worthwhile mentioning that these crimes relate to the crime trafficking in human beings. There have been cases of failure to prove elements of criminal acts, namely, trafficking in human beings, where acts have been qualified as earning a profit from prostitution by other persons, engagement in prostitution or illegal deprivation of liberty.

In 2006, the law enforcement authority identified approximately 80 victims of human trafficking in Lithuania and abroad, though taking into account a complex legal, psychological, social and medical assistance by non-governmental and international organizations and protection for potential victims, this figure may vary from 200 to 400.

Unfortunately, assessment of the real situation is also hindered by the fact that obtaining of all relevant information both on detained or convicted Lithuanian citizens organising trafficking in human beings, and committing other crimes is partly restricted by international conventions. For example, Article 36 of the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (ratified in Lithuania in 1991) provides that unless a person, i.e. a foreign national, requests to inform the consular post of his state on his detention, law enforcement authorities of that state have no right to provide any data on the detention of the national, grounds for detention and other available information about the person. Mostly, authorities investigating acts of a specific detainee follow the 1981 European Convention for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data signed in Strasbourg, which was also ratified by Lithuania. The key aspect of the convention is the protection of personal data from publicity in any way. This also applies to detained foreign nationals. The Convention stipulates respect for human rights of detainees and, notably, ensuring the right to a private life.

Another convention to mention is the Dublin Convention Determining the State Responsible for Examining Applications for Asylum Lodged in One of the Member States of the Community. It sets forth that if a person seeks political asylum in the European Union, the member state in question does not have a right to provide any information on that person to any country. Therefore, there have been cases when Lithuanian nationals, also related to trafficking in human beings, suspecting that law enforcement agencies made inquiries about them, applied to the relevant authorities of the European Union with a request to grant political asylum. Despite the facts about the specific states and specific persons, namely, Lithuanian nationals suspected of committing criminal acts, no information was made available. Such conditions hamper efforts of Lithuanian and foreign authorities regarding the clarification and investigation process of members of international criminal groups.

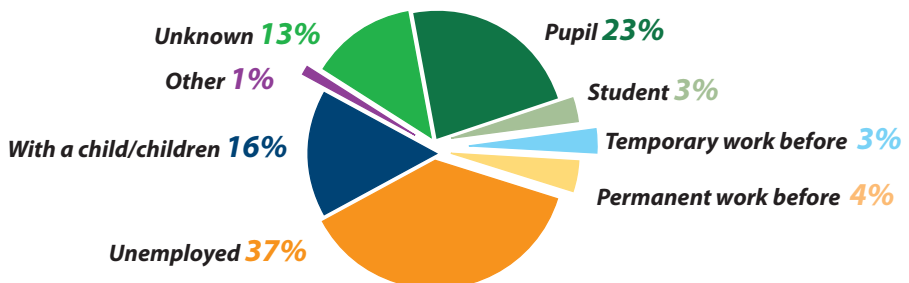
Each year, US Department of State assess on a global basis, according to the 2000 Trafficking Victims Protection Act, efforts of foreign governments against trafficking in persons. All countries are divided into 4 groups: 1) countries fully complying with the standards and making most significant efforts; 2) countries making less significant efforts; 3) states facing serious problems in combating human trafficking; 4) an intermediate category: a special watch group (between categories 2 and 3). In 2006, results on combating the human trafficking in 150 states worldwide were presented based on information obtained by diplomatic missions, public institutions, NGOs and other independent sources. Group 1 included 25 countries, Group 2 and Group 3 included 79 and 12, respectively, and the rest fell under Group 4. It should be noted that combating human trafficking has put Lithuania into Group 1 for four subsequent years. See Annex 1.

The 2006 annual report of US Department of State prepared by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons admitted that the Lithuanian Caritas branch that actively engaged in implementing the programme and carrying out the project on Aid to the Victims of Trafficking and Prostitution is among the ten organisations worldwide with most significant achievements observed in 2006. The branch was honoured as Heroes in the Fight Against Modern-Day Slavery (project coordinator Mrs Kristina Mišinienė).<sup>2</sup>

### Victims

For the purposes of prostitution, women go abroad on their own will. Unfortunately, they do not realise under what bad conditions they are going to work and how they will be exploited. Human traffickers rarely take the risk of transporting women by force, since a victim may disclose their intentions at the border or in the destination country. More than that, some cases showed that the injured party applied to law enforcement institutions only with the intention to frighten or blackmail the traffickers (in case of unpaid or too small payment for services as promised, poor living conditions, etc.).

#### Status before recruitment<sup>3</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Trafficking in Persons Report June, 2006. U.S. Department of State publication 11335. Office of the Under-Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs.

<sup>3</sup> International Migration Organization. Social Research Institute. Audra Sipavičienė. Tarptautinė gyventojų migracija Lietuvoje: modelio kaita ir situacijos analizė (International population migration in Lithuania: change of the model and analysis of the situation). Vilnius, 2006, p. 36.

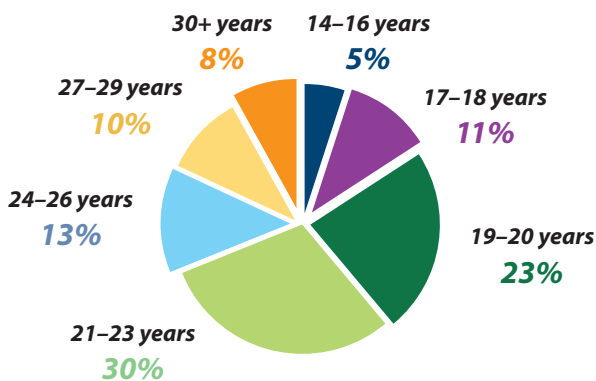
As regards victims, emphasis is put on the risk group, which often includes girls, who grew up in homes for children or in families without strong emotional ties. On the other hand, prostitution is not limited to one social group. Prostitutes include not only excellent school-leavers, but also graduates from higher schools. The major part of them comes from provincial towns, also for the reason that they lack access to information on trafficking in human beings. Thus, girls from traditional families fall into traps of recruiters.

Recruited victims are applied the following criteria: a girl must be good-looking, she should not be missed or looked for by anybody, and if the search is announced finally, the girl herself invents a reason for her disappearance to her relatives.

Victims of human trafficking become known, when girls themselves confess about their exploitation, or apply to NGOs or meet with law enforcement officers accidentally.

Monitoring minor behaviour suggests that young girls first take to run from home, then live as tramps and become prostitutes. Before they come of age, procurers resell and exploit them in Lithuania. Having obtained personal documents and lived to the time they can freely cross the state borders, the girls depart abroad.

#### **Age of victims of human trafficking<sup>4</sup>**



<sup>4</sup> International Migration Organization. Social Research Institute. Audra Sipavičienė. Tarptautinė gyventojų migracija Lietuvoje: modelio kaita ir situacijos analizė (International population migration in Lithuania: change of the model and analysis of the situation). Vilnius, 2006, p. 33.

As regards the situation of exploited persons, criminal business of human trafficking and prostitution criminologically may be regarded as approximating the category of crimes without victims attributed to the sphere of organised crime. This phenomenon can be explained by the circumstance that if it were not for the special police operations, pre-trial investigations based on the notice of the victims themselves would have been scarce. Force and violence, when due to the evidence such facts become known to the police, are not typical of the criminal business of human trafficking in Lithuania, and the number of such cases is decreasing. On the other hand, organizations providing social, economic, medical, moral and any other support to the victims maintain otherwise.

The latent character of trafficking in human beings is already predetermined by the new tendency of this phenomenon. While human trafficking was formerly mainly explained by reason of poverty and asocial environment, now it is greatly influenced by the spread of drug addiction. The level of youth drug addiction witnesses that criminals do not even need to recruit new victims or demand money from them by force.

Considering the latent part of the victims, their relations with organizers of illicit business carry more a professional character, rather than that of scheming and accident. The major reason for taking risk by the victims is the wish to quickly and easily earn a lot of money.

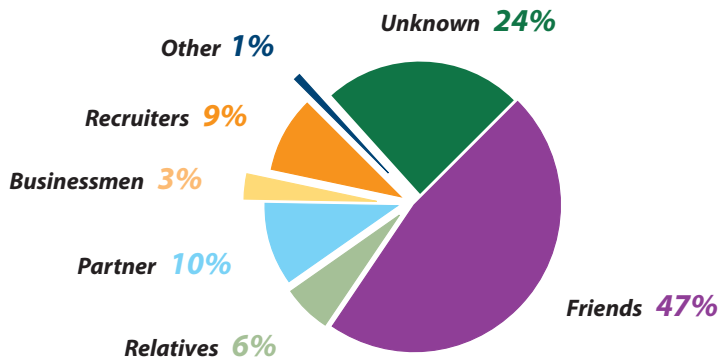
The situation of victims of human trafficking is important to the police in general context of combating organised crime. It is the principal international legal acts for combating international organised crime that identify a special status of a victim, which encompasses support and protection guarantees for the injured person and the vital importance of its role in the criminal proceedings against organised criminals.

### **Human Traffickers**

Very often, the group organising human trafficking includes several persons: procurer (recruiter), persons transporting or accompanying victims abroad, persons welcoming and selling victims to the brothels abroad, owner of the illegal brothels and harbouring criminal group. Frequently, criminal groups of human trafficking find the persons who need women for the purposes of prostitution via the relations of their countrymen legally or illegally working in the destination states. Subsequently, a direct communication is established with the interested persons.

It is not seldom that taxi divers and hotel employes collaborate with prostitution business organizers by distributing adresses of „brothels“ and other information, thus receiving their share for finding the client. The activities of the “brothels” themselves may be carried out under official services (e.g. housing) of sole proprietorships. In addition, prostitutes offer their services through local press as young women looking for work.

**Traffickers – who are they?<sup>5</sup>**



Human traffickers become ever more cautious and suspicious. When purchasing or selling women, the criminals do not make immediate settlement. It is done only when transported women cross the state border of Lithuania or depart from the transaction place. The human trafficking organisers themselves avoid meeting the transported women, therefore, they judge about their “commercial appearance” from the photos. Besides, criminals use another way of settlement: women are supplied to brothels abroad, and the seller is entitled to monthly interest for each woman.

When organising trafficking in human beings the following technical means is employed: cars, mini-buses and shuttles. Communication is carried out with the help of mobile communication or public telephone. Women are transported to Lithuania from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine by trains. More specifically, half of the female victims in Germany came to the country legally and mostly used bus, train and car transport. The same routes and transport means were taken

<sup>5</sup> International Migration Organization. Social Research Institute. Audra Sipavičienė. Tarptautinė gyventojų migracija Lietuvoje: modelio kaita ir situacijos analizė (International population migration in Lithuania: change of the model and analysis of the situation). Vilnius, 2006, p. 37

by other Lithuanian women, who came to Germany illegally. As a rule, women are provided with tickets, health insurance and pocket money. During the travel, they are accompanied by the member of the criminal group, who later delivers the woman to the purchaser.

Spurious documents are mostly used when a woman is a minor or have already been deported from EU states, also when transporting women to the West from Russia, Belarus or Ukraine. In Lithuania, human traffickers are not interested in capturing victims for the sole reason that search for missing people starts with the raids on brothels and consequently their business is disturbed. The fact that victims go abroad for prostitution purposes on their own will and aware of the awaiting business is proved by the corruption of officers that raises almost absolutely no doubts.

What is more, women are attracted in an ever more delicate way making attempts to build personal relations and trust on the part of the victim. Victims are recruited step by step: first, they are involved in a flirt, then friendship, which makes them believe in promises about a well-paid job and good working conditions abroad. Additionally, they are convinced by providing recommendations of friends, acquaintances, relatives and other close people. There have been cases when young women themselves carelessly promised to go abroad to work as prostitutes and later they were forced to keep to their promise.

It has been observed that traffickers include women, mostly former or still working prostitutes. Victims maintain that female recruiters show more cruelty than men. Female traffickers argue potential victims into going abroad, promising good and easy payment, and introduce to young women who had allegedly done the same work with certain persons.

Trafficking in persons is carried out under fictitious firms and model agencies as well as advertisements of employment and marriage with foreigners. Currently, dating personal ads via electronic channels, namely, SMS, are getting ever more popular. Sometimes, such ads can be found even on night programmes of commercial TV. SMS writers of loose morals openly discuss possibilities, conditions and organization of prostitution. Answering the SMS by a young woman gives way to intensive recruitment.

Furthermore, girls are also recruited at beauty contests, school dance clubs and during career days organised for students at higher schools. The evident way of recruitment is basically seen in ads offering a well-paid job and promise to provide housing, no qualification being required though. International prostitution business networks in the Internet hide under advertisements of model agencies looking for good-looking men and women. Such international networks are managed by their organisers giving instructions by mobile



phones. It has been established that personnel providing prostitution services are renewed by the international networks every three years.

The Lithuanian police collect all possible information on organisers of trafficking in human beings and subjects providing services to them. However, data of the cases considered up to date suggest that trafficking victims are recruited and transported to the exploitation places by private persons. Prostitution is prohibited in Lithuania; therefore, its organisation takes up the form other than a legal enterprise, but rather as conspiracy of maliciously acting people in managing prostitution on the street, apartments and on-call. On the other hand, our citizens as trafficking victims are mostly exploited in foreign states, yet Lithuania, which also conducts pre-trial investigations in relation to Lithuanian nationals, supplies no data on the cover-up of business subjects. Analysis of the media information on commercial structures that organise trafficking shows the following tactics: official contracts are concluded for the purposes of legal work abroad, which allows formal treating of sexual relations of the employees as their own will irrelevant to the duties at work.

In general, a contract/transaction is the key factor in recruitment strategy, which predestines inevitable exploitation in the future. As a rule, people looking for work do not have money and they agree on their own will to take services offered by recruiters and make bargains that the debt will be returned upon employment. The debt includes all investment of the recruiters in the shelter provided to the client, other provisions and travel arrangements.

Where victim suppliers tend to use scheming tactics, victims have to counter force and violence of the exploiters at the destination place. When the victim is deprived of personal documents, she becomes fully dependant on her employer, who restrains her liberty and applies, for exploitation purposes, systems of debt covering and penalties. Finally, commitment to pay back the debt and hope to subsequently earn money is the basic reason for the victim's cooperation. Besides, as it was mentioned, our citizens go abroad consciously without any official permit to work, which means they realise their illegal status and liability for activities in the shadow business.

## 2. Public Opinion on Human Trafficking

### 2.1. Female Opinion on Violence and Human Trafficking

Researches on violence against women and children and trafficking in human beings were conducted as early as 2000. The Ministry of the Interior commissioned a representative sociological survey in Lithuania, which was carried out in December 2002. The survey was carried out by the public opinion and market research company *SIC-Rinkos Tyrimai*<sup>6</sup>.

The research sought to find out the female attitude towards violence and trafficking in persons in Lithuania.

#### Fear to become a victim of violence or human trafficking

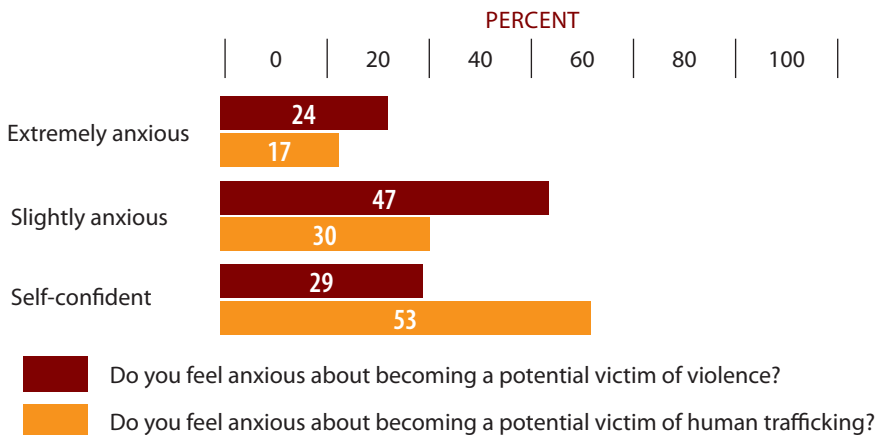
##### Fear to become a human trafficking victim according to age

Age	15 to 29	30 to 49	50 to 74
Extremely anxious	15.0%	14.3%	21.1%
Slightly anxious	35.0%	42.9%	13.2%
Self-confident	50.0%	42.9%	65.8%

##### Fear to become a human trafficking victim according to monthly income per family member

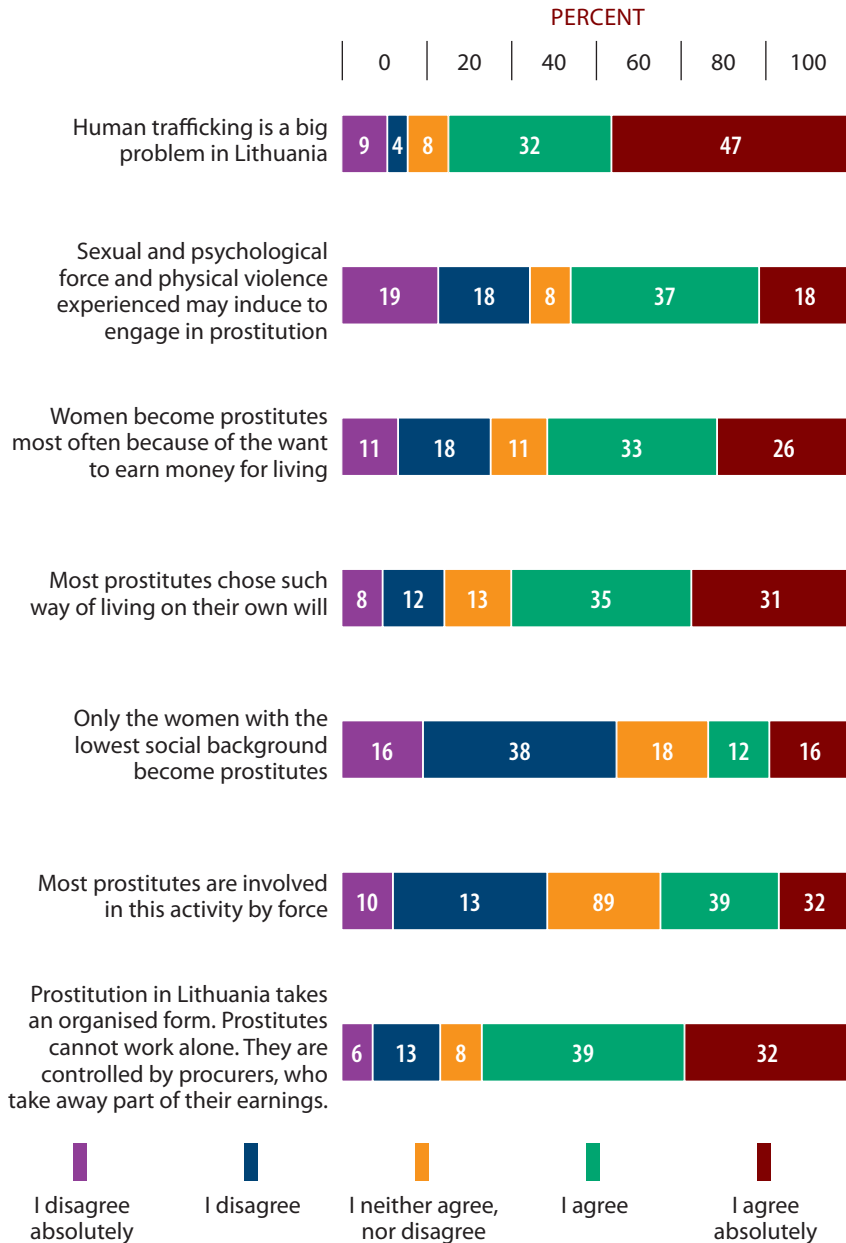
Monthly income	Up to LTL 300	Over LTL 300
Extremely anxious	22.9%	12.5%
Slightly anxious	27.1%	33.3%
Self-confident	50.0%	54.2%

##### Anxiety about the possibility to become a victim of violence and human trafficking



<sup>6</sup> Female opinion of violence and human trafficking. SIC-rinkos tyrimai, Vilnius, 2002

## Prostitution and trafficking in human beings



### ***Fear to become a human trafficking victim according to the size of the living place***

Size of the site	Over 200 000 population	30 000 to 200 000 population	2 000 to 30 000 population	Up to 2 000 population
Extremely anxious	26.7%		5.9%	23.5%
Slightly anxious	20.0%	26.3%	41.2%	35.3%
Self-confident	53.3%	73.7%	52.9%	41.2%

### **Main conclusions**

Approximately half of the respondents (53.3%) believe they would not become victims of human trafficking, while 30% have some anxiety and bare 17% are very anxious about it.

55% of women agree with the statement that sexual and psychological force and physical violence experienced may induce to engage in prostitution. 59% of the respondents agree that women become prostitutes most often because of the want to earn money for living. Similarly, the majority of the respondents (66%) believe most prostitutes chose such way of living on their own will. More than half of the surveyed women (54%) absolutely disagree or disagree with the opinion that only the women with the lowest social background become prostitutes. The belief that most prostitutes are involved in this activity by force was met with absolute disagreement or disagreement by 40% of the respondents, and absolute agreement or agreement by 37%. The majority of the respondents (71%) share the opinion that prostitution in Lithuania takes an organised form; they cannot work alone; they are controlled by procurers, who take away part of their earnings.

### ***2.2. Opinion of Lithuania population on bodies of public security, public safety and problem of trafficking in human beings***

Commissioned by the Ministry of the Interior, a representative sociological survey in Lithuania was carried out on 28 November – 9 December 2005. The author of the research was Dr. Mrs Eglė Vileikienė, chief specialist of the Public Security Department of the Ministry of the Interior. The survey was conducted by the public opinion and market research company *Spinter Tyrimai*.

Population of the age between 18 and 75 were surveyed by way of individual interview (1002 interviews in total) using multilevel selection of probability. The selection of the respondents was organised in such a way that each Lithuanian

resident could have an equal probability to be surveyed. The survey was carried out in five major cities, notably, Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai and Panevėžys (40 regional centres and 50 villages and towns). In total, 95 sites were chosen that were situated in a way to encompass all regions of the country.

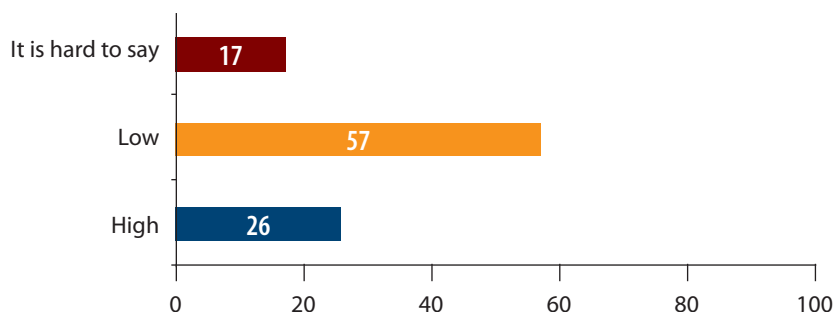
The statistical error of the survey results did not exceed 3.1% under 95% probability. The purpose of the survey was to find out the opinion of Lithuanian residents on the bodies of public security under the Ministry of the Interior, and their work and to assess the security feeling of the population and **their awareness of the scourge of human trafficking.**

The research aimed at establishing the opinion of the Lithuanian population on the issue of human trafficking. To this end, the respondents were presented the following questions: "How big is the risk, in your opinion, to you or your relatives to become a victim of human traffickers?"; "How did you learn about the problem of human trafficking?"; "What, in your opinion, induces trafficking in persons?"; "What do you think should be done to reduce the level of human trafficking in Lithuania?".

The respondents were asked to grade the risk for them and their relatives of becoming a victim of human trafficking. The results of the research suggested that Lithuanian population saw little risk in that. More than half (57%) of the respondents believed that risk of becoming a human trafficking victim was low, while those who thought it was high were twice as few (26%) (see fig. 8). It is worthwhile mentioning that in comparison to other residents the risk was considered higher by the respondents having children under 18, while residents of Vilnius saw it as lowest.

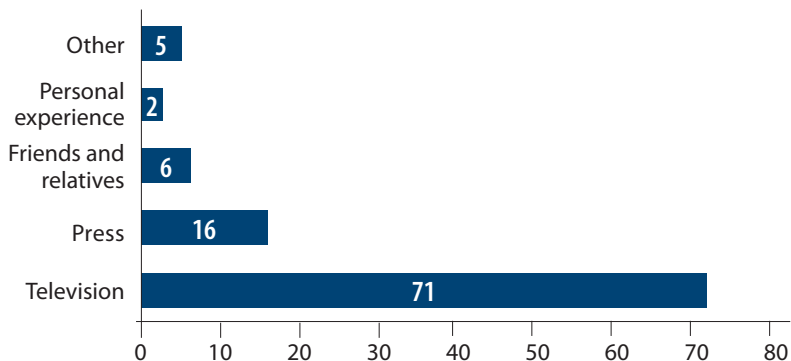
Most respondents found out about the problem of human trafficking from television (71%). Other sources of information were referred to less often: 16% from media, 6% from friends and relatives, 2% from personal experience and 5% from social advertisement posters, radio, the Internet, studies, seminars or law enforcement institutions.

***How big is the risk, in your opinion, to you or your relatives to become a victim of human traffickers? (per cent)***



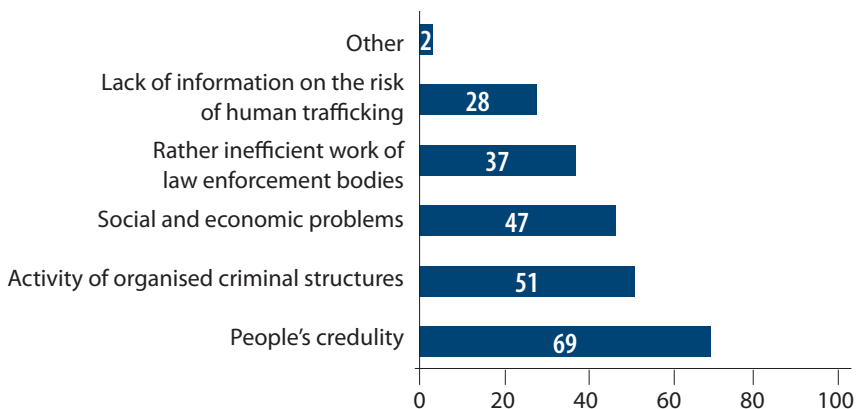
As compared to the other age groups, the respondents of the age between 18 and 29 were fewer in pointing out that they found out about the human trafficking problem from television, more often referring to their personal experience. By contrast, in most cases television was the source of information on the problem for housewives, pensioners and unemployed people, respondents with elementary or secondary education and rural population. It is noteworthy that respondents with higher education more frequently pointed to the press, while students and pupils to the friends and relatives.

***How did you learn about the problem of human trafficking? (per cent)***



During the research, the respondents were requested to evaluate what, in their opinion, mostly induced human trafficking. The respondents believed that it was mostly effected by people’s credulity (69%), activity of organised criminal structures (51%), social and economic problems, such as unemployment, asocial families and the like (47%), rather inefficient work of law enforcement bodies in solving the problem (37%) and lack of information on the risk of human trafficking (28%).

***What, in your opinion, mostly induces human trafficking? (per cent)***



Furthermore, the respondents were requested to evaluate as to what should be done to reduce the level of human trafficking in Lithuania. The majority of the surveyed (68%) proposed to tighten penalties for human trafficking, slightly fewer respondents, 48%, proposed to create working places and improve the social status of potential victims, 47% pointed out that victims should not implicitly rely on promises of acquaintances concerning easy earnings abroad, 41% suggested informing, on a larger and more thorough scale, of the risk of human trafficking, 35% proposed strengthening the activities of law enforcement bodies in combating human trafficking and 25% suggested strengthening international cooperation among law enforcement bodies.

**What, do you think, should be done to reduce the level of human trafficking in Lithuania? (per cent)**



**Main conclusions**

The research showed that Lithuanian population does not see any high risk for themselves or their relatives to become a victim of human trafficking. Only the respondents, who learnt about human trafficking from personal experience, indicated quite often that the risk was high. The majority of the Lithuanian population learnt about the problem from television.

**2.3. Information Campaign Against Human Trafficking. Survey Results**

As commissioned by the Ministry of the Interior, a survey was conducted by the Company *Revanda* during the information campaign against human trafficking in November and December 2006, which dealt with issues such as **whether people admit the problem of human trafficking as existing in Lithuania,**

through which channels and in which way presented the information reached the audience, etc.

200 persons of various age (between 14 and 60) were surveyed in Vilnius, Šiauliai, Panevėžys and Kaunas. The respondents included urban and rural population.

