

*Report on Human Trafficking Issues
to the 2015 Winter Meeting
of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly*

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by

Rep. Christopher H. Smith, U.S.A.

Special Representative on Human Trafficking Issues

for the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Mr. President, fellow parliamentarians, please accept the following report on my recent activities as the Special Representative on Human Trafficking Issues for the OSCE PA.

Meetings

Since our last Winter Session, I have had the opportunity to raise human trafficking concerns and best practices with heads of state, foreign ministers, numerous parliamentarians, and official delegations from around the world, including the President of the UN General Assembly, Sam Kutesa. The Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister of Romania, along with the Romanian Ambassador, visited in the spring, as did the Georgian Defense Minister. Over the last year, members of parliament from Romania and Canada also joined me for dialogue that highlighted the importance and methods of fighting against human trafficking in their respective spheres. I also met with members of the European Parliament from Croatia and Slovakia.

While many trafficking victims come from within the OSCE region, I continue to believe that we also need to be concerned about those trafficking victims who are knowingly or unknowingly smuggled into the OSCE region from Africa, only to be exploited upon arrival. Addressing trafficking prevention in African countries is critical to stopping the flow of victims into the OSCE region. Over the course of my meetings with African leaders during the last year, I raised human trafficking with President Paul Biya of Cameroon, President Yayi Boni of Benin, President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita of Mali, and President Teodoro Obiang of Equatorial Guinea. The Foreign Minister of Sudan, as well as the Ambassadors of Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Mauritius, Djibouti, Benin, Uganda, Nigeria, and Kenya also engaged with me regarding best practices to prevent human trafficking. In addition, I met with parliamentarians from Ghana as well as traveled to Nigeria to meet directly with the officials fighting the flow north of human trafficking, including Mrs. B.E. Jedy Agba, the Executive Secretary of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP)

Regarding partner States, I met with Mr. Songsak Saichuea, Director General of the Department of American and South Pacific Affairs for the Foreign Ministry of Thailand. As I will discuss later in this report, Thailand, a partner State of the OSCE, is a prime destination for

child sex tourists, and needs the cooperation of OSCE participating States to prevent child sex tourism—an insidious form of human trafficking.

In my travels around the world to investigate human trafficking, I have been impressed repeatedly by the unique and powerful contributions made by people of faith to the healing and restoration of trafficking victims. In June, I met with Bishop Sánchez Sorondo, Chancellor of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences and the leader of the Vatican's new initiatives to fight human trafficking—the Global Freedom Network. I also met with H.B. Gregorius III, who is the Melkite Greek Catholic Patriarch and the President of the Syrian Catholic Bishops Association; and H.E. Archbishop Francis Chullikatt, who was the Apostolic Nuncio at the United Nations. It is critical that religious leaders be fully integrated into the effort to protect trafficking victims.

Trafficking Budget Cuts Largely Restored

I am pleased to report that the OSCE's anti-trafficking funds, drastically cut in the OSCE's 2014 Budget, were largely restored in the 2015 Budget. As explained in the letter distributed to the Parliamentary Assembly Autumn Session, I was gravely concerned that OSCE Participating States were not providing adequate resources to the OSCE to carry out its mandate—particularly the task of fighting human trafficking.

The cuts were particularly ill-timed in that, in December 2013, our governments adopted a strong addendum to the OSCE Action Plan on combating trafficking—and the OSCE as an institution adopted new commitments to lead the way in the fight against human trafficking. Yet, as part of a last-minute deal to obtain agreement on the 2014 budget following almost six months of acrimonious negotiations, the OSCE's resources to combat trafficking in persons were cut by almost half. Both of ODIHR's contract positions to combat trafficking were diverted, causing ODIHR to announce its resignation from anti-trafficking efforts; and the OSCE Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings became a seconded position, no longer paid out of the regular unified budget. The drastic cut does not seem to have been a

considered policy decision, but rather an un-fortuitous outcome of the OSCE's complex budget negotiation process, and many in the OSCE institutions supported the restoration of funding in the 2015 negotiation.

