

THE PROTECTION PROJECT REVIEW OF THE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT

JULY 2014



Handwritten text on the wall, including names like 'YESHIFA', 'Jomela', and 'Muyyosom', along with other illegible markings.

YESHIFA

v. 2. 81





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OF THE
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION

On June 20, 2014, the United States Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons released the 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report).

The TIP Report is comprehensive, well drafted, and thoroughly documented. In my opinion, the Report constitutes the primary reference and main source of information on efforts made by governments worldwide to combat trafficking in persons. The purpose of this Review is to analyze the valuable information provided in the TIP Report. The Report is not only a diplomatic tool designed to engage governments in the battle against trafficking; it also serves an educational function, which has been the inspiration for this research.

On behalf of The Protection Project, I would like to thank Luis CdeBaca, Ambassador-at-Large and Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons for providing us with an indispensable tool in the fight against human exploitation and for his leadership and commitment to this cause since the early efforts of the anti-trafficking movement.

I would also like to thank all the members of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons for this important work.

Finally, I would like to thank Julia Braunmiller, Director of Legal Affairs, for preparing this publication. I would also like to express my appreciation for the staff and research associates of The Protection Project who have contributed to the Review: Dominick Cooper, Mandy Davis, Francisco Duran, Jennifer Litvak, Alexandra Robinson, and Meggie Tice.

I hope you find this Review informative.



Dr. Mohamed Mattar
Executive Director

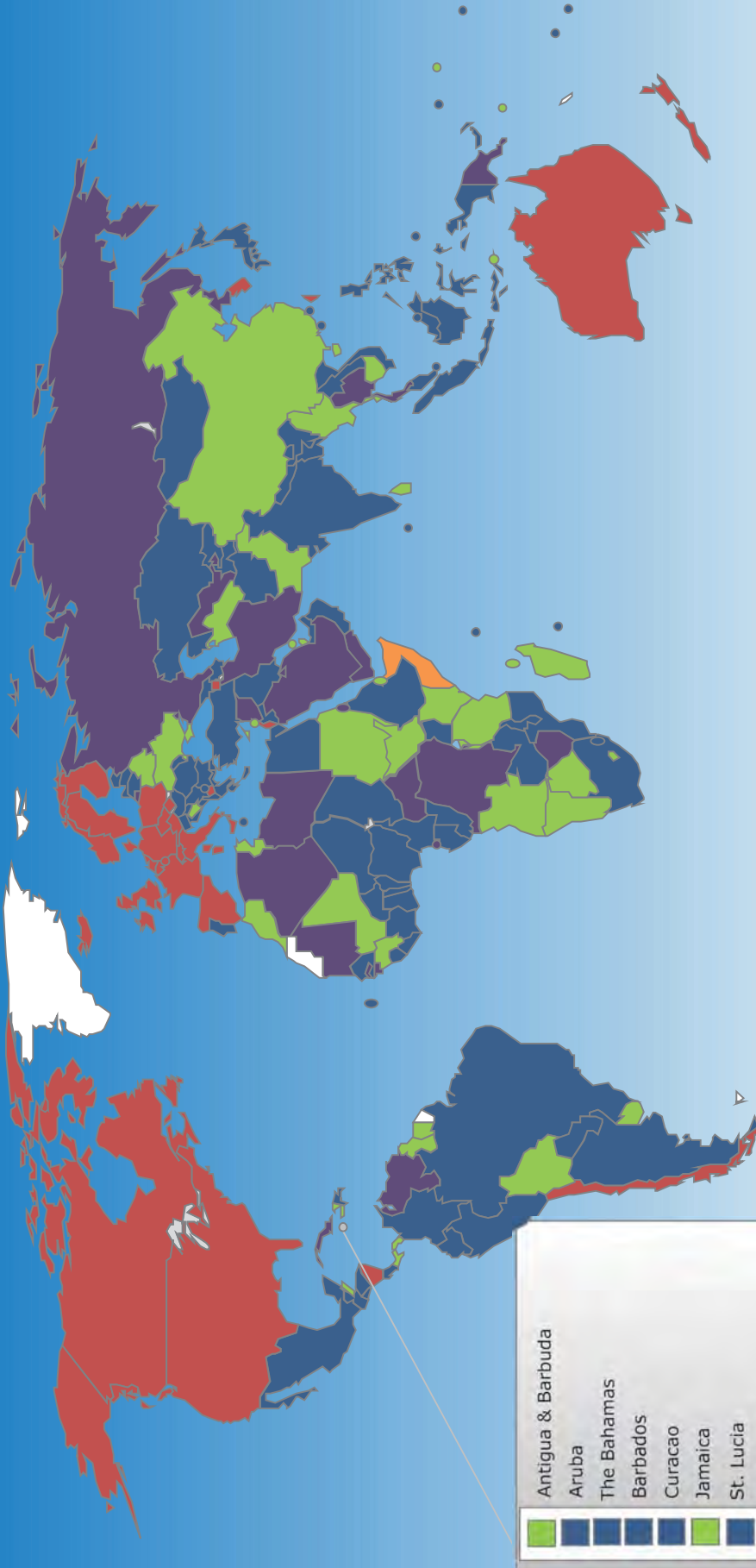
1. TIP REPORT 2014 TIER PLACEMENT



1.a. TIP Report 2014 Tier Placement

TIER 1			
Armenia	Finland	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Australia	France	Macedonia	Spain
Austria	Germany	Netherlands	Sweden
Belgium	Iceland	New Zealand	Switzerland
Canada	Ireland	Nicaragua	Taiwan
Chile	Israel	Norway	United Kingdom
Czech Republic	Italy	Poland	United States of America
Denmark	South Korea	Slovak Republic	
TIER 2			
Afghanistan	Dominican Republic	Kosovo	Philippines
Albania	Ecuador	Kyrgyz Republic	Portugal
Argentina	Egypt	Latvia	Romania
Aruba	El Salvador	Liberia	St. Lucia
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Lithuania	St. Maarten
The Bahamas	Ethiopia	Macau	Senegal
Bangladesh	Fiji	Maldives	Serbia
Barbados	Gabon	Malawi	Seychelles
Benin	Georgia	Malta	Sierra Leone
Bhutan	Ghana	Mauritius	Singapore
Brazil	Greece	Mexico	South Africa
Brunei	Guatemala	Micronesia	Swaziland
Bulgaria	Honduras	Moldova	Tajikistan
Burkina Faso	Hong Kong	Mongolia	Trinidad & Tobago
Cabo Verde	Hungary	Montenegro	Togo
Cameroon	India	Mozambique	Tonga
Chad	Indonesia	Nepal	Turkey
Colombia	Iraq	Niger	Uganda
Congo, Republic of	Japan	Nigeria	United Arab Emirates
Costa Rica	Jordan	Oman	Vietnam
Cote d'Ivoire	Kazakhstan	Palau	Zambia
Croatia	Kiribati	Paraguay	
Curacao		Peru	
TIER 2 WATCH LIST			
Angola	China	Madagascar	Solomon Islands
Antigua & Barbuda	Comoros	Mali	South Sudan
Bahrain	Cyprus	Marshall Islands	Sri Lanka
Belarus	Djibouti	Morocco	Sudan
Belize	Guinea	Namibia	Suriname
Bolivia	Guyana	Pakistan	Tanzania
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Haiti	Panama	Timor-Leste
Botswana	Jamaica	Qatar	Tunisia
Burma	Kenya	Rwanda	Turkmenistan
Burundi	Laos	St. Vincent & The Grenadines	Ukraine
Cambodia	Lebanon		Uruguay
	Lesotho		
TIER 3			
Algeria	Eritrea	Libya	Syria
Central African Republic	The Gambia	Malaysia	Thailand
Congo, Democratic Republic (DRC)	Guinea-Bissau	Mauritania	Uzbekistan
Cuba	Iran	Papua New Guinea	Yemen
Equatorial Guinea	North Korea	Russia	Venezuela
	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	Zimbabwe
SPECIAL CASE			
Somalia			

TIP Report 2014 Tier Placement



	Tier 1
	Tier 2
	Antigua & Barbuda
	Aruba
	The Bahamas
	Barbados
	Curacao
	Jamaica
	St. Lucia
	St. Maarten
	St. Vincent & The Grenadines
	Trinidad & Tobago

	Tier 1
	Tier 2
	Tier 2 Watch List
	Tier 3
	Special Case
	Region not included in TIP Report

The Protection Project

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

1.a. TIP Report 2014 Tier Placement

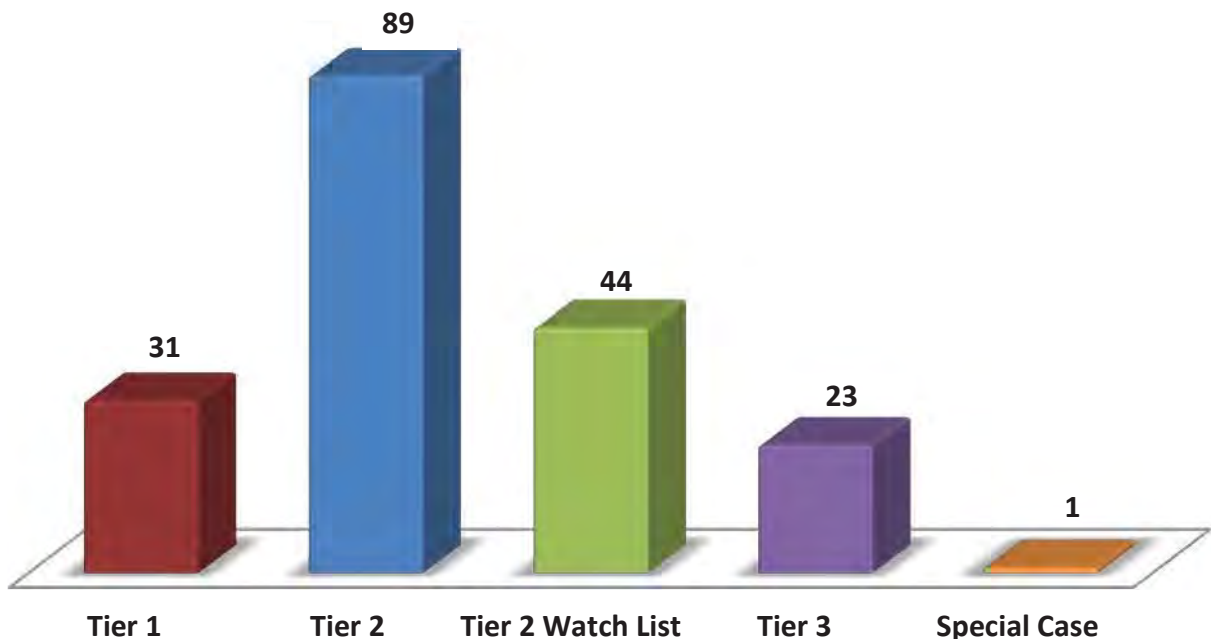
A Guide to the Tiers

Tier 1: A Tier 1 ranking is assigned to those countries whose governments fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons.