### Summary of survey on information campaign against human trafficking<sup>7</sup>

#### 1. Gender of the respondents:

Women – 54.02%	Men – 45.98%
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#### 2. Age groups of the respondents:

14–18	19–25	26–30	31–40	41–60
70.07%	11.67%	6.56%	4.4%	7.30%

#### 3. Occupation of the respondents

Studying	Working	Neither studying nor working
76.64%	20.43%	2.93%

#### 4. Does the problem of human trafficking exist in Lithuania?

Yes	No
81.75%	18.24%

#### 5. Is there enough information provided in our country to learn about the scale and threats of human trafficking?

Yes	No
18.97%	81.02%

#### 6. Through which channels did you learn about threats of human trafficking?

Experience of offended people	2.91%
TV / radio	45.99%
Discussion at educational establishments	2.91%
Information campaigns in the media	25.54%
Talks with friends	14.59%
Looking for the information oneself	6.61%

#### 7. Most reliable information sources:

Stories of the offended people	57.66%
Articles, discussions in the media	21.20%
Researches showing the scale of the problem	13.86%
Data of law enforcement bodies	6.56%
Not responded	0.72%

<sup>7</sup> Information campaign against human trafficking. UAB *Revanda*, Vilnius, 2006



**8. Do you think there is a threat that you could become a victim of human trafficking?**

Yes	No	Not responded
50.36%	48.92%	0.72%

**9. Have you ever been offered a profitable, yet doubtful work abroad?**

Yes	No	Not responded
20.43%	81.02%	1.45%

**10. Do you know people, who have become victims of human trafficking?**

Yes	No	Not responded
13.86%	85.42%	0.72%

**13. If you were offered a lot of money, would you engage in prostitution?**

Yes	No
9.49%	90.51%

**11. If you were trapped by human traffickers, what/who would you turn to first for help?**

Law enforcement bodies	10.94%
Try all possible ways	49.63%
Friends / Relatives	21.16%
Try to escape by oneself	7.29%
Apply to the embassy	10.26%
Apply to NGOs	0.72%

**12. The most frequent reason for becoming a victim of human trafficking:**

Ignorance, lack of information	14.59%
Credulity	33.57%
Wish to earn money	51.84%

**14. Would you agree to engage in prostitution in another country, if you were promised that nobody would find out about it?**

Yes	No
2.18%	97.82%

**15. If a friend /acquaintance would offer you a well-paid, yet illegal job and you would got interested in the offer you would:**

Rely on the information provided by the friend	11.69%
Look for more information	87.59%
Not responded	0.72%

**16. If you planned to look for work abroad, in which ways will you arrange it?**

Ask around one's friends / acquaintances	32.11%
Look for official information	61.31%
Depart for the destination country and look for work there	6.58%

**17. Which, in your opinion, measures would be most effective against human trafficking?**

Seminars / discussions	10.94%
Scary, yet true pictures (TV, stands, press) warning of threats	43.79%
True stories presented by the offended persons	29.92%
Information booklets. More statistical information	5.87%
Not responded	2.19%

**Main conclusions**

As many as 81% of the respondents acknowledged that the human trafficking problem does exist in Lithuania and that there is a lack of information on scale of the problem and potential threats. The persons surveyed learnt about the threats watching TV or listening to radio (over 45%), through information campaigns in the media, (over 25%), media (over 25%) and talks with friends (over 14%). As to the most reliable source of information, the persons would believe the stories of offended parties (over 57%) and articles (over 21%). 50% of the respondents admitted that they could probably become victims of human traffickers, as many as 20% of them had already been offered a profitable, yet doubtful work abroad, and almost 14% of them knew the actual victims. In case of unfortunate trapping in the hands of human traffickers, people would try all possible ways to escape (almost 50%), more than 20% would ask friends and relatives for help, one tenth would apply to the embassy or law enforcement bodies and just fewer than 1% would turn to NGOs for help. The respondents believed (over 51%) that in most cases people turned into victims for the wish to earn more money. On the other hand, nearly 10% would agree to engage in prostitution for large sums of money. Surprisingly enough, bare 2% of the respondents would engage in prostitution and have fear that their relatives could learn about it. Consequently, determination to engage in prostitution is much stronger affected by money rather than a reputation. The survey results suggested that people were not naïve in Lithuania: if they were offered an illegal, still a well-paid job abroad, as many as 87% would try to obtain more information instead of going straight abroad relying on the friend. When in search for work abroad, the respondents would look for official information on work (more than 60%) or would ask around the acquaintances about the possibilities (approximately 30%). In the opinion of the respondents, the most effective measures in combating human trafficking were scary and, yet, realistic pictures as presented in the media (almost 44%) and true stories told by the offended people (almost 30%).

### 3. Trafficking in children<sup>8</sup>

Trafficking in children is one of the most serious crimes that have notably, in the last decade, spread worldwide. They, in particular, violate human rights, respect and dignity. The sale or purchase of a child is treated as a separate crime (Article 157 of the Criminal Code) punishable by imprisonment of up to 15 years. Based on the published data on discovered cases of trafficking in children and information available at the Children's Rights Ombudsman Institution, one of the forms of children trafficking that develops most rapidly in Lithuania is the sale of children for forced prostitution. The problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children, sale, prostitution and pornography of children is extremely important in Lithuania for the economic and social situation and geographic position of the state (a transit state). Usually, this crime targets at minors aged between 14 and 18. While conducting individual investigations of children's rights and violation of the lawful interests, the Children's Rights Ombudsman Institution established that some of the cases related to trafficking in children, in particular, prostitution. Circumstances established during individual investigations, results of visits at institutions for children, special schools and families and discussions of problems of children protection with the specialists revealed that at the moment, victims of human trafficking are female minors, who grew up in institutions for children and families of social risk. Conditions of living, education and raising, and lack of attention, emotional communication, etc., predetermine that girls become children of sellers and victims of procurers because of their credulity, raptures over attention showed, warm and close relationship, gifts and belief in stories about easy earnings. Other potential victims include children at special schools (intellectually challenged), who cannot, due to the impact of the environment and their challenge, assess the threat. Meanwhile, children from families of social risk, tramping and begging children, "street children", often become victims of human trafficking and prostitution "on their own will". Socially vulnerable minors cannot realise the harm and impact on their development done by prostitution, pornography and other exploitation. Therefore, wishing to earn money, reach independence and self-support, they themselves look for persons engaged in prostitution, pornography and business of human trafficking and offer their services. We may presume that children are trapped in the network of human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation due to both the credulity of parents and on their own will being attracted by the chance to earn a lot of money, live a rich life, see the world, etc. (e.g., model agencies,

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<sup>8</sup> Šalaševičiūtė R. Background for human trafficking in families and institutions for children; solutions to the problems. Seminar on human trafficking: prevention, victim reintegration and gaps in legal regulation Vilnius, 2006.

work abroad, etc.). The above facts point to children's exploitation in prostitution and pornography businesses. Other reasons, which trap minors in the network of human trafficking or force them engage in prostitution, are sexual violence experienced in the childhood, poor social skills, lack of self-confidence, etc. These reasons demand, the specialists say, that one of the solutions to the scourge be early prevention, which means, working with pupils at the elementary school or even at the pre-school stage. The prevention measures, however, must be targeted not at human trafficking or prostitution, but rather at the development of certain skills and qualities.

Within the framework of the Programme on Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking 2005–2008, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania commissioned the Social Analysis and Consultation Centre to conduct a research in 2006 on Analysis of the Situation of Minors, Victims of Human Trafficking, in Lithuania and Framework of the Rehabilitation Programme for Minors Suffered from Human Trafficking<sup>9</sup>.

The research aimed at identifying the dynamics and tendencies of the increasing number of victims of human trafficking; assessing the services provided to them; analysing the modern rehabilitation practice of the minors, victims of human trafficking, in EU countries; identifying extent of the problem in Lithuania; and developing, on a national level, a framework for a typical action programme on rehabilitation of minors suffered from human trafficking.

### **Main results and conclusions of the research**

- ✓ The survey suggested that the majority of the respondents believed there was a phenomenon of trafficking in human beings in Lithuania.

The research revealed that the number of officially identified minors, victims of human trafficking, is not significant in the country. In the period between 1999 and 2006 (1<sup>st</sup> half), this number was 47 persons, which means 6 victims identified annually, in average. Unfortunately, this is just a small part of victims featuring in the whole context of minor victims of sexual exploitation. The number of minor victims of sexual violence in the same period reached 1 205, almost 4% out of which were victims of human trafficking.

- ✓ As regards the largest risk group, the respondents singled out children at institutions for children. The most potential victims are children from socially vulnerable families, also from the families lacking strong emotional ties and

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<sup>9</sup> Analysis of the Situation of Minors, Victims of Human Trafficking, in Lithuania and Framework of the Rehabilitation Programme for Minors Suffered from Human Trafficking. Social Analysis and Consultation Centre. Vilnius, 2006, p. 8.

source of income. Another big risk group includes street children, children attending school, and those unable to plan their free time. In addition, the respondents referred to the families with the gap between parents and children. Children are more vulnerable and easier to be attracted; besides, they find it difficult to defend their rights.

- ✓ In many cases, trafficking in children was defined as a huge and profitable, though risky, business. As to the reason to that, the respondents mentioned satisfaction of sexual needs of adults, which leads to such high demand in children. Furthermore, children are defined as an easily attracted target group.
- ✓ As concerns the peculiarities of children, as a vulnerable group of human trafficking, the respondents referred to the ignorance of the children themselves that such way of earning money was socially unaccepted. It is also the children without social skills and without a chance to earn money in a legal way that are caught in a trap. As a preventive factor, special emphasis was put on the necessary ties between parents, guardians and children.
- ✓ In the opinion of the respondents, children are most often sold for the purposes of forced prostitution, when, by force and by trick, persons up to 18 are involved, also for sexual exploitation and pornography. The least mentioned purposes were illegal transplantation of human body parts, sale of children for families without children and forced labour.
- ✓ Not all respondents distinguish between victims of sexual violence and victims of human trafficking suffered from forced prostitution and sexual exploitation for paedophilic pornography. It is commonly referred to as exploitation for sexual purposes.
- ✓ The respondents believed that if the victim did not identify herself as such, support for her could render to be extremely difficult or impossible. There are cases when children maintain that they need no help whatsoever, that is, they do not see themselves as victims. Or, they turn to the relevant institutions for help just in cases when the conditions are not such as promised or they do not receive money from their "employers", etc. Then, they apply with inadequate requests for support.
- ✓ One more important aspect mentioned by many respondents was preventive measures against the influence of human traffickers. It must be stressed that part of the minor victims falls in a trap on their own will, for the reason that they have scarce knowledge. What is more, it was predominantly believed that they could get out of the trap any time they like. Or, at first, involvement

in prostitution is usually voluntary, and only then takes the form of forced prostitution, when “the debt increases”. There are cases when victims are accustomed to their exploiters and develop a sense of security, for they receive food, clothes and other things of necessity.

- ✓ The efficiency could be increased by ensuring safety of the victims, parent’s motivation to help children and keeping a long-term contact with them.
- ✓ The respondents express expectations for the necessary coordination of the activities of the institutions, notably, support providers, such as the police, and other bodies providing assistance.

## 4. Trafficking in Human Beings and Organised Crime

Human trafficking and respective forms of organised crime, such as illegal migration, smuggling, trade in drugs and guns pose one of the major threats to the national security.

This illegal business facilitates the existing of organised crime structures that perfectly and rapidly react to market changes. Such actions serve as the ground for the development of the economic potential of organised crime structures.

The purpose of organised crime is to obtain largest profit with minimum risk, thus, criminal structures penetrate those areas of public life that offer maximum profit.

The situation of the recent years revealed that the majority of groups of organised crime were able to rapidly and flexibly adapt to the changing economic, social and legal conditions and made use of gaps in laws. Many groups abandoned the idea of violence (exploding, arson, killing, etc.) and became more open to each other reducing the mutual confrontation. Leaders of the groups focus more on the legalisation process, thus, trying to gradually project their image as lawful businessmen. Concerns of the criminal groups how to legalise the capital acquired by way of crime in a legal economy is a sign showing that Lithuanian organized crime is taking over the traditions of the Western world. Similarly, forms of violence have changed: extortion is carried out not in a brutal way, but rather by well-concealed and subtle threats. Quite often, cash, former object of crime, is replaced by shares of companies, possessed right to the management of economic entities and other forms of ownership.

The data of the United Nations suggests that trafficking in human beings and organised prostitution fall under the most dangerous group of 17 forms of international organised crime, which yield more than 300% profit. More profit is derived only from drug and gun trade. The data of the experts of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania demonstrates that illegal income

from the prostitution business in Lithuania alone accounts for over 50 million Lithuanian litas.

Organised crime structures, 23 of higher level and 50 of lower level (lacking some features of organised crime), were identified in Lithuania in 2006. They include around 1 200–1 500 persons. The groups' membership varies from 3 to 100 and more, which results in a different hierarchical structure and principle of administering functions. Basically, leaders and members of the organised crime groups are Lithuanian nationals. The activities of the groups also involve women, ever more featuring young persons and those without previous criminal conviction. Ethnic criminal groups (Chechen, Chinese and Roma) have been observed as well.

It may be said that according to the level of organisation, hierarchical and inner structure, extent and character of their activities, the groups of organised crime operating in Lithuania, are very different structurally. Though criminal groups of all levels are interrelated, they preserve their autonomy.

The data of the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior shows that similar to the previous years, most of the groups operating in the country are engaged in extortion, car stealing, crimes related to drug and psychotropic substances, smuggling, thefts, robbery, etc. Approximately 12 groups seem to be engaged in organisation and control of forced prostitution business and they may be regarded as relating to human trafficking.

7 organised criminal groups engaged in prostitution organisation were dissolved in 2006.

As a rule, a group organising human trafficking includes several persons: procurer (recruiter), persons transporting or accompanying victims abroad, persons welcoming and selling victims to the brothels abroad, owner of the illegal brothels and harbouring criminal group.

Frequently, criminal groups of human trafficking find the persons who need women for the purposes of prostitution via the relations of their countrymen legally or illegally working in the destination states. Subsequently, a direct communication is established with the interested persons.

Furthermore, girls are also recruited at beauty contests, school dance clubs and during career days organised for students at higher schools. The evident way of recruitment is basically seen in ads offering a well-paid job and promise to provide housing, no qualification being required though. International prostitution business networks in the Internet hide under advertisements of model agencies looking for good-looking men and women. Such international networks are managed by their organisers giving instructions by mobile phones. It has been established that personnel

providing prostitution services are renewed by the international networks every three years.

The survey conducted by SPINTER Market and Public Opinion Researches commissioned by the Ministry of the Interior in September 2004 revealed some interesting facts: the answer to the question "Do you think legalisation of prostitution in the country would reduce the profit of organised crime groups?" was "Yes" and "Rather yes" (66%), "No" and "Rather no" (14.7%), while 19.3% of the respondents expressed no opinion of the matter.

The available information is evidence for the fact that Lithuanian criminal groups maintain close relations with the groups of other states and, to ensure the security of criminal operations, work in close cooperation. Such cooperation means not only protection of goods transported by the groups and crimes committed in the territories of other states worldwide, but also keeping corrupt relations of the groups of those states and transferring criminal groups from one state to another. For example, recently, members of some organised crime groups, including those engaged in human trafficking, that failed to reach their aims in Lithuania, transferred their activities, for various reasons, including actions taken by law enforcement bodies, to other European countries.

The essential difference between former and current systems of trafficking in women is that they are sold for less money, but their sellers get a monthly part of the victims' earning, approximately 20%. Consequently, suppliers of victims and procurers develop close international financial relations.

Traffickers become ever more cautious and suspicious. When purchasing or selling women, the criminals do not make immediate settlement. It is done only when transported women cross the state border of Lithuania or depart from the transaction place. The human trafficking organisers themselves avoid meeting the transported women, therefore, they judge about their "commercial appearance" from the photos. What is more, criminals use another way of settlement: women are supplied to brothels abroad, and the seller is entitled to monthly interest for each woman.

Analysis of activities of organised crime groups in recent years shows that the professional level of most of them increased significantly. Today, their activities are based on good interrelations not only in the country, but also abroad, as well as on material, technical and information provisions.

Trafficking in persons is carried out under fictitious firms and model agencies as well as advertisements of employment and marriage with foreigners. Currently, dating personal ads via electronic channels, namely, SMS, are getting ever more popular.



No criminal structures engaged solely in human trafficking have been observed in Lithuania, for organised crime groups use all possible ways of getting rich. Cases in Lithuania show that human trafficking is carried out by persons operating alone or in small groups, which include members of organised crime groups attributed to the lowest hierarchical category. Human traffickers form well-organised criminal groups, which do not stick to a certain number of members. Independently, human trafficking business is conducted by persons, who had long lived abroad, including former prostitutes.

Certain cooperation or mutual tolerance among organised crime groups, which are involved in human trafficking, are witnessed by the fact that victims are recruited in the territory of one country, and then they are transported abroad via certain transit centres. It means, members of some groups recruit victims, while others transport them, or, another way, human trafficking by some organised criminals is not hindered in the territories under control of other criminals. This is why no competition is observed among the groups. Not a single case is known where competitive interests of human traffickers would have become a reason for confrontation between the groups.

To combat organised crime, Lithuania has developed a legal framework that is applied quite successfully. It meets the strategic targets of combating organised crime and is designed to develop a system of preventive measures and destroy the economic potential of organised crime groups. Upon combating international crime, notably, trafficking in human beings, Lithuania is committed to implementing the provisions of international law, encouraging interinstitutional cooperation of the police, border guard services and intelligence services both on a bilateral basis and through international organisations.

### III. LEGAL REGULATION

## IN THE AREA OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

### 1. International Legal Acts Pertinent to Trafficking in Human Beings

Implementing the measures in the area of preventing and controlling trafficking in human beings the Republic of Lithuania takes into consideration the following international legal acts:

- ✓ The United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of Others (1949);
- ✓ The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Violence of all Forms Against Women (Official Gazette, 1996, No 21-549);
- ✓ The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993);
- ✓ Recommendations to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania by the General Assembly of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women 23<sup>rd</sup> Special Session (2000) (New York, 12-30 June 2000) (Consideration of reports submitted by State Parties. Lithuania. First and second periodical reports);
- ✓ The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (Official Gazette, No 51-1933, 2002) and Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention, as well as other relevant regional and international legal instruments (Official Gazette, No 49-2166, 2003);
- ✓ European Union legal acts: Council Framework Decision of 15 March 2001 No 2001/220/JHA on the Standing of Victims in Criminal Proceedings; Council Framework Decision No 2002/629/JHA of 19 July 2002 on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings; Council Conclusions No 2003/C 137/01 of 8 May 2003, which recommend the Member States to consider the priority policy measures in this field; Council Framework Decision No 2004/68/JHA of 22 December 2003 on Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography; Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the Residence Permit Issued to Third-Country Nationals Who Are Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings or Who Have Been the Subject of an Action to Facilitate Illegal Immigration, who Cooperate with the Competent Authorities;
- ✓ Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to the states of the Council of Europe: Recommendation No 9 (91) 11 on Sexual Exploitation, Pornography and Prostitution of, and Trafficking in Children and Young Adults; Recommendation No R(96)8 on Crime Policy in Europe in a Time of Change;

Recommendation No R(97)13 concerning Intimidation of Witnesses and The Rights of the Defence; Recommendation No R(2000)11 on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation; Recommendation No R(2001)16 on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation; Recommendation No R(2002)5 on the Protection of Women against Violence;

- ✓ Provisions of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe: Recommendation 1065 (1987) on the Traffic in Children and Other Forms of Child Exploitation; Recommendation 1211 (1993) on Clandestine Migration: Traffickers and Employers of Clandestine Migrants; Resolution 1099 (1996) on the Sexual Exploitation of Children; Recommendation 1325 (1997) on Trafficking in Women and Forced Prostitution in Council of Europe Member States; Recommendation No 1450 (2000) on Violence against Women in Europe; Recommendation No 1545 (2002) on the Campaign against Trafficking in Women; Recommendation No 1610 (2003) on Migration Connected with Trafficking in Women and Prostitution; Recommendation No 1611 (2003) on Trafficking in Organs in Europe; Recommendation No 1663 (2004) on Domestic Slavery: Servitude, Au Pairs and "Mail-Order Brides";
- ✓ The Brussels Declaration of 2002 on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings adopted by the European Conference held on 18-20 September 2002;
- ✓ The Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (further – OSCE) Action Plan of 2003 to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (PC.DEC/557) approved by the OSCE Permanent Council on 24 July 2003;
- ✓ The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 (Official Gazette, No 40-9871995) and the additional protocols thereof;
- ✓ The European Social Charter (1961), European Social Charter of 1996 and additional protocols to the European Social Charter providing for a system of collective complaints;
- ✓ The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women of 1995 (Beijing, 4-15 September 1995);
- ✓ The International Labour Organisation Convention No 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (Official Gazette, No 27-648, 1996), which has condemned slavery methods and prohibited the use of forced labour;
- ✓ The International Labour Organisation Convention No 105 Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (Official Gazette, No 28-676, 1996), which obliged all member states not to use of any forced labour for the purpose of economic development;
- ✓ The International Labour Organisation Convention No 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Official Gazette, No 49-2161, 2003).

Other international legal acts were also used for the implementation of prevention and control measures on trafficking in human beings.

The Republic of Lithuania took an active part in preparation of the Convention of the Council of Europe No 36 on the Actions (fight) against Trafficking in Human Beings which summarises all previous legal acts within this field and more widely and in more detail regulates the issues on prevention and control over trafficking in human beings. Currently preparatory works are being carried out and in the second half of 2007 we are planning to join the aforementioned convention.

## 2. Lithuanian National Legislation in Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Human Beings

### 2.1. Criminal liability

The laws of the Republic of Lithuania provide for legal liability for trafficking in human beings and other trafficking-related crimes.

The criminal acts directly related to trafficking in human beings (Group I) and the criminal acts that are not directly related to trafficking in human beings may be singled out in the Criminal Code of Lithuania, however, they both have a tight interrelationship (Group II).<sup>10</sup>

**Crimes indicated in Articles 147, 147<sup>1</sup>, 157 and 100 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania (LR CC) fall into the first group.**

Criminal liability for trafficking in human beings for the first time in Lithuania was identified in 1998. On the 29<sup>th</sup> July 1998 an amendment to the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter referred to as the Civil Code) came into force and the Civil Code was supplemented with an article 131<sup>1</sup> Trafficking in Human Beings<sup>1</sup>.

#### **Article 131<sup>1</sup>. Trafficking in Human Beings**

*Selling or other transfer of a person, or receipt of a person for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forcing to get involved into prostitution, or acquiring material or other personal profit, as well transportation of a person for prostitution to and from Lithuania shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from 4 to 8 years.*

*The same activity, carried out repeatedly or in respect of a teenager, or by a group of persons with primary arrangement, or by especially dangerous recidivist, shall be punished by deprivation of freedom from eight to twelve years.*

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<sup>10</sup> Considering the fact that summarized (for first time) Report of 2006 on Trafficking in Human Beings in Lithuania will be presented to the representatives of state institutions, non-government organizations, international organizations and foreign specialists, it is expedient to cite the articles from the Republic of Lithuania Criminal, Civil, Civil Administrative Law Offences Codes in the Section 2 Lithuanian National Legislation in the Field of Prevention and Control against Trafficking in Human Beings in the field on prevention and control on trafficking in human beings.

Furthermore, the trafficking in human beings was attributed to hard crimes and an obligatory punishment - confiscation of property - was established (Articles 8<sup>1</sup> and 35 of the Criminal Code).

On 1 May 2003 a new Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania came into force that also amended the version of article *Trafficking in Human Beings* as well as the sanction for trafficking in human beings and specified separate criminal liability for trafficking in children.

#### **Article 147. Trafficking in Human Beings**

*Any person who sells, purchases or transfers in any other way, or acquires a person with a purpose to obtain pecuniary or another personal benefit shall be punished to imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.*

#### **Article 157. Purchase or Sale of a Child**

*1. Any person who sells, purchases or transfers or acquires a young child in any other way shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.*

*2. Any person who is engaged in trafficking in young children shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from two to ten years.*

On 23 June 2005, the Law No-272 entered into force amending and supplementing Articles 48, 60, 145, 147, 157, 212, 213, 214, 215, 226, 249, 251, 252, 256, 267, 270, 272, 274, 280 and annexes of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania and Supplementing the Code with Article 147<sup>1</sup>, 199<sup>1</sup>, 199<sup>2</sup>, 267<sup>1</sup>, 270<sup>1</sup>, 308<sup>1</sup> (hereinafter referred to as the Law).

Articles 4–6 of the Law in principle change and supplement the version of the Article *Trafficking in Human Beings* as well as other thereto-pertinent articles.

#### **Article 4. Amendment and Supplement of Article 147**

To amend and supplement Article 147 which reads as follows:

#### **Article 147. Trafficking in Human Beings**

*1. Any person who sells, purchases or transfers or acquires a person in any other way, or recruits, transports or maintains in captivity a person by using physical violence or threats or depriving an opportunity to resist in any other way, or uses the dependence or vulnerability of a victim, or by the way of deceit, or pays money or provides a person with any other pecuniary benefit who actually controls the victim if a culprit knew or strived to involve victim into prostitution or to make profit from that person's prostitution, or exploit for pornography or forced labour shall be punished for imprisonment for a term from two to ten years.*

*2. If a person commits the offence indicated in paragraph 1 to two victims or more or taking part in organised group or seeking to get organ, tissue or cells of victim shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from four to twelve years.*

*3. Legal entity shall be liable for the offences specified in this article too.*

## **Article 5. Supplementing the Code with Article 147<sup>1</sup>**

To supplement the Code with Article 147<sup>1</sup>:

### **Article 147<sup>1</sup>. Exploitation for the Purpose of Forced Labour**

1. *Any person who using physical violence or threats, or depriving an opportunity to resist in any other way, or making use of person's dependence forces illegally to work certain work shall be punished by a fine or restriction of liberty, or detention or imprisonment up to three years.*

2. *Any person who has committed the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this article by forcing a person to work under slavery or other inhuman conditions shall be punished by detention or imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.*

3. *Legal entity shall be liable for the offences specified in this article too.*

## **Article 6. Amendment and Supplement of Article 157**

To amend and supplement Article 157 which reads as follows:

### **Article 157. Purchase and Sale of a Child**

1. *A person who offers to purchase or acquired a child in any other way, or who sells, purchases or transfers or acquires a child in any other way, or recruits, transports or maintains in captivity a child being aware of or seeking to involve him/her in prostitution or make benefit from her/his prostitution, or to exploit for pornography or forced labour shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from three to twelve years.*

2. *Any person who commits an offence specified in paragraph 1 of this article in respect of two children or more or to a young child, or taking part in organised group, or seeking to obtain organ, tissue or cells of a victim shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from five to fifteen years.*

3. *Legal entity shall be liable for the offences specified in this article too.*

The amendments and supplements made to Articles 147, 147<sup>1</sup> and 157 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania have implemented the Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA of 19 July 2002 on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. It also in principal has implemented the main provisions regarding the definition of trafficking in persons of the Protocol on Prevention, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, that supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (hereinafter referred to as the Protocol). The Protocol article 3(a) specifies the definition of trafficking in human beings, which derives objective and subjective characteristics of trafficking in persons as elements of crime that should serve as criteria for specifying the criminal liability for trafficking in persons in the national legislation. We assume that the following mentioned in this definition such as *the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of*

*fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person* are considered to be objective elements of crime, where *the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons* are the actions while the remaining elements is the way of committing such an act. It is important to pay the attention to the fact that all these objective elements are mentioned as alternatives. Compulsory subjective element to be derived from this definition is a purpose to exploit, the definition of which is also presented in the Protocol article 3(a).

It is assumed that such concepts as *exploitation* and *victim of trafficking in persons* should be also included in the Criminal Code. These concepts should be deployed in a separate article. For example, exploitation may mean the exploitation of a person for prostitution purposes or any other sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or activities similar to slavery, servant or removal of person's organs.

Taking into account the problems of trafficking in persons, its scope as a social phenomenon in Lithuania, arising in the identification of victims of trafficking in persons, recognising them as aggrieved in criminal procedure, the definition of *victim of trafficking in persons* would help to strengthen the protection of rights and lawful interests of persons aggrieved from trafficking. Currently, attention should be paid to the fact that the protection of victims of trafficking in human beings became a corner stone in the European Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings adopted this year by the Ministers Committee of the Council of Europe and is the main difference from the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime. Therefore, it would be expedient to define a victim of trafficking in persons in a separate article that, for example, could be deployed as follows:

*Explanation of a concept. Victim of trafficking in human beings shall mean any person who was sold, purchased, transferred or acquired in any other way by use of physical or psychological coercion, as well as deceit, fraud, indulgence of status or vulnerability seeking to obtain a consent of another person controlling a victim seeking to exploit him/her for prostitution, for other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour, removal of organs or another type of exploitation.*

The law of the Republic of Lithuania (Chapter XV *Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes* of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania) equates, in certain cases, the trafficking in human beings to a crime against humanity. These are the acts against civilians with massive torture, imprisonment, sale or any other inhuman behaviour.