Responding to the cuts in the 2014 budget, I repeatedly and strongly urged my own government to prioritize the restoration of the funding, and worked to mobilize fellow parliamentarians to do the same with their governments. With gratitude to my OSCE PA colleagues and others who joined me in this effort, I am pleased to report that the funding was substantially restored. In the 2015 OSCE budget, the OSCE Secretariat received the two previously diverted anti-trafficking contract positions, and ODIHR received enough funding to permit its critical participation in anti-trafficking efforts. The OSCE is now in a strong position to continue to make gains against human trafficking and to address vulnerability and trafficking concerns surrounding regional instability, displacement, and refugee flows.

U.S. Issues New Government Procurement Regulations to Prevent Human Trafficking

Starting on March 2, 2015, United States federal government procurement will be covered by extensive anti-trafficking regulations that were more than a decade in the making.¹ Since my Trafficking Victims Reauthorization Act of 2003, the U.S. government has been required to terminate contracts relating to international or foreign projects if contractors are found to have engaged in human trafficking. This was designed to prevent U.S. tax dollars from going to support human traffickers—but enforcement has been difficult due to lack of implementation by the U.S. government. Compliance improved after 2009, and appropriate termination clauses and restrictions began to be included in hundreds of millions of dollars in U.S. government contracts – yet some gaps remained. In 2012, I worked closely with my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to define in explicit detail the protections and

¹ The new regulations can be found in the Federal Register (February 11, 2015) <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/01/29/2015-01524/federal-acquisition-regulation-ending-trafficking-in-persons>.

parameters we expected to see in U.S. government contracts, and attached these requirements to the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, which became law.

Among other requirements, beginning March 1st contractors and subcontractors must have a plan in place to ensure that their employees do not participate in activities that contribute to or that constitute human trafficking. The new regulations will penalize contractors, subcontractors and/or their employees who:

- purchase commercial sex,
- destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate, or otherwise deny an employee access to that employee's identity or immigration documents without the employee's consent;
- fail to abide by any contractual provision to pay return transportation costs upon the end of employment for the purpose of pressuring an employee into continued employment;
- solicit a person for the purpose of employment, or offers employment, by means of materially false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises regarding that employment;
- charge recruited employees unreasonable placement or recruitment fees, or any such fee that violates the laws of the country from which an employee is recruited;
- or provide or arrange housing that fails to meet host country housing and safety standards.

The Parliamentary Assembly supported similar aims in my 2011 Belgrade "Resolution on Combatting Labour Trafficking in Supply Chains"² and solidified this aim in the 2013 Addendum to OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking Human Beings.³ I continue to

² Parliamentary Assembly, 20th Annual Session, Belgrade, "Resolution on Combatting Labour Trafficking in Supply Chains"(July 6-10, 2011) <http://www.oscepa.org/publications/declarations/2011-belgrade-declaration/681-belgrade-resolutions-english/file>, "Urges participating States to ensure that all goods procured by the government are free from raw materials and finished products produced by labour trafficking."

³ Decision No. 1107, Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (December 6, 2013) <http://www.osce.org/addendum?download=true>, Sec. III. 1.6 "Considering incorporating, or, as applicable,

encourage my fellow parliamentarians to promote the adoption of similar best practices, ensuring that their own governments do not inadvertently support the \$32 billion dollar-a-year human trafficking industry through government contracts.

Hearings

Some OSCE participating States, like the United States, include in their foreign assistance training for military and law enforcement sectors of African countries. In July, I held a hearing entitled “Human Rights Vetting: Nigeria and Beyond”⁴ at my Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations in order to evaluate the adequacy of United States efforts to pre-certify recipients of training and aid so that the United States is not inadvertently assisting bad actors. At this hearing, I pressed the U.S. government to include a review of an individual’s or entity’s history of human trafficking as part of the vetting process—and I urge other participating and partner States to do the same with their foreign aid to law enforcement and military. Vetting is a powerful way to underscore to our respective and foreign militaries the seriousness of human trafficking offenses by military and law enforcement personnel. We should also include anti-trafficking training in the aid that we offer to vetted individuals and entities.

Also in July 2014, I chaired a hearing on “The Growing Crisis of Africa’s Orphans,”⁵ which looked closely at what the United States is doing to mitigate the vulnerability of orphans in Africa, many of whom end up as trafficking victims. Ambassador Robert Jackson, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Bureau of African Affairs, spoke extensively about the U.S. Action Plan for Children in Adversity, one of the main pillars of which is strengthening families so that children can remain with their families. He also discussed U.S. anti-trafficking efforts to provide

implementing, ‘zero – tolerance’ policies or other similar standards in government procurement of goods and services.”