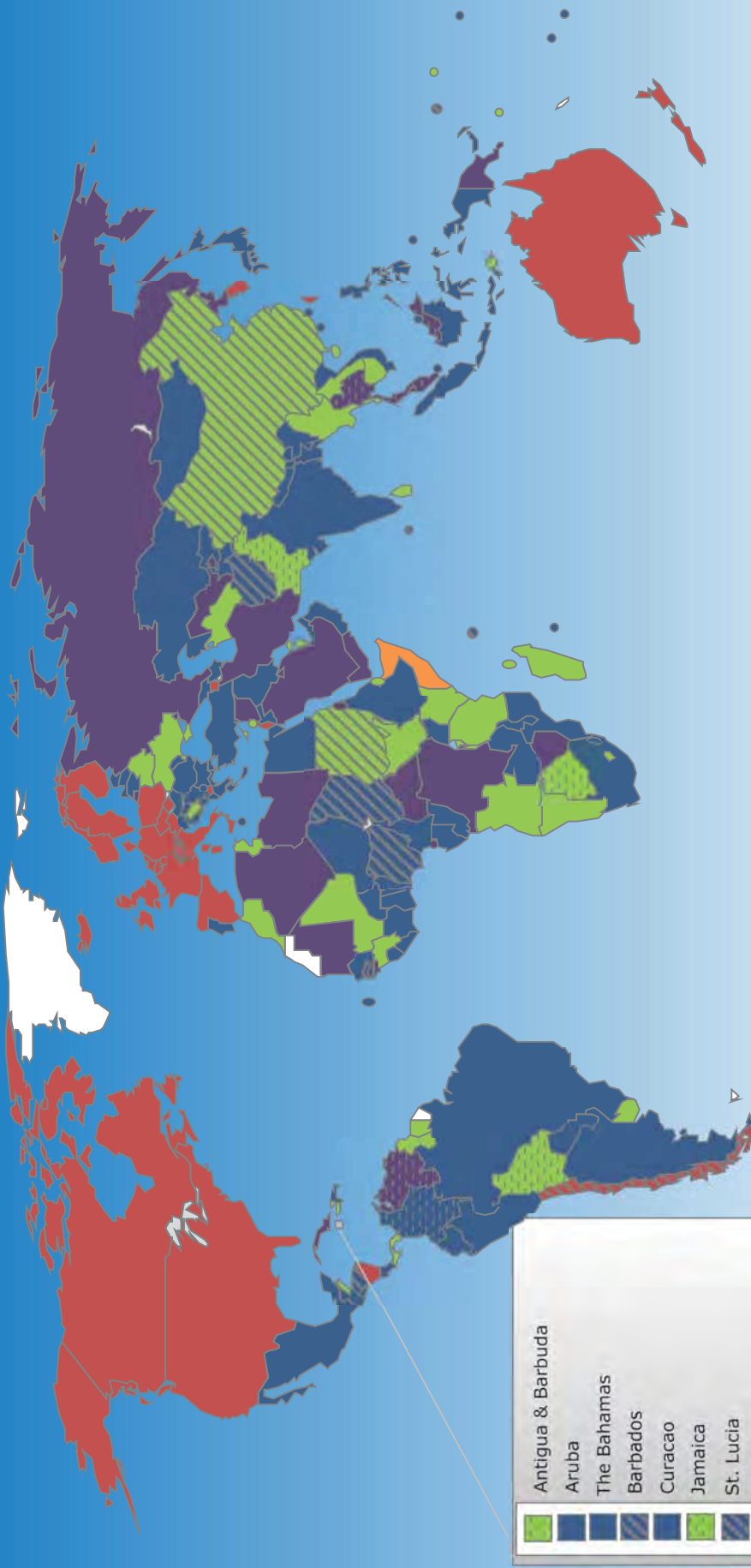
Tier 2: A Tier 2 ranking is assigned to those countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

Tier 2 Watch List: A Tier 2 Watch List ranking is assigned to those countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards, AND a) the absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing; b) there is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year, including increased investigations, prosecution, and convictions of trafficking crimes, increased assistance to victims, and decreasing evidence of complicity in severe forms of trafficking by government officials; or c) the determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional steps over the next year.

Tier 3: A Tier 3 ranking is assigned to those countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.



Movements in Tier Placement 2013-2014



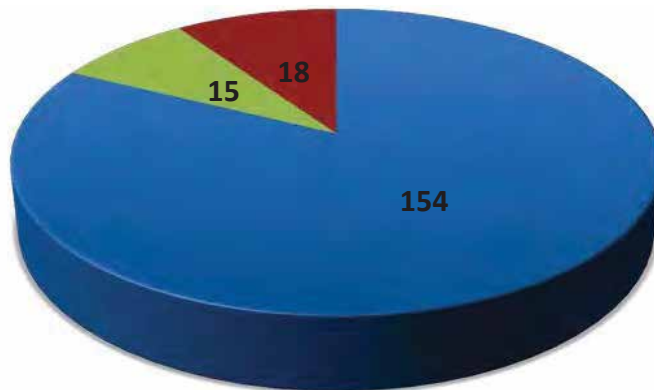
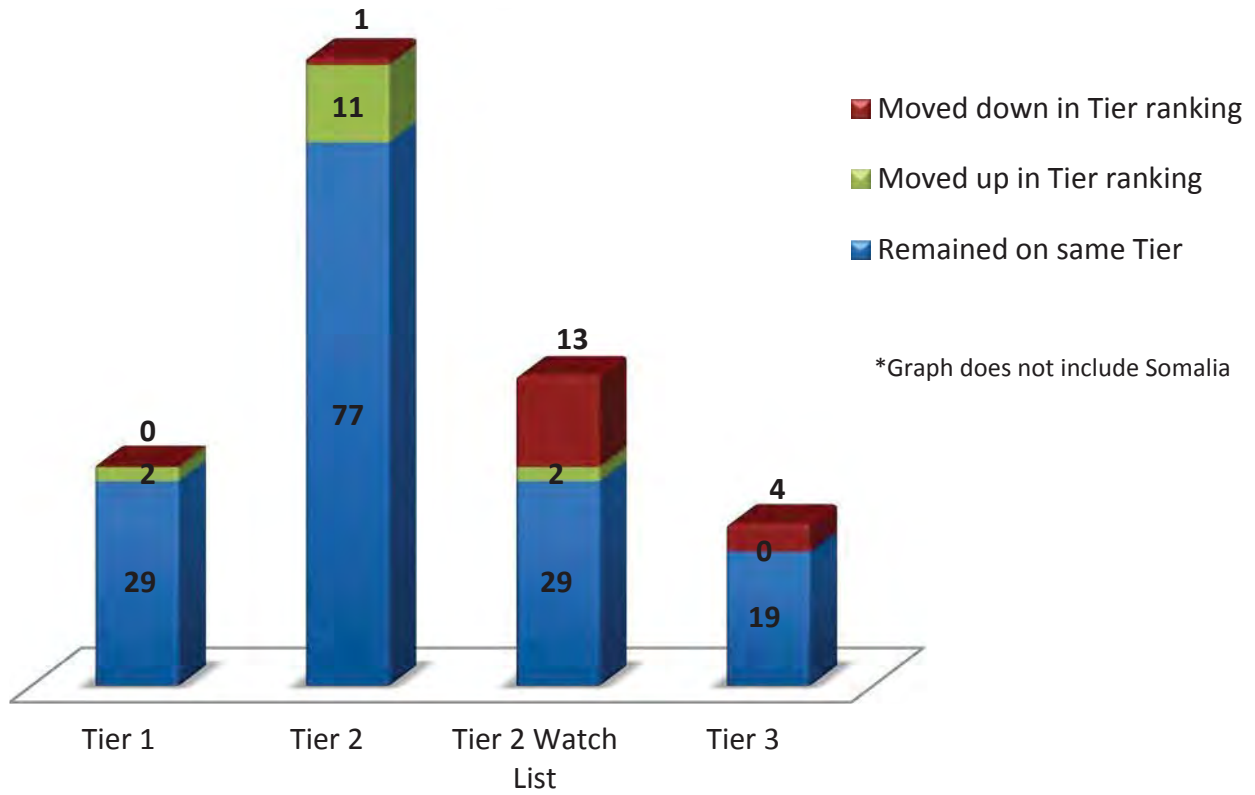
	Antigua & Barbuda
	Aruba
	The Bahamas
	Barbados
	Curacao
	Jamaica
	St. Lucia
	St. Maarten
	St. Vincent & The Grenadines
	Trinidad & Tobago

	Tier 1		Tier 2 Watch List		Special Case		Moved Up in Tier Ranking		Moved Down in Tier Ranking
	Tier 2		Tier 3		Moved Up in Tier Ranking		Moved Down in Tier Ranking		Region not included in TIP Report

