

## LITHUANIA



### **Key parliamentarians involved in the project:**

- Leonard Talmont MP

### **Key NGOs involved in the project:**

- Missing Person's Centre

### **Other key contacts:**

- Arminas Lydeka

### **Is there a structure or mechanism within your country's parliament for dealing with trafficking policy?**

In the Seimas we do not have a separate structure dealing only with the issue of Human Trafficking. However, there are three Committees in the Parliament of Lithuania that are involved in the issue of human trafficking, namely the Committee on Human Rights, Committee on Legal Affairs and Committee on Social Affairs and Labour. The Committees carry out parliamentary scrutiny over the Government on the issue of Human Trafficking. The Committees hold round table discussions and conferences with the representatives from the ministries involved, NGOs working actively in the field, and civil society.

### **Does your country have a National Rapporteur on Trafficking (as recommended by the EU/Council of Europe) or a person with similar responsibilities?**

Lithuania does not have an independent National Rapporteur on human trafficking. Partially, the functions of the National Rapporteur are covered by the Ministry of the Interior. Data on human trafficking in Lithuania is collected by the Departmental Register of Criminal Offences of the IT and Communications Department under the Ministry of the Interior. National Courts Administration, Prosecutor General's Office, Police Department, State Border Guard Service and other institutions also collect the data relating to human trafficking in their field of competence. The data related to the persons who could have suffered from trafficking or are victims of trafficking is not centralised.

### **Does your country have a National Referral Mechanism in place for identifying and supporting victims of trafficking?**

The National Referral Mechanism includes state and private actors: ministries, departments, and organizations. Recently, consultations have commenced with all responsible bodies on the development of the common national system for combating trafficking in human beings in Lithuania including the National Referral Mechanism. Every person who could have suffered from trafficking and all victims of trafficking are referred to the National Referral Mechanism. The centralised data about the number of persons who were in need of assistance and those who received the assistance is not collected.

Lithuania has a system of support and assistance to victims of human trafficking and every year NGOs run projects financed from the national budget and aimed at ensuring social support and protection to victims of human trafficking, as well as their reintegration into society. Every year, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour publishes tenders for projects of social assistance to human trafficking victims and their social reintegration. The selected projects are aimed



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at providing social assistance to victims of human trafficking by providing temporary shelter and meals, helping to process documents, providing psychological, medical and other assistance, helping to reunite with family and friends; solving the problems of education, vocational training and employment; carrying out preventative work; training social workers and volunteers to work with victims of human trafficking.

**Please describe the way in which you work with NGOs active in the field of anti-trafficking, indicating how effective this work is. (e.g is there a formal liaison arrangement or ad hoc meetings, are there key agencies which work closely with MPs? etc)**

Usually, the Committees dealing with the issue of human trafficking hold ad hoc meetings with the NGOs. We organise round table discussions and conferences in cooperation with NGOs.

**Is there legislation in place in your country which criminalises human trafficking?**

Trafficking in human beings as a separate criminal offence is criminalised since 1998. The Criminal Code provides for criminal liability for trafficking in human beings.

Trafficking in human beings is classified as a serious crime punishable by up to 12 years of imprisonment (Article 147). Article 147 (1) provides for criminal liability for exploitation of person in forced labour or service.

Article 157 provides for criminal liability for sale or purchase of a child. This crime is punishable by imprisonment of up to 15 years.

Article 162 provides for criminal liability for exploitation of child for pornography.

Article 307 provides for criminal liability for profiting from child prostitution and for transporting a child with his consent to or from Lithuania for prostitution purposes.

Article 308 provides for criminal liability for involvement in any manner of a child into prostitution.

As of 2005, criminal liability for trafficking in human beings has also been imposed on legal entities.

The Administrative Code lays down administrative liability for engaging in prostitution and for using prostitution services for compensation.

Year	2009	2010	2011
prosecutions	12	8	21
convictions	6	7	3
The estimate of trafficked persons	22	10	33



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ASOCIATIA  
*children's*  
HIGH LEVEL GROUP



THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOUNDATION



National Rapporteur on Trafficking in  
Human Beings



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the  
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