⁴“Human Rights Vetting: Nigeria and Beyond,” House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations (July 10, 2014)

<http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/hearing/subcommittee-hearing-human-rights-vetting-nigeria-and-beyond>.

⁵ “The Growing Crisis of Africa’s Orphans,” House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations (July 16, 2014)

<http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/hearing/subcommittee-hearing-growing-crisis-africas-orphans>.

shelter and care when children have already been victimized by human trafficking, which will help to mitigate their vulnerability to future trafficking within Africa or north into Europe.

On September 10, I held a hearing in my Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations to focus attention on “Genocidal Attacks Against Christians and Other Religious Minorities in Syria and Iraq.”⁶ The Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor at the U.S. Department of State testified to the tragic slave markets that have sprung up in ISIL controlled areas—thousands of women have been kidnapped from religious minority groups, many held as the spoils of war or sold as sex slaves. The UN confirms that trafficking has increased on Turkey’s southern border. OSCE participating and partner States should be particularly watchful for traffickers trading in victims of the tragedy in Iraq and Syria. Human trafficking is unacceptable at any time, including in war, and must be treated as a war crime for which perpetrators are held responsible. I am in the process of reintroducing my bill from last year, the Immediate Establishment of a Syria War Crimes Tribunal (H.Con.Res. 51), which would hold accountable those members of ISIS and other groups who are trafficking in persons – particularly horrifying is the fate of Yazidi and Christian women and girls sold as “sex slaves.”

As the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, I held a hearing in April 2014 entitled, “Effective Accountability: Tier Rankings and the Fight Against Human Trafficking.”⁷ The hearing addressed the records of several countries, including several OSCE participating and partner States, that were downgraded to Tier 3 status in 2013 (Russia, Uzbekistan), or that would be required by law to be downgraded in the 2014 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report if their records had not adequately improved (Afghanistan, Thailand, Malaysia, Barbados, Chad,

⁶“Genocidal Attacks Against Christians and Other Religious Minorities in Syria and Iraq,” House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations (September 10, 2014) <http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/hearing/joint-subcommittee-hearing-genocidal-attacks-against-christian-and-other-religious>.

⁷ “Effective Accountability: Tier Rankings in the Fight Against Human Trafficking,” Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, House Foreign Affairs Committee (April, 29, 2014) <http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/hearing/subcommittee-hearing-effective-accountability-tier-rankings-fight-against-human-trafficking>.

Venezuela, and Maldives).⁸ The annual TIP report, mandated by my Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, is submitted annually by the U.S. Department of State and ranks nearly every country on its efforts to achieve the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking (prosecution, protection, and prevention). Since the TIP Report's inception, more than 130 countries have enacted anti-trafficking laws and many countries have taken other steps required to improve their tier rankings—citing the TIP Report as a key factor driving their increased anti-trafficking effort.

At the same hearing, the former U.S. Ambassador-at-Large to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking, Mark Lagon, testified to the records of several of these countries. We also heard from NGO experts who painted a dire picture of human trafficking in Burma, Uzbekistan, and China. As you may know, victims from Russia and China are trafficked throughout the OSCE region, and victims from Uzbekistan are trafficked primarily within Uzbekistan, but also to surrounding OSCE participating States.

In other subcommittee hearings, I raised trafficking concerns in several non-OSCE countries. In June, I chaired a hearing entitled “Human Rights Abuses and Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea,”⁹ which discussed the terrible plight of North Korean women and girls who escape to China only to be preyed upon by sex traffickers or forced into marriage with Chinese men who cannot find brides due to China's one-child policy. In violation of human rights agreements, China does not recognize these women and girls as trafficking victims or refugees, but rather returns them to North Korea, where they may be tortured, imprisoned in the labor camps, or killed for having escaped North Korea. Also in June, I chaired a hearing

⁸ Countries may only stay on the Special Watch List for two years unless they receive a waiver from the President, by which they can stay on the Watch List for up to two additional years. After four consecutive years, the countries must be moved down to Tier 3 unless they have funded and implemented a plan that meets the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking (22 U.S.C. 7101).