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Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

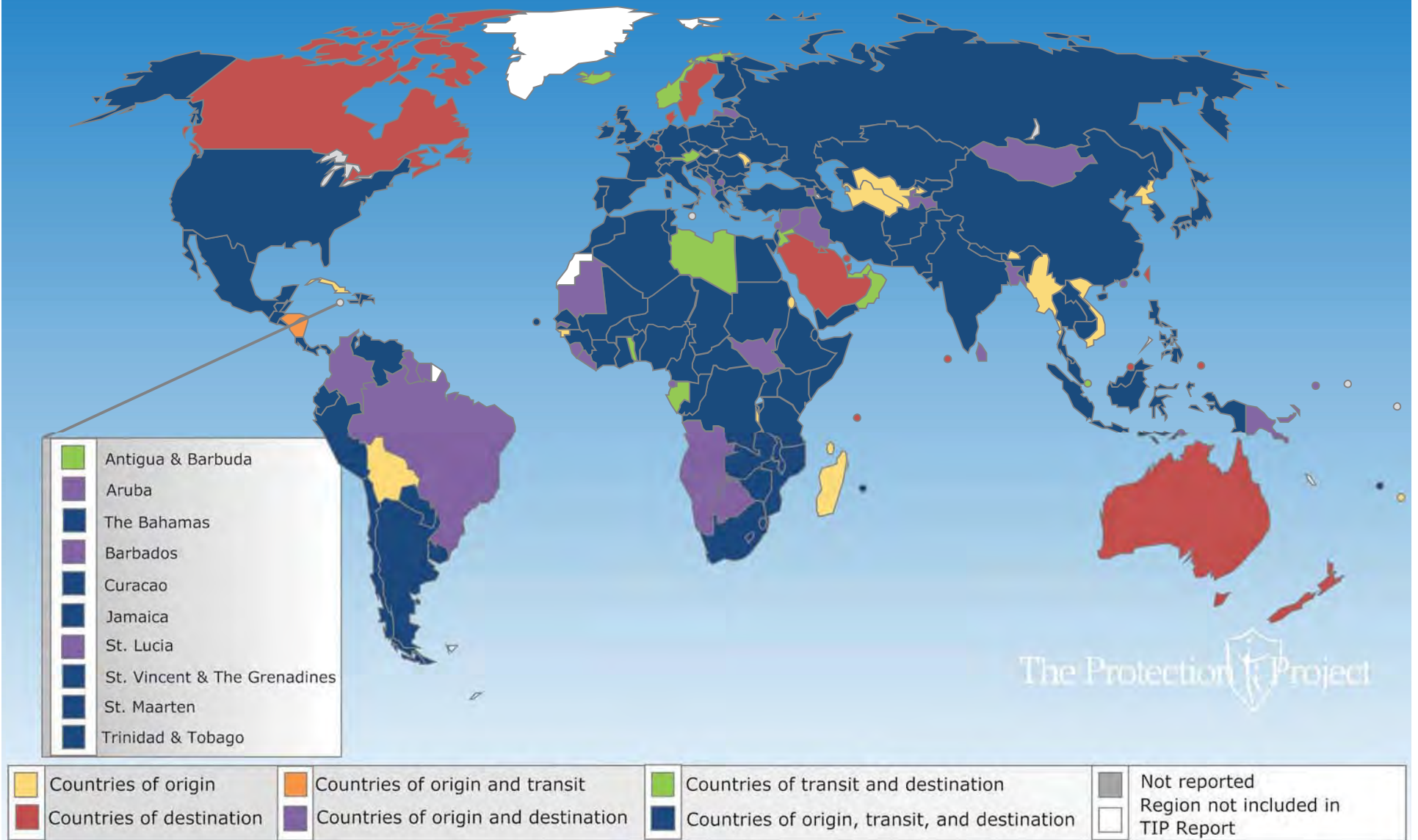
1.b. Movements in Tier Placement 2013-2014



2. LABOR TRAFFICKING



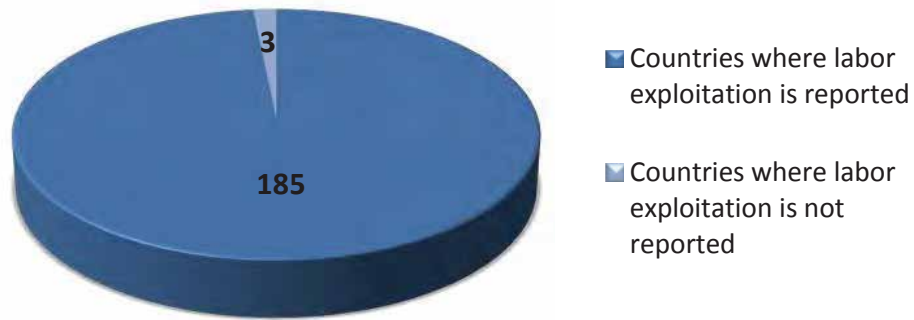
Occurrence and Routes of Labor Exploitation



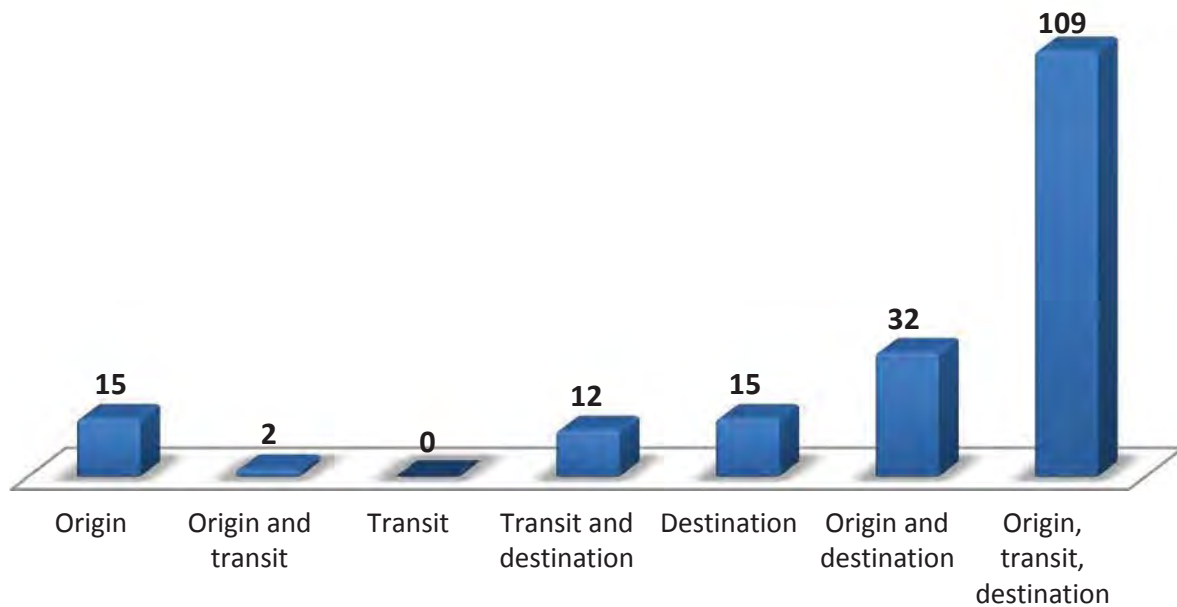
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

2.a. Occurrence and Routes of Labor Exploitation

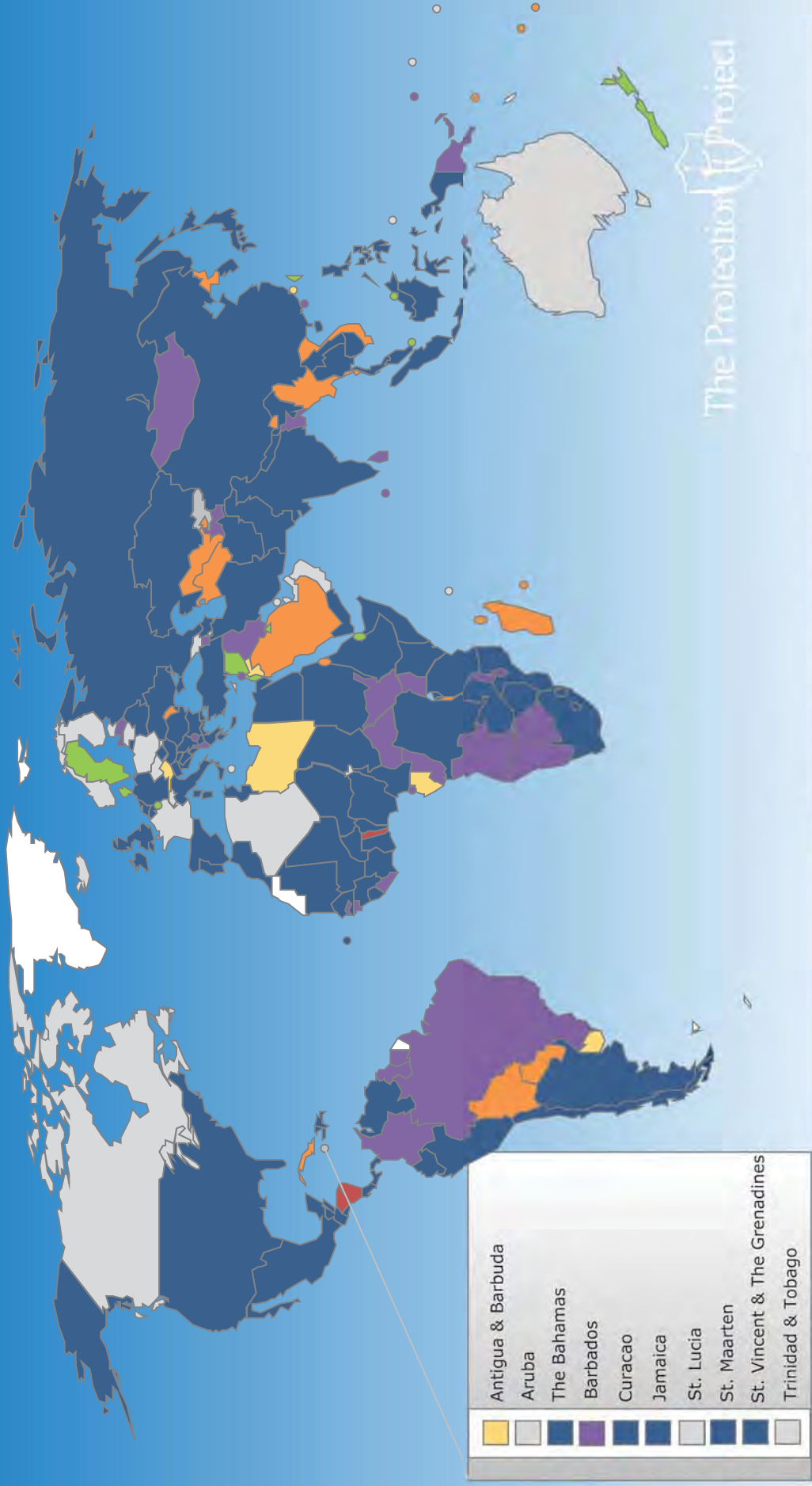
Trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation occurs in 185 of the 188 countries included in the 2014 TIP Report.