## **Article 100 of the Criminal Code. Behaviour against Persons Prohibited by International Law**

*Any person who, intentionally, pursuing or supporting the policy of state organisation, attacks civilians on a large scale or in a systematic way, commits murder or causes serious harm to their health; inflicts on people conditions of life calculated to bring about their physical destruction; engages in the trafficking in people, commits the deportation of people; tortures, rapes persons, engages persons in sexual slavery, forces them to become engaged in prostitution, forcibly inseminates or sterilises them; persecutes any group or community for political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, sexual or other motives prohibited by international law; engages in the detention, arrest or any other form of deprivation of liberty of persons without admitting to such a deprivation of liberty and without reporting the fate or whereabouts of those people; or carries out a policy of apartheid, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from 5 to 20 years or by life imprisonment.*

## **Criminal acts of the second group may be conditionally grouped into two sub-groups by an object of criminal acts.**

Criminal acts to human life or health:

### **Article 129 of the Criminal Code. Killing**

2. Any person who killed:

12) seeking to get organ or tissue for transplantation of a victim shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from 5 to 20 years or life sentence.

### **Article 135 of the Criminal Code. Serious Health Impairment**

2. Any person who causes serious injury or disease:

12) seeking to get organ or tissue for transplantation of a victim shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from 2 to 12 years.

### **Article 138 of the Criminal Code. Minor Health Impairment**

2. Any person who causes minor injury or disease:

12) seeking to get organ or tissue for transplantation of a victim shall be punished by imprisonment for a term up to 5 years.

Crimes against morals related to prostitution (Articles 307 – 308 of the Criminal Code):

### **Article 307. Earning a Profit from Prostitution by Other Persons**

1. Any person who earns an income from another person's engagement in prostitution or pandering for prostitution shall be punished by a fine or restriction of liberty or detention, or imprisonment for a term of up to 4 years.



2. Any person who organises or manages the prostitution or transports the person with his/her consent to the Republic of Lithuania or from it for prostitution shall be punished by imprisonment for a term up to six years.

3. Any person who earns an income from prostitution of a minor or who organises or manages the prostitution of a minor or transports the minor with his/her consent to the Republic of Lithuania or from it for prostitution shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from two up to eight years.

### **Article 308 of the Criminal Code. Engagement into Prostitution**

1. Any person who engages another person into prostitution shall be punished by a fine or restriction of liberty, or detention or imprisonment for a term of up to three years.

2. Any person who engages into prostitution another person who is dependent on him economically, through employment or in any other way, or engages another person into prostitution by force or coercion, or deceit, or who engages a juvenile into prostitution in whatever way shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from 2 to 7 years.

Criminal acts to well-being and child related to pornography (articles 162, 309 of the Criminal Code):

### **Article 162 of the Criminal Code. The Use of a Child for Pornography**

1. Any person who uses a child in the production of pornographic materials, shall be punished by a fine or detention, or imprisonment for a term of up to 4 years.

### **Article 309 of the Criminal Code. Production, Distribution and Public Display of Pornographic Material**

1. Any person who produces or acquires objects of a pornographic nature for the purpose of distributing them or who distributes shall be punished by community service or a fine or restriction of liberty, or imprisonment for a term of up to 1 year.

2. Any person who produces or acquires objects of a pornographic nature where a child is displayed for the purpose of distributing them or who distributes them shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years.

3. Any person who publicly displays or advertises objects of a pornographic nature, or acquired and kept objects of a pornographic nature where a child is displayed, commits a misdemeanour and shall be punished by community service or a fine or restriction of liberty or detention.

### **Article 291 of the Criminal Code. Illegal Crossing of the State Border**

1. Version n of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania No IX-1495 as of 10 April 2003 (from 1 May 2003) (Official Gazette, No 38-1733, 2003). Any person who illegally

*crosses the state border of the Republic of Lithuania shall be punished by a fine or detention, or imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years.*

*2. Version of the Law No IX-1495 of the Republic of Lithuania as of 10 April 2003 (from 1 May 2003)) (Official Gazette, No 38-1733, 2003). Following paragraph 1 of this article a foreign national who illegally entered the Republic of Lithuania in seeking to avail himself of the right to asylum in Lithuania shall be released from criminal liability.*

*3. A foreign national, who commits the act specified in paragraph 1 of this article seeking to cross from the Republic of Lithuania into a third country, shall be released from criminal liability under paragraph 1 of this article if he, in the manner specified, is deported to the country from which he crossed illegally the national border of the Republic of Lithuania or to the country of which he is a citizen.*

### **Article 292 of the Criminal Code. Illegal Transportation of People across the National Border**

*1. Any person who illegally transports a foreign national with no permanent place of residence in the Republic of Lithuania across the national border of the Republic of Lithuania or who transport such a foreign national who has recently crossed the state border or hides in the Republic of Lithuania shall be punished by a fine or detention, or imprisonment for a term of up to 6 years.*

*2. Any person who commits the acts specified in paragraph 1 of this article because of selfish intention or if that causes threat to human life shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to 8 years.*

*3. Any person who organises the acts specified in paragraph 1 of this article shall be punished by imprisonment for a term from 4 to 10 years.*

*4. Legal entity shall be liable for the offences specified in this article too.*

### **Article 293 of the Criminal Code. Organisation of Travels Abroad to the Citizens of the Republic of Lithuania for Illegal Residence There or Leave without Aid**

*1. Any person who organises the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania or permanent residents to travel abroad with a purpose to ask for asylum or to work illegally, or to stay illegally abroad because of other reasons, or promises deceitfully a legal status abroad shall be punished by detention or imprisonment to up to 7 years.*

*2. Legal entity shall be liable for the offences specified in this article too.*

Certain criminal acts against a child, freedom of sexual self-determination and immunity (Article 153, 156 of the Criminal Code):

### **Article 153 of the Criminal Code. Sexual Abuse of a Young Child**

*1. Any person who performs abuse of a child shall be punished by a fine or restriction of liberty, or detention, or imprisonment for a term of up to two.*

### **Article 156 of the Criminal Code. Kidnapping of a Child or Substitution of Children**

*1. Any person who kidnaps someone else's young child or substitutes newborns shall be punished by detention or imprisonment for a term of up to eight years.*

*2. A father, mother or close relative who kidnaps their own child or their relatives' young child from a children's institution or from a person with whom the child was lawfully residing shall be punished by community service or a fine, or restriction of liberty, or detention or imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years.*

Natural persons may be prosecuted for the aforementioned acts, however, in some cases specially specified in the Criminal Code, legal entities may be prosecuted as well. Article 20 of the Criminal Code regulates the particularity of their criminal liability.

### **Article 20 of the Criminal Code. Criminal Liability of a Legal Entity**

*1. A legal entity shall be only liable for the criminal acts in respect of which the liability of a legal entity is specified in special part of this code.*

*1. A legal entity shall be liable only for those criminal acts committed by a natural person only if a natural person, acting individually or on behalf of a legal entity, has committed the criminal act for the benefit or interest of legal entity and if he/she, fulfilling managing functions in the legal entity, had the right to:*

- 1) represent the legal entity or*
- 2) take decisions in the name of the legal entity, or*
- 3) control the activities of legal entity.*

*2. A legal entity may be liable for the criminal acts also in such cases if an employee or authorised representative of the legal entity has committed them for the benefit of the legal entity because of insufficient supervision or control of the person indicated in paragraph 2.*

*3. Criminal liability of legal entity does not remove the criminal liability of a natural person who has committed, organised, incited or helped in committing it.*

*4. The state, public and municipal institution and body, and international public organisation shall not bear liability under this code.*

The peculiarities of civil responsibility may be also mentioned and they are expressed in non-pecuniary damage committed to aggrieved. It is defined in Article 6.250 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania (Civil Code).

### **Article 6.250. Non-pecuniary damage**

*1. Non-pecuniary damage shall be deemed to be a person's suffering, emotional experiences, inconveniences, mental shock, emotional depression, humiliation, deterioration of reputation, diminution of possibilities to associate with others, etc., evaluated by a court in terms of money.*

*2. Non-pecuniary damage shall be compensated only in cases provided for by laws. Non-pecuniary damage shall be compensated in all cases where it is incurred due to crime, health impairment or deprivation of life, as well as in other cases provided for by laws. The court in assessing the amount of non-pecuniary damage shall take into consideration the consequences of such damage sustained, the gravity of the fault of the person by whom the damage is caused, his financial status, the amount of pecuniary damage sustained by the aggrieved person, also any other circumstances of importance for the case, likewise to the criteria of good faith, justice and reasonableness.*

Laws of the Republic of Lithuania specify certain measures for protection and defence of the rights of victims of trafficking in human beings.

The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter referred to as the Code of Criminal Procedure) (Articles 3, 125) establishes the right of a person, despite his/her origin, social and pecuniary state, racial and national dependency, place of residence and other circumstances (including migration status, legality of occupation) to address relevant public authorities with a request to institute a criminal case, whose officers within their competence, must institute criminal case in every case when the elements of crime come into the light.

The laws of the Republic of Lithuania establish that victims, as participants of the proceedings, shall be assured the right to translator's services free of charge (Article 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 9 of the Code Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania, and Article 253 of the Code of Administrative Law Offences of the Republic of Lithuania) and to have a counsel for the defence (lawyer or other) during the proceedings. This is to note, however, that current laws do not specify the right of a victim to use free the services of a counsel for the defence free of charge. The Code of Criminal Procedure establishes the duty of accusation and proving guilt during the proceedings to the state but not to aggrieved.

During the criminal proceedings it is prohibited to conduct such actions of proceedings that humiliate the dignity of persons involved in proceedings, including victims too (Articles 202, 204, 205 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), it is prohibited to disclose the preliminary investigation data (including the data about victim), and unadvertised (closed) judicial investigation is allowed during the legal proceedings in the cases of sexual crimes, as well as in other cases seeking to prevent making public information about the private life of persons involved in the case or when questioning a protected witness or a victim and in other cases too (Article 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). Furthermore, the

court in the public legal hearing making its judgement or ruling to discontinue the criminal case, at the request of persons involved in the hearing or at own initiative, may decide by a motivated ruling that the case material or its part is not public when it is necessary to protect the secrecy of human, his/her private life and ownership, the confidentiality of human health information and in other cases (Article 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code).

Articles 179 and 315 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provide for special interrogation procedure of the underage victims (pedagogue, parent or other statutory representative must be present). Other laws and legal acts establish specific conditions for accommodation of underage in the asylums (separately from adults, etc.), special requirements for their protection against criminal impact, and specify stricter conditions and procedure for their adoption and legal transportation abroad, etc.

Article 156<sup>1</sup> of the Code of Criminal Procedure specifies very important measure for protection of victims (including victims of trafficking in persons) and witnesses – protection of data identifying personal identity of a victim or witness, i.e. in the cases of major crimes seeking to ensure the safety of a witness and victim it is permitted to protect their family name and other personal identity data. To that end, a decision is drawn down that is stored separately from the case together with special annex with interrogation protocol. Actions of interrogation with these persons shall be conducted observing general rules of this Code with an exception to find out the data identifying personal identity of the witness or victim, who took part in the investigation, without prosecutor or investigator. Protected data of identifying personal identity is a state secret. Only the investigators, prosecutor and judges involved in the case shall have the right to get familiar with the actual data identifying personal identity who are liable for the disclose of protected/classified data following Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania.

Protected victims, during the course of judicial investigation, shall be heard following a special procedure (Article 317<sup>1</sup> of the Code of Criminal Procedure): arrival to the interview shall be organised in such a way as to guarantee the secrecy of data identifying personal identity, he/she is interviewed in the closed court hearing by creating acoustic and visual obstacles for other persons involved in the legal proceedings to identify the personal identity data of interrogated person and if there is no such an opportunity – he/she shall be interviewed in another place than the court hearing room in the absence of other persons involved in the legal proceedings and the evidences are later read in the court hearing.

The analysis of activities of law enforcement institutions shows that a fair number of criminal cases, especially related to organised crime, are terminated because the witnesses and victims refuse to give evidences, change them during the preliminary investigation and legal proceedings, therefore the suspected,

accused, their relatives, friends, accomplices and other persons interested in termination of case (including their family members and relatives) threaten, blackmail, bribe, try to manage physically the witnesses and victims.

Situation in protecting the witnesses and victims became better when on 13 February 1997 the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Protection against Criminal Influence of Persons involved in Criminal Procedure and Operational Activities, Officers of Justice and Law Enforcement Institutions was adopted.

The aim of the protection measures against criminal impact is to protect the life of persons involved in operational activities, witnesses, victims and other persons pertinent to criminal case also their health, property, constitutional rights and freedoms and to assure a versatile and objective investigation of circumstances of the case.

The protection measures against criminal impact shall apply, if in the course of investigation and hearing the criminal cases of major crimes, there are grounds to suspect that there is a threat to the life or health of persons, the property of persons may be destroyed or damaged or there is a threat to person's constitutional rights and freedoms.

The law establishes the following types of measures for protection against criminal impact:

- ✓ physical protection of person and his/her property;
- ✓ temporary transfer of a person to a safe place;
- ✓ establishment of a special regime to provide data about a person in the passport divisions and other official information funds;
- ✓ change of person's residential, working and education place;
- ✓ change of personal form and biographical data;
- ✓ plastic surgery changing the appearance of a person;
- ✓ issue of firearm, special protection measures to a person.

This law applies to the victims of trafficking in human beings too. A special service for protection of witnesses is established and operates in the police.

This is to note that the Law on Legal Status of Aliens (Official Gazette, No 137-5199, 2006), implementing the Council of Europe Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the Residence Permit Issued to Third-Country Nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or took part in the actions stimulating illegal immigration, who cooperate with competitive institutions was supplemented with an Article 49<sup>(1)</sup> *Issue of a Temporary Residence Permit to Foreign National who Cooperates with Pre-trial Institution or Court in Combating Trafficking in Persons or Crimes Pertinent to Trafficking in Persons*, which establishes that a temporary residence permit shall be issued for the period of six months to a foreign national in respect of whom the pre-trial institution or court intermediates.

## 2.2. Administrative Responsibility for Prostitution in Lithuania

Under the laws of the Republic of Lithuania prostitution is not a crime but an administrative law offence.

The Contemporary Lithuanian Language Dictionary<sup>11</sup> explains the word *prostitution* as *women venal practices, harlotry*. Naturally, we may treat such an explanation as a general definition but not as a fundamental for research because not only women are engaged in prostitution. International Words Dictionary<sup>12</sup> defines the prostitution as *natural sexual intercourses for material remuneration without spiritual relationship and causing sexual satisfaction to a client and suppressing the sexual needs*. This explanation, however, is not proper too because it is expressed in a too mechanical way. Thus, having summarised the definitions of prostitution used in different sources this is to state that prostitution is understood as systematic actions seeking to obtain material benefit for sexual intercourse with another person.

Following Article 182<sup>1</sup> on the engagement in prostitution of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania, in 1994–2005 a fine specified there is (from LTL 300 to 500), for repeat actions – a fine (from 500 to 1.000 LTL) or administrative detention up to thirty days. The size of these sanctions is established in 1994 (Official Gazette 1994, No 58-1132).

Before (from 1992 to 1994) a fine for the actions specified in paragraph 1 of this Article amounted from 500 to 1.000 rubbles, in paragraph 2 – from 1.000 to 3.000 rubbles. During the period before 1992 the punishment for the acts specified in paragraph 1 were limited to a warning or a fine of up to 100 rubbles, in paragraph 2 – up to 200 rubbles (Official Gazette, No 21-610, 1992).

Amendment to the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania came into force on 16 June 2005 (Code of Administrative Offences).

### **Article 182<sup>1</sup> of the Code of Administrative Offences. Engagement in Prostitution or Remunerated Use of Prostitution Services**

*The engagement in prostitution or remunerated use of prostitution services is subject to a fine from three hundred to five hundred Litas.*

*The same actions, evidenced by persons punished by administrative penalty for the offences specified in paragraph 1 of this article, are subject to a fine from five hundred to one thousand Litas or administrative detention for a term of up to thirty days.*

*Note. A person who was engaged in prostitution shall not be prosecuted to administrative liability if he was involved in prostitution being dependent economically, through employment or being dependent in any other way, or engaged into prostitution by force or coercion, or deceit, or was engaged into prostitution in*

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<sup>11</sup> Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos žodynas. IV leidimas. Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidybos institutas, Vilnius, 2000, 625 psl.

<sup>12</sup> Tarptautinių žodžių žodynas. V. Vaitkevičiūtė. III-asis pataisytas ir papildytas leidimas. „Žodynas“, Vilnius, 2002, 862 psl.

*whatever way whilst being an underage or/and is a victim of trafficking in persons and is recognised as a victim in the legal proceedings.*

The activity of clients and demand for sexual services provided by prostitutes determines the supply of prostitution. Having in mind that prostitution means satisfaction of sexual needs of a client for material remuneration the issue of responsibility of a client buying sexual services is also raised. If the issue to reduce demand is not solved, meaning the buying of sexual services, it is difficult to solve the problems of forced prostitution and trafficking in human beings.

The laws of the Republic of Lithuania have not specified the liability of a client until 16 June 2005. There was no legal provision as well, which releases persons from administrative responsibility who were involved into prostitution or are victims of trafficking in persons and are recognised as victims in the criminal proceedings.

Replacement of Article 182<sup>1</sup> of the Code of Administrative Law Offences is one of the measures helping to solve the reduction of demand for prostitution in Lithuania. The law establishes the responsibility not only for persons who are engaged in prostitution but also for persons who use prostitution services for payment, it also releases the persons from responsibility who were involved into prostitution or are victims of trafficking in persons and are recognised as victims in the criminal proceedings.

The law also aims at reducing the cases of secondary continuous victimisation of victims of trafficking in persons, to deny stereotypes forming a negative attitude towards forced prostitution, sexual exploitation victims that they are *quasi* guilty themselves for their own misfortune and must be prosecuted, also to provide motives for the victims in trafficking in human beings to give evidences in criminal cases and cooperate with law enforcement institutions.

It could be stated that administrative liability for being engaged in prostitution with a time being gradually became stricter and stricter.

Single cases when remuneration is provided for sexual intercourse with another person (male or female) do not constitute the elements of the mentioned administrative law offence.

Subject of this administrative law offence is a person who was sixteen before committing an administrative law offence.

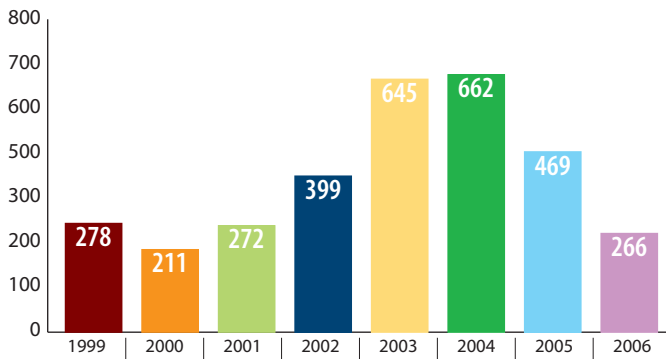
Following Article 259<sup>1</sup> of the Code of Administrative Law Offences, authorised police officers have the right to draw up a protocol for administrative law offence for the mentioned acts.

Pursuant to Article 225 of the Code of Administrative Law Offences of the Republic of Lithuania police investigates the cases of administrative law offences instituted under article 182<sup>1</sup> paragraph 1, and following Article 224 the courts hear the cases of administrative law offences instituted under Article 182<sup>1</sup> paragraph 2. This administrative offence shall be investigated (pursuant to Article 281 paragraph 1) according to the location of its commitment.



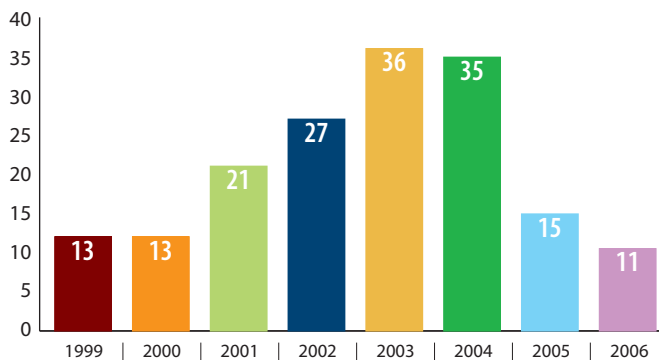
The analysis of applying administrative practice for being engaged in prostitution, despite some exemptions (1997), shows **a trend to increase**. In 1994, 58 persons were punished under administrative procedure for being engaged in prostitution and correspondingly 165 in 1995, 254 in 1996, and 437 in 1997. 278 protocols of administrative law offence were drawn up in 1999, and correspondingly - 211 in 2000, 272 in 2001, 399 in 2002, 645 in 2003, 662 in 2004, 469 in 2005 and 266 in 2006.

***Protocols made following Article 182<sup>1</sup> of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania (for adults)***



**More and more underage are detected who were engaged in prostitution:** 13 cases detected in 2000, 21 in 2001, 27 in 2002, 36 in 2003, 35 in 2004, 15 in 2005.

***Number of administrative law offence protocols made for underage under Article 182<sup>1</sup> of the Administrative Law Offences Code***



**This is to note that more and more persons commit the offence repeatedly who have been already punished for being engaged in prostitution.**

Mostly the persons who have no speciality, single mothers with no income source to maintain their preteen children, girls living in asocial families, with no parents or guardians to take care of them in a material sense, also studying young women to pay for education are engaged in prostitution. **Mostly the persons from 16 to 33 are engaged in prostitution.**

From 1992 the administrative responsibility for being engaged in prostitution in Lithuania gradually became stricter and stricter. The analysis of applying administrative practice for being engaged in prostitution shows the trend to reduce since 2005. The problem of spreading prostitution is vital in major Lithuanian cities. Main reason why persons are engaged in prostitution is material scarcity, unemployment and drug addiction.

### ***Public Opinion Survey on Prostitution (Omnibus method)***

*Conducted under the Order of the Ministry of the Interior*

*in September 2004*

The survey results showed that 47% of respondents assented to the opinion that **it is necessary to punish prostitutes for being engaged in this activity** (Table 1). 37% indicated that they do not agree that prostitutes should be punished and 16% of respondents had no clear opinion on this issue.

Women, older respondents, housewives, pensioners, persons in marriage and not registered marriage and residents of Panevėžys City more often suggested to punish those persons being engaged in prostitution.

**Table 1**

<b><i>What do you think whether prostitutes should be punished for being engaged in this activity? (number/%)</i></b>	
Yes	476 / 47.2
No	369 / 36.6
Difficult to say	164 / 16.3
Total	1 009 / 100

Most of the respondents (86%) assume that a person who was **forced to be involved in prostitution** should not be punished (Table 2).

Only the residents of Panevėžys City suggested more often to punish the persons who are forced in prostitution.

**Table 2**

<i>What do you think whether a person who was forced into prostitution must be punished? (number/%)</i>	
Yes	58 / 5.7
No	864 / 85.6
Difficult to say	87 / 8.6
Total	1 009 / 100

42% of respondents think that a **person buying prostitute's services should not be prosecuted** (Table 3) and 29% of respondents propose to prosecute the buyers of such services. 28% had no opinion on this question.

Men, 18-25-year respondents, respondents having higher education, occupied managing positions, unemployed, students, pupils, residents of Šiauliai and Panevėžys Cities more often do not assent to the prohibition of prostitutes' clients.

**Table 3**

<i>What do you think whether a person buying the services of a prostitute should be prosecuted? (number/%)</i>	
Yes	295 / 29.2
No	426 / 42.2
Difficult to say	284 / 28.1
No opinion	4 / 0.4
Total	1 009 / 100

Participants in the survey were asked to imagine that prostitution is not prosecuted. The third of respondents (34%) assumes that the state should organise the health control of prostitutes as well as collect taxes from them (Table 4). Correspondingly, 17% of respondents agree that the state should organise only the health care and control or only collect taxes from prostitutes. 15% of respondents do not agree with neither of aforementioned positions.

The opinion that the **state should organise the health care of prostitutes and collect taxes** is more typical to men, 35-55-year respondents, unemployed and serving managing positions.

**Table 4**

<i>Imagine that prostitution is not prosecuted. What do you think whether the state should organise the health care and control of prostitutes and collect taxes from them? (number/%)</i>	
Yes, should organise health care and control and collect taxes	346 / 34.4
Yes, should only organise health care and control	166 / 16.5
Yes, should only collect taxes	174 / 17.2
No	146 / 14.5
Difficult to say	165 / 16.4
No opinion	12 / 1.2
Total	1 009 / 100

When respondents were asked to imagine that prostitution would not be subject to prosecution 32% said that they did **not assent to the legalisation of prostitution and opening of brothels** (Table 5). 28% of respondents agree that it is necessary to legalise the current situation by a law but they do not agree with the opening of brothels.

**Table 5**

<i>Imagine that prostitution is not prosecuted. What do you think is it necessary to legalise the prostitution by a law and open brothels? (number/%)</i>	
Yes	187 / 18.5
Yes, it is necessary to legalise the existing but there is no need to open brothels	284 / 28.1
No	320 / 31.7
Difficult to say	209 / 20.7
No opinion	9 / 0.9
Total	1 009 / 100

More often women, older respondents, those with the lowest education, representatives of the lowest income, pensioners and residents of Šiauliai City did not accept the legalisation of prostitution and opening of brothels.

### **Main conclusions**

Respondents assume that after the prostitution is legalised in the country more people will start being involved in prostitution, however, the state would get income from taxes from such business, also the income, generated from this activities by organised criminal groups, would reduce even if it is acknowledged that the public morals would get a hard blow. The respondents affirm that sex tourism would grow and international image of the country would worsen. Less people agree with the opinion that after the legalisation of prostitution the number of sexual crimes would reduce.

## **IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

### **1. Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004**

One of the main directions of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in the fields of legal system reform, law and order and policy of interior is to implement the following radical complex measures for the prevention and control of criminality (especially transnational organised): to eliminate the reasons of this phenomenon, to continue the development and modernisation of the system of law enforcement institutions, other public institutions, to increase assistance for non-governmental organisations, to destroy the nets of criminal structures engaged in trafficking in human beings and prostitution, violence against children and commercial sexual exploitation of children.

With the aim of precluding trafficking in human beings, the Parliament and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania have taken up legal and organisational measures to minimize the said processes and to develop an adequate mechanism for their control.

The strategy for the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings must be based, first and foremost, on a systematic approach to this problem since the practice of crime prevention and control shows the necessity for such an approach to the solution to the problem in combating trafficking in human beings. A common and mutually coordinated system of public authorities, non-governmental and international organizations shall be established for the purpose of fighting persons engaged in the trafficking of human beings, and an effective system of prevention and control measures has to be introduced to combat criminal acts of trafficking in human beings.

Taking account of the relevance of the problem of trafficking in human beings and implementing the Lithuania's EU Accession Programme, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004 by its Resolution No 62 "On the Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004" dated 17 January 2002.

#### **Structure of the Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004:**

- I. General provisions.
- II. The key objectives of the programme.
- III. Assessment of situation.
- IV. Impact (results).

V. Implementation of the programme.

VI. Background for and stages of the implementation of the programme.

**The key strategic objectives of the programme:**

- ✓ strategic objective of **prevention** is to eliminate in the complex way (systematically) grounds and conditions of trafficking in human beings and prostitution, to develop the system of preventive measures, precluding trafficking in human beings and prostitution;
- ✓ strategic objective of **control** is to countermine the nets of criminal groups, corporations engaged in trafficking in human beings and prostitution.

**The Key Tactical Objectives of the Programme:**

- ✓ to develop the systems of social, psychological and legal assistance for victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution;
- ✓ to develop the social support systems, hindering involvement of new persons in prostitution (minors, the unemployed, etc);
- ✓ to eliminate the effects of criminal processes, i.e. suppressing and eliminating specialised organised groups, criminal corporations (associations), prosecuting them, ensuring that their members do not avoid punishment;
- ✓ to estimate property and proceeds received from this illegal activity or used for it's further development, and to confiscate it;
- ✓ to draft legal acts in compliance with the requirements of the European Union and other international bodies in the field of the control of trafficking in human beings and prostitution;
- ✓ to analyse and summarise international experiences in detection and prevention of crimes, related to trafficking in human beings and prostitution, and opportunities to make use of such practices in Lithuania;
- ✓ to create the state system of search for missing persons on a national level;
- ✓ to develop information system for prevention, investigation and detection of trafficking in human beings and prostitution;
- ✓ to extend international cooperation in hindering of trafficking in human beings and prostitution.

**Structure of the Implementation Measures of the 2002 – 2004 Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution:**

I. Assessment of the situation (Information analytical work ).

II. Measures in the field of education.

III. Support for the victims and aggrieved.

IV. Cooperation between the public institutions and non-governmental organisations.

V. Improvement of legal regulation.

VI. Organisational tactical measures against the structures and persons engaged in trafficking in human beings.

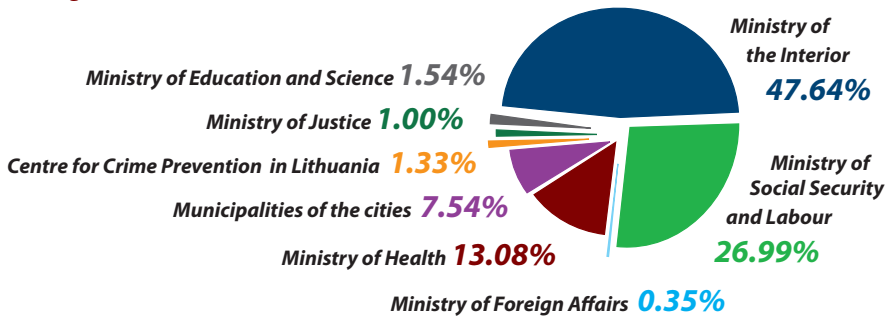
VII. International cooperation.