⁹ “Human Rights Abuses and Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea,” Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, House Foreign Affairs Committee (June 18, 2014) <http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/hearing/subcommittee-briefing-and-hearing-human-rights-abuses-and-crimes-against-humanity-north>.

entitled, “The Ongoing Struggle Against Boko Haram,”¹⁰ which covered, among Boko Haram’s other religiously-motivated crimes, the recent kidnappings of hundreds of young women—and Boko Haram’s stated intent to sell the young women. Finally, I raised human trafficking in Cuba’s tourism industry at my recent subcommittee hearing on “Human Rights in Cuba: A Squandered Opportunity.”¹¹ Tragically, child prostitution has been a hallmark of Cuba’s tourism industry for more than a decade, drawing customers from the OSCE region.

Preventing Child Sex Trafficking by Known Offenders: Legislation and Supplementary Item

The International Labor Organization has estimated that 1.8 million children are victims of commercial sexual exploitation around the world each year. Child predators thrive on secrecy—a secrecy that allows them to commit heinous crimes against children with impunity. Child-sex tourists may travel overseas to commit sexual offenses against minors because of perceived anonymity; law enforcement in certain countries is perceived as being scarce, corrupt, or unsophisticated; perceived immunity from retaliation because the child sex tourist is a United States citizen; the child-sex tourist has the financial ability to impress and influence the local population; the child-sex tourist can “disappear” after a brief stay; the child-sex tourist can target children meeting their desired preference; and there is no need to expend time and effort “grooming” the victim. Make no mistake, child-sex tourism is an insidious form of human trafficking.

The 2014 Trafficking in Persons report noted 36 countries from which sex tourists travel abroad, and 53 destination countries for exploitation, including OSCE partner States.¹²

¹⁰ “The Ongoing Struggle Against Boko Haram,” Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, House Foreign Affairs Committee (June 11, 2014) <http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/hearing/subcommittee-hearing-ongoing-struggle-against-boko-haram>.

¹¹ “Human Rights in Cuba: A Squandered Opportunity,” Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, House Foreign Affairs Committee (February 5, 2015) <http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/hearing/subcommittee-hearing-human-rights-cuba-squandered-opportunity>.

¹² See Appendix: Source and Destination Countries for Child Sex Tourism per the 2014 U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report.

Tragically, many of the sending countries are OSCE participating States, including the United States.

Law enforcement and media reports continue to document Americans—with known criminal backgrounds of sexual abuse against children in the U.S.—who are caught sexually exploiting children in East Asia, Europe, Central and South America. While U.S. “long-arm jurisdiction” laws are critical tools in the fight against human trafficking and allow us to prosecute sex trafficking crimes abroad once the perpetrator is back in the United States, by then the harm has already been done. It is the same horror movie replayed over and over. We can and must do more to warn destination countries so that they can, in turn, protect their children from sex tourism.

I am pleased to report that in May of 2014 and then in January of 2015, the U.S. House of Representatives passed my legislation, the “International Megan’s Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking.”¹³ This new law would diminish child-sex tourism by alerting countries of destination about the travel plans of convicted pedophiles. I am now working closely with the Senate to ensure this bill becomes law as protecting children from violence and predatory behavior, including sexual exploitation and human trafficking, are among the highest duties and responsibilities of government.

The U.S. already has a small prototype program in place: The Department of Homeland Security’s Angel Watch program has been doing outstanding work in alerting countries about the problem of American sex offenders who travel abroad to sexually abuse trafficked children. If my bill becomes law in the U.S., it will ensure that actionable information about child-sex offender travel gets to destination countries in time for those countries to assess the potential dangers and respond appropriately, whether that is to allow entry, deny entry or visa, monitor travel, restrict travel to certain cities, etc. Once notified, nations are empowered to take protective actions and better fulfill their responsibility to protect the most vulnerable among us, our children.

¹³ International Megan’s Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking, H.R. 4573, U.S. House of Representatives (May 20, 2014) <https://beta.congress.gov/113/bills/hr4573/BILLS-113hr4573eh.pdf>, and H.R. 515 (January 26, 2015) <https://www.congress.gov/114/bills/hr515/BILLS-114hr515rfs.pdf>.