The following chart outlines the information regarding the trafficking routes of forced labor and labor exploitation in the 185 countries.



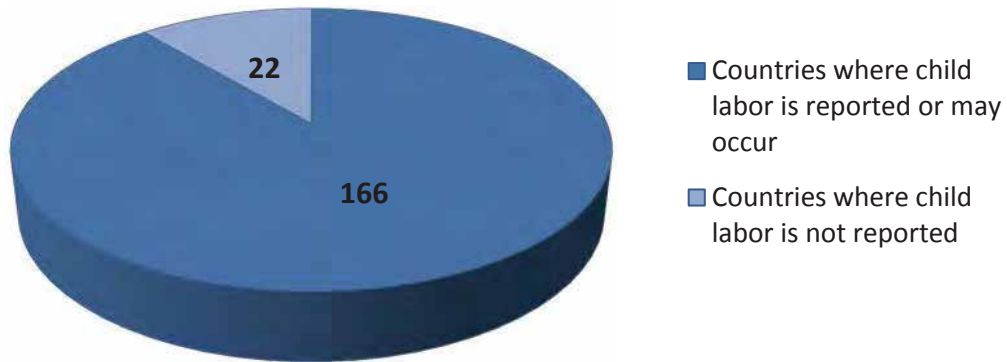
Occurrence and Routes of Child Labor



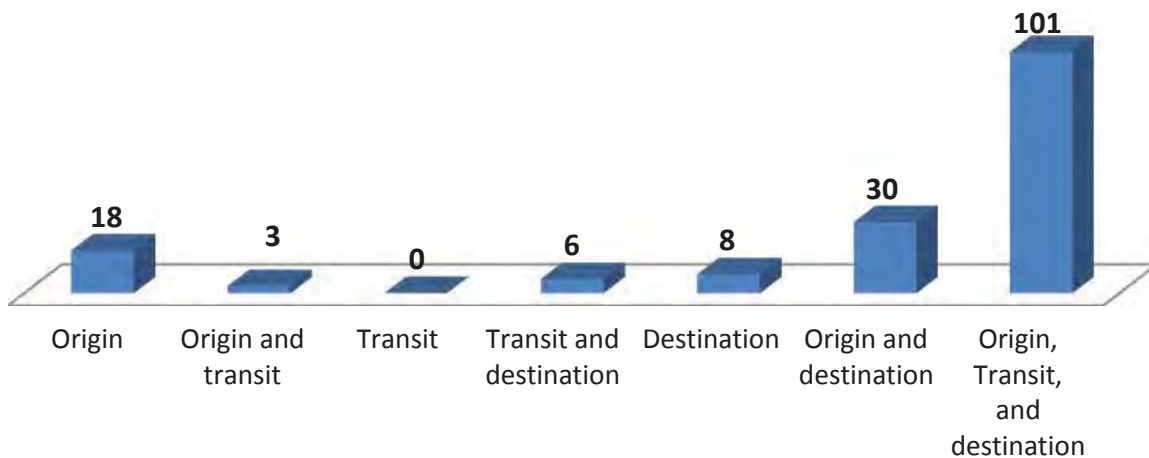
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

2.b. Occurrence and Routes of Child Labor

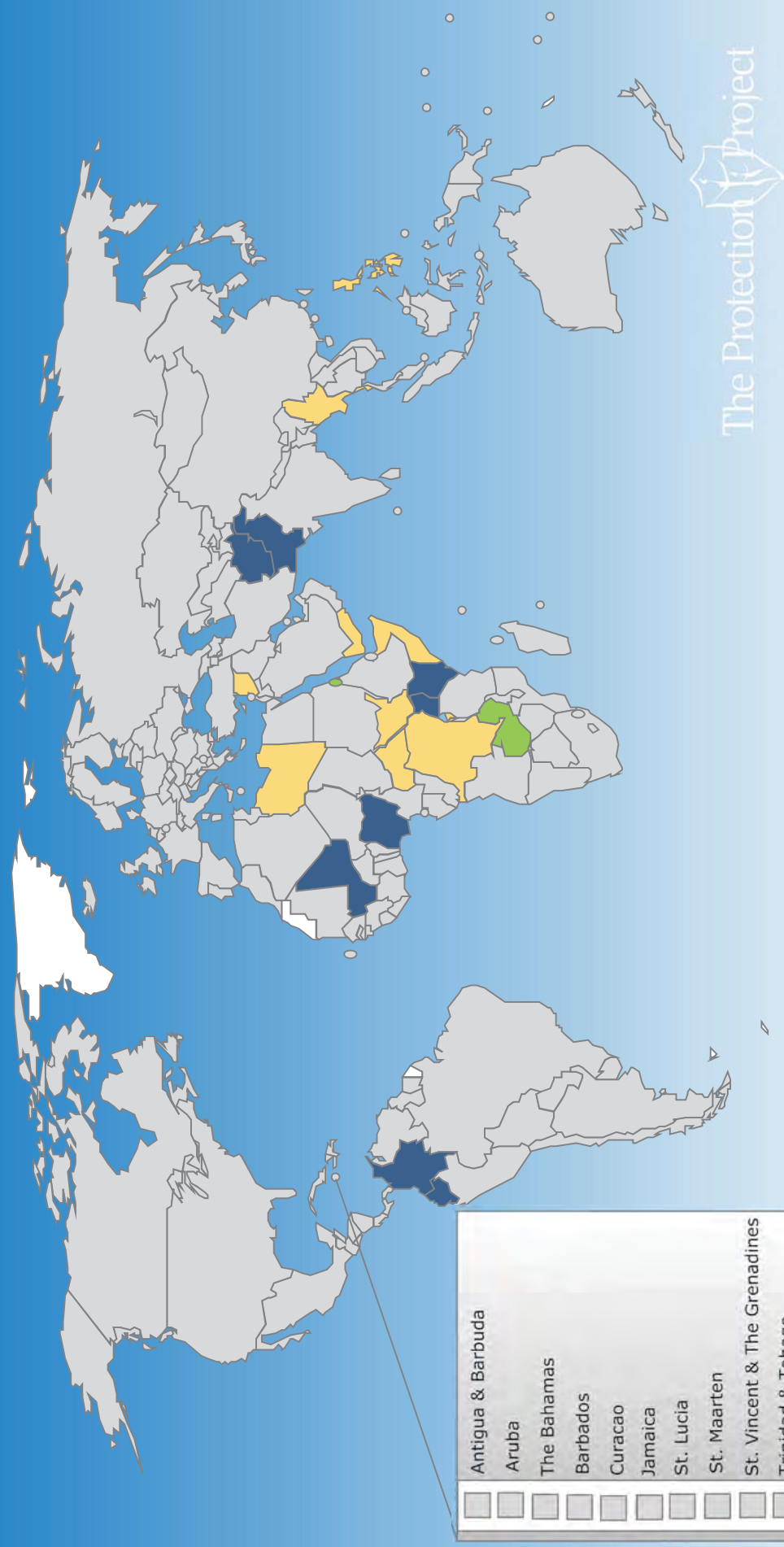
Trafficking for the purpose of child labor and labor exploitation of children occurs in 166 of the 188 countries included in the 2014 TIP Report.



The following chart outlines the information regarding the trafficking routes of child labor in the 166 countries.