## **2. Implementation of the Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004**

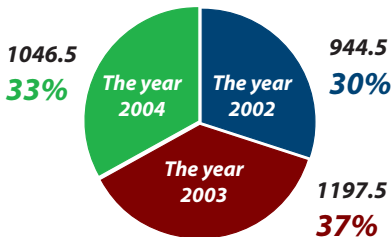
The Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for 2002-2004 was among the first specialised programmes of this kind in the Baltic region. Implementing the above mentioned Programme, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania together with non-governmental and international organizations took a number of immediate measures to align the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings in Lithuania with the minimum standards of combating trafficking in human beings on the international arena (political, legal, organisational, social, information, financial and other aspects of preventing and controlling trafficking in human beings). The process of the implementation of the measures provided for in the said Programme involved carrying out the monitoring of the current state of trafficking in human beings and prostitution, the development of the legal framework broadly in compliance with the requirements for the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings prescribed by international legal acts, i.e. the requirements set by the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe, Interpol, Europol, and other international institutions). Also, the development of a system of non-governmental organizations was started to ensure rehabilitation possibilities for victims of trafficking in human beings as well as social, psychological and legal assistance to such victims (25 non-governmental organisations currently operate in Lithuania that provide or are capable of providing help to victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution; 28 projects of non-governmental organizations were funded from the State budget of the Republic of Lithuania); two information campaigns were launched, a special information project to fight trafficking in human beings was carried out and other measures were implemented; the Programme for the Psychological Rehabilitation, Vocational Guidance and Employment of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution (in six municipalities) for 2003-2004, approved by Order No A1-111 of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of 1 July 2003, was drafted and implemented with the aim of creating conditions for the reintegration of such victims into the labour market, encouraging them to work, providing them with professional and general qualifications and improving such qualifications; the Preventive Education Programme for Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for 2003-2004, approved by Order No ISAK-1699 of the Minister of Education and Science of 28 July 2003 ((Official Gazette) No 13- 389, 2004) was drafted and implemented with the aim of creating and introducing a system of educational measures, particularly in schools, to suppress trafficking in human beings and prostitution; special training of social workers, teachers and law enforcement officers was carried out on a continuous basis; a system of protection of witnesses and victims of trafficking in human beings against criminal intimidation

was devised; cooperation with foreign embassies and consulates was improved in dealing with the problems of trafficking in human beings victims in foreign states; international cooperation was further developed, particularly in the Baltic region; combating organized criminal groups engaged in the trafficking in human beings was enhanced, in particular, at international level.

**The Structure of the Distribution of the Funds Intended for the Implementing Institutions of the Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004 <sup>13</sup>**

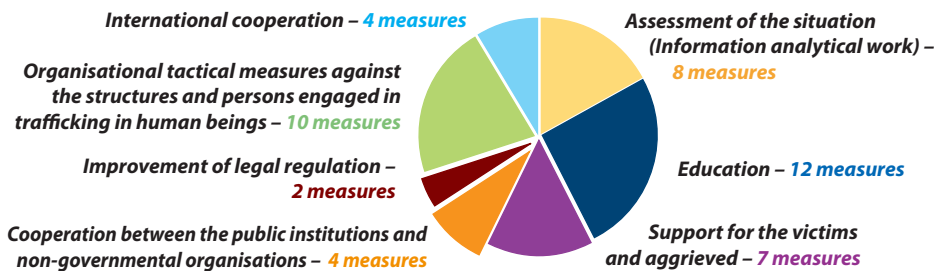


**Structure of the Funds Intended for the Implementation of the Programme for the Years 2002-2004 <sup>13</sup>**



The needs for funds for The Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004.

**The Structure of the Measures for The Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004 <sup>13</sup>**



<sup>13</sup> National Audit Office of Lithuania. Public Audit Report. The Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004. 29 April, 2005, Vilnius, No 2040-4-42.



### 3. The Programme for the Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Human Beings for the Years 2005-2008

The Programme for the Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Human Beings for the Years 2005-2008 (hereinafter referred to as the "Programme") is a consistent continuation of the Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004 approved by Resolution No 62 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania dated 17 January 2002 ((Official Gazette) No 6-231, 2002). The purpose of the Programme is to develop and implement a target orientated, long-term and complex system of measures to prevent and control trafficking in human beings in the Republic of Lithuania.

The Programme has been drawn up taking into account the results of the implementation of the Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for the Years 2002-2004, the need to continue those measures, which have proved their worth in practice, and the difficulties which arose when implementing some of the measures, i.e. taking into account the necessity to revise the Programme with a view to making the impact of the specific measures for preventing and controlling trafficking in human beings and prostitution more effective.

The Programme also takes into account the new challenges posed by trafficking in human beings and the negative features of this illegal trade. For the purpose of finding the best possible ways and measures to combat this phenomenon, account was also taken of the best experience gained by foreign states and international organisations in preventing and controlling trafficking in human beings, particularly the action strategy and system of the activities.

- ✓ The Programme has the objective of resolving, at state level and on a complex, consistent and systematic basis, the problems related to trafficking in human beings and the prevention and control of prostitution.
- ✓ The Programme has the following tasks:
  - to determine the scope of trafficking in human beings and prostitution in Lithuania, the dynamics and tendencies of this phenomenon;
  - to create an information system of analysis which has the purpose of storing and analysing information about trafficking in human beings and the related processes;
  - to develop and implement the national system of monitoring trafficking in human beings and prostitution, to develop and introduce a uniform system of data collection, to build a common (depersonalised) data base about the victims of trafficking in human beings;

- to develop and implement a system of early prevention measures which would preclude the involvement of new persons in trafficking in human beings and prostitution;
- to develop and introduce a system of the measures reducing the demand for prostitution;
- to build a system of social assistance to the victims of and the persons suffered from trafficking in human beings, in particular focusing on protective and social issues as well as reintegration into the society;
- to develop the cooperation among the public (municipal), non-governmental and international organisations with a view to fighting trafficking in human beings;
- to strengthen Lithuania's specialised police units engaged in combating trafficking in human beings;
- to ensure effective cooperation between the regional and international institutions and organisations with a view to combating trafficking in human beings;

**The implementation of the Programme shall be assessed in terms of efficiency according to the following:**

✓ quantitative criteria:

- the number of new persons (particularly minors) who got involved in trafficking in human beings;
- the number of victims (particularly minors) of trafficking in human beings;
- the number of persons who are engaged in prostitution and have emerged in the focus of law enforcement institutions;
- the number of victims of trafficking in human beings who cooperate with law enforcement institutions that disclose criminal acts;
- the number of organisations directly engaged in preventive work against trafficking in human beings;
- the number of disclosed and prosecuted persons belonging to the organized criminal structures (in particular international) who are engaged in trafficking in human beings;
- the number of the victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution who have received social support and other assistance;
- the number of the persons prosecuted (convicted) for trafficking in human beings;
- the number of the persons who were protected from getting involved in the business of prostitution, and the number of the persons who became victims of trafficking in human beings;
- the scope of sale and purchase of sexual services;

✓ qualitative criteria:

- how effective is the information and analytical work in the field of control and prevention of trafficking in human beings;
- how public authorities and institutions, and non-governmental organisations carry out coordination work in the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings;
- whether the cooperation among Lithuanian, foreign and international organisations in the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings is effective;
- whether the social, medical, legal and other assistance provided by the non-governmental and international organisations to the victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution is sufficiently comprehensive;
- whether the victims of trafficking in human beings have confidence in the non-governmental organisations, public authorities and institutions that contribute to the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings;
- how adequate is the preventive work performed in the field of education and public awareness when dealing with the issues of trafficking in human beings;
- how effectively the law enforcement institutions fight the organised criminal structures (particularly international criminal structures) engaged in trafficking in human beings.

The implementation of the Programme will result in a better storage and analysis of the information about the situation of trafficking in human beings and prostitution in Lithuania; it will also help translate the recommendations of the international legal acts into practice, improve public awareness of trafficking in human beings and the control and prevention of prostitution. Early prevention in respect of potential victims will become more effective, while social, legal, psychological and medical assistance to the victims as well as their protection will become more rapid and target orientated. Also, cooperation among the public authorities, institutions and non-governmental organisations in combating trafficking in human beings is expected to improve. Moreover, the implementation of the Programme will lead to the improvement of the organisational and tactical work of the Lithuanian police in fighting such phenomena, better effectiveness in combating criminal structures, advancement of pre-trial investigations and judicial practice, and the decrease in the number of the victims. The results of the implementation will also include the development of international cooperation. More appropriate preventive and rehabilitation measures will be applied in respect of minor victims of trafficking in human beings, the number of minor victims will decline, while searching for such victims will become more effective.

## **4. Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings for 2005-2008**

### ***4.1. Assessment of the Situation***

At the request of the Ministry of the Interior, the Lithuanian Human Rights League (LHRL) drew up a summary of annual report (2006) on the situation concerning trafficking in human beings in Lithuania. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania has been informed about the Programme implementation for the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings for 2005-2008, as well as presented with information on the situation concerning trafficking in human beings in Lithuania. A complex investigation "Prostitution in Lithuania" has been carried out. In 2006 the Ministry of the Interior and its subsidiary bodies systematically gathered, summarised and analysed information on the state of trafficking in human beings in Lithuania and presented it for the annual report on trafficking in human beings in the country, carried out by the U.S. Department of Law. On 8 June, 2006 in the report received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania, Lithuania is once again mentioned as a country that has made a significant progress in fighting against the trafficking in human beings, as compared to other countries in the group. Also information was collected and analysed:

- ✓ according to the questionnaire produced by the United Nations Organisation;
- ✓ according to the questionnaire produced by the Council of Europe;
- ✓ with regards to the improvements in the sphere of trafficking in human beings, carried out by NATO;
- ✓ for the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union on the preventive measures hindering trafficking in human beings in Lithuania;
- ✓ on the implementation of good practice, standards and process adopted by the European Union in fighting against trafficking in human beings in Lithuania, and precluding it with reference to the action plan, for the meeting of working group "Task Force" of the heads of the police that took place in Brussels (Belgium) on 23 November, 2006.

### ***4.2. Education and Training***

During the implementation of the Programme in 2006 information campaigns on the combat with trafficking in human beings were held in schools (for young people), target risk groups (for members of dysfunctional families, persons engaged in prostitution, the unemployed, school drop-outs) and rural areas. At the beginning and the end of the information campaign, seeking to find out

the level of awareness of people on the issue of trafficking in human beings, a questionnaire was drawn up in which 200 respondents of various age groups were interviewed; a slogan of the campaign was created and a video clip was produced which was broadcasted for 70 times on the Lithuanian national television; audio clip was produced and broadcasted for 84 times on ZIP FM, the most popular radio station among young people; information article on trafficking in human beings was drawn up, published in edition of 10 000 and distributed; special information campaigns were organised at night clubs; campaign posters with a slogan saying "Discern life from illusion. Don't be for sale." were placed at bus stops, on billboards and newspapers. Moreover, with regards to the sphere of education (at the request of the Ministry of the Interior) two video clips were made. The first one was aimed at introducing preventive measures for the target groups of young people from trafficking in human beings, whereas the other one aimed at developing a sense of citizenship in the society, as well as informing and educating it in the prevention of trafficking in human beings. These video clips were produced following principles of equality, non-discrimination and confidentiality.

In carrying out the Programme, the International Organisation for Migration, Vilnius office (hereinafter referred to as the service provider) updated a website on trafficking in human beings ([www.darbaz.lt](http://www.darbaz.lt)) which provides young people in acceptable form with general information on trafficking in human beings and the potential dangers for the victims of trafficking in human beings (young people in particular) (this services is planned for the entire period of the Programme (2005-2008). Moreover, the above-mentioned website contains information on places where the victims of trafficking in human beings could seek help, and gives advice on how to conduct yourself if you are in such a predicament. This website provides services of qualified social workers, psychologists or lawyers for the potential victims of trafficking in human beings or those who have already suffered from it (the consultations are also provided by the toll-free phone number indicated in the website - 8 800 25252).

The Programme has placed a big importance on education and training of officials combating trafficking in human beings, and social workers, working with the victims. For that purpose the following training has been organised:

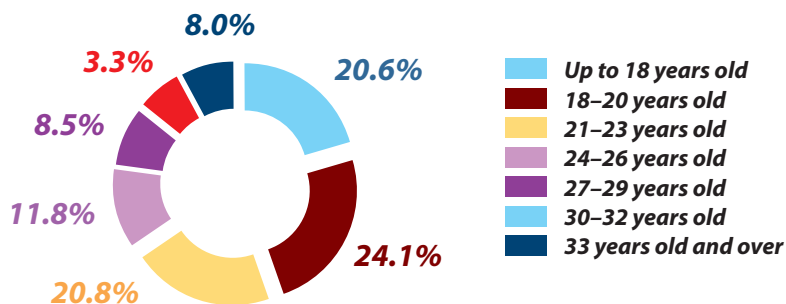
- ✓ On 26–27 September, 2006 the first part of workshop was organised in the training centre of Lithuanian Police which was designated for the officers from territorial police stations, who investigated crimes related to trafficking in human beings. It was participated by police officers (15), prosecutors from the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania (9), a representative from the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (1), a representative from the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (1), representatives from community based organisations (10), 36 persons in total;

- ✓ On 24–25 October, the second part of the workshop was organised in the training centre of Lithuanian Police. It was participated by police officers (15), prosecutors from the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania (7), a representative from the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (1), a representative from the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (1), 24 persons in total. In November, 2006, in carrying out the Programme the Ministry of Social Security and Labour organised a workshop "Prevention, Reintegration of Victims and Loopholes in the Legal Regulation". 46 social workers from municipalities, social pedagogues, and staff from the State Child Rights Protection Services took part in this workshop. In December a workshop "Reintegration Problems of Trafficking in Human Beings and Their Solutions" was organised to the directors, accountants and social workers of organisations that were carrying out the projects funded by the Ministry. 26 people attended this workshop. Furthermore, in carrying out the Programme, the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as SBGS) on 11-14 December, 2006 organised a training course on the topic "Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Human Beings" to the SBGS officers at Mykolas Romeris University, Kaunas Faculty of Police. 15 officers from SBGS territorial structural units took part in the above-mentioned training course.

### ***4.3. Support for Victims***

In implementation of the measure "to support projects carried out by public authorities and non-governmental organisations and designed to provide social assistance for the victims of trafficking in human beings, as well as their protection and reintegration into the society" of the "Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings for 2005-2008", the Ministry of Social Protection and Labour announced an open tender procedure for projects. The selection board of the tender selected to co-finance 13 submitted projects. Agreements were signed with the following organisations: Missing Persons' Families Support Centre, Vilnius archdiocese Mother's and child's foster home, Women's house, Crisis centre in Alytus, Women's house, Crisis centre in Kaunas district, public institution "Psychological and Social Assistance Centre" in Klaipėda, community based organisation "Women's Information Centre", Caritas Lithuania, Community centre in Anykščiai, non-governmental organisation "Vaiko namas" ("Child House"), Psychology centre for children and young adults in Telšiai, Centre for psychological assistance and consultation, Women's house, Crisis centre in Marijampolė, Association of HIV and AIDS affected women and their relatives. During the year 2006, LTL 452 464 thousand were spent for the implementation of 13 projects. On average, an implementation of one project cost LTL 34.80 thousand Lithuanian litas. According to their residence the project

holders are located in the following districts: Vilnius (5), Kaunas (3), Klaipėda (1), Utena (1), Telšiai (1), Marijampolė (1), and Alytus (1). During the reporting period 402 victims of trafficking in human beings participated in the projects, 3 of which were men and the remaining 309 were women (111 of which had children). 83 victims (35 of which were with children) were assisted in a shelter, whereas 319 victims (76 of which were with children) received assistance elsewhere. Project holders indicated that out of a total number of 402 victims of human trafficking who took part in the projects, 90 received secondary and/or professional education, 122 integrated into the labour market, 149 reintegrated into society, and 245 took retraining course, computer literacy course, continued their studies, and attended lectures and consultations of various kinds. Age distribution of the participants of projects is presented in the figure.



The majority of the victims of human trafficking, who participated in projects, were women and girls, aged 18-23. It can be claimed that quite a large number, i.e. 20.6% of all victims constitute girls or women that are under 18, and 24.1% of the victims constitute women or girls aged 21-20. The majority of the victims of trafficking in human beings (23.7%) were able to return due to the initiative of staff from institutions or organisations, almost the same percentage, i.e. 23.2% were brought in by law enforcement institutions, a large part of the victims of human trafficking, 15.9%, returned on their own. 12.8% of the victims arrived due to the initiative of project holders and local government authorities. 12.3% of all victims of trafficking in human beings and project participants returned by other means (were referred to by their friends, present or former clients of project holders; were sent by other institutions or organisations, etc.). 8.6% were referred to by non-governmental organisations, whereas 3.5% were referred to by organisations from abroad. Project holders received 567 phone calls related to trafficking in human beings. Shelter services were provided by all 13 project holders (table 1). The services were provided to 83 women, 35 of which had children. All the women, who received a temporary accommodation, were provided with food, almost all of them received consultation and information services, as well as services of social work, respectively, 98% and 95%.

**Table 1**

<b>Services</b>	<b>Number of victims of trafficking in human beings</b>	<b>Number of victims of trafficking in human beings (percentage)</b>
<i>Information and consultation (excluding phone service)</i>	83	100
<i>Providing of food</i>	81	98
<i>Temporary accommodation</i>	81	98
<i>Social work</i>	79	95
<i>Provision with basic necessities (clothes, footwear, etc.)</i>	70	84
<i>Medical assistance</i>	63	76
<i>Employment, work therapy</i>	55	66
<i>Legal assistance</i>	48	58
<i>Psychological assistance</i>	43	52
<i>Assistance in integrating into the labour market</i>	39	47
<i>Assistance, related to the protection of victims</i>	20	24
<i>Vocational consultation and vocational training</i>	15	18
<i>Other services and assistance</i>	11	13

Services and assistance were also provided in places other than shelter by all 13 project holders (table 2). The majority of the victims – 90% – were provided with information and consultation services.

**Table 2**

<b>Services</b>	<b>Number of victims of trafficking in human beings</b>	<b>Number of victims of trafficking in human beings (percentage)</b>
<i>Information and consultation (excluding phone service)</i>	288	90
<i>Providing of food</i>	279	87
<i>Social work</i>	253	79
<i>Provision with basic necessities (clothes, footwear, etc.)</i>	158	49
<i>Medical assistance</i>	153	48
<i>Psychological assistance</i>	115	36
<i>Assistance in integrating into the labour market</i>	88	27
<i>Employment, work therapy</i>	63	20
<i>Other services and assistance</i>	59	18
<i>Legal assistance</i>	43	13
<i>Vocational consultation and vocational training</i>	39	12
<i>Assistance, related to the protection of victims</i>	35	11



The majority, i.e. 12 project holders provided the victims of trafficking in human beings with information and consultation services and psychological assistance; 11 out of 13 project holders offered food and social work services; 10 project holders provided the victims with a medical and legal assistance, whereas 9 project holders assisted in integration into the labour market, employment, work therapy and provision with basic necessities; 8 out of total 13 project holders offered temporary accommodation, vocational consultation, vocational training and other services and assistance. The smallest number of the project holders – 6 project holders – provided assistance related to the protection of the victims of trafficking in human beings.

During the reporting period all 13 project holders organised 205 events in total, 116 of which were workshops. Project holders also organised 36 meetings with their partners, psychologists, representatives from law enforcements authorities, students, etc., 35 meetings of other kinds (lectures-discussions of preventive nature at schools, foster homes, film reviews and discussions, radio and television programmes, etc.), 15 discussions, and 3 conferences.

3 800 people participated in the events organised by the project holders: victims of trafficking in human beings (82), potential victims of trafficking in human beings (492), and other participants (3 226). Number of participants of the events and their percentage distribution is presented in table 5. Participants of other kinds constitute the majority of the people participating in the organised events (pupils, partners of the project holders, staff from other non-governmental organisations, police officers, staff from other public institutions, etc.), amounting to 85%. Pupils account for around 70% of the participants of other kinds. Victims and potential victims of trafficking in human beings constitute 15% of all people participating in the events.

Seeking to ensure safe and operational return of the victims of trafficking in human beings from abroad, the Ministry of the Interior requested to draw up methodology, which would include organisational, legal, financial and other aspects of the procedure of returning the victims of trafficking in human beings from abroad. Moreover, the mentioned methodology clearly states, what kind of assistance is offered abroad, where a victim of trafficking in human beings could seek help to return to Lithuania, and what kind of assistance she should expect after the return home (contact information of public institutions and non-governmental organisations is also provided. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs notes that in 2006 the number of victims of trafficking in human being who sought assistance at Lithuanian embassies abroad, has dropped (42 people applied to the embassies in 2004, 39 people applied in 2005, and 14 people applied to the embassies in 2006). In our opinion, this was due to the effective policy of fighting trafficking in human beings, carried out by foreign countries

(e.g., the United Kingdom), as well as effective cooperation between competent bodies of the Republic of Lithuania and foreign countries.

Furthermore, at the request of the Ministry of the Interior, a concept of information network was developed, which was designed for the victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution. It describes the activity of one specific coordinating centre (hereinafter referred to as the centre) which could provide the victim with immediate assistance or send her in an operative manner to another institution (24 hour service, a possibility to reach anywhere in Lithuania by a single number (such as 112), a possibility for the centre worker to meet the victim (at the airport, at the state border, in rural areas), a possibility to provide the victim with the most immediate assistance (medical, social, legal) at the premises of the centre, to find out the kind of assistance will be needed in the future, and to provide accommodation in one of the organisations offering social services, at the same time ensuring physical protection. The activities of the described centre not only include ensuring social security to the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania, who have become victims of trafficking in human beings, but also foresee cases when the victims are not citizens of the Republic of Lithuania (provision of social assistance to foreigners, their departure home, temporary accommodation, etc.). Besides, the concept of information network plans to develop an information network (telephone numbers, addresses) with information on organisations (public, municipality, non-governmental) that provide immediate or other assistance. The described concept of information network foresees complex and operative assistance and protection to the victims of trafficking in human beings throughout Lithuania. At the request of the Ministry of the Interior, the International Organisation for Migration, Vilnius office created and implemented a depersonalised data base on victims of trafficking in human beings for the institutions providing assistance. The Programme also seeks to improve medical and other assistance to persons, related to prostitution inflicted problems. For that purpose the following has been achieved: 4 consultative offices were established for the work with target groups:

- ✓ 2 gynaecologist's offices (Kauno str. 6–1, Vilnius; Vytenio str. 39, Vilnius);
- ✓ 1 psychological consultation office (Kauno str. 6–1, Vilnius);
- ✓ 1 social service office (Kauno str. 6–1, Vilnius).

According to the data gathered by the Ministry of Health, during the implementation of this task, initial contacts with 213 women providing sexual service, were established. 144 (57 of which were victims of trafficking in human beings) received medical or other kind of assistance. 72 women received medical examination and consultation on sexually transmitted infections (STI), 36 of which

received a repeated treatment and consultations. In order to help these women to integrate into society, courses on social education were organised, in which 41 women took part. Groups of mutual assistance were also organised, during which women shared important information among each other (12 women took part), as well as groups in which 27 women were engaged in psychological activities, such as self-encouragement and strengthening (18 sessions). It is worth mentioning that a group of 7 volunteers was created and trained to provide assistance to sexual service providers on streets. At the decision adopted by the Council of Kaunas City Municipality in 2006, a consultative office for social diseases ("low threshold" services) was set up (address: Partizanų str. 5, Kaunas), under the centre of social services of Kaunas city, which provides consultation, social and medical services to persons belonging to the high risk groups (persons, using intravenous drugs, taking up prostitution, and suffering from social diseases).

#### ***4.4. Improvement of Law Enforcement Activities***

In carrying out the programme, a system of law enforcement institutions fighting trafficking in human beings was created. As a result of an order No 5-V-784 issued by the Police Commissioner General of the Republic of Lithuania on 7 December, 2005, on 1 January, 2006 a specialised unit was set up within the 1<sup>st</sup> Service of Chief Crime Investigation Service of Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau, in which 5 officers are presently working. Under this Programme, in 2006 ten new positions will be established in ten higher ranking police commissioner's offices for the sole purpose of combating trafficking in human beings. With regards to specific criminal acts, by the order No 1-74 "Concerning activities of Prosecutor General's Office, in carrying out prosecution of criminal acts related to trafficking in human beings" issued by the Prosecutor General on 29 March, 2006, 32 qualified prosecutors were appointed from the Prosecutor General's Office, Regional Prosecutor's Offices and a few District Prosecutor's Offices in order to coordinate, organise and lead investigations of criminal acts related to trafficking in human beings.

#### ***4.5. International Cooperation***

Seeking to ensure the regional and international cooperation, the Ministry of the Interior and the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior took part in the following meetings of the Nordic Baltic Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings:

- ✓ the meeting in Reykjavik (Iceland) on 12-13 January 2006;
- ✓ the meeting in Brussels (Belgium) on 21 March 2006;
- ✓ the meeting in Riga (Latvia) on 15-16 June 2006.

The meeting in Riga featured Lithuania's position in respect of combating trafficking in human beings; the information on the situation in fighting trafficking in human beings in Lithuania was furnished for the joint report of the Nordic Baltic Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings. This meeting completed the activities of the Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings on the political level, however, in order to complete the pending works by autumn of 2008, the Task Force will proceed with its activities on the expert level.

Together with other institutions of Nordic and Baltic states, a 3-year project on safe return of the victims to their country of origin and the provision of the necessary assistance to them was drafted and launched.

As part of the implementation of the Programme, the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior participated in the international project CAT III: cooperation between law enforcement and non-governmental organizations in combating trafficking in human beings and providing assistance to the victims (this project is financed from the EU AGIS programme).

A presentation on the tendencies of trafficking in human beings in Lithuania was drafted. The representatives of the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior also took part in the following meetings of the working group under this project:

- ✓ the meeting in Bucharest (Romania) on 26-29 March 2006,
- ✓ the meeting in Utrecht (the Netherlands) on 28 May – 1 June 2006.
- ✓ cooperation in organizing the meeting on 12 October 2006 in Vilnius during which the representative of the police delivered a presentation "The Relevant Forms and Legal Base of Trafficking in Human Beings in Lithuania" in the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania.

It is noteworthy that the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior has been a part of the CEPOL Working Group that is under the obligation of drafting the training programme on trafficking in human beings for the responsible officers of the European Union by 30 June 2007. Organisational questions on the said training programme were discussed in the meeting held in Münster (Germany) on 21-23 June 2006. In August 2006, the draft action plan for the drafting of the programme was prepared, also the questionnaire concerning the training on trafficking in human beings within the European Union was drafted and distributed, which was followed by the summary of the collected material. On 2-3 October 2006 the meeting was organized in Malta, and on 9 November 2006 the completed works were presented to the CEPOL management.

The CEPOL seminar "Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration" held in Brasov and Bucharest (Romania) was attended in 10-16 October 2006.

By the invitation of the Vienna Office of the International Organization for Migration and the Ministry of the Interior of Austria, the officers of the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau participated in the activities of the international working group in preparing a handbook on the issues of trafficking in human beings (financed from the EU AGIS programme) and the trainings that took place in Vienna (Austria) on 14-17 March 2006.

A joint meeting of the police and prosecution service officers of the United Kingdom and Lithuania who are responsible for the issues of trafficking in human beings was held in Vilnius on 23-24 May 2006 outlining the issues of the development of further cooperation. The recommendations drafted by the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau were sent to the responsible officers of the United Kingdom through the Europol channels.

Moreover, the meeting in Vilnius on 1 June 2006 with the human rights experts of the Council of Europe who visited Lithuania was attended, and the Lithuanian progress in the field of fighting trafficking in human beings was presented.

With a view to improve the cooperation in the field of the provision of legal assistance, the meeting with James Lipsett and Andy Sturgeon, the liaison officers of the United Kingdom in Poland, was held in Vilnius on 6 June 2006 to discuss the relevant issues of the execution of legal assistance.

At the end of June 2006 through early July 2006, at the request of the Australian police, the experience was shared during the trainings in Canberra (Australia), which also involved the exchange of the information on the issues of trafficking in human beings and the contacts with the responsible officers of New Zealand.

The representative of the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau participated in the expert workshop entitled "Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings: Prevention, Protection and Prosecution" organised by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Latvia on 21-22 September 2006. The said representative prepared and delivered a presentation on Lithuanian action in the subject matter.

