There were four main aspects that I wanted to raise in Oslo: 1) poverty, 2) prejudices, stereotypes and children rights, 3) political (anti-trafficking) response

**Poverty**

When we are talking about identification of victims from the perspective of so called receiving countries, we have to understand that we are dealing with the consequences of inequalities, poverty, unemployment, other. So, if we will not reduce poverty, we will not, unfortunately, deal with human trafficking or modern slavery. Therefore, to better understand and identify victims of human trafficking in countries of destination, it is very important to understand socioeconomic vulnerabilities, the content and the extent of poverty in countries of origin as poverty with all its consequences in Norway and Sweden, for example, is not the same as poverty in Lithuania. The bigger challenge lies in child trafficking, as, proportionally, there is a bigger share of children (in comparison to adults), that are living either on the line, or below the line of poverty in Lithuania. Eventually, vulnerabilities are becoming even more complex than it seems, recruitment is becoming more latent, while identification – more challenging as usually victims do not consider themselves as victims; rather, they consider themselves as partners, if, for example, we are talking about child trafficking for forced criminal activities.

**Prejudices, stereotypes and children rights**

Unfortunately, in Lithuania poverty is not so uncommon. Therefore, the stereotypes and prejudices towards (potential) victims is still prevailing and even, I should say that is “normalized”, especially, in rural areas, where poverty and exclusion exist at the bigger scale. In addition, when we are talking about children rights, we have to emphasize that only one year ago Lithuanian Parliament amended the law, which banned corporal punishment. It means that in the XXI century we used to call it “a punishment”, but not “physical violence”. This fact says a lot about the situation of children rights in Lithuania.

**Political response**

As research shows, it is important to emphasise the general challenge of human trafficking, even without emphasising child trafficking as a bigger challenge to deal with. The biggest challenges are the absence of a comprehensive strategy, the lack of funding, weak coordination. In addition, the emphasis should be given to the fact, that Lithuania does not have a national anti-trafficking coordinator and independent rapporteur. It should be noted that the Ministry of the Interior is performing both functions of implementation and evaluation. Regardless of the efforts of non-governmental organisations, the project-based activity of nongovernmental organisations remains fragmentary and it lacks a long-term strategy. These problematic aspects raise questions about the effectiveness of the existing anti-trafficking system. Eventually, as children are more vulnerable and, unfortunately, less protected, child trafficking becomes even bigger challenge to deal for anti-trafficking initiatives.