Child Soldiers



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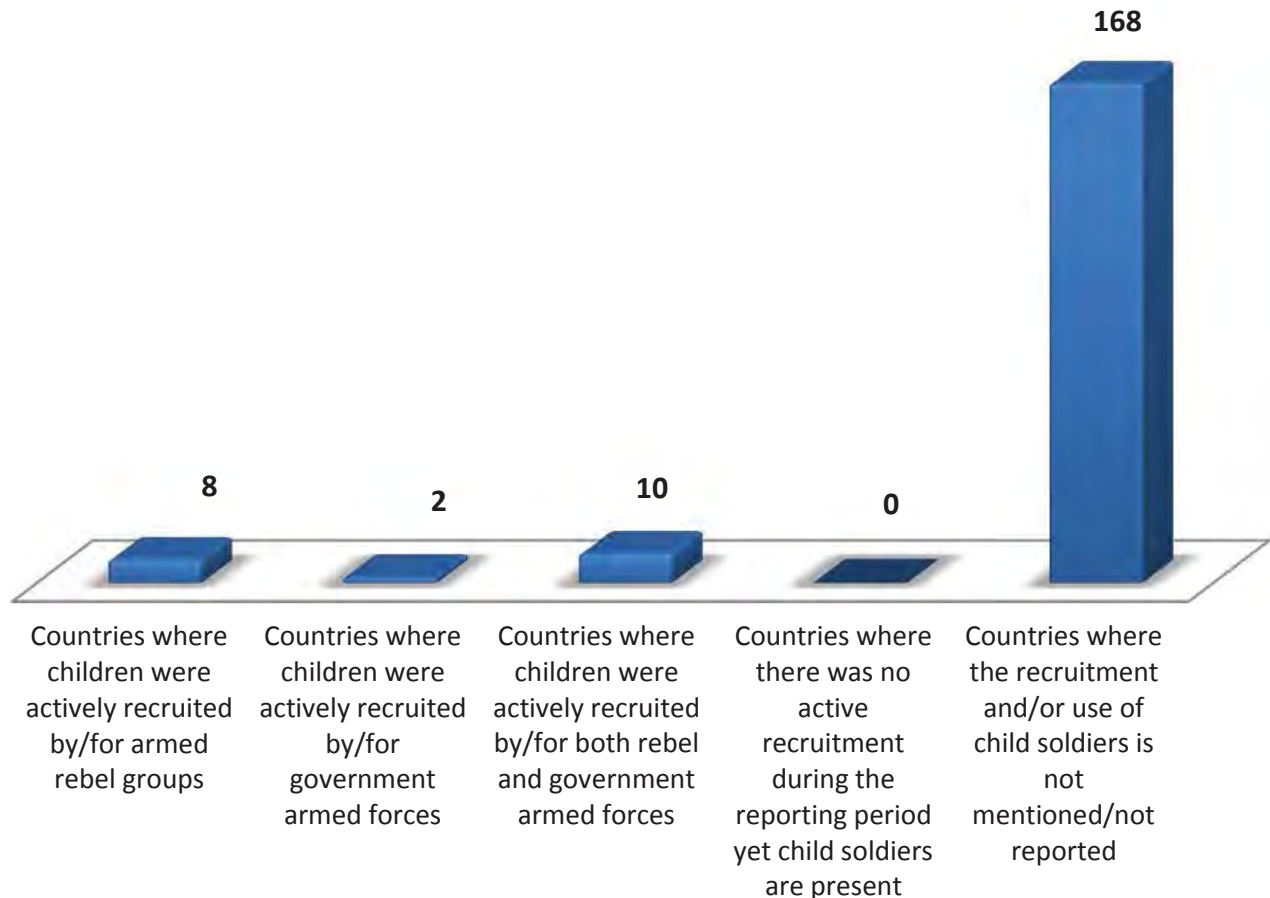
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- Jamaica
- St. Lucia
- St. Maarten
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago

	Child soldiers recruited by armed rebel groups only		Not reported
	Child soldiers recruited by government armed forces only		Region not included in TIP Report
	Child soldiers recruited by the government and rebel forces		

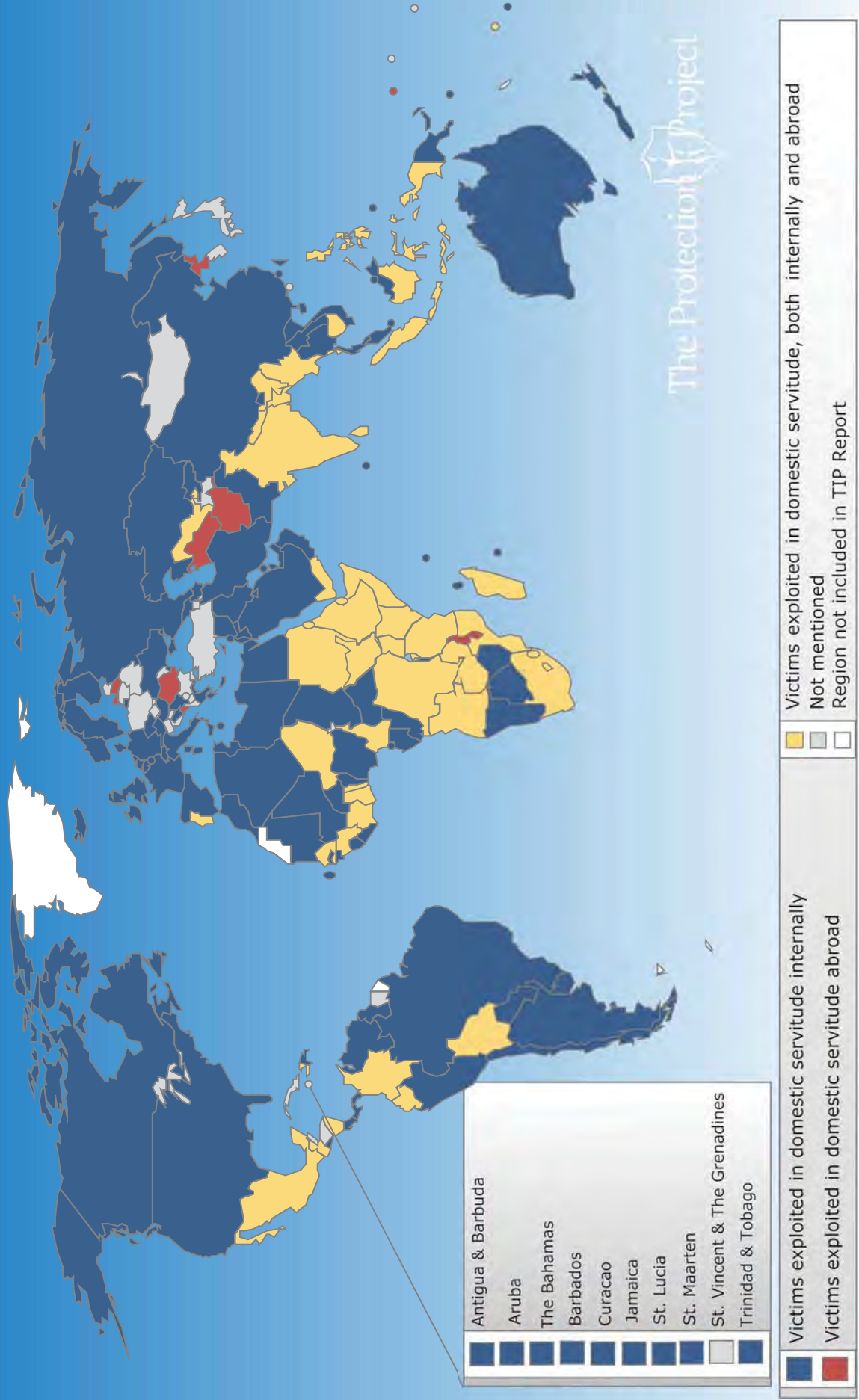
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

2.c. Child Soldiers

According to the 2014 TIP Report, child soldiers are present in 20 countries out of the 188. Children are recruited by armed rebel groups as well as by government armed forces. The TIP Report notes that, for example, in Syria, children are forcibly recruited and used in conflict as child soldiers by government, government-affiliated, and non-state armed groups, including extremists. The following column chart outlines the recruitment of child soldiers.



Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude

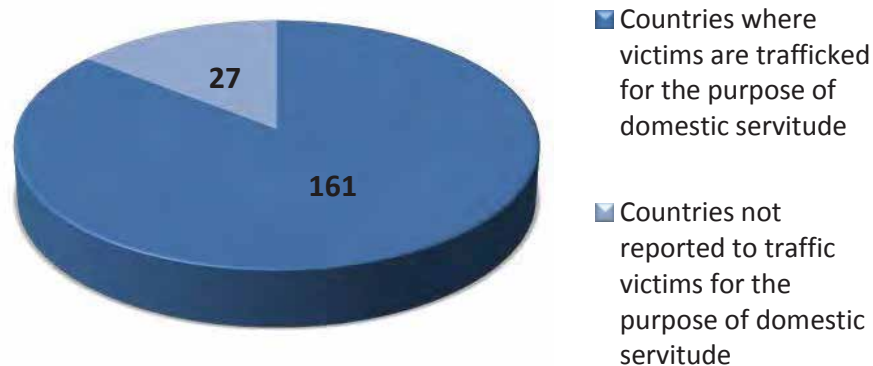


The Protection Project

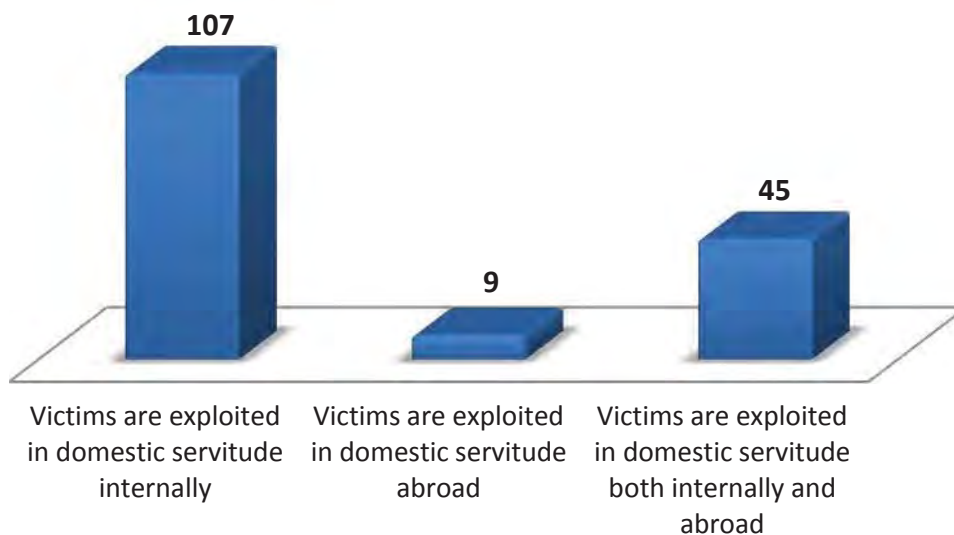
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