As part of the implementation of the Programme, the Ministry of Health (Lithuanian AIDS Centre) has been participating in the project "Integration and Re-Integration of Victims of Human Trafficking into Working Society" under the EQUAL Community Initiative. This project has the objective of developing new and coordinated ways of activities in struggle against discrimination of victims of human trafficking and their social exclusion, encouraging more positive attitude of the society to the target groups and diminishing the dominance of the negative stereotypes in the Lithuanian society.

In implementing one of the objectives of the Programme "Improve cooperation with Interpol and Europol", the Police Department under the Ministry of the

Interior participated in the Interpol working group on trafficking in women that prepared information on the 2005 situation in the field of trafficking in human beings in Lithuania and submitted the report to the General Secretariat of Interpol on 31 March 2006. The working group also analysed the Interpol action plan against trafficking in human beings and submitted its comments.

In addition, the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior took an active part in the activities of the Executive Committee of the Interpol Working Group on Trafficking in Women for Sexual Exploitation; the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting was organized in Bucharest (Romania) on 18-19 April 2006 where the representative of the Lithuanian police was appointed a Committee representative for Europe.

It is noteworthy that the representatives of the Lithuanian police were the members of the editorial board of the Interpol manual for investigators of trafficking in human beings, in preparation of the updated version of the said manual; this publication was presented for translation into the Lithuanian language in December 2006 and will be distributed for the responsible officers.

It is worthwhile mentioning that the representatives of the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior took part in the Europol working group on trafficking in human beings. In fulfilling their obligations for Europol, the representatives of the Lithuanian Criminal Police Bureau analysed and submitted the Europol material on the legal framework of the Member States of the European Union on trafficking in human beings and illegal migration; they also prepared the amendments concerning the Lithuanian legal framework and the possible action of the police in investigating the said criminal actions.

With a view to improving the relations with Europol, the officers of the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior participated in the meetings of the experts of Europol on the issues of trafficking in human beings (the meeting in the Hague (the Netherlands) on 23-24 October 2006) and the joint meeting of the UK and Lithuanian police and prosecution service representatives on the issues of the improvement of cooperation in fighting trafficking in human beings organised on 23-24 May 2006 with the participation of the liaison officers of the United Kingdom in Europol.

The Ministry of the Interior organised the scientific-practical conference "International Cooperation in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings". The conference was held on 14-15 December 2006 at the hotel "Crowne Plaza Vilnius". It is noteworthy that the conference featured the participation and presentations of the competent representatives of the public and non-governmental organizations from Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Lithuania.

## 5. The Main Results of the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Programme for the Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Human Beings for 2005-2008

**1. Collection and analysis of information about the status of trafficking in human beings and prostitution in Lithuania has improved.** Collected and analysed information on trafficking in human beings in Lithuania has become complex taking into account social, economic and criminological processes related to human trafficking. The information serves as the basis for forecasting processes of trafficking in human beings and planning prevention and control actions against human trafficking. In 2006 a common depersonalised database about the victims of trafficking in human beings was developed and installed in institutions providing social assistance. The database enables non-governmental organisations to exchange available information about the victims of trafficking in human beings. State institutions can also use this statistical and analytical information prepared on half-year basis. The aforesaid database stores not only quantitative data about the age, education level, destination country, etc. of human trafficking victims, but also qualitative indicators that demonstrate how victims were recruited, what kind of assistance they received in non-governmental organisations, and similar. Data on crimes, related to trafficking in human beings, is stored separately in the already functioning data management system of law enforcement institutions which stores data on persons, incidents, etc. collected during operational actions, and intended to provide information to operational subjects. Continuing the collection and analysis of information related to trafficking in human beings, in 2007 the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior plans to develop and install the system of tactical and strategic information that would centrally store and analyse available information on persons related to trafficking in human beings. In 2006, all preparatory activities for the implementation of the aforementioned measures were completed.

**2. Organisational and tactical work of the Lithuanian police has improved.** The system of law enforcement institutions combating trafficking in human beings was developed. Specialised Human Trafficking Investigation Division was established (according to the implementation measures of the Programme, it was planned to employ 3 staff members but 5 were appointed); by the order of the Prosecutor General 32 prosecutors, specialising in coordination, organisation and management of investigation activities of criminal acts of

trafficking in human beings were appointed in General Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutors' offices and in some district prosecutors' offices. Pre-trial Investigation Control Division of the General Prosecutor's Office was assigned to periodically analyse and summarise criminal proceedings of human trafficking pre-trial investigations and prosecution control status in Lithuania. Division of Public Prosecution of the General Prosecutor's Office was commissioned to periodically analyse and summarise public prosecution and court practices regarding criminal proceedings in relation to trafficking in human beings. In view of strengthening the existing system, 10 new job places will be established in ten higher level police commissariats to combat trafficking in human beings. As a result, prevention and control activities of trafficking in human beings will be decentralised and better coordinated.

**3. International cooperation of law enforcement institutions in the field of trafficking in human beings has become more effective (particularly with most popular destination countries for trafficked women).** Following the establishment of Human Trafficking Investigation Division, exchange of human trafficking information with Europol, Interpol and foreign law enforcement institutions became extremely operational and efficient (in terms of both quantity and quality). This is evidenced by the assessment of foreign experts, number of conducted joint investigations regarding trafficking in human beings and statements of employees of Lithuanian embassies and consulates. International conference addressing this issue was organised on December 14-15, 2006.

**4. Cooperation between state institutions, agencies and non-governmental organisations in combating trafficking in human beings has improved.** After the establishment of the specialised Human Trafficking Investigation Division, the cooperation with international and non-governmental organisations in providing assistance to human trafficking victims intensified. In 2006 the Ministry of the Interior together with the Ministry of Social Security and Labour and representatives of the Lithuanian police conducted meetings with the representatives of the most active non-governmental organisations that provide assistance to human trafficking victims on how to improve cooperation. It should be said that in 2006 the Lithuanian police signed cooperation agreement with Lithuanian Caritas regarding *Exchange of Information on Trafficking in Human Beings and Provision of Assistance for Victims*; this is a second agreement of such type in the Baltic States (the first one was signed in 2004 between the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior and Missing People Families Support Centre). Joint projects in the field of prevention and control of trafficking in human beings are being developed with participation



of state institutions, non-governmental and international organisations, for example Nordic Countries and Baltic States Project.

**5. Prevention and control system of trafficking in human beings and forced prostitution was developed in the framework of the Programme consisting of state institutions, and non-governmental and international organisations working in this field.** The scheme of non-governmental organisations operating on continuous basis in human trafficking prevention area and providing social assistance to human trafficking victims was formed during the implementation of the Programme. In 2006 the Government of the Republic of Lithuania funded 13 non-governmental organisations which provide social, legal, psychological, settlement and medical assistance to human trafficking and forced prostitution victims. All victims, identified by the law enforcement institutions and who have applied for assistance anonymously received complex long-lasting support (402 victims in 2006 and 287 victims in 2005). The assistance is focused on the reintegration of victims into the society so as to return their previous social status.

**6. Information provision to the public about human trafficking and prostitution has improved.** According to the data of conducted surveys, there is an annual increase in a number of Lithuanian population who do not envisage the risk of becoming human trafficking victims themselves or do not think their relatives face this chance, and more and more people are better aware of dangers related to trafficking in human beings.

To achieve this aim, the help of non-governmental organizations was employed. 10 000 posters, 10 000 calendars, 4 000 ball pens, 60 000 postcards, 40 000 stickers and other information materials, informing about the dangers of human trafficking and potential sources of assistance once fallen in to the hands of traffickers, were produced and distributed to Lithuanian schools during the implementation of the Programme. In addition, 10 000 schoolchildren watched free of charge the film *Lilija amžinai* (Lilija Forever), based on true life story of a trafficked girl. As already mentioned in the report, in 2006 a public awareness campaign *Don't Become a Commodity. Distinguish Life from Illusion* on prevention of trafficking in human beings was conducted, oriented towards target risk groups. During the campaign information video and audio clips about the dangers and potential ways of protecting oneself from human trafficking were shown on TV and transmitted by one of the most popular radio stations, also specific actions were conducted in night clubs, and posters were hanged in public transport stops and streets. We consider that public awareness campaigns and prevention activities in education field is one of the most important factors, which determined effectiveness of early prevention.

7. In pursuance of improvement of rehabilitation and prevention measures for minors, who have suffered from human trafficking, an exhaustive survey *Analysis of the Status of Minors, Victims of the Trafficking in Human Beings, in Lithuania and Outline of Rehabilitation Programme for Minors who have Suffered from Human Trafficking* was conducted. **The survey demonstrated that the volume of children trafficking in Lithuania is not considerable and use of rehabilitation measures for sexually abused children and minors who have become victims of human trafficking, without subdividing them into separate groups, is effective.** The effectiveness of the programme is guaranteed by its individual application using different psychological and other methods in each case.

International cooperation is very important in strengthening preventive and improving rehabilitation measures targeted at minors, therefore a permanent representative of Lithuania to the Baltic Sea region was appointed for the implementation of the programme of complex assistance to children, who have suffered from human trafficking. Two meetings of the national contact persons of the Baltic Sea region were organised in Vilnius upon the initiative of the Ministry of the Interior.

**8. Following the implementation of the Programme measures in 2006, the compliance of the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania with the requirements for the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution prescribed by international legal acts (adopted by the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe, Europol and other international institutions) has been in principle reached.**

**9. It should be noted that the Programme has been implemented only for one and a half year compared to the planned duration of three years; therefore the achieved results are substantial and are well assessed on international level.** Annual Report of Law Department of the United States of America of June 2006 confirms this statement as the Republic of Lithuania is included into the group of countries which put biggest efforts into countering trafficking in human beings (see letter No 1D-1130-(12), page 4, of February 5, 2007).

## V. OVERVIEW OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES <sup>14</sup>

Slavery in America has been abolished more than 150 years ago, yet nowadays transformed, modern forms of slavery exist in the world. Often organised crime structures are involved in human trafficking thus earning enormous income. Globalisation of economy requires a sizeable amount of unskilled labour force, which would meet the demand of growing market, therefore migration of illegal labour force from the third world countries gains massive scale. It is worth it for the developed countries to pay small wages to migrants from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Philippines as well as other countries, who agree to work in slavery conditions and disregard their own rights.

Often migrants do not possess foreign language skills and are deceived upon arrival to another country. Instead of reasonably fair salary, food, accommodation and guarantees they live in horrible conditions, work for food and shelter, whereas “do-gooders” take away their documents so that slaves have no chance to escape. Often agencies fix a relatively big fee for finding good job abroad; this fee is usually big in a native country, but according to the recruiters, it amounts only to one or two promised monthly salaries, therefore people readily borrow required sums from the recruiters hoping to repay them in a short while. Later on, already upon arrival to a foreign country, the traffickers increase the amounts over and over again and workers are soon swamped into heavy debts.

Flows of legal labour force from Asia and Near East are also increasing. Likewise illegal migrants, these people leave their native countries because of poor living conditions and low salaries. Often upon arrival to other countries their working conditions, such as working hours, nature of work, and the like, are altered.

Girls, victims of human trafficking, turned into prostitutes experience dreadful health effects, as numerous are infected with sexually transmitted diseases, a relatively high percentage have AIDS. Girls endure physical violence resulting in broken bones, concussions and unhealthily low weight. Prostitutes undergo illegal abortions, are forced or willfully become drug addicts, alcoholics, suffer from depressions and nervous disorders impelling suicides. Often prostitutes live in poor conditions and face malnutrition. Appallingly, young girls, 11 to 12 years of age, become victims of human trafficking and there still exist a number of countries in which parents themselves sell their daughters.

Trafficking in human beings is a problem relevant to many countries and varying only in scope and means to combat it. Various programmes were carried

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<sup>14</sup>Trafficking in Persons Report June, 2006. U.S. Department of State Publication 11335. Office of the Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs.

out in 2006. **Australia** implemented regional programme fighting children sex tourism; employees of airline companies, travel agencies and public groups were trained. In **Bangladesh** the Government carried out anti-trafficking programme for women belonging to risk groups. The programme is targeted at women from poor regions, especially from countryside, and instructs how to settle in their own environment; approximately auditorium of 400 thousand women was reached in a year. **Bosnia and Herzegovina** and **Tajikistan** developed an effective policy strategy to combat human trafficking focusing on disclosure of structures involved in human trafficking and assisting the victims.

**Brazil** is one of the leading countries in the world in terms of a number of returning human trafficking victims. An assistance centre for human trafficking victims was established near international Sao Paulo airport by the efforts of NGO and Sao Paulo governance. More than 150 girls received assistance in the centre thus helping to reintegrate them into the society. **Columbia** and **Ecuador** have successfully adapted their pop culture for disseminating important information. United Nations Drugs` and Crime Office of Columbia collaborates with soap operas` producers and includes striking stories of human trafficking into the TV serials; as a result, information reaches extremely wide audience. Such method allows potential victims to identify human trafficking cases and describes ways of involvement. In **Ecuador** in cooperation with popular singer Ricky Martin information on trafficking in human beings is disseminated; a slogan against human trafficking was placed in football stadiums during the matches. Information posters are also present in taxis explaining not only the dangers of human trafficking, but also the liability for this type of activities. Migration Department in **Ethiopia** carries out the programme targeted at persons searching for employment abroad by showing them movies about potential dangers, brochures are distributed and explanation what to do once becoming a victim is given. **Kuwait** collaborates with legal firms, which monitor whether labour contract conditions are observed in other countries, assistance is provided to employees searching for legal aid; employees receive explanation about their rights and responsibilities. In **Indonesia** human trafficking programmes are implemented with the help of scouts, schoolchildren and students, starting with Western Java region where human trafficking problem is most acute. Scout movement initiates specific lectures in schools, publishes information comics and produces documentaries as well as other materials. In **Malawi** public awareness campaign against human trafficking is being carried out helping to identify traffickers and raising public awareness of young people. Brochures are distributed, especially in rural regions; population is prompted to report on suspicious persons and on known transfers of children groups across border.

Poor and economically weak countries often become source countries for trafficking cheap labour force and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation. As a rule, corruption flourishes in such countries, especially in border regions, thus favourable conditions emerge for activities of criminal structures. However, the human trafficking problem is hardly easily countered in the developed countries as well, where governments apply efficient measures. Short overview of conditions in various countries is given below.

### **Afghanistan**

Afghanistan is a source country for women and children trafficked to Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia for forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation. Children are usually employed in carpet-making industries; afghan women are kidnapped or lured by job and marriage proposals.

The Government is not fully capable to guarantee minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking; however, it is making efforts to do so. High degree of corruption exists among police and border guards; judges and officials of other law enforcement institutions lack specific knowledge and financial resources to implement required programmes. The Government cooperates with Saudi Arabia in repatriating children. There are no state-owned shelters in Afghanistan providing assistance to trafficking victims, although there are several shelters established by NGOs.

### **Albania**

Albania is a source country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour to Greece and Italy, with many of these victims trafficked onward to France, United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and Norway. The Government signed bilateral cooperation agreement with Greece regarding mutual action plan against child trafficking and demonstrates strong law enforcement efforts, however, implementation of preventive programs is rather slow. In Albania problem of reintegration of trafficking victims into the society is prominent. In 2005, in Albania 49 human trafficking cases were investigated, 51 traffickers were prosecuted, half of them were sentenced from 5 to 10 years of imprisonment. In 2005, Albanian police identified 28 victims within the country and referred 214 victims from other countries.

### **Algeria**

Algerian men, women and children willingly migrate to other countries in search of employment. Algeria is also a transit country for population of other African countries to reach western states. The Government of Algeria does not undertake adequate measures to counter human trafficking. Its promise to establish an office to address human trafficking problems in 2004 has not been implemented. There is no systematic monitoring and screening procedure to differentiate trafficking victims from the large population of illegal migrants repatriated from other countries. Algeria does not have a law specifically

criminalising trafficking in human beings; however other articles of the criminal code can be used to prosecute human traffickers. Although increasing activity by organised criminal networks in developing human trafficking from other African countries and Asia to Europe is witnessed in Algeria, no prosecutions for this type of crimes were launched during the last year. The Government does not support and cooperate with non-governmental organisations providing assistance to victims.

### **Argentina**

Argentina is primarily a destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of labour and prostitution. Often victims are trafficked internally, from rural to urban areas; foreign women are trafficked for sexual exploitation from neighbouring countries, such as Paraguay, Brazil, Columbia, the Dominican Republic and others. In 2005 the Congress adopted specific legislation prepared according to the UN Protocol regarding prevention of human trafficking; campaigns countering violence against women and human trafficking are carried out.

### **Armenia**

Armenia is a source country for women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation to the United Arab Emirates and Turkey, it is also a transit country. Traffickers transport girls directly into Dubai by plane or route victims to Turkey through Georgia by buses. The problem of the country is that general public and officials often blame victims themselves and not the recruiters. Trafficking in human beings in Armenia is related to corruption, penalties for traffickers are insignificant. Although prosecutions are launched, few persons are penalised on annual basis. The Government cooperates with international organisations and local non-governmental organisations, shelters for victims are opened, regional public awareness campaigns are carried out, legislation governing labour migration is under development and procedure of issuing licences to agencies for providing employment abroad is tightened.

### **Australia**

Australia is a popular destination country for women from Korea, China and Asia trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The majority of victims travel here voluntarily to work in both legal and illegal brothels, but are coerced into debt bondage and are exploited. The Government pays great attention to the problem and carries out important criminal code reforms that strengthen responsibility for human trafficking crimes, including the crime of debt bondage; officials are trained in detecting human trafficking crimes and promoting prevention. The Government provides comprehensive assistance to victims, takes care of persons and their immediate family members willing to aid law enforcement bodies. Victims can receive special visas protecting them from retribution they would face if they had to return to their native country, they are provided with shelter, food and full allowances. Australia initiates and

implements a number of regional programmes against human trafficking, whereas the Government provides continuous financing for non-governmental organisations assisting trafficking victims.

### **Austria**

Austria is a transit and destination country for women from Romania, Bulgaria, Russia, Belarus, the Ukraine and some African countries. According to the data of International Organisation for Migration there are about 7 000 foreign victims in Vienna alone. Women are transited through Austria to Italy, Spain, and France. For example, in 2005, 700 young Roma girls from Bulgaria were identified in Vienna who were destined to become prostitutes.

In 2006 Austria eliminated “dancer” visa that had been often used to traffic women. The Government pays great attention to human trafficking problem, victims are provided with temporal visas, social guarantees, and the state finances main non-governmental organisations operating in human trafficking sphere. Austria cooperates with Russia, Belarus, the Ukraine, implements programmes through embassies and consulates, and provides information about the dangers of forced prostitution to girls who apply for visas. Currently Vienna finances five projects targeted at combating human trafficking in Moldova, Hungary, Albania, Macedonia and Bulgaria.

### **Bahrain**

Bahrain is a destination country for men and women from India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand and Bangladesh, who expect to earn money, but become exploitation victims and work without remuneration or very small payment, suffer physical and psychological abuse, and face restrictions of their movements by withholding their passports. Girls from Thailand are trafficked for sexual exploitation.

During the last year Bahrain undertook some actions against human trafficking, the shelter for victims is going to be opened, and brochures detailing workers` rights are distributed. To prevent non-payment of wages, the Ministry of Labour in cooperation with the banks opens accounts for foreign workers so that employers transfer the workers` paycheques.

### **Bangladesh**

Bangladesh is a transit and source country for men, women and children. Women and children are trafficked to the United Arab States, Bahrain and Kuwait for sexual exploitation and camel jockeying, fishing industry, etc. Human trafficking also flourishes within the country, when women from remote regions are forced to work as prostitutes in cities. Bangladesh started active actions against human trafficking two years ago. In 2005, 87 cases were prosecuted, resulting in conviction of 36 traffickers. Especially penalties for selling children to work with camels have been increased. 166 child camel jockeys were repatriated from the U.A.E. in a year; local non-governmental organisations provided

necessary assistance and children could continue to live in their families. Bangladesh made significant efforts in spreading information about dangers of trafficking, organising public awareness campaigns and training officials and community authorities. Over 20 000 of border guards were trained in a year, over 2 000 imams were trained as teachers and could deliver information during prayer services reaching millions of people.

### **Belarus**

Belarus is primarily a source country for children and women trafficked to Europe, Japan, America, the Middle East and Korea for sexual exploitation. Number of men trafficked for forced labour to Russia increased significantly in a year. Traffickers continue to use open border between Russia and Belarus, which makes it easy to move victims both eastward and westward.

The Government strengthened the legislation countering human trafficking crimes, the maximum sentence period is 15 years and victims are released from liability only if they cooperate with law enforcement bodies. 359 cases were investigated, a 56% increase from the previous year. In view of eliminating human trafficking cases, since 2005 regulation of employment, modelling and marriage agencies cooperating with foreign countries has been strengthened. The Government requires those seeking to study or work abroad to obtain permission; experts claim, that such human trafficking prevention might restrict freedom of travel of Belarus citizens.

### **Brazil**

Brazil is a source country for children and women trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and for men trafficked for forced labour. Human trafficking also happens within the country especially child sex tourism in the resort areas. Victims are trafficked to the Caribbean, Europe, Japan and America. According to expert data, approximately 70 000 Brazilians, mostly women, are engaged in prostitution in foreign countries; some are trafficking victims. An estimated 25 000 Brazilians, mostly men, are exploited within the country for forced agricultural labour. Some foreign victims from Peru, China, Korea and Bolivia are trafficked to Brazil for labour in factories, but the number of foreign victims is much smaller than the number of Brazilian victims. According to the data of survey performed by the Government of Brazil, 4 113 forced labour victims were identified in 2005 but nobody was convicted for these crimes. Ongoing criminal code reforms will broaden the definition of trafficking to cover victims of both sexes and will provide penalties for international and internal trafficking for sexual exploitation. The reform will not add forced labour to definition of human trafficking, however, legislation against slavery can be used in these cases. The Government endeavours to protect victims during investigations and cooperates with more than 600 victim assistance centres throughout the country; over 400 centres assist children, victims of sex tourism. Campaigns against sex



tourism, forced labour and sexual exploitation are conducted. A new initiative of the Government is to train 360 law enforcement officials of different levels to identify and assist victims; a group of 600 professionals are being trained in the University of Brazil.

### **Cambodia**

Cambodia is a source country for many children and women trafficked to Thailand and Malaysia for the purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation. Men are trafficked to Thailand for forced labour in the construction and agricultural sectors while a significant number of children are trafficked to Vietnam and Thailand for the purpose of forced begging. Cambodia is also a transit country for trafficked women from Vietnam. Penalties for human trafficking are very severe and reach up to 20 years` imprisonment but cases, for the most part, are generated by the non-governmental organisations. High level of corruption, lack of funding and training and weak judiciary limit the effectiveness of traffickers` prosecution. There are reports that corrupt police officers leak information to brothel owners about upcoming police raids. Victims in Cambodia receive little assistance, but due to the support from international organisations organised campaigns raise public consciousness and warn about dangers.

### **Belgium**

Belgium is a transit country for human trafficking; it is also a destination country for women and children from Central Europe, Asia and Africa trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Men from these regions become victims of forced labour or are brought as servants. In 2005, the Government of Belgium actively combated human trafficking by reforming legislation to meet international standards, improving victim protection, raising public awareness of the problem and improving reintegration of victims into the society. In 2004, in Belgium 276 human trafficking cases were investigated, more than 50 persons were convicted. Maximum penalty for human trafficking is 20 years` imprisonment. In 2005 for the first time in Belgium, a sex case was prosecuted. As a result, several persons were sentenced for sexually abusing 200 children from Thailand over a 20-year period. The Belgian Government finances three specialised shelters for human trafficking victims; non-governmental organisations are also actively working in this field trying to return victims to their families. In 2005 shelters cared for 198 trafficking victims who are given 45-day period according to the Belgian law during which a victim must decide whether to testify against traffickers. In 2005 a specialised human trafficking and smuggling centre was established, which coordinates and conducts preventive measures; it also funds preventive programmes in source countries from which victims are trafficked to Belgium.

## **Bulgaria**

Bulgaria is a destination and transit country for women and girls trafficked from Romania, Moldova, Russia, the Ukraine, Armenia and Central Asia to Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Czech Republic for the purpose of sexual exploitation; an increase of men trafficked as labour force is also noticeable. A significant number of Roma children are trafficked through Bulgaria for the purposes of begging and petty theft. In 2005, in Austria 700 Roma children, trafficked from Bulgaria for begging and sexual exploitation, were intercepted.

Bulgaria does not comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking; however, the Government is making efforts to do so. Legislation is strengthened but victims, cooperating with the police, are granted only partial protection; there is high level of corruption among officials, especially from border services and lack of statistical data system. In 2005 in Bulgaria 134 sexual exploitation and 7 forced labour cases were identified. Imprisonment period for human trafficking crimes ranges from one to 10 years.

In Bulgaria a comprehensive assistance is provided to trafficking victims, such as free of charge medical and psychological care; foreign victims who choose to cooperate with officials are provided with full rights as local residents until the end of criminal proceedings. The Government together with the Red Cross and International Organisation for Migration conducts the *Open Eyes* information campaign targeted at high-risk groups and schools. National Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking was adopted in 2005.

## **Cyprus**

Cyprus is a destination country for a large number of women trafficked from Eastern and Central Europe, Philippines and the Dominican Republic for the purpose of sexual exploitation. There are many cases of people from India, Philippines or Sri Lanka forced to work as domestic workers for excessively long hours without wages. Traffickers recruit women as dancers, to work in bars or propose illegal work on tourist or student visas. Employment locations of victims are often changed in different cities.

The Government does not pay sufficient attention to human trafficking problem; the number of "artiste" visas is decreasing but has not been abolished. Several amendments to the related laws are under development, but have not yet been put forward for discussion. The country is known for a high level of corruption, which is combated by specialized task force established in 2006; however, reports on assessing corruption level in human trafficking cases are not yet available.

In 2005, the police identified 55 victims, 42 out of them witnessed against their traffickers, 36 received assistance and shelter for a 3-week period.

## **Czech Republic**

The Czech Republic is a destination and transit country for people from Belarus, China, Vietnam, India, Korea, the Ukraine and other former Soviet Union countries trafficked to Europe as cheap labour force and for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Ethnic Roma women remain the highest risk group.

The Czech Republic does not comply with the minimum international standards in eliminating human trafficking first of all due to the exploitation of labour force and inadequate sentences for this type of crimes. For example, the North Korean regime concludes labour contracts with private Czech industry and there are allegations that this labour is exploitive, as Korean Government keeps most of the wages paid to its citizens and workers' movement is controlled.

Alongside these problems, victims in the Czech Republic are well protected, victim assistance programmes are carried out, hundreds of police officers are trained to identify and assist victims. Victims, choosing to cooperate with authorities, are provided with full care and temporary visas. A study on prostitution, clients, and demand for sexual services was conducted in the Czech Republic in 2005. Ministry of Foreign Affairs convenes training programme on human trafficking issues for persons applying for visas.

## **Denmark**

Denmark is both a transit and a destination country for women and children trafficked from Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, the Baltic States, Thailand and Nigeria for the purpose of sexual exploitation, the majority of victims are women aged 14 to 18.

In 2005 the Government amended National Action Plan to bring greater attention to the trafficking of children. Government services are offered to victims immediately upon their identification, and there is 15-day stay period foreseen for victims who may face problems upon repatriation. Denmark pays continuous attention to the problem of human trafficking, more than 30 investigations were conducted, convicts as a rule serve time in prison and suspended sentences are not foreseen. Trainings for officials are conducted on how to recognise, investigate and prosecute instances of human trafficking. The Government fully funds three organisations that provide services for actual and potential victims; in 2005 support was provided to 60 victims. During police raids to brothels social workers are present in order to provide assistance to victims on the spot. The Government cooperates with other EU countries, pays greater attention to border control, funds NGOs that conduct campaigns against trafficking of children and grown-ups.

## **Estonia**

Estonian women are trafficked to Finland, Sweden, Norway, and, to a lesser extent, to other European countries. Women from Russia, Latvia, and Ukraine are trafficked through Estonia to Nordic countries. In 2006 Estonia adopted National Action Plan to combat human trafficking which defines each

ministry's responsibilities and allocates funds for state and non-governmental organisations' programmes. The Plan also created statistical database that will assist to more efficiently counter the existing problem. In compliance with the EU legislation, Estonia will have to distinguish between trafficking victims and illegal migrants and provide temporary residence permits for victims. Estonia does not have any specific laws against human trafficking, however, enslavement, abduction, and engaging minors for prostitution are prohibited and penalties for such acts range from 5 to 12 years' imprisonment.

The Ministry of Social Affairs cooperates with local authorities and NGOs. In 2005 the Ministry trained 35 volunteers that operate in towns across Estonia and aid the police in victim identification and assistance.

### **Finland**

Finland is a transit country through which victims are trafficked to other Nordic countries and Western Europe; it is also a destination country for victims trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Girls and women are trafficked from Russia, China, Thailand and the Caucasus for forced labour in construction and services' industries and domestic servitude, women and men are trafficked from Russia, Estonia, Turkey and Asia. In 2005 a bus of potential labour trafficking victims from Georgia was intercepted who were being trafficked to Italy for the purpose of domestic servitude.