My supplementary item at the 2014 Annual Session in Baku, “Resolution on Prevention and Prosecution of Child Sex Trafficking,” called on all OSCE participating States to consider legislating similar programs in their own countries.¹⁴ The December 2013 OSCE Addendum to the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, adopted at the Kyiv Ministerial in December 2013, laid the groundwork for better law enforcement coordination between countries so that we can alert each other to the travel of individuals who may be sex tourists.¹⁵

I am pleased to report that efforts have begun in several countries. In May, the International Center for Missing and Exploited Children hosted a conference in Belgium that was attended by many OSCE participating States (Hungary, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland), Interpol, and other law enforcement to discuss how we can best work together—within our differing legal systems—to achieve the goal of advance notification of sex offender travel.

We have the information and technology at our disposal to determine who constitutes a child-sex offender and to ensure that appropriate government officials in destination countries are alerted in a timely fashion—what we need is the political will to apply that information and technology on behalf of vulnerable children.

Reforming the US Anti-Trafficking Framework

In 2014 and 2015, the House of Representatives adopted my reform legislation, “The Human Trafficking Prioritization Act”.¹⁶ This bill would take the Office to Monitor and Combat

¹⁴Resolution on Prevention and Prosecution of Child Sex Trafficking, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, 2014 Annual Session Baku Declaration and Resolutions, (June 28-July 2, 2014)

<http://www.oscepa.org/publications/declarations/2014-baku-declaration/2547-2014-baku-declaration-eng-1/file>.

¹⁵ III. Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings, Para 1.11, OSCE Permanent Council Decision No. 1107, Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (December 6, 2013) <http://www.mrci.ie/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/pcdec1107c1-addendum-to-action-plan-thb-en.pdf>, “Developing and implementing policies and actions, including law enforcement cooperation between participating States, to prevent the tourism industry from being used for all forms of trafficking in human beings, in particular for sexual exploitation of children.”

¹⁶ Human Trafficking Prioritization Act, H.R. 2283 (July 23, 2014)

<https://www.congress.gov/113/bills/hr2283/BILLS-113hr2283eh.pdf>, and H.R. 514 (January 26, 2015)

<https://www.congress.gov/114/bills/hr514/BILLS-114hr514rfs.pdf>.

Trafficking in Persons in the U.S. Department of State, as created by my original Trafficking Victim's Protection Act of 2000, and make it into a bureau—thereby building-on and magnifying its successes within the Department of State.

In addition, H.R. 514 prevents countries from gaming the tier ranking system used in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report—by limiting the time problem countries can use promises of action to avoid tier downgrade. Currently, a country can sit on the Tier 2 Watch List for up to four years with presidential waivers, effectively stringing the U.S. along with promises to take action, but never actually taking action. After 4 years, by law, the country must be automatically downgraded to Tier 3.

The law worked very well upon its first implementation in the 2013 reporting cycle. But we discovered a problem in 2014 when China was (prematurely) upgraded from Tier 3 to the Tier 2 Watch List. As the law is currently written, China can again game the system with promises and no action for 4 years. The Human Trafficking Prioritization Act will hold countries like China accountable by limiting to 1 year the amount of time a country can stay on the Tier 2 Watch List after the country was previously auto-downgraded to Tier 3. I am currently working with the Senate to turn this bill into law as we constantly seek to improve U.S. anti-trafficking laws and diplomatic efforts.

Nigerian Victims Trafficked to and in the OSCE Region

While visiting Nigeria in June, I met with one of the young women who had escaped Boko Haram's kidnapping raid on her Chibok school in April. She had suffered much and was clearly still traumatized. Boko Haram may sell these girls into sex slavery or force them into domestic servitude. Boko Haram has continued its kidnapping of girls unabated, and the girls have not been rescued or found. The temptation in such a situation is to become numb to the tragedy and move on with the news cycle, but I would urge each and every participating and partner State to keep the return of the kidnapped girls a high priority.

Unfortunately, trafficking by Boko Haram is not the only menace in Nigeria. EUROPOL has called human trafficking-related Nigerian organized crime one of the largest law enforcement challenges to European governments. Nigerian and West African victims are trafficked to Italy, Spain, Scotland, the Netherlands, Germany, Turkey, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Ireland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Greece, and Russia—as well as the Middle East. These crime syndicates often move their victims to the OSCE region using forged documents and false pretenses or psychological coercion (threats of “voodoo” curses) to enslave their victims.