2.d. Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude

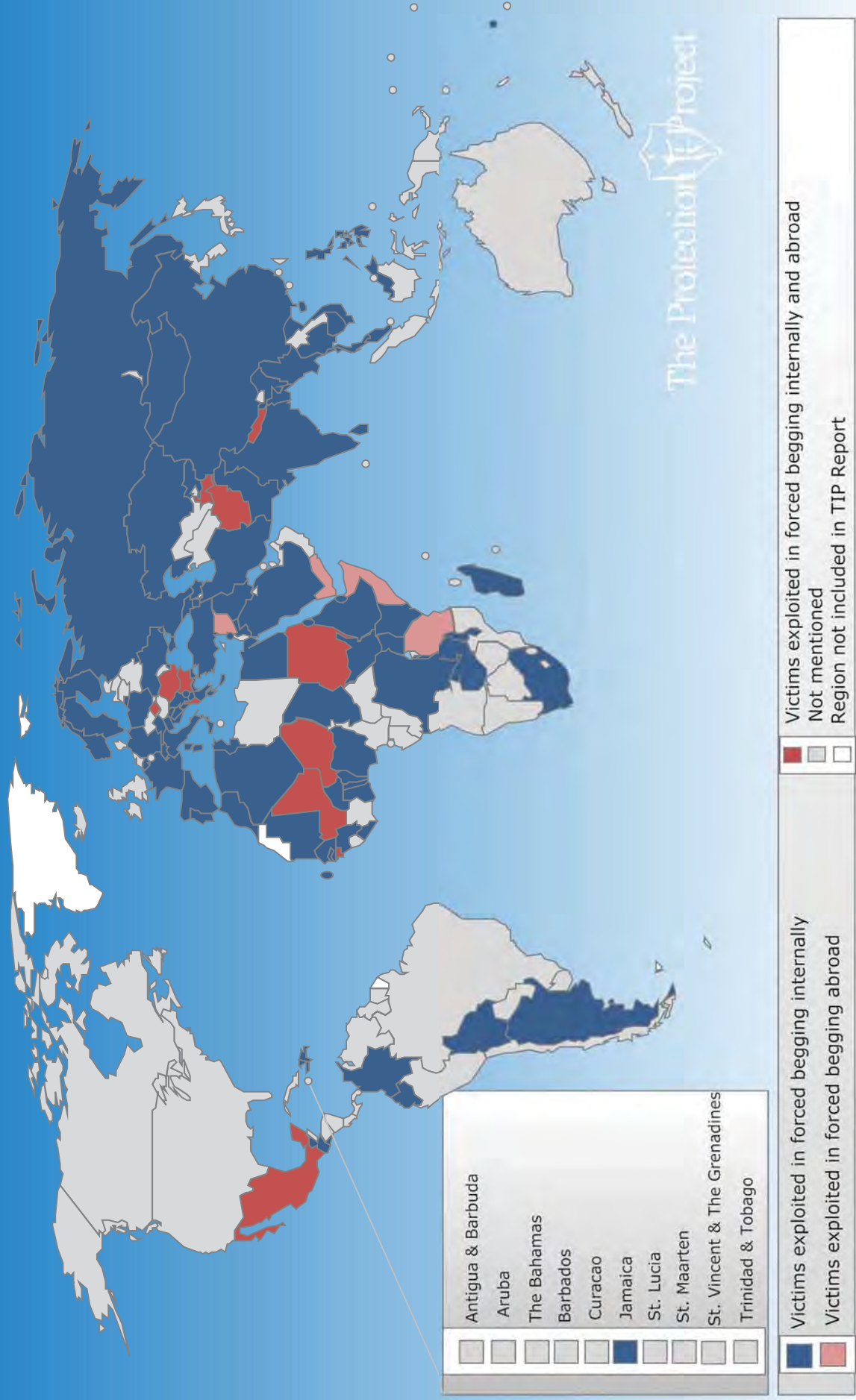
Trafficking for the purpose of domestic servitude is a form of forced labor that occurs in 161 of the 188 countries included in the 2014 TIP Report. Migrant domestic workers are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of exploitation in countries of the Middle East but also in Europe. Employers restrict their movement by confining them to the household and withholding their passports, make them work 16 or more hours a day without rest, and inflict verbal, physical, and sexual abuse.



The column chart outlines the routes of trafficking for domestic servitude in these 161 countries.



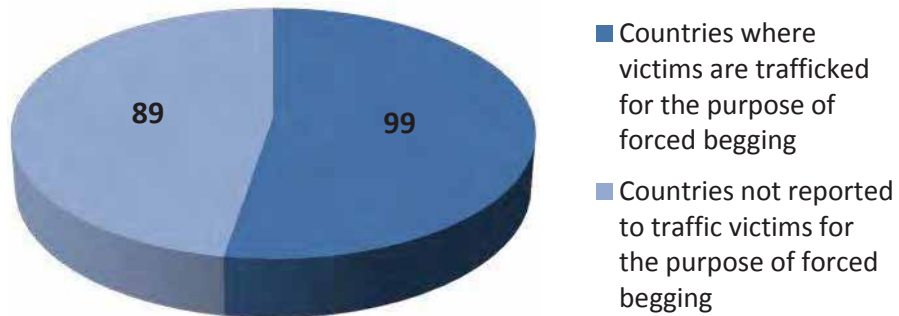
Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Begging



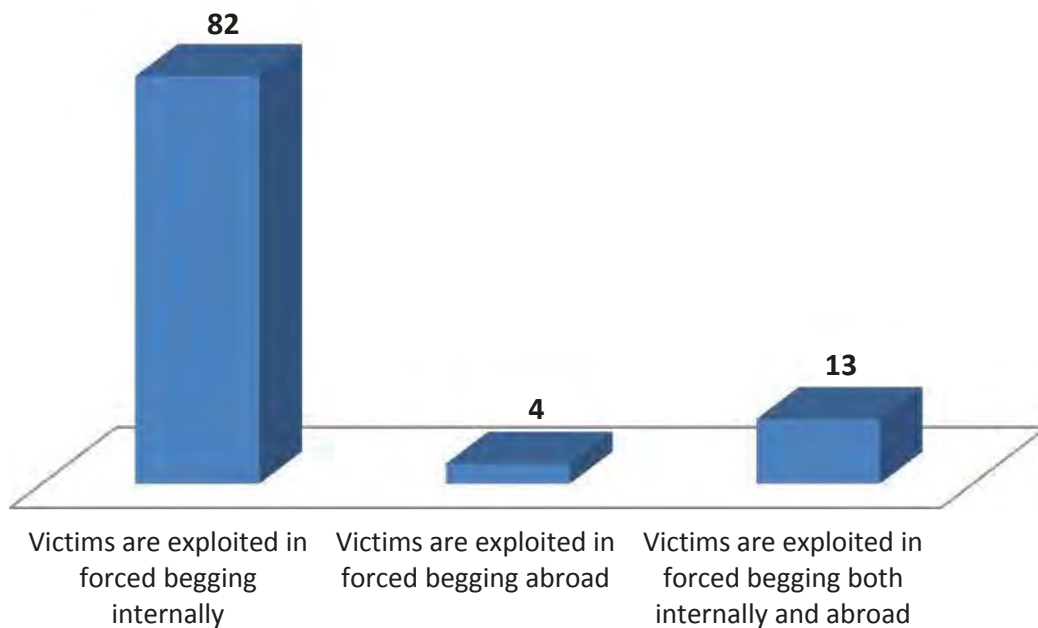
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

2.e. Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Begging

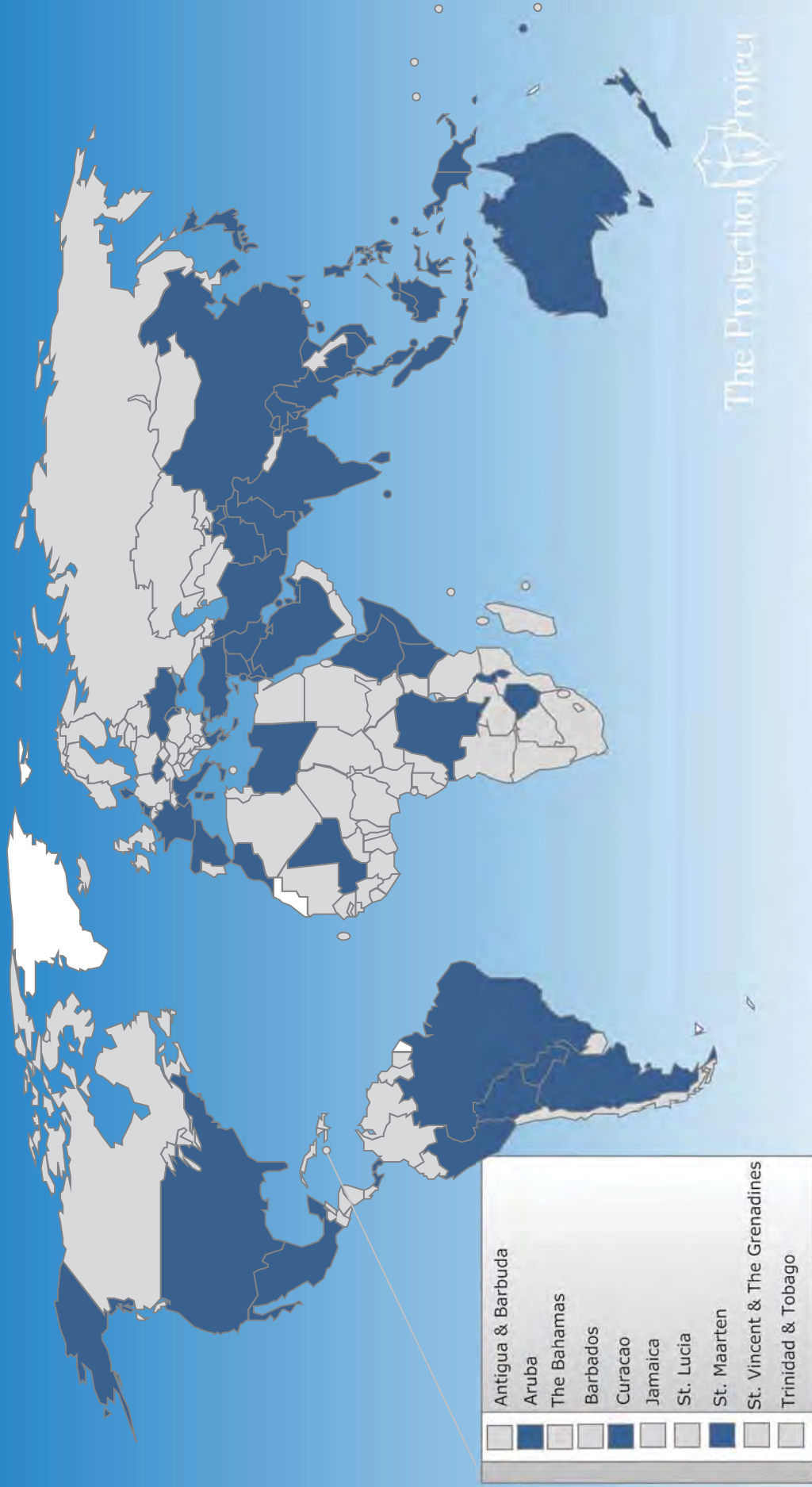
Trafficking for the purpose of forced begging occurs in 99 of the 188 countries that are listed in the 2014 TIP Report.