Finland actively cooperates with other countries; it has anti-trafficking trained officers in nine embassies and consulates in key source countries. In 2005 preventive campaign by the title *Sex Tourism and Prostitution – Victimless Crimes* was conducted, 400 border officers took part in trainings on how to detect human trafficking victims.

### **France**

France is a destination country for women and girls trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation from Romania and Bulgaria, other victims are routed from Nigeria, Cameroon, Sierra Leone and others for involuntary domestic servitude. It is estimated that approximately 10 000 to 12 000 trafficking victims live in France.

In 2005 in France 41 international trafficking networks were exposed; investigation on French citizens' participation in child sex tourism abroad is ongoing. Taking into account the acuteness of the problem, in all AIR France flights a public awareness campaign was conducted alerting tourists that engagement in sex with minors violates French law. In 2006, in six embassies in high-risk countries trainings were carried out about how to combat child sex tourism and help victims to receive state support. In 2005, in France a campaign was continued from the previous year expanding the understanding of the public about problems of human trafficking and engaging women into prostitution.

## **Germany**

Germany is a transit and destination country for children, women and men trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour from Central and Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia. 972 trafficking victims were identified in 2004; out of them 127 were German nationals.

The Government of Germany has identified human trafficking as a priority and provides substantial funds for programmes, including training of officers in source countries, prevention, protection of victims, fight against child tourism, NGO cooperation and others. The Government funds more than 30 organisations that provide support to victims, starting from provision of shelter and finishing with escort to trials and legal counsel. Victims who serve as witnesses are entitled to financial support. In cooperation with International Organisation for Migration victim reintegration programme is conducted, including language training courses and job placement assistance.

World football championship has added concern regarding human trafficking and prostitution as such events attract much attention and increase demand to be satisfied by criminals, therefore public awareness campaign against human trafficking is included into the programme of the championship. Alerting videos are transmitted during the breaks of the championship games, and brochures in 13 different languages are distributed.

## **Greece**

Greece is a destination country for women and children trafficked from the Balkan countries, Africa and Eastern Europe for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour, there is also an increase in number of children trafficked from Albania. Greece does not engage enough measures for combating human trafficking, only now sufficient protection of victims takes place and after 7 years of negotiations a child repatriation agreement was signed with Albania. In 2005, in Greece 60 human trafficking cases were investigated, 202 suspected traffickers were arrested, however, the majority of them have been released by the courts. Greek diplomats easily issue visas in high-risk countries; there are no personnel able to work with women.

In 2005, the Government, aiming to coordinate human trafficking countering activities, signed cooperation memorandum with International Organisation for Migration and NGO which is sceptically judged by other organisations working in this field. 137 trafficking victims were identified in Greece in 2005, out of them 57 received assistance and protection. Greek law does not exclude trafficking victims from punishment for unlawful acts even if they result from their trafficking. Usually victims are released from prosecution. The Government provides funding to NGO and international organisations that implement programmes, establish shelters and provide assistance to trafficking victims.

## **Hungary**

Hungary is a transit and destination country for girls and women trafficked from Ukraine, Moldova, Poland, and the Balkans to Austria, Germany, Spain, Italy, the U.K., America, and Scandinavia for the purpose of sex exploitation. Hungarian girls are also trafficked to Western Europe and North America. There is also evidence that young men and boys are trafficked from Romania to Budapest for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Hungary does not ensure minimum measures against human trafficking although it is making efforts to do so. The Parliament passed Victims' Compensation Act to provide medical, legal and social assistance to victims of various crimes, including trafficking. The decision has also been adopted to provide additional funding to border officers for investigating human trafficking cases.

Trafficking victims are punished for unlawful acts even if they are a result of their being trafficked; sometimes victims are repatriated even if they face retribution in their native countries.

## **Ireland**

Ireland has a rapidly growing number of migrants and it is difficult to determine the scope of human trafficking in the country, although the belief is that trafficking flows of persons from Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia are significant. Recent influx of economic migrants, asylum seekers and refugees placed a new problem to the Government. Currently amendments and changes of legislation are under development that will define human trafficking crimes, children involvement into sex exploitation, forced labour, etc.

## **Italy**

Italy is a destination country of significant number of women, children and men trafficked from Albania, and Nigeria for the purposes of forced labour and sex exploitation. The number of trafficked persons, especially minors, from Bulgaria, Romania, the Ukraine and Moldova is increasing. The Italian Social Research Institute estimated 2500 trafficking victims in 2005.

Italy actively combats human trafficking problem, assistance programmes to victims are carried out, and substantial funding is provided to trainings and courses. 265 trafficking victims found temporary employment, and another 840 victims found permanent jobs in one-year period. More than 2 000 trafficking cases were investigated in 2005 and more than 6 000 calls were received by the hotline for trafficking victims. Public awareness campaigns targeted against human trafficking and prostitution are conducted in the country.

## **Latvia**

Latvia is a source country for women and children trafficked to Germany, Spain, the U.K. and Norway, women from Lithuania are transited through Latvia to Western Europe. Latvia does not pay sufficient attention to human trafficking problem and a lack of political support from several ministries is noticeable. Traffickers continue to receive low sentences although civil

code foresees substantial penalties; trafficking victims fail to receive required assistance from state institutions. Latvian legislation distinguishes sexual and non-sexual exploitation but forced labour is not defined. 23 trafficking cases were investigated in 2005, only one person was sentenced to 8 years in prison, five people were sentenced to less than 5 years in prison and 14 people had property confiscated as a penalty.

160 judges and other officers participated in trainings on human trafficking. One hundred of NGO and state institutions' representatives were trained to provide assistance to victims. The Riga City Police created special anti-child prostitution task force.

### **The Netherlands**

Although prostitution is legalised in the Netherlands, the scope of human trafficking in the country is substantial. The Netherlands is a destination country for girls and women trafficked from Eastern and Central Europe, Nigeria and Brazil. According to expert estimate, a significant percentage of the 25 000 individuals engaged in prostitution are trafficking victims. The Government puts substantial efforts to combat human trafficking, trafficking cases are actively investigated, and sentences range from three months' to four years' imprisonment, the maximum sentence amounted to 14 years in prison. Brothels are strictly controlled and licensed, therefore official statistics has no evidence on human trafficking in brothels. Despite this fact, officers acknowledge that uncontrolled sectors, such as export, still exist.

Campaigns to reduce human trafficking cases in prostitution sector are conducted in the Netherlands and victims receive comprehensive support. 424 trafficking victims were registered in 2005.

### **The United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom is a destination country for trafficked children, women and men from Asia, Eastern Europe and the Balkans for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour. A significant number of victims work in London's brothels, saunas, massage parlours, children work as slaves in domestic servitude.

The Government pays great attention to trafficking problem by strengthening legal measures and improving care of victims, the majority of officers are well trained to identify and protect victims. The police conduct raids in airports focusing attention on minors without escort. Special immigration status for trafficking victims does not exist and they can reside in shelters for a fixed period of time, as there is shortage of places. 343 trafficking investigations were conducted in 2005, twenty two persons were found guilty and their sentences ranged from five to twenty one years in prison.

The effort to combat human trafficking is not only the problem of human rights; it is also an element of global security. Therefore it is of primary importance that countries combine their powers and grant their security to citizens.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

Subsequent to the comprehensive assessment of human trafficking control and prevention measures (legal, social, economic, education, etc) conducted in Lithuania in terms of human rights protection and safeguarding, following conclusions emerge:

- ✓ Trafficking in human beings is a latent and disguised method of controlling people by violating human rights;
- ✓ Human trafficking problem, including international problems in the area, exists in Lithuania as in other European and world countries. In the field of trafficking in human beings Lithuania is an export, transit and import country;
- ✓ Human trafficking in Lithuania, including trafficking of Lithuanian citizens abroad, is mainly oriented towards sexual exploitation. Due to the great latency of trafficking in human beings, there is no precise information about the scope of human trafficking in Lithuania. In 2006, law enforcement institutions were aware of 80 human trafficking victims identified both within Lithuania and abroad; however, taking into account the scope of the provided comprehensive legal, psychological, social and medical assistance and protection for potential human trafficking victims, this number might range from 200 to 400 people. Precise information on relation of disappearance of people to human trafficking is unavailable;
- ✓ Following the assessment of data collected from competent state institutions, non-governmental organisations and international organisations, the decrease of incidence of human trafficking has been observed in Lithuania since 2004 (especially in 2006). Control of trafficking in human beings on national and regional level receives greater government attention and is more efficiently monitored. Both state institutions and non-governmental organisations, addressing human trafficking problems concentrate their efforts on the elimination of the causes of human trafficking rather than the consequences.

Main factors, determining decrease of trafficking in human beings phenomenon in Lithuania:

- Social-economic: decreased unemployment level, possibility to find legal work in a native country;
- Active police work in disclosing organised crime networks and prevention of forming of new criminal groups;
- Efficient cooperation among state institutions and non-governmental organisations;
- Efficient and effective international cooperation among law enforcement institutions in combating trafficking in human beings;



- Active preventive public information campaigns using information sources accessible to risk groups, such as TV, radio, press, and similar;
  - Initiated legal control of human trafficking activities had a positive impact upon decline of human trafficking phenomenon, for example, since 2005, Article 182 (1) of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania (2007, No 12-492), provides for administrative liability not only for engagement in prostitution but also for the use of prostitution services.
- ✓ Statistical data indicates the decrease in numbers of initiated pre-trial investigations under the Article 147 *Trafficking in Human Beings* of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania. Information received from foreign law enforcement institutions and Lithuanian consulates abroad also shows that there are fewer cases of Lithuanian nationals who suffered from human trafficking and applied for assistance. Importantly, public opinion surveys demonstrate that number of people aware of dangers of human trafficking has increased in Lithuania, however, on the other hand, less people are afraid of becoming victims of such crimes.
  - ✓ Following the analysis of trafficking in human beings and prostitution, a conclusion can be made that one of the main reasons of their incidence is limited possibilities for women to provide for their own subsistence. This is one of the main causes for women to seek employment abroad<sup>15</sup>. Improvement of women possibilities to guarantee their own livelihood would decrease the number of human trafficking and prostitution cases<sup>16</sup>.
  - ✓ The assumption can be made that one of the obstacles of applying preventive actions in the area of prostitution and human trafficking is gender inequality, based on patriarchal attitudes;
  - ✓ Legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania are in principle compliant with the requirements for the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution prescribed by international legal acts (adopted by the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe, Europol and other international institutions). However Lithuania has not signed the most recent European Council Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings of 2005 that summarizes all previous documents adopted in this field and provides in-depth regulation of human trafficking issues;
  - ✓ Legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania do not provide for exact mechanism of compensation for damage (especially non-material) suffered by human trafficking victims;

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<sup>15</sup> International Organisation for Migration. Social Research Institute. Women Trafficking: Solutions to the Problem, a View from the Inside. Vilnius, 2004, p. 193.

<sup>16</sup> Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania. United Nations Development Programme. Law Institute. UAB „Naujos sistemos“. Vilnius, 2005, p. 224.

- ✓ Legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania, compared to the provisions of international legislation, do not release human trafficking victims and aggrieved parties from legal liability for such acts as illegal migration (including migration using false documents), presence in Lithuania (except when a person crosses border of the Republic of Lithuania for accessing third country), prostitution, etc.;
- ✓ Legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania grant human trafficking victims and aggrieved parties a special status (resident status), i.e. possibility to stay in Lithuania for a fixed period of time (up to 6 months), during which the persons have to decide whether to initiate pre-trial investigations and bear witness in criminal proceedings, and similar;
- ✓ The Government of the Republic of Lithuania, realising the importance of human trafficking problem and considering country's economic and financial possibilities, implements continuous targeted policy for control and prevention of trafficking in human beings. The main trends of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in this field should be education (information provision), assistance to human trafficking victims and aggrieved parties, cooperation among state institutions and non-governmental organisations coordination of their activities, international cooperation. Effective implementation of *the Programme for the Prevention and Control of Trafficking in human Beings for 2005-2008* should be the criterion for the evaluation of the policy of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in this field.

## VII. ANNEXE

1 annexe

### TIER PLACEMENTS <sup>17</sup>

#### TIER 1

AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	MALAWI	SOUTH KOREA
AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MOROCCO	SPAIN
BELGIUM	HONG KONG	THE NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
CANADA	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
COLOMBIA	ITALY	NORWAY	UNITED KINGDOM
DENMARK	LITHUANIA	POLAND	
FINLAND	LUXEMBOURG	SINGAPORE	

#### TIER 2

AFGHANISTAN	EAST TIMOR	LATVIA	RWANDA
ALBANIA	ECUADOR	LEBANON	SENEGAL
ANGOLA	EL SALVADOR	MACEDONIA	SERBIA-
AZERBAIJAN	ESTONIA	MADAGASCAR	MONTENEGRO
BANGLADESH	ETHIOPIA	MALI	SIERRA LEONE
BELARUS	GABON	MALTA	SLOVAK REPUBLIC
BENIN	THE GAMBIA	MAURITIUS	SLOVENIA
BOSNIA/HERZ.	GEORGIA	MOLDOVA	SRI LANKA
BULGARIA	GHANA	MONGOLIA	SURINAME
BURKINA FASO	GREECE	MOZAMBIQUE	TAJKISTAN
BURUNDI	GUATEMALA	NEPAL	TANZANIA
CAMEROON	GUINEA	NICARAGUA	THAILAND
CHAD	GUINEA-BISSAU	NIGER	TUNISIA
CHILE	GUYANA	NIGERIA	TURKEY
CONGO (DRC)	HONDURAS	PAKISTAN	UGANDA
COSTA RICA	HUNGARY	PANAMA	UKRAINE
COTE D'IVOIRE	JAPAN	PARAGUAY	URUGUAY
CROATIA	JORDAN	PHILIPPINES	VIETNAM
CZECH REPUBLIC	KAZAKHSTAN	PORTUGAL	YEMEN
DOMINICAN REP.	KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	ROMANIA	ZAMBIA

#### TIER 2 WATCH LIST

ALGERIA	CHINA (PRC)	JAMAICA	OMAN
ARGENTINA	CYPRUS	KENYA	PERU
ARMENIA	DJIBOUTI	KUWAIT	QATAR
BAHRAIN	EGYPT	LIBYA	RUSSIA
BOLIVIA	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	MACAU	SOUTH AFRICA
BRAZIL	INDIA	MALAYSIA	TAIWAN
CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	MAURITANIA	TOGO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	ISRAEL	MEXICO	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

#### TIER 3

BELIZE	IRAN	SAUDI ARABIA	UZBEKISTAN
BURMA	LAOS	SUDAN	VENEZUELA
CUBA	NORTH KOREA	SYRIA	ZIMBABWE

<sup>17</sup> Trafficking in Persons Report June, 2006. U.S. Department of State publication 11335. Office of the Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs.

**GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA**

**RESOLUTION No. 62  
ON THE PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF  
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND PROSTITUTION  
FOR 2002-2004**

17 January 2002

Vilnius

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania  
r e s o l v e s:

1. to approve the Programme for the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution for the years 2002-2004 (attached);
2. to authorise the Ministry of the Interior to coordinate implementation of the programme referred to in the point 1 and to inform the Government of the Republic of Lithuania about the implementation of the measures, foreseen in this programme no less as every half a year.

Prime Minister

Algirdas Brazauskas

Minister of the Interior

Juozas Bernatonis

APPROVED  
by the Resolution No 62 of 17 January 2002  
of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

**PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN  
HUMAN BEINGS AND PROSTITUTION  
FOR 2002-2004**

**I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1. The current programme has been developed following Measures of implementation of the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania for 2001-2004, approved by Resolution No 1196 of 4 October 2002 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, Chapter XI "Law enforcement and Law -and- order", point 455; the Law Approximation Action Plan and the Acquis Implementation Action Plan for the year 2001 of the Programme of Lithuania's EU Accession Programme (the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis), approved by Resolution No 192 of 22 February 2001 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "On the adoption of the Law Approximation Action Plan and the Acquis Implementation Action Plan for the year 2001 of the Programme of Lithuania's EU Accession Programme (the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis), (measure No 1:1.2.1.-T-B14).

2. One of the main directions of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in the fields of legal system reform, law and order and policy of interior: to implement radical complex measures for prevention and control of criminality, (especially transnational organised), to eliminate the reasons of this phenomenon, to continue the development and modernisation of the system of law enforcement institutions, other state institutions, to increase assistance for non-governmental organisations, to destroy nets of criminal structures engaged in trafficking in human beings and prostitution, violence against children and commercial sexual exploitation of children. Trafficking in human beings and prostitution – social phenomenon therefore the programme envisions to organise system of it's control and prevention, including complex educational, socio-economical, medical, legal both on the national and international levels, scientific, organisational, tactical, informational, analytical, financial etc. measures.

3. The efforts of both law enforcement institutions, other state institutions and agencies, and non governmental organisations must be rallied for the implementation of provisions of the Laws of the Republic of Lithuania, International agreements associated to the trafficking in human beings. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified on July 3, 1995, Article 35 states, that States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form. UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of discrimination against women, ratified on September 10, 1995, Article 6 obliges States Parties to take all appropriate measures to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

4. This programme has been developed in compliance with:

- UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949

- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and its protocols, 1950;
- European Social Charter, 1961, Revised European Social Charter, 1996 and protocols, supplementing European Social Charter regulating collective complaints procedures;
- Beijing Declaration and Beijing Platform for action, adopted on the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 4-15 September, 1995);
- Recommendations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania adopted on its twenty-third session 12-30 June, 2000. (Consideration of reports of States parties. Lithuania, 2000. Initial report and second periodic report);
- Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to the member states of the Council of Europe:
- Recommendation R (91) 11 concerning sexual exploitation, pornography and prostitution of, and trafficking in, children and young adults;
- Recommendation R (96) 8 on Crime Policy in Europe in the Time of Change;
- Recommendation R (97) 13 concerning intimidation of witnesses and the rights of the defence;
- Recommendation No. R (2000) 11 on action against trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation;
- Provisions of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe:
- Recommendation 1065 (1987) on Traffic in children and other forms of child exploitation;
- Recommendation 1211 (1993) on Clandestine migration: traffickers and employers of clandestine migrants;
- Resolution 1099 (1996) on Sexual exploitation of children;
- Recommendation 1325 (1997) on traffic in women and forced prostitution in Council of Europe member States;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2001

5. Implementation of the current programme is in compliance with the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania for 2001-2004; the Organised Crime and Corruption Prevention Programme; the National programme against the commercial sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children; Programme of control of migration processes, the National preventive programme on sexually transmitted diseases, Lithuanian women's advancement programme, National programme on the prevention of drug addiction and drug control for 1999-2003 and other purposive programmes.

## **II. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME**

6. Strategic objective of the current (prevention and control) programme are:

6.1 Strategic objective of prevention – to eliminate in the complex way (systematically) grounds and conditions of trafficking in human beings and prostitution, to develop system of preventive measures, precluding trafficking in human beings and prostitution.

6.2 Strategic objective of control – to countermine nets of criminal groups, corporations, engaged in trafficking in human beings and prostitution.

7. Tactical objectives of the programme (priorities, decision methods and stages) are:

7.1. To develop systems of social, psychological, legal assistance for victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution;

7.2. To develop social support systems, hindering involvement of new persons to prostitution (minors, unemployed, young girls and women, experiencing violence and assault in their families, etc.);

7.3. To rally efforts of state and public society to prevent trafficking in human beings and prostitution;

7.4. To eliminate effects of criminal processes – to suppress and eliminate specialised organised groups, criminal corporations (associations), to prosecute it, to ensure, that their members do not avoid punishment;

7.5. To estimate property and income received of this illegal activity or used for its further development, to impose sanctions for this activity as it is prescribed by legislation;

7.6. To draft legal acts in compliance with the requirements of United Nations, European Union, Council of Europe, Europol, other international bodies, set for the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings and prostitution;

7.7. To analyse and summarise international experiences in detection, and prevention of crimes, related to trafficking in human beings and prostitution; opportunities to make use of such practices.

7.8. To create state system of search for missing persons;

7.9. To develop informational system of prevention, investigation and detection of trafficking in human beings and prostitution;

7.10. To extend international cooperation in hindering of trafficking in human beings and prostitution.

### III. ASSESSMENT OF SITUATION

8. According to the United Nations data over four million of human beings are sold all over the world every year (500 thousand in Europe) and this provide illegal income for syndicates of criminal world up to 7 billion US dollars.

Trafficking in human beings is perceived as form of slavery and recognised as one of the basic forms of violation of human rights. Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states, that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. Article 1 of the Convention on Slavery, 1926, defines slavery as the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956 expanded this definition with notions “debt bondage, serfdom and marital slavery”. Besides Article 1 (d) of the aforementioned Convention forbids any practice whereby a child or young person under the age of 18 years, is delivered by either or both of his natural parents or by his guardian to another person, whether for reward or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labour.

9. Currently trafficking in women – international problem, as thousands of women leave their home every year seeking for employment, and better life abroad. Representatives of the criminal system – traffickers in human beings frequently make profit of such a poverty situation of such women. Practising deception, compulsion or other methods (threat, blackmail) they force women to work as a slaver, as often as not rob their documents, personal freedom; they are forced to work as servant-maids, nurses, nursemaids, dancers, waitresses and so involved to prostitution. Women hit to the illegal areas of business and services, experience physical and psychological violence, malevolence of employers, do not receive salary – in other words their rights are continually violated.

10. Lithuania – part of Europe and the world, thus all the problems, specific to the neighbouring countries do not bypass it. One of the problem, characteristic for post-communist countries – unemployment- affected women particularly. Women often take any work, even provide sexual services in order to survive. Traffickers make profit of their helpless situation and traffic women as a cheap labour force in Lithuania and abroad. So they become live goods, falling into slavery. Most frequent expression of so-called modern slavery is prostitution.

11. Attention put to the problem in Lithuania is not enough. Still prevails an opinion, that young women – victims of the forced prostitution - are guilty by themselves for their adversity. Frequently this problem is treated as a problem of illegal migration. Such approach dooms women to become absolutely right less in the foreign country, they can not exercise their rights, and protection tools. According to international legislation victims of forced prostitution – injured persons, to whom all human rights are valid.

Trafficking in women in Lithuania frequently is treated only as a forced prostitution, therefore naturally this question becomes problem of law enforcement institutions. This problem necessarily becomes criminal and attention is put only to the criminal activities of pimps and prostitutes. Trafficking in women is only interrelated to forced prostitution and missing of person, and it is forgotten that all known forms of prostitution have to be treated as a form of violence against women and violation of their human rights.

12. Trafficking in women has deep social roots and it is impossible to eliminate them only by the means of police and health protection systems. According to the data of National Labour Exchange women constitute 48.4% of unemployed and average women's salary constitute 82% of men's salary. Article 8 of the Law on the Support of the Unemployed defines 5 groups of persons to whom additional employment guarantees shall apply. Between them are persons under 18 years of age, women with children under 14 years of age and men who are single parents of children of the above age. They are socially disadvantaged and often choose the job in the area of black economy (including prostitution). Women state that they are hustled into prostitution in order to earn the money and so put in order their subsistence. From the date of birth they depend to the socially disadvantaged groups and social and psychological support have not been provided for them early.

13. According to the data of public agency “Praeties pėdos (Footmarks to past)” trafficking in women for the purpose of prostitution run in two ways: trafficking inside Lithuania and trafficking to abroad.



Currently an attention is put mostly for women's exporting to abroad, but there is no statistical data how many girls and women left voluntary or were trafficked to abroad to work as prostitutes. According to the data of public agency "Praities pėdos (Footmarks of past)" young women departing or taken out to abroad frequently are aware or at least presume that they will have to provide sexual services, but can not even suspect what bad are conditions of such job and how brutally they are to be exploited. In other words girl or women is duped not while crossing state border illegally but while lying about conditions of her future job.

14. The other problem – woman, Lithuanian citizen, working as a prostitute in abroad. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power of the General Assembly of the United Nations, 1985 states that person may be considered a victim, under this Declaration, regardless are they smuggled forcibly or departed voluntary and have been aware about her future job. All these women are screwed in one way or another even when they did not experience physical or sexual violence. Directions of the export of Lithuanian citizens to abroad change constantly. According to the data of the Ministry of Interior some years ago main flow was directed to Israel, Greece, United Arab Emirates, and Turkey and presently it is changed to Germany, Spain, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, England, France, etc., because some states tightened their legislation on migration. Illegal prostitutes detained in Israel and Turkey are to be imprisoned. Moreover these states endeavour to deny to enter to the country of single women or women unaccompanied by husband who are younger as 30's, so fictitious marriages become more and more popular, different pretexts are discovered to enter the state for working as a prostitute.

15. Number of women –prostitutes indicate the extent of the supply of prostitution services. According to the data of Lithuanian AIDS centre from 1000 to 3000 women might work as a prostitutes only in Vilnius. In 1997 profit of this business may reach 50 million Lt. Traffickers attract both clients and prostitutes mainly using mass media. Lots of advertisements in Lithuanian media invite women to provide sexual services and clients – to use such services. Of course, nobody offers such services directly – such services are named as massage, delivery of flowers, having a pleasant night etc.

Prostitution in Lithuania is interrelated with the problems of criminality, venereal diseases, narcotic addiction, AIDS.

Only in Vilnius from 15 to 20 illegal firms are engaged in prostitution services. Their profit exceeds 6 million LT per year. According to the opinion of the experts of the Ministry of Interior, annual turnover of prostitution business is no less as 20 million LT in Vilnius. More as half of profit on prostitution business is income for pimps and heads of illegal firms. The rest part – payments for prostitutes, telephonists of firms and drivers. Approximately half of all prostitutes belong to illegal firms in the Capital.

According to the data of Consulting office of social diseases "Demetra", number of prostitutes exceed 30 in the areas close to the buss station and railway station in Vilnius. Representatives of criminal groups control their so-called working places. Biographies of street prostitutes are similar: they experienced rape being children or adolescents, experienced other forms of sex abuse, started drinking and use drugs and then went on the streets. Approximately one half of total number of prostitutes has been giving a birth.

16. Analysis of current situation concerning trafficking in human beings allows to state, that Lithuania became not only sending country of country of origin but also country of transit between Eastern and Middle Europe. It is so because Russia and Belarus still did not signed readmission agreements with the Republic of Lithuania. Measures taken to improve security of Eastern border of the state were not enough to reach positive results. Practice shows that women from Eastern countries mostly arrive to Lithuania voluntary for different purposes, number of them – intending to work as prostitutes. Being involved into illegal prostitution business they experience sexual abuse and exploitation, some of them are trafficked to Western countries. Citizens of the Republic of Lithuania as well as citizens of other countries are engaged into this business.

Furthermore this criminal activity starts with advertisements in one country and ends up in second or third country. Therefore without close cooperation between relevant institutions it is impossible to detect and investigate such crime successfully. Lithuania signed intergovernmental agreements with 19 states in the area of crime prevention and control. Ministry of Interior signed departmental agreements with 13 law enforcement institutions of Eastern and Western countries, including Poland, Czech Republic, Romania. Police department at the Ministry of Interior cooperates with the law enforcement institutions of foreign countries through the channels of Lithuanian national bureau of Interpol on the issues of search of criminals and missing persons. Furthermore, contacts with foreign countries with which no agreements on legal assistance are signed are liaised through the Consular department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Young women experiencing sexual exploitation in the native country also are slaves and victims of trafficking in women, as they are soled and bought. They are victims, regardless of that they work voluntary or forcibly, whereas they work for third persons, receive only small part of the earnings, i.e., they sell their body for the benefit of others. It should be noted that not only Lithuanian citizens must be treated as the victims of trafficking, but also immigrants of neighbouring countries- Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, number of which constitute more as 60% of total number of prostitutes.

17. According to the sociological data, disposable by the Ministry of Interior: to the question what do you think about prostitution: 34% of respondents assented to it's prohibition, 14% of respondents think that not only prostitutes but also their clients should be prosecuted, 11% of respondents consider educational measures more effective as prosecution, 18% would accept legalisation of prostitution and 18% consider this as a private matter of everybody.

Lithuanian citizens are punishable for prostitution in administrative order, according to the Administrative Offences Code, Article 182(1), Article "Prostitution".

Procuration constitutes indicia of crime according to Article 239 paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code and incurs a sentence of up to five years of imprisonment. No criminal offences falling under Article 239 paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code were registered in 1995-1997, on 1998 – 4 criminal offences falling under this Article were registered, on 1999 – 15 criminal cases and in 2000 – 9 criminal offences. Procuration is treated as an expression of trafficking in human beings. Organisers of such business in a various advertisements offer women a work abroad (in the bars, restaurants, hotels, nurses, mannequins etc.).

Approximately 70% of women, responding to such advertisements know what kind of job they are expected to do (to provide sexual services).