While in Nigeria, I met with Mrs. B.E. Jedy Agba, the Executive Secretary of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP). Nigeria has distinguished itself in Africa by attaining and maintaining a Tier 2 ranking in the TIP Report—which means that Nigeria does not yet fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, but it is making significant efforts to do so. As noted in the recent TIP Report, one of Nigeria’s top priorities must be to adopt legislation that will ensure convicted traffickers are not permitted to pay fines rather than spend significant time in prison for their crime. The current system allowing judges to impose fines makes “getting caught” a minor business expense for organized crime with deep pockets. Nigeria can and must do more to shut down the human trafficking pipeline into the OSCE region. Likewise, OSCE participating and partner states must exercise particular scrutiny and awareness that Nigerian immigrants may be or will soon become trafficking victims.

Conclusion

It is not an overstatement to say that the OSCE institutions and many participating States are leading the world in the development and application of best practices to fight human trafficking. We begin 2015 with a functionally restored budget and an Addendum to the Action Plan, adopted in December 2013, promoting the policies and laws that have been successful in our respective countries—including the best practices developed over the last five years in the Parliamentary Assembly. I urge my fellow parliamentarians to seize this moment and take the

legislative steps necessary to make the anti-trafficking goals upon which we have agreed into a reality in each of our respective countries. Positive change, even dramatic change, is within reach.

APPENDIX

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN/SOURCE OF ABUSERS (36 total with 16 participating States and 5 partner states)	COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION (53 total with 5 participating States and 3 partner States)
<i>Algeria</i>	Argentina
<i>Australia</i> (although they are taking great remedial steps—overseas jurisdiction, international alerts)	Azerbaijan
Austria (unclear from report)	Belize
Azerbaijan	Benin
Belgium	Bolivia
Canada (overseas jurisdiction in place, warnings with new passports)	Brazil (abusers from Europe and North America)
China	Burma (barred entry of 6 US and Europeans because of their criminal records)
Eritrea	Burundi
Finland (trying to educate travelers)	Cabo Verde
France (working with destination countries, 15 convictions, education efforts)	Cambodia (abusers from Asia, US, Europe)
Germany (weak on prosecutions)	Cameroon
Hong Kong	Colombia (abusers from North America, Europe, and Latin America)
India	Comoros
Indonesia	Costa Rica (abusers from US and Europe)
Iran	Croatia
Iraq	Cuba
<i>Israel</i>	Dominican Republic (denied entry to 39 visitors for previous sex crime convictions)
Italy	Egypt
<i>Japan</i> (traveling to Asian countries)	Eritrea
<i>South Korea</i> (restrict passports of those with sex tourism convictions, but usually fail to prosecute or convict; rampant)	Fiji
Lebanon	The Gambia (abusers from Europe)
Libya	Georgia
Luxembourg	Guatemala (abusers from North America and Western Europe)
New Zealand (working with foreign governments on sex tourist identification)	Guinea
Norway	Honduras (abusers from US and Canada)
Poland	India
Qatar	Indonesia
Saudi Arabia (abusing in Egypt, India, Jordan, Mauritania, Yemen, and Indonesia)	Jamaica
Singapore	Kenya

Spain	Kiribati
Sweden (law allows prosecution of crimes abroad)	Laos
Taiwan (law allows prosecution of crimes abroad)	Madagascar (French and Italian abusers)
Turkey	Malawi?
Ukraine	Mexico (abusers from US, Canada, Europe)
United Arab Emirates	Moldova (abusers from Norway, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Thailand, Australia, Israel, and the United States)
United Kingdom	Mongolia (abusers from Japan and South Korea)
United States	<i>Morocco</i>
	Nicaragua (abusers US, Canada, Western Europe)
	Panama
	Paraguay
	Peru
	Philippines (abusers Australia, New Zealand, and countries in Northeast Asia, Europe, and North America)
	Senegal
	Seychelles
	Solomon Islands
	Sri Lanka
	Switzerland
	Tanzania
	<i>Thailand</i> (denied entry to 79 known foreign sex offenders and launched a public awareness campaign warning tourists of the strict penalties for engaging in sex with minors)
	Uganda
	Uruguay
	Uzbekistan (men from India)
	Vietnam (abusers from Japan, South Korea, China, Taiwan, the UK, Australia, Europe, and the United States)
	Yemen