Law is adopted in July 5, 1998 on Amendments to the Articles 81, 25, 32, 35, 45, 471, 531, 54, 55, 131, 239, 241, 242, 306, 3212 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania, and supplement of it by two new Articles 1313, 3101. This new Article 131 (3) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania provides for the punitive responsibility (imprisonment from four to eight years) for trading in people - selling of a person or any other type of transferring or acquisition of a person with the view of sexual abuse, forced prostitution or earning material or any other personal benefit, also trafficking persons for prostitution to Lithuania or outside the country (paragraph 1 of this article). . The same action performed repeatedly, either towards an under-aged person, or by a group of persons as agreed beforehand or by an exceptionally dangerous recidivist shall be punishable by imprisonment from 6 to 12 years (paragraph 2 of this Article). Following the said Law two more articles of the Criminal Code are amended, namely Article 81 and Article 35, so assigning trafficking in human beings to the felonies and obligatory punishment for this crime – confiscation of property.

Though Article 131 (3) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania provides for the punitive responsibility for smugglers, who traffic people to abroad for the purposes of sexual and commercial exploitation or organise trafficking, frequently women crossing state border using false documents, provided by smugglers, are prosecuted. If the officers of the State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of Interior do not notice indicia of falsification, women are taken to concrete foreign country and sold to local pimps following forehand agreement. It burdens their search, especially of these, who were trafficked involuntary.

3 criminal offences falling under this Article 131 (3) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania were registered in 1999, 4 – in 2000 and 11 - in 2001.

#### **IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME**

18. Implementation measures of the current programme are presented in the Annex1. Concrete action (coordination) plans-programmes are to be drafted annually in order to detail implementation dates, financial budget etc.

19. It is necessary:

19.1. To organise and control implementation of the measures (programme management);

19.2. To ensure necessary financing;

19.3. To provide informational, analytical, scientific, methodical assistance for the institutions pursuing this programme.

20. This programme is financed of the state budget (and when possible, of the means for the technical assistance committed for the Republic of Lithuania by international organisations and foreign countries). The detailed budget for the implementation of the measures is added (Annex2).

21. Concrete amount of allocations of the state budget committed for the implementation of the programme is to be foreseen while drafting yearly budget of the relevant year.

22. Three programme implementation stages are established:

22.1. Stage I covers the period of 2002. It is essential to analyse situation and extent of trafficking in human beings and prostitution, to examine existing legal basis and law enforcement activities and to consider strengthening control and preventive actions against trafficking in human beings and prostitution.

22.2. Stage II covers the period of 2003. The control and preventive system against trafficking in human beings and prostitution should be created, including the elaboration of a social, economic, financial, legal, organisational and information analytical measures.

22.3. Stage III covers the period of 2004. The new directions of the development of the system of control and prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution must be elaborated and redefined taking into consideration conditions, changes in situation and perspectives.

## **V. ANTICIPATED RESULTS**

23. It is expected, that implementation of the current programme actions to combat specialised criminal groups as well as surveillance would become more effective, a system of social assistance, preventing involvement to prostitution of new victims would be created, necessary conditions for the provision of essential social, psychological and legal assistance would be created, the search for missing persons will be upgraded, system of provision of information on prevention investigation and detection of trafficking in human beings would be developed, international cooperation would be expanded and assistance to non-governmental organisations would be increased. A programme of preventive education for schools would be implemented, computer database of arrested persons, using false personal documents, and suspected to be a pimps, missing persons, and persons deported from foreign countries and from the Republic of Lithuania would be developed by the State Boarder Guard Service at the Ministry of Interior and provisions of international legislation, and recommendations of international organisations on control of trafficking human beings and prostitution would be implemented.

Annex I of the Programme for the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution for 2002-2004

2.1. annexe

**IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES  
OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND PROSTITUTION  
2002-2004**

Objective	Measure	Date of implementation	Implementing institution
<b>I. ASSESSMENT OF SITUATION (INFORMATION ANALYTICAL WORK)</b>			
1. To examine the efficiency of criminal practice	To analyse criminal cases in human trafficking	2002-2004 year	Ministry of Justice, public Institution "Praeities pėdos"
2. To analyse effectiveness of the administrative practices	To analyse criminal cases on procuration	2002-2004 year	Ministry of Justice, Public institution "Praeities pėdos" (Footmarks to past)
3. To carry out sociological research, necessary for permanent surveillance and control of changes in prostitution business	To analyse administrative cases on prostitution	2002-2004 year	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Public institution "Praeities pėdos" (Footmarks to past), Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania
4. To set criteria of effectiveness of preventive measures.	To carry out sociological research in order to determine peculiarities of traditions, habits, ethnical rules of the representatives of prostitution business	2002-2004 year	Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania
5. To design scientific backgrounds of social planning (in the area of prostitution and trafficking in human beings)	To estimate effectiveness of preventive measures.	2002 year	Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania Non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre
	To examine social and economical conditions promoting prostitution and trafficking in human beings	2003 year	Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania Non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre

Objective	Measure	Date of implementation	Implementing institution
6. To develop information methodical basis	To analyse available operational information on trafficking in human beings and sex services from the criminological point of view	2003 year	Ministry of Interior
7. To examine situation of women and girls, potential victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	To carry out sociological survey of women and girls – victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse	2002 year	Ministry of Interior Non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre
<b>II. EDUCATION</b>			
8. To work out and implement programme of preventive education for schools, which would help to eliminate risks of rape and trafficking in human beings and prostitution	To acquaint young people with the risks of prostitution business to promote forming of moral attitudes	2002–2003 year	Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health Protection, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
9. To create conditions in schools for early prevention of prostitution	To establish position of social pedagogue in some schools	2003 year	Ministry of Education and Science, founders of educational institutions
10. To improve and develop system of consulting services provided for the children and parents of the risk groups.	To design and implement measures to improve available pedagogical, psychological social, legal consulting services – to provide necessary assistance for the children and parents of the risk groups	2002 year	Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection.
11. To endeavour support of the society to eliminate reasons and conditions of expanding of prostitution	To inform society by mass-media about restrictions and elimination of the reasons of expanding of prostitution	2002–2004 year (permanently)	Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Interior

Objective	Measure	Date of implementation	Implementing institution
12. To provide necessary and important educative information on the risks of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	To arrange lectures in all types of educational institutions on the risks of trafficking in human beings and prostitution, risks of early sexual life, violence between adolescents, harms of sexually transmitted diseases, alcohol, drugs and risks of attractive offers concerning easy money abroad.	2002–2004 year	Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health Protection, Ministry of Interior Public institution “Praetities pēdos” (Footmarks to past) Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
13. To disseminate special knowledge for the specialists and public society.	To arrange specialised thematic workshops on commercial and sexual abuse of children, sexual rape and assistance available in this cases	2002 year	Ministry of Interior
14. To train highly skilled specialists for work with children	Following best experiences of foreign countries to develop and implement specialised programme on work with juveniles and minors in the Lithuanian Law University.	2002 year	Lithuanian Law University; Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
15. To raise awareness of the personnel of the embassies and consulates on the problem of trafficking in human beings and prostitution, to inform individuals about the risks of sexual exploitation as well as non-governmental organisations able to provide proper assistance etc.	To prepare methodical recommendations for the personnel at the Embassies and consulates on the issue of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	2002 year	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health Protection,
16. to reduce effectiveness of the means of supply of sexual services	To organise contra-advertisements in the media for the advertisements of the firms offering sex services and sex tourism	2002–2004 year	Ministry of Interior, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre

Objective	Measure	Date of implementation	Implementing institution
17. To provide necessary and important educative information for prostitutes and their clients	To prepare and publish educative information for prostitutes and their clients	2002-2004 year	Ministry of Health Protection, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education and Science,
18. To raise awareness of population in Lithuania on the risks of trafficking in human beings, prostitution and sex tourism	To prepare and publish training materials, methodical materials, in order to reveal risks of trafficking in human beings, prostitution and sex tourism for the public society, and causes of this negative phenomenon	2002 year	Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania Ministry of Interior Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
19. To extend research on prostitution as social phenomenon to present opinions of experts from different spheres on this issue, to emphasise systematic approach on connection between domestic violence, sexual rape, abuse of children, pornography and prostitution	To prepare and publish preventive publication on the problems of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	2002 year	Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, Ministry of Interior non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
<b>III. SUPPORT FOR THE VICTIMS AND AGGRIEVED</b>			
20. To expand assistance system for the victims of forced prostitution	To support projects of governmental and non-governmental organisations designed for social assistance for the victims of forced prostitution and their reintegration to the society.	2002-2004 year	Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection, Ministry of Interior, non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre, Ministry of Justice, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre, Vilnius shelter for battered women and children



Objective	Measure	Date of implementation	Implementing institution
21. To create proper financial conditions to carry out measures on prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	To submit proposals to the Government of Lithuania concerning establishment of special funds to support measures on prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	2002 year	Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Health Protection, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre, Vilnius shelter for battered women and children
22. To improve public health in the regions having major problems related to prostitution	To maintain centres of prevention and treatment of social diseases in Vilnius and Panevėžys	2002–2004 year	Municipalities of the cities, Ministry of Health Protection, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
23. To expand system of psychological and other assistance	To establish centres of prevention and treatment of social diseases (premises, equipment, staff salaries, social insurance, communal services, etc.) in Klaipėda, Kaunas and Šiauliai	2003–2004 year	Ministry of Health protection municipalities of the cities
24. To develop system of social assistance for integration of the victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution to the labour market	To open telephone lines in 5 cities in order to provide psychological and other assistance	2002–2003 year	Ministry of Interior; Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre
25. To improve material – technical basis of the specialised service for protection of victims and witnesses from the criminal actions	To draft and implement special programmes of psychological rehabilitation, vocational training and employment in 6 municipalities for the victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	2002–2004 year	Ministry of Social Security and Labour; Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Interior; the Office of the Prosecutor General of Lithuania; Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania,
25. To improve material – technical basis of the specialised service for protection of victims and witnesses from the criminal actions	To establish centres for protection of victims and witnesses from the criminal actions	2002–2004 year	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre

Objective	Measure	Date of implementation	Implementing institution
<b>IV. STRENGTHENING OF COOPERATION BETWEEN STATE INSTITUTIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS</b>			
26. To formalise ways and methods of cooperation of state institutions and non-governmental organisations	To examine existing practices of cooperation between state institutions and non-governmental organisations and opportunities to control trafficking in human beings and prostitution	2002 year	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection, Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania Public institution "Praeities pedos" (Footmarks to past)
	To draft concept on cooperation of state institutions and non-governmental organisations in the area of control of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	2002 year	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection, Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
	To organise conference on the subject of cooperation between state institutions and non-governmental organisations	2004 year	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection, Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
27. To coordinate activities of state institutions and non-governmental organisations	To submit to the Government of Lithuania proposals concerning establishment of coordination committee on the prevention of trafficking in human beings.	2002 year	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection, Ministry of Education and Science, Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre

Objective	Measure	Date of implementation	Implementing institution
28. To coordinate implementation of the Programme for control and prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution for 2002-2004.	To compose inter-institutional coordination commission for effective implementation of the programme (group)	2002 year	Ministry of Interior
<b>V. IMPROVEMENT OF JURIDICAL REGULATION</b>			
29. To support participation of the victims of prostitution business in the penal processes against the organisers of this criminal business	To work out juridical and organisational measures designed to delay deportation from Lithuania of the victims of prostitution business and to ensure their protection in order to encourage them to give the evidence and participate in the penal processes on the crimes related to organisation of this criminal business	2002 year	Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Justice Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
30. To create prerequisites for further improvement of legal basis following experiences of foreign countries	To summarise legal experiences of the foreign countries concerning prevention and control of trafficking in human beings, prostitution, violence and rape and to submit proposals to the Government of Lithuania on the purposefulness of drafting of new legislation	2003 year	Ministry of Interior; public organisation Crime prevention centre in Lithuania,
<b>VI. ORGANISATIONAL TACTICAL MEASURES AGAINST STRUCTURES AND PERSONS - ORGANISERS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS</b>			
31. To design computer database, to apply modern information technologies	To strengthen control of crossing state boarder, together with the State Boarder Guard Service at the Ministry of Interior to design collective database of persons, arrested and having false documents, suspected in procuration, missing persons, persons, deported from foreign countries as well as from Lithuania	2002-2004 year	Ministry of Interior
32. To preclude expansion of the prostitution business	To organise special purposive operations in order to reduce expansion of the prostitution business	2002-2004 year	Ministry of Interior

Objective	Measure	Date of implementation	Implementing institution
33. To improve informational provision of the crime prevention, investigation and detection	To create system of collection, analysis and usage of tactical and strategic information on traffickers in human beings and ensure technical functioning of this system	2004 year	Ministry of Interior; Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
	To compose working group in order to draft concept of relevant information system designed for coordination of activities of law enforcement institutions	2002 year	Ministry of Interior
	To draft project of the relevant information system	2003 year	Ministry of Interior
34. To improve means of search of missing persons	To design state system on search of missing persons	2002–2003 year	Ministry of Interior; non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
	To compose group of specialists to draft proposal on the framework of system for the search of missing persons	2002 year	Ministry of Interior; non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
35. To create conditions to collect, compile, process and analyse information	To design database on agencies, firms, other organisations and private persons, offering a job abroad	2002 year	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre
36. To examine purposefulness of establishment of vice squads	To submit proposals on purposefulness of establishment of vice squads to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania	2003 year	Ministry of Interior,
37. To investigate impact of the newest information technologies in the area of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation (EG-S-NT)	To compose working group to analyse extent of usage of the newest information technologies in the area of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation and on the basis of findings to draft relevant measures	2002 year	Ministry of Interior

Objective	Measure	Date of implementation	Implementing institution
<b>VII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>			
38. To expand international cooperation	To prepare and implement means for improvement of cooperation between states which signed agreements on legal assistance, appropriate law enforcement institutions, related to exchange of information on trafficking in women and prostitution	2002–2004 year	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
39. To expand international cooperation of the police	To plan and implement purposive measures for the improvement of cooperation with Interpol and Europol in the area of combating of trafficking in human beings	2002–2004 year	Ministry of Interior
40. To pursue full implementation of the provisions of international conferences	To develop measures for the implementation of the provisions of the UN Fourth Women's World Conference	2002 year	Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health Protection
41. To accumulate successful experiences of the international cooperation	To analyse good practices of implementation of the projects in the framework of EU programs "Stop" and "Daphne"	2002 year	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour
42. To combat more effectively trafficking in human beings, prostitution and rape.	To initiate accession to the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, adopted by the General Assembly of the UN on December 2, 1949, resolution No.317 (IV).	2002 year	Ministry of Interior Ministry for Foreign Affairs

**Annex 2** of the Programme for the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution for 2002-2004

2.2. *annexe*

**FINANCIAL MEANS NECESSARY FOR THE REALISATION OF MEASURES OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS FOR 2002-2004**

Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation	Expenses (thousand Lt.)			
			Economical classification	2002 year	2003 year	2004 year
<b>I. ASSESSMENT OF SITUATION (INFORMATION ANALYTICAL WORK)</b>						
1. To analyse criminal cases on trafficking in human beings	Ministry of Justice, Public institution "Praetities pėdos" (Footmarks to past)	2002–2004 year	ordinary	3	3	3
2. To analyse criminal cases on procuration	Ministry of Justice, Public institution "Praetities pėdos" (Footmarks to past)	2002–2004 year	extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	3	3	3
			ordinary	1.5	1.5	1.5
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	1.5	1.5	1.5
3. To analyse administrative cases on prostitution	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Public institution "Praetities pėdos" (Footmarks to past), Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania	2002–2004 year	ordinary	–	2	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	–	2	–
4. To carry out sociological research in order to determine peculiarities of traditions, habits, ethnical rules of the representatives of prostitution business	Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania	2002–2004 year	ordinary	4	4	4
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	4	4	4
5. To estimate effectiveness of preventive measures.	Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, Non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre	2002 year	ordinary	5	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	5	–	–

Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation	Expenses (thousand Lt.)			
			Economical classification	2002 year	2003 year	2004 year
6. To examine social and economical conditions promoting prostitution and trafficking in human beings	Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania Non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre	2003 year	ordinary	-	5	-
			extraordinary	-	-	-
			totally	-	5	-
7. To analyse available operational information on trafficking in human beings and sex services from the criminological point of view	Ministry of Interior	2003 year	ordinary	-	-	-
			extraordinary	-	-	-
			totally	-	-	-
8. To carry out sociological survey of women and girls – victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse	Ministry of Interior Non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre	2001–2002 year	ordinary	3	-	-
			extraordinary	-	-	-
			totally	3	-	-
Totally within points 1–8			ordinary	16.5	15.5	8.5
			extraordinary	-	-	-
			totally	16.5	15.5	8.5
<b>II. EDUCATION</b>						
9. To acquaint young people with the risks of prostitution business to promote forming of moral attitudes	Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health Protection, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002–2003 year	ordinary	5	5	-
			extraordinary	-	-	-
			totally	5	5	-
10. To establish position of social pedagogue in some schools	Ministry of Education and Science	2003 year	ordinary	-	14	--
			extraordinary	-	-	-
			totally	-	14	-
11. To design and implement measures to improve available pedagogical, psychological social, legal consulting services – to provide necessary assistance for the children and parents of the risk groups	Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection.	2002 year	ordinary	5	-	-
			extraordinary	-	-	-
			totally	5	-	-

Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation	Expenses (thousand Lt.)			
			Economical classification	2002 year	2003 year	2004 year
12. To inform society by mass-media about restrictions and elimination of the reasons of expanding of prostitution	Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Interior	2002–2004 year (permanently)	ordinary	–	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	–	–	–
13. To arrange lectures in all types of educational institutions on the risks of trafficking in human beings and prostitution, risks of early sexual life, violence between adolescents, harms of sexually transmitted diseases, alcohol, drugs and risks of attractive offers concerning easy money abroad	Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health Protection, Ministry of Interior, Public institution “Praeities pēdos” (Footmarks to past) Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002–2004 year	ordinary	5	5	5
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	5	5	5
14. To arrange specialised thematic workshops on commercial and sexual abuse of children, sexual rape and assistance available in this cases	Ministry of Interior	2002 year	ordinary	3	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	3	–	–
15. Following best experiences of foreign countries to develop and implement specialised programme on work with juveniles and minors in the Lithuanian Law University.	Lithuanian Law University; Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002 year	ordinary	15	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	15	–	–
16. To prepare methodical recommendations for the personnel at the Embassies and consulates on the issue of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health Protection	2002 year	ordinary	10	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	10	–	–
17. To organise contra-advertisements in the media for the advertisements of the firms offering sex services and sex tourism	Ministry of Interior, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002–2004 year	ordinary	17	18	18
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	17	18	18



Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation	Expenses (thousand Lt.)			
			Economical classification	2002 year	2003 year	2004 year
18. To prepare and publish educative information for prostitutes and their clients	Ministry of Health Protection, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education and Science	2002–2004 year	ordinary	13	15	15
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	13	15	15
19. To prepare and publish training materials, methodical materials, in order to reveal risks of trafficking in human beings, prostitution and sex tourism for the public society and causes of this negative phenomenon	Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania Ministry of Interior non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002 year	ordinary	6	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	6	–	–
20. To prepare and publish preventive publication on the problems of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, Ministry of Interior non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002 year	ordinary	10	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	10	–	–
Totally within points 9–20			ordinary	89	57	28
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	89	57	28
<b>III. SUPPORT FOR THE VICTIMS AND AGGRIEVED</b>						
21. To support projects of governmental and non-governmental organisations, designed for social assistance for the victims of forced prostitution and their reintegration to the society	Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection, Ministry of Interior, non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre; Ministry of Justice, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre. Vilnius shelter for battered women and children	2002–2004 year	ordinary	175	270	270
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	175	270	270

Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation	Expenses (thousand Lt.)			
			Economical classification	2002 year	2003 year	2004 year
22. To submit proposals to the Government of Lithuania concerning establishment of special fund to support measures on prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Health Protection, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre, Vilnius shelter for battered women and children	2002 year	ordinary	-	-	-
			extraordinary	-	-	-
			totally	-	-	-
23. To maintain centres of prevention and treatment of social diseases in Vilnius and Panevėžys	Municipalities of the cities, Ministry of Health Protection, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002-2004 year	ordinary	20	25	30
			extraordinary	50	50	40
			totally	70	75	70
24. To establish centres of prevention and treatment of social diseases (premises, equipment, staff salaries, social insurance, communal services, etc.) in Klaipėda, Kaunas and Šiauliai	Ministry of Health protection municipalities of the cities	2003-2004 year	ordinary	-	60	60
			extraordinary	-	100	110
			totally	-	160	170
25. To open telephone lines in 5 cities in order to provide psychological and other assistance	Ministry of Interior; Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre	2002-2003 year	ordinary	50	50	-
			extraordinary	-	-	-
			totally	50	50	-
26. To draft and implement special programmes of psychological rehabilitation, vocational training and employment in 6 municipalities for the victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Interior, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Lithuania; Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania	2002-2004 year	ordinary	15	15	15
			extraordinary	-	-	-
			totally	15	15	15
27. To establish centres for protection of victims and witnesses from the criminal actions	Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Finances, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002-2004 year	ordinary	50	100	100
			extraordinary	100	150	150
			totally	150	250	250

Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation	Expenses (thousand Lt.)			
			Economical classification	2002 year	2003 year	2004 year
Totally within points 21–27			ordinary extraordinary totally	310 150 460	520 300 820	475 300 775
<b>IV. STRENGTHENING OF COOPERATION BETWEEN STATE INSTITUTIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS</b>						
28. To examine existing practices of cooperation between state institutions and non-governmental organisations and opportunities to control trafficking in human beings and prostitution	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection, Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania Public institution “Praeties pėdos” (Footmarks to past)	2002 year	ordinary extraordinary totally	– – –	– – –	– – –
29. To draft concept on cooperation of state institutions and non-governmental organisations in the area of control of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection, Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002 year	ordinary extraordinary totally	10 – 10	– – –	– – –
30. To organise conference on the subject of cooperation between state institutions and non-governmental organisations	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection, Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, Non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre, Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2004 year	ordinary extraordinary totally	– – –	– – –	35 – 35
31. To submit to the Government of Lithuania proposals concerning establishment of coordination committee on the prevention of trafficking in human beings	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health Protection, Ministry of Education and Science, Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, non-governmental organisation Vilnius women's house, Crisis centre	2002 year	ordinary extraordinary totally	– – –	– – –	– – –

Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation	Expenses (thousand Lt.)			
			Economical classification	2002 year	2003 year	2004 year
Totally within points 28-31			ordinary extraordinary totally	10 - 10	- - -	35 - 35
<b>V. IMPROVEMENT OF JURIDICAL REGULATION</b>						
32. To work out juridical and organisational measures designed to delay deportation from Lithuania of the victims of prostitution business and to ensure their protection in order to encourage them to give the evidence and participate in the penal processes on the crimes related to organisation of this criminal business	Ministry of Interior Ministry of Justice Non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002 year	ordinary	3	-	-
			extraordinary totally	- 3	- -	- -
33. To summarise legal experiences of the foreign countries concerning prevention and control of trafficking in human beings, prostitution, violence and rape and to submit proposals to the Government of Lithuania on the purposefulness of drafting of new legislation	Ministry of Interior; public organisation Crime prevention centre in Lithuania	2003 year	ordinary	-	5	-
			extraordinary totally	- -	- 5	- -



Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation	Expenses (thousand Lt.)			
			Economical classification	2002 year	2003 year	2004 year
39. To design state system on search of missing persons	Ministry of Interior, non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002–2003 year	ordinary	–	–	–
			extraordinary	350	–	–
			totally	350	–	–
40. To compose group of specialists to draft proposal on the framework of system for the search of missing persons	Ministry of Interior, non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002 year	ordinary	–	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	–	–	–
41. To design database on agencies, firms, other organisations and private persons, offering a job abroad	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Public institution Crime prevention centre in Lithuania, non-governmental organisation Missing persons families support centre	2002 year	ordinary	15	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	15	–	–
42. To submit proposals on purposefulness of establishment of vice squads to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania	Ministry of Interior	2002 year	ordinary	–	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	–	–	–
43. To compose working group to analyse extent of usage of the newest information technologies in the area of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation and on the basis of findings to work out relevant measures	Ministry of Interior	2003 year	ordinary	10	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	10	–	–
Totally within points 34–43			ordinary	60	–	–
			extraordinary	350	300	200
			totally	410	300	200

Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation	Expenses (thousand Lt.)			
			Economical classification	2002 year	2003 year	2004 year
<b>VII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>						
44. To prepare and implement means for improvement of cooperation between states which signed agreements on legal assistance, appropriate law enforcement institutions, related to exchange of information on trafficking in women and prostitution	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry for Foreign Affairs	2002–2004 year	ordinary	–	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	–	–	–
45. To plan and implement purposive measures for the improvement of cooperation with Interpol and Europol in the area of combating of trafficking in human beings	Ministry of Interior	2002–2004 year	ordinary	–	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	–	–	–
46. To develop measures for the implementation of the provisions of the UN Fourth Women's World Conference	Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health Protection	2002 year	ordinary	10	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	10	–	–
47. To analyse good practices of implementation of the projects in the framework of EU programs "Stop" and "Daphne"	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour	2002 year	ordinary	–	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	–	–	–
48. To initiate accession to the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, adopted by the General Assembly of the UN on December 2, 1949, resolution No.317 (IV). Totally within points 44–48	Ministry of Interior Ministry for Foreign Affairs	2002 year	ordinary	–	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	–	–	–
Totally for all measures			ordinary	–	–	–
			extraordinary	–	–	–
			totally	–	–	–
			ordinary	495.5	592.5	556.5
			extraordinary	350	600	500
			totally	845.5	1192.5	1056.5

A total sum of 3,094.5 thou litas is required to implement the Programme.

**GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA**

**RESOLUTION No 558**

**of 19 May 2005**

**ON THE APPROVAL OF THE PROGRAMME  
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL  
OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS FOR 2005-2008**

Vilnius

Implementing paragraph 804 of the Implementation Measures of the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania for 2004-2008, approved by Resolution No 315 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 24 March 2005 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 40-1290, 2005), the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has resolved:

1. To approve the Programme for the Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Human Beings for 2005-2008 (attached hereto).
2. To assign the Ministry of the Interior to coordinate the implementation of the Programme referred to in paragraph 1 and inform, at least twice a year, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania about the implementation of the measures provided for in the Programme.
3. To establish that the Programme referred to in paragraph 1 shall be funded from the allocations approved by the State budget and the State Investment Programme in respect of the relevant bodies and institutions responsible for the implementation of the measures provided for in the Programme.
4. To recommend that municipalities allocate funds to implement the measures provided for in the Programme referred to in paragraph 1.

Prime Minister

Algirdas Brazauskas

Minister of the Interior

Gintaras Furmanavičius



APPROVED by  
Resolution No 558 of the Government  
of the Republic of Lithuania of 19 April 2005

## **PROGRAMME FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS FOR 2005-2008**

### **I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1. The Programme for the Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Human Beings for 2005-2008 (hereinafter referred to as the "Programme") is a consistent continuation of the Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for 2002-2004 approved by Resolution No 62 of the Government of Lithuania of 17 January 2002 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 6-231, 2002). The purpose of the Programme is to develop and implement a target orientated, long-term and complex system of measures to prevent and control trafficking in human beings.

2. The Programme has been drawn up taking into account the results of implementation of the Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for 2002-2004, the need to continue those measures which proved to be justified, the difficulties which arose when implementing some of the measures, i.e. taking into account the necessity to revise the Programme with a view to making the impact of specific measures for preventing and controlling trafficking in human beings and prostitution more effective.

3. The Programme also takes into account the new challenges posed by trafficking in human beings and the negative features of this illegal trade. For the purpose of finding the best possible ways and measures to combat this phenomenon, account was taken of the best experience gained by foreign states and international organisations in preventing and controlling trafficking in human beings, particularly the action strategy and system of the activities.

4. The strategy of preventing and controlling trafficking in human beings must be based, first and foremost, on a systematic approach to this problem since the practice of crime prevention and control shows the necessity for such an approach to combating trafficking in human beings. A common system of public authorities, non-governmental and international organisations, coordinated by such authorities and organisations, shall be established to fight persons engaged in the trafficking of human beings and an effective system of prevention and control measures has to be introduced to combat trafficking in human beings.

5. Following the principle of a systematic approach, the objectives of preventing and controlling trafficking in human beings are set forth in compliance with the following strategic directions:

5.1. enhancing the protection of the rights and freedoms of victims of trafficking in human beings;

5.2. effective social prevention of trafficking in human beings;

5.3. social assistance to victims (particularly children and women) of trafficking in human beings, their protection and reintegration into society;

5.4. effective combating of organised crime and individual crimes related to trafficking in human beings;

5.5. close and coordinated cooperation among state and local authorities and institutions, non-governmental and international organisations in combating trafficking in human beings, providing social assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings and ensuring their protection and reintegration into society.

6. The following legal acts were taken into account when drawing up the Programme and implementation measures thereof:

6.1. the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949);

6.2. the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 21-549, 1996);

6.3. the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1994);

6.4. recommendations to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania by the General Assembly of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 23rd Special Session (New York, 12-30 June 2000) (Consideration of reports submitted by State Parties. Lithuania. First and second periodic reports);

6.5. the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 51-1933, 2002) and Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (2003) (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 49-2166, 2003);

6.6. EU legal acts: Council Framework Decision of 15 March 2001 on the Standing of Victims in Criminal Proceedings (2001/220/JHA); Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (2002/629/JHA); Council Conclusions of 8 May 2003 urging the Member States to consider the priority policy measures in this field(2003/C 137/01); Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA of 22 December 2003 on Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography; Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the Residence Permit Issued to Third-Country Nationals Who Are Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings or Who Have Been the Subject of an Action to Facilitate Illegal Immigration, Who Cooperate with the Competent Authorities;

6.7. recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member states of the Council of Europe: Recommendation No. R (91) 11 on Sexual Exploitation, Pornography and Prostitution of, and Trafficking in, Children and Young Adults; Recommendation No. R (96) 8 on Crime Policy in Europe in a Time of Change; Recommendation No. R (97) 13 concerning Intimidation of Witnesses and the Rights of the Defence; Recommendation No. R (2000) 11 on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation; Recommendation Rec (2001) 16 on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation; Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 on the Protection of Women against Violence;

6.8. provisions of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe: Recommendation 1065(1987) on the Traffic in Children and Other Forms of Child Exploitation; Recommendation 1211 (1993) on Clandestine Migration: Traffickers and Employers of Clandestine Migrants; Resolution 1099 (1996) on the Sexual Exploitation of Children; Recommendation 1325

(1997) on Trafficking in Women and Forced Prostitution in Council of Europe Member States; Recommendation 1450 (2000) on Violence against Women in Europe; Recommendation 1545 (2002) on the Campaign against Trafficking in Women; Recommendation 1610 (2003) on Migration Connected with Trafficking in Women and Prostitution; Recommendation 1611 (2003) on Trafficking in Organs in Europe; Recommendation 1663 (2004) on Domestic Slavery: Servitude, Au Pairs and “Mail-Order Brides”;

6.9. the Brussels Declaration of 2002 on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings adopted by the European Conference held on 18-20 September 2002;

6.10. the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (hereinafter referred to as the “OSCE”) Action Plan of 2003 to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (PC.DEC/557) approved by the OSCE Permanent Council on 24 July 2003;

6.11. the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 40-987, 1995) and the additional protocols thereof;

6.12. the European Social Charter of 1961, the European Social Charter of 1996 and additional protocols to the European Social Charter providing for a system of collective complaints;

6.13. the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women of 1995 (Beijing, 4-15 September 1995);

6.14. the International Labour Organization Convention (No 29) concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 27-648, 1996) which condemned slavery methods and prohibited the use of forced labour;

6.15. the International Labour Organization Convention (No 105) concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 28-676, 1996) which obliged all member states not to use any forced labour for purposes of economic development;

6.16. the International Labour Organization Convention (No 182) concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 49-2161, 2003).

7. It should be noted that the Council of Europe is currently drafting the European Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings to be adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 2005. Since this convention, compared to other existing international instruments, places a stronger emphasis on enhancing the protection of the rights and freedoms of victims of trafficking in human beings, its main provisions have been used as the guidelines for this Programme.

8. This Programme has been drawn up in conformity with the provisions of the National Security Strategy approved by Resolution No IX-907 of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 May 2002 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 56-2233, 2005) and aligned with the National Crime Prevention and Control Programme approved by Resolution No IX-1383 of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania of 20 March 2003 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 32-1318, 2003) which states that the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings is placed among top priorities in terms of crime prevention and control.

9. The implementation of the Programme will also be coordinated with the Programme for the Prevention of Organised Crime and Corruption approved by Resolution No 62 of

the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 15 January 1999 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 10-220, 1999), the National Programme against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse of Children approved by Resolution No 29 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 11 January 2000 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 5-144, 2000), the Programme for the Control of Migration Processes approved by Resolution No 804 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 3 July 1999 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 61-2009, 1999), the State Programme for the Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases approved by Resolution No 41 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 13 January 2000 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 5-151, 2000), the Lithuanian Women's Advancement Programme approved by Resolution No 1299 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 8 November 1996 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 110-2515, 1996), the National Drug Control and Drug Addiction Prevention Programme for 2004-2008 approved by Resolution No IX-2110 of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania of 8 April 2004 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 58-2041, 2004), the Juvenile Justice Programme for 2004-2008 approved by Resolution No 600 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 19 May 2004 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 83-3008, 2004), the National Programme on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women for 2003-2004 approved by Resolution No 712 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 3 June 2003 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 55-2452, 2003), and other programmes.

10. The Programme shall be implemented by the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior, the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior, the General Prosecutor's Office, the National Courts Administration, the Lithuanian Centre for Human Rights, and other public authorities and institutions, municipalities, educational establishments, non-governmental and international organisations.

## II. ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION

11. The Programme for the Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for 2002-2004 was among the first specialised programmes of this kind in the Baltic region. Implementing the above mentioned Programme, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania together with non-governmental and international organisations took a number of immediate measures to align the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings in Lithuania with the minimal standards of combating trafficking in human beings on the international arena (political, legal, organisational, social, information, financial and other aspects of preventing and controlling trafficking in human beings). In the course of implementation of the measures provided for in the Programme, the monitoring of the current state of trafficking in human beings and prostitution was carried out, a legal framework was created, basically in compliance with the requirements for the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings prescribed by international legal acts (adopted by the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe, Interpol, Europol, and other international institutions), the development of a system of non-governmental organisations

was started to ensure rehabilitation possibilities for victims of trafficking in human beings as well as social, psychological and legal assistance to such victims (25 non-governmental organisations currently operate in Lithuania, which provide or can provide help to victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution; 28 projects of non-governmental organisations were funded from the State budget of the Republic of Lithuania); two information campaigns were conducted, a special information project to fight trafficking in human beings was carried out and other measures were implemented; the Programme for the Psychological Rehabilitation, Vocational Guidance and Employment of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution (in six municipalities) for 2003-2004, approved by Order No A1-111 of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of 1 July 2003, was drafted and implemented with the aim of creating conditions for the reintegration of such victims into the labour market, encouraging them to work, providing them with professional and general qualifications and improving such qualifications; the Preventive Education Programme for Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for 2003-2004, approved by Order No ISAK-1699 of the Minister of Education and Science of 28 July 2003 (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 13-389, 2004), was drafted and implemented with the aim of creating and introducing a system of educational measures, particularly in schools, to suppress trafficking in human beings and prostitution; special training of social workers, teachers and law enforcement officers was carried out on a continuous basis; a system of protection of witnesses and victims of trafficking in human beings against criminal intimidation was devised; cooperation with foreign embassies and consulates was improved in dealing with the problems of trafficking in human beings victims in foreign states; international cooperation was further developed, particularly in the Baltic region; combating (particularly at international level) organised criminal groups engaged in the traffic of human beings was enhanced.

12. It should be noted that despite the efforts made by public authorities and institutions, non-governmental and international organisations, the scope of trafficking in human beings has not declined. Lithuania remains a country of import and export (sometimes, a transit country) in the field of trafficking in human beings.

13. Trafficking in human beings in Europe and Lithuania is predetermined by social and economic conditions. Poverty, unemployment, lack of education and information are the main conditions contributing to the emergence and spread of trafficking in human beings. The process is also affected by the demand of prostitution abroad, differences in the legal regulation of prostitution in different states (legalisation and decriminalisation of prostitution), migration of Lithuanian nationals and business contacts abroad.

14. Trafficking in human beings is a latent (hidden) crime since not every victim appeals for help and, therefore, the information about the scope of trafficking in human beings is not accurate. The information supplied by various organisations providing help to victims of trafficking in human beings is fragmented, inconsistent and non-comparable. There is no accurate data in Lithuania on such forms of trafficking in human beings as the sale of human beings to cover debts, forced marriage, forced abortion, illegal transplantation or sale of human organs, and male prostitution.

15. The data supplied by Europol shows that each year about 120 thousand persons fall victim to human traffickers in Europe. About 3000 women are smuggled forcibly or depart willingly from the three Baltic States (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) each year, most of them from Lithuania (1000-1200) because the Lithuanian population is the largest and also because of Lithuania's geographical location.

16. Trafficking in human beings in Lithuania, including the smuggling of Lithuanian nationals abroad, is mostly orientated towards sexual exploitation and the prostitution business.

17. The analysis of pre-trial investigations initiated in respect of trafficking in human beings in Lithuania shows that most of such incidents are related to the smuggling or attempted smuggling of women to foreign states for sexual exploitation or prostitution. Currently, women are taken to Germany, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Greece, the Czech Republic, Poland, and other states. The intensive smuggling of young women to Poland is explained by the fact that this state is considered to be a transit point for traffic in women.

18. Recently, fewer prostitutes have been brought to Lithuania from Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine; this is explained by the fact that payment for sexual services in Lithuania has dropped and the risk of deportation has increased.

19. Lithuania is not only a country of export of women, but also a country of transit. Women from Eastern Europe come to Lithuania for various purposes and mostly by themselves, many of them intending to engage in prostitution. Immigrant women from the neighbouring countries – Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine – make up 15% of all prostitutes in Lithuania. After they are involved in the illegal prostitution business, they are sexually exploited and some of them are taken to Western European countries. Both Lithuanian and foreign nationals are engaged in this business.

20. According to the data of the United Nations Organisation, organised trafficking in human beings and organised prostitution are placed among the 17 most dangerous forms of transnational organised crime, yielding profits exceeding 300%.

21. Trafficking in human beings and other forms of related organised crime (such as smuggling of persons, contraband, trafficking in drugs and firearms) pose a serious threat to the national security of the state. This illegal business serves as a basis for organised criminal structures, which are flexible and quick to react to any change in the market. It is on this basis that the economic potential of organised criminal structures is created.

22. According to the data provided by experts from the Ministry of the Interior, the proceeds of illegal prostitution business in Lithuania exceed 50 million litas, while the proceeds of trafficking in human beings and related criminal acts amount to an approximate sum of 200 million litas.

23. More and more cases of trafficking in minors are disclosed in Lithuania; more and more cases of selling of minors from Lithuania are disclosed in foreign states. However, no cases of trafficking in children (persons under the age of 14) have been reported. In all cases, it was minor women (14-17 years of age) who were forced into or got involved in prostitution.

24. No other forms of trafficking in minors have been reported in the Republic of Lithuania (the sale of children to forced labour, child organ trafficking or selling of children to other families).

25. Trafficking in human beings is classified as a serious crime punishable by up to 8 years of imprisonment under Article 147 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 89-2741, 2000) (hereinafter referred to as the “Criminal Code”). The sale or purchase of a child is treated as a separate crime (Article 157 of the Criminal Code) punishable by imprisonment of up to 8 years. Trafficking in children is treated as a constituent element of selling or purchasing a child, which is punishable by imprisonment from 2 to 10 years. Article 307 of the Criminal Code provides for criminal liability to persons profiting from the prostitution of another person, while involving a person in prostitution is criminalized under Article 308. The Criminal Code also provides for criminal liability for the smuggling of human beings across the state border (Article 292), organisation of trips of Lithuanian nationals abroad for the purpose of staying there illegally or leaving them without any help in a foreign country (Article 293), exploitation of children for pornography (Article 162), and other acts closely related to trafficking in human beings. Article 182<sup>1</sup> of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 1-1, 1985) provides for administrative liability for engagement in prostitution. In addition, a draft law is currently considered in the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, which provides for administrative liability for the use of prostitution services for material consideration.

26. International prosecution and extradition of criminals comprises an important aspect of criminal liability for trafficking in human beings: the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 37-1341, 2002) and international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania regulate the prosecution and extradition of the nationals of the Republic of Lithuania or foreigners who are suspected or accused of committing a crime.

27. Criminal statistics for 1999-2004 under Article 131<sup>3</sup> of the former Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania (*Valstybės Žinios* (Official Gazette) No 18-147, 1961) and Article 147 of the current Criminal Code are as follows:

Year	Cases (total)	Cases referred to court	Cases examined in court	Cases where legal proceedings were refused	Cases where investigation was suspended	Cases where investigation was discontinued	Persons in the focus of law enforcement	Suspects	Victims known to law enforcement	Victims	Convicted persons
1999	3	1	1		2		2	2	2		2
2000	5	3	3				7	3	2		3
2001	19	6	3	2	9	2	52	18	37	9	7
2002	17	10	3	1	5		58	26	23	16	6
2003	18	5	2	1			40	33	28	7	2
2004	22	13	4	–	3	1	41	25	31	23	14
Total	84	38	16	4	19	2	200	107	123	55	34

### III. OBJECTIVE AND TASKS OF THE PROGRAMME

28. The Programme has the objective of resolving, at state level and on a complex, consistent and systematic basis, the problems related to trafficking in human beings and the prevention and control of prostitution.

29. The Programme has the following tasks:

29.1. to determine the scope of trafficking in human beings and prostitution in Lithuania, the dynamics and tendencies of this phenomenon;

29.2. to create an information system of analysis which has the purpose of storing and analysing information about traffic in human beings and related processes;

29.3. to develop and implement a national system of monitoring trafficking in human beings and prostitution, to develop and introduce a uniform system of data collection, to build a common (depersonalised) data base about the victims of trafficking in human beings;

29.4. to develop and implement a system of early prevention measures which would not allow the involvement of new persons in trafficking in human beings and prostitution;

29.5. to develop and introduce a system of measures reducing the demand for prostitution;

29.6. to build a system of social assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings, in particular focusing on protective and social issues as well as reintegration into society;

29.7. to develop cooperation among public (municipal), non-governmental and international organisations with a view to fighting trafficking in human beings;

29.8. to strengthen Lithuania's specialised police units combating trafficking in human beings;

29.9. to ensure effective cooperation between regional and international institutions and organisations with a view to combating trafficking in human beings.

### IV. CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

30. The implementation of the Programme shall be assessed in terms of efficiency according to:

30.1. quantitative criteria:



- 30.1.1. the number of new persons (particularly minors) who got involved in trafficking in human beings;
- 30.1.2. the number of victims (particularly minors) of trafficking in human beings;
- 30.1.3. the number of persons who are engaged in prostitution and have emerged in the focus of law enforcement institutions;
- 30.1.4. the number of victims of trafficking in human beings who cooperate with law enforcement institutions disclosing criminal acts;
- 30.1.5. the number of organisations directly engaged in preventive work against trafficking in human beings;
- 30.1.6. the number of disclosed and prosecuted persons belonging to organised criminal structures (in particular international) who are engaged in trafficking in human beings;
- 30.1.7. the number of victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution who have received social and other assistance;
- 30.1.8. the number of persons prosecuted (convicted) for trafficking in human beings;
- 30.1.9. the number of persons who were protected from getting involved in the business of prostitution, and the number of persons who became victims of trafficking in human beings;
- 30.1.10. the scope of sale and purchase of sexual services;
- 30.2. qualitative criteria:
  - 30.2.1. how effective is information and analytical work in the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings;
  - 30.2.2. how public authorities and institutions, and non-governmental organisations carry out coordination work in the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings;
  - 30.2.3. is the cooperation among Lithuanian, foreign and international organisations in the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings effective;
  - 30.2.4. is social, medical, legal and other assistance provided by non-governmental and international organisations to victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution sufficiently comprehensive;
  - 30.2.5. do victims of trafficking in human beings have confidence in non-governmental organisations, public authorities and institutions which contribute to the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings;
  - 30.2.6. how adequate is preventive work performed in the field of education and public awareness when dealing with trafficking in human beings problems;
  - 30.2.7. how effectively law enforcement institutions fight organised criminal structures (particularly international criminal structures) engaged in trafficking in human beings.

## **V. FUNDING OF THE PROGRAMME**

31. This Programme shall be financed from the State budget of the Republic of Lithuania and municipal budgets, and also (where possible) from the funds allocated by foreign states and international organisations or from the funds received in accordance with the procedure prescribed by other legal acts.

32. The preliminary need for funds to implement the Programme is specified in the Annex hereto.

## VI. EXPECTED RESULTS

33. The implementation of the Programme should result in a better storage and analysis of information about the state of trafficking in human beings and prostitution in Lithuania; it should also help translate the recommendations of international legal acts into practice, improve public awareness about trafficking in human beings and the control and prevention of prostitution. Early prevention in respect of potential victims will become more effective, while social, legal, psychological and medical assistance to victims as well as their protection will become more rapid and target orientated. Cooperation among public authorities, institutions and non-governmental organisations in combating trafficking in human beings is expected to improve. The organisational and tactical work of the Lithuanian police in fighting such phenomena will improve, combating criminal structures will become more effective, pre-trial investigations and judicial practice will advance, and the number of victims will diminish. International cooperation will develop. More appropriate preventive and rehabilitation measures will be applied in respect of minor victims of trafficking in human beings, the number of minor victims will decline, while searching for such victims will become more effective.

**ANNEX to the Programme for the Prevention  
and Control of Trafficking in Human  
Beings for 2005-2008**

**IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN  
BEINGS AND PROSTITUTION FOR 2005-2008**

Objective	Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implemen- tation (year)	Preliminary need for funds (in thou litas)				
				total	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>I. INFORMATION STORAGE AND ANALYSIS</b>								
1.	Comply with the requirements of the Brussels Declaration of 2002 on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	Ministry of the Interior	2005	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Annually assess on a systematic basis the state of trafficking in human beings in Lithuania	Ministry of the Interior	2006-2008	90	-	30	30	30
3.	Improve the analysis of information about victims of trafficking in human beings	Ministry of the Interior, International Organisation for Migration (hereinafter referred to as the "IOM Vilnius Office")	2006	20	-	20	-	-

Objective	Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation (year)	Preliminary need for funds (in thousand litas)			
				total	2005	2006	2007
4. Examine the state of trafficking in human beings and prostitution in Lithuania and abroad (scope, tendencies) and set strategic directions, based on the data received, for the control and prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	<p>carry out the following complex investigations: prostitution in Lithuania;</p> <p>trafficking in human beings in Lithuania and trafficking in Lithuanian nationals abroad to draw up, based on the results received, methodological and practical recommendations to public authorities and non-governmental organisations exercising the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings</p>	<p>Ministry of the Interior, Law Institute, non-governmental organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, IOM Vilnius Office</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>2006</p> <p>2007</p>	50	25	25	
<b>II. IMPROVEMENT OF LEGAL REGULATION</b>							
5. Implement legal acts adopted by the European Union and international organisations regarding the control of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	<p>analyse Lithuanian legal acts concerning traffic in human beings, determine their compliance with the legal acts adopted by the European Union and international organisations and, if appropriate, draft relevant legal acts and submit them to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, General Prosecutor's Office</p>	2005	-	-	-	-

Objective	Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation (year)	Preliminary need for funds (in thousand litas)			
				total	2005	2006	2007
6. Reduce advertising of sexual services in the media	draw up and submit to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania the necessary draft legal acts	Ministry of Justice	2005	-	-	-	-
<b>III. EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>							
7. Inform the public about the dangers related to trafficking in human beings and prostitution, the reasons behind these negative phenomena; focus on reducing the number of persons who get involved in the trafficking of human beings and prostitution	hold information campaigns about trafficking in human beings in schools (for young people), target risk groups (for members of dysfunctional families, persons engaged in prostitution, the unemployed, school drop-outs) and rural areas produce a video clip aimed at the prevention of trafficking in human beings and prostitution	Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education and Science, municipalities, IOM Vilnius Office  Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education and Science, Lithuanian National Radio and Television	2006-2008	240	-	80	80
8. Improve employee qualifications in respect of the prevention and control of trafficking in human beings and prostitution, improve the preparedness of authorities to respond to trafficking in human beings problems adequately	to organise training for: police officers as well as officers and officials from the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior, the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior, and the Prosecutor's Office;	Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior, State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior, Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior, General Prosecutor's Office, IOM Vilnius Office	2006	125	30		

Objective	Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation (year)	Preliminary need for funds (in thou litas)				
				total	2005	2006	2007	2008
	for municipal employees and social workers, social educators, class teachers;  for health care workers;  for the media representatives	Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, non-governmental organisations, IOM Vilnius Office  Ministry of Health, non-governmental organisations, IOM Vilnius Office  Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, non-governmental organisations, IOM Vilnius Office	2005–2007  2007  2008	15	15	15	15	20
9. Improve early prevention in respect of potential victims of trafficking in human beings	provide advice and consultations to potential victims of trafficking in human beings (particularly young people) via the Internet	Ministry of the Interior, non-governmental organisations, IOM Vilnius Office	2006–2008	45		15	15	15
10. Reduce the number of persons (particularly schoolchildren) who get involved in trafficking in human beings and prostitution	draw up proposals to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania to include issues related to trafficking in human beings and prostitution in the syllabus of separate subjects, which are financed from “the student’s basket” funds within the hour limits provided for in general curricula of schools	Ministry of Education and Science, IOM Vilnius Office	2005	–	–	–	–	–

Objective	Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation (year)	Preliminary need for funds (in thou litas)			
				total	2005	2006	2007
<b>IV. SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS</b>							
11. Taking account of the legal acts and recommendations adopted by the European Union and international organisations, clearly define the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings; provide more effective social and other target orientated assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings	draw up proposals to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on defining the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings (legal, social and other aspects)	Law Institute	2005	10	10	-	-
12. Develop the support and protection provided to victims of trafficking in human beings	to support projects by public authorities and non-governmental organisations aimed at providing social assistance and protection to victims of trafficking in human beings as well as their reintegration into society	Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of the Interior	2005-2008	1600	400	400	400
13. Ensure safe and rapid return of victims of trafficking in human beings from foreign states	develop a system of return of victims of trafficking in human beings to their homeland (if appropriate, draft appropriate legal acts and submit them to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania)	Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM Vilnius Office, non-governmental organisation	2006	30	30		

Objective	Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation (year)	Preliminary need for funds (in thousand litas)				
				total	2005	2006	2007	2008
	provide consular and other essential help to victims of trafficking in human beings returning to the Republic of Lithuania from foreign states	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM Vilnius Office	2005–2008	630, 350 of which for consular assistance	50	100	100	100
14. Provide more rapid and target orientated information to victims of trafficking in human beings	build information network for victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution who are referred to relevant services to receive social, legal, psychological and medical assistance or protection	Ministry of the Interior, municipalities	2006	20	–	20	–	–
15. Improve medical and other assistance to persons related to the problems arising from prostitution (in regions where such problems are the most serious)	ensure continuous activities of Demetra (Vilnius based association of HIV and AIDS affected women and their relatives) set up a consultative office for social diseases in Kaunas ensure the activities of a specialised rehabilitation centre to be established for victims of trafficking in human beings ensure social and psychological assistance to persons in Klaipėda related to problems arising from prostitution	Ministry of Health, Vilnius City Municipality Kaunas City Municipality municipality (where a specialised rehabilitation centre for victims of trafficking in human beings will be established) Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Klaipėda City Municipality	2006–2008 2006–2008 2005–2008 2005–2008	105	–	35	35	35
				270	–	130	70	70
				305	20	95	95	95
				380	170	70	70	70



Objective	Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation (year)	Preliminary need for funds (in thou litas)				
				total	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>V. COOPERATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS</b>								
16.	Improve cooperation among public authorities and institutions and non-governmental organisations	Ministry of the Interior	2006	10	-	10	-	-
17.	Enhance cooperation among public authorities and institutions and non-governmental organisations in combating trafficking in human beings	Ministry of the Interior	2008	35	-	-	-	35
<b>VI. IMPROVEMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES</b>								
18.	Enhance the efforts of the Lithuanian police to combat criminal acts related to trafficking in human beings	Police department under the Ministry of the Interior	2006	988	-	225	-	-
19.	Develop information provision in respect of crime prevention, investigation and disclosure	Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior	2007	208	-	-	208	-

Objective	Measure	Implementing Institution	Date of implementation (year)	Preliminary need for funds (in thou litas)				
				total	2005	2006	2007	2008
20. Define problems related to pre-trial investigation of trafficking in human beings and ways of dealing with such problems	analyse the practice of pre-trial investigations into trafficking in human beings and draw up methodological recommendations for pre-trial investigation institutions	General Prosecutor's Office, Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior	2007	8	-	-	8	-
21. Determine problems and gaps in the law related to court practice in criminal cases of trafficking in human beings and ways of dealing with such problems	examine and summarise court practice in criminal cases of trafficking in human beings	Ministry of Justice, Law Institute	2008	8	-	-	-	8
22. Reduce the number of victims of trafficking of human beings and prostitution who got involved through electronic communications	to develop a mechanism for controlling and preventing the use of electronic communications to engage women and minor persons in trafficking in human beings	Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of the Interior	2007	20	-	-	20	-
23. Improve the search of missing persons who may be related to trafficking in human beings at international level	join the information system to search for missing persons from European Union states	Police department under the Ministry of the Interior	2006	-	-	-	-	-
24. Strengthen the protection of witnesses and victims of trafficking in human beings	strengthen specialised service safety centres for the protection of witnesses and victims against criminal intimidation	Police department under the Ministry of the Interior	2006-2008	750	-	250	250	250

Objective	Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation (year)	Preliminary need for funds (in thou litas)				
				total	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>VII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>								
25.	Ensure regional and international cooperation	Ministry of the Interior, Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior	2005–2008	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Develop international cooperation	Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Social Security and Labour	2006–2008	80	-	20	30	30
27.	Develop international cooperation to suppress trafficking in human beings and prostitution	Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, non-governmental organisations, municipalities	2006–2008	60	-	20	20	20
28.	Improve cooperation with Interpol and Europol	Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior	2006–2008	-	-	-	-	-

Objective	Measure	Implementing institution	Date of implementation (year)	Preliminary need for funds (in thou litas)				
				total	2005	2006	2007	2008
29. Improve international relations between institutions combating trafficking in human beings and providing social assistance, strengthen links between public authorities and non-governmental organisations in fighting trafficking in human beings	organise a scientific-practical conference “International Cooperation in Combating Trafficking in Human Being”	Ministry of the Interior	2006	40	-	40	-	-
<b>VIII. SPECIAL MEASURES AIMED AT MINORS</b>								
30. Improve application of preventive and rehabilitation measures to minor victims of trafficking in human beings	design a specialised rehabilitation programme for minor victims of trafficking in human beings	Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Science, Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior	2006	30	-	30	-	-
31. Preclude the illegal take-out of under age persons abroad with the purpose of selling them, reduce the number of under age victims of trafficking in human beings	work out methodological recommendations for the employees of the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior and the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior on early prevention measures to preclude the illegal smuggling of minors abroad with the purpose of selling them	State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior	2005	10	10	-	-	-

A total sum of 6,202 thou litas is required to implement the Programme.

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LIETUVOS ŽMOGAUS  
TEISIŲ LYGA

Lietuvos žmogaus teisių lyga (LŽTL) – visuomeninė organizacija, siekianti, kad kiekvienas Lietuvos gyventojas ne tik žinotų Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucijoje ir kituose įstatymuose bei tarptautinės teisės aktuose jam garantuotas teises, bet prireikus galėtų teisėtai būdais ir priemonėmis apginti savo interesus.

Lietuvos žmogaus teisių lyga, aktyviai dalyvaudama Lietuvos gyvenime, 2005 m. tapo Europos žmogaus teisių gynimo asociacijos Briuselyje nare.

Lyga taip pat aktyviai bendradarbiauja su Žmogaus teisių lygų federacija Paryžiuje, Tarptautine Helsinkio Žmogaus teisių federacija Vienoje. LŽTL yra Tarptautinio Baudžiamojo teismo NVO koalicijos narė. Lyga dalyvauja tarptautiniuose ir nacionaliniuose žmogaus teisių įgyvendinimo, apsaugos ir gynimo projektuose, kaupia ir skleidžia kitų šalių ir tarptautinių organizacijų patirtį, analizuoja žmogaus teisių būklę Lietuvoje. Lietuvos žmogaus teisių lyga, aktyviai bendradarbiaudama su valstybės institucijomis, tarptautinėmis ir nacionalinėmis nevyriausybinėmis žmogaus teises ginančiomis organizacijomis, dalyvauja formuojant žmogaus teisių gynimo ir įgyvendinimo strategiją Lietuvoje.

The Lithuanian Human Rights League is a public organization striving to assure that each resident of Lithuania would not only be aware of the human rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and the laws as well as international legal acts, but also, where necessary, would be able to defend his interests by all legal ways and means.

Taking an active part in the social life of Lithuania, the Lithuanian Human Rights League in 2005 joined the membership of the European Human Rights Association in Brussels. The collaboration with the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) in Paris and the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF) in Vienna is also being actively promoted. We are among the members of the NGO Coalition for the International Criminal Court. The League takes part in international and national projects relating to the implementation, protection and defence, of human rights, accumulates and disseminates the experience of other countries and international organizations, analyzes the information on the condition of human rights in Lithuania. The Lithuanian Human Rights League, cooperating actively with the State institutions, non-governmental as well as international and national organizations protecting human rights, participates in the formation of a strategy on human rights protection and implementation in Lithuania.

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