The column chart outlines the routes of trafficking for forced begging as it occurs in the 99 countries cited in the 2014 TIP Report.



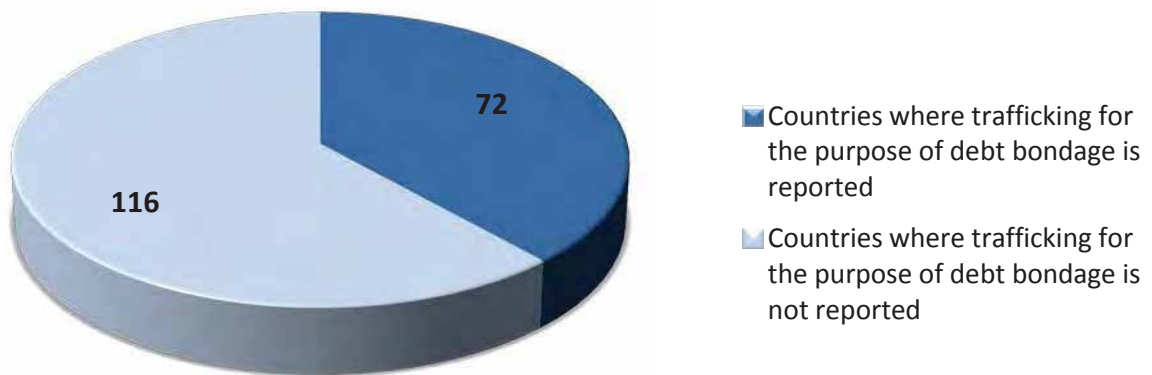
Trafficking for the Purpose of Debt Bondage



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

2.f. Trafficking for the Purpose of Debt Bondage

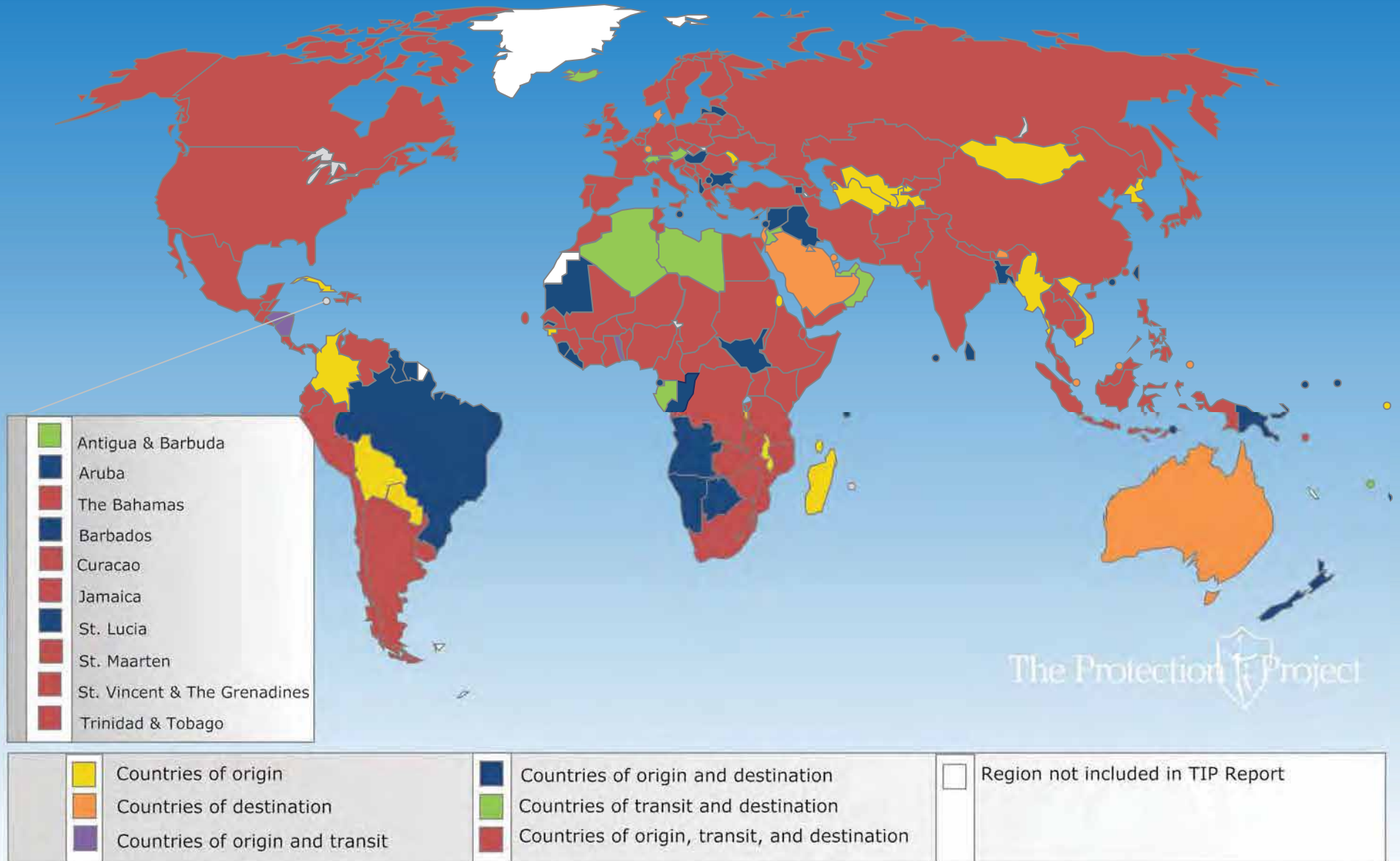
Trafficking for the purpose of debt bondage or peonage is mentioned in 72 of the 188 countries included in the 2014 TIP Report. This section includes victims that face confiscation of travel documents, inflated debts forced by employers or labor agencies, abuse, confinement, and inhuman working conditions. For instance, Pakistan's largest human trafficking problem is bonded labor, in which landowners, traffickers, or recruiters exploit an initial debt assumed by a worker as part of the terms of employment, ultimately entrapping other family members and sometimes persisting for generations. The Report also mentions a continuance of forced labor by United States' federal defense contractors in Afghanistan, who exploit third-country nationals through debt bondage, charging them recruitment fees, and requiring long work hours with little time off for low pay.



3. SEX TRAFFICKING



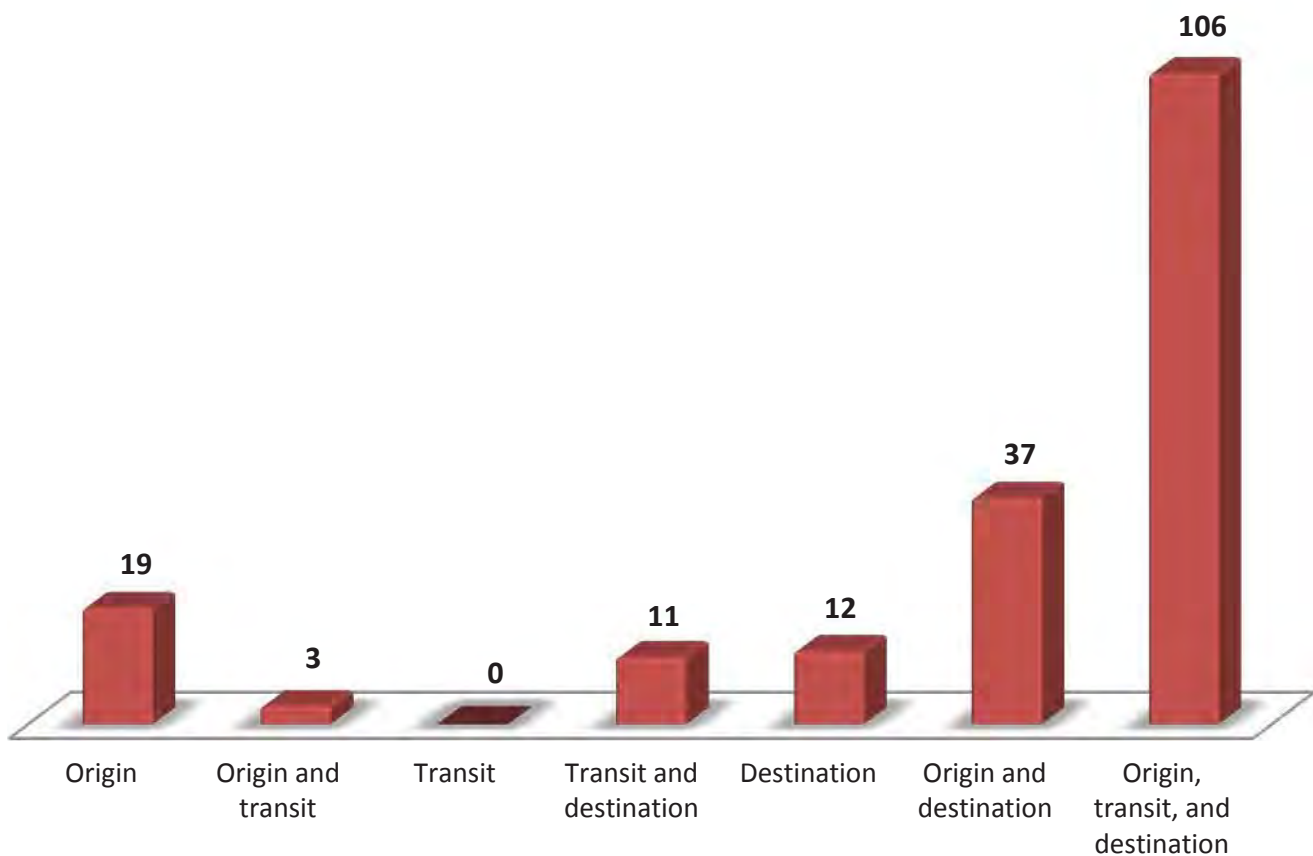
Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation



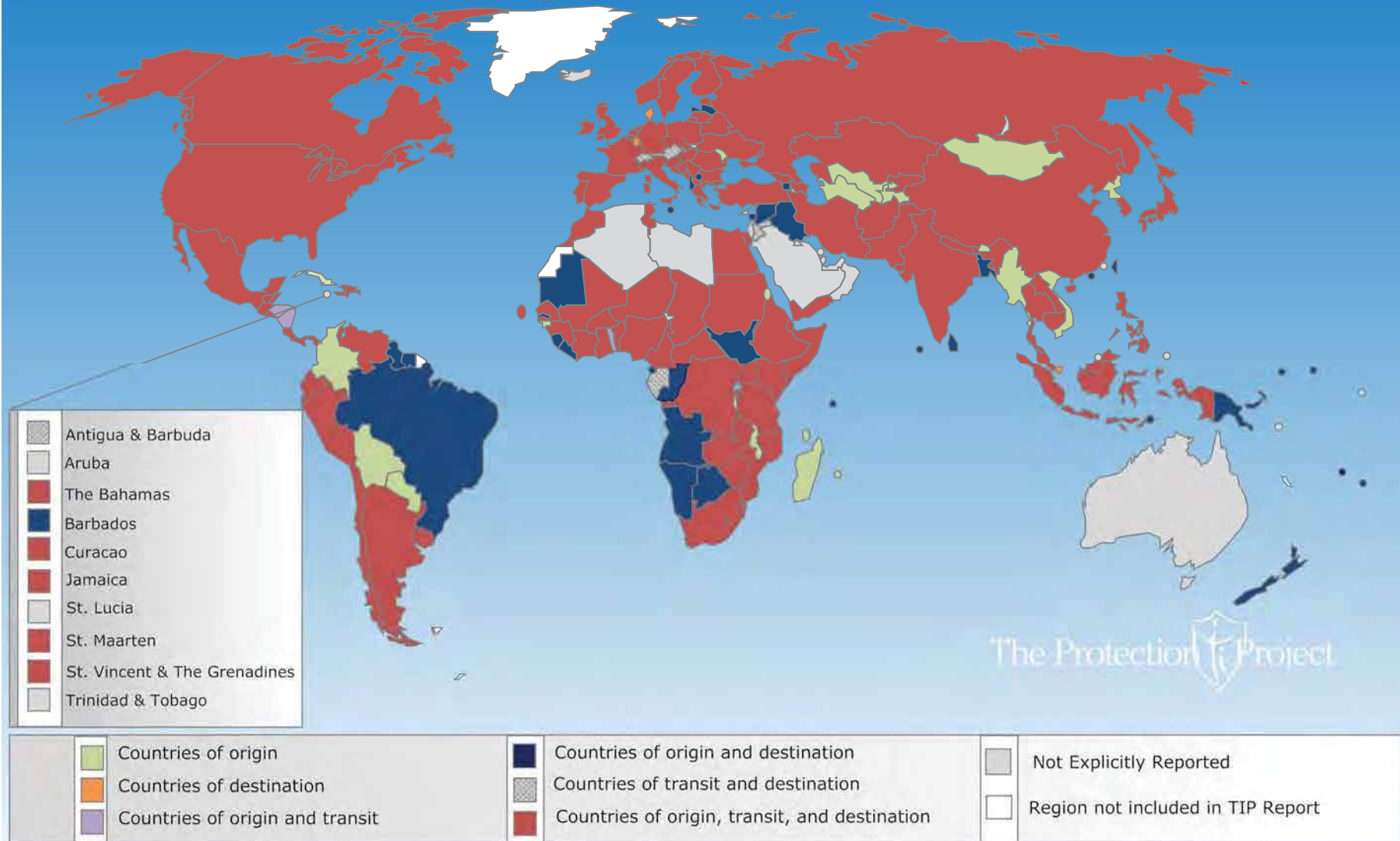
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

3.a. Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation occurs in all 188 countries included in the 2014 TIP Report. The column chart below summarizes the routes of trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation through three categories: countries of origin, transit, and destination.



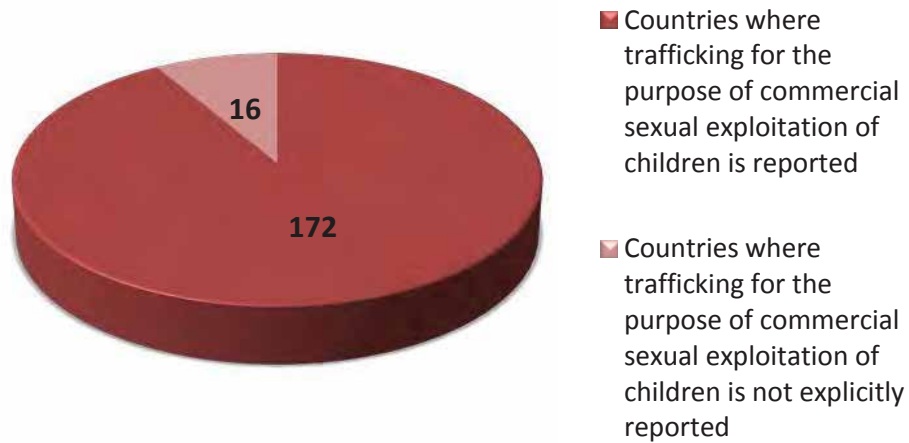
Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children



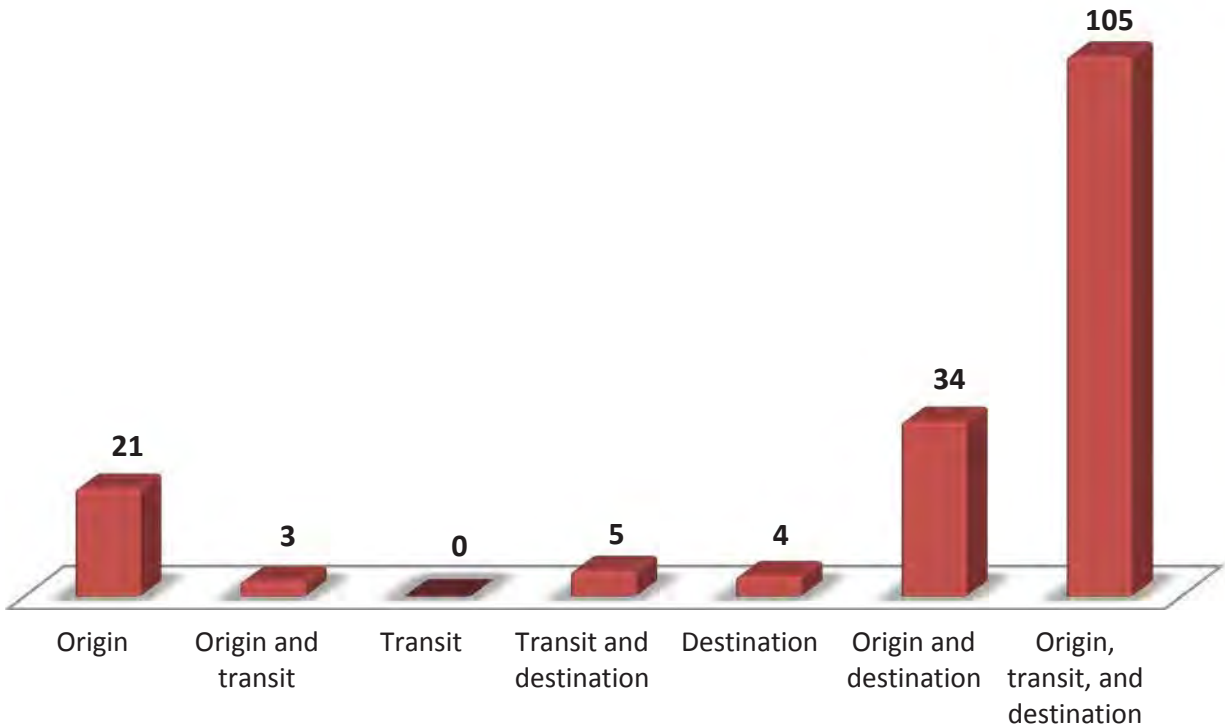
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

3.b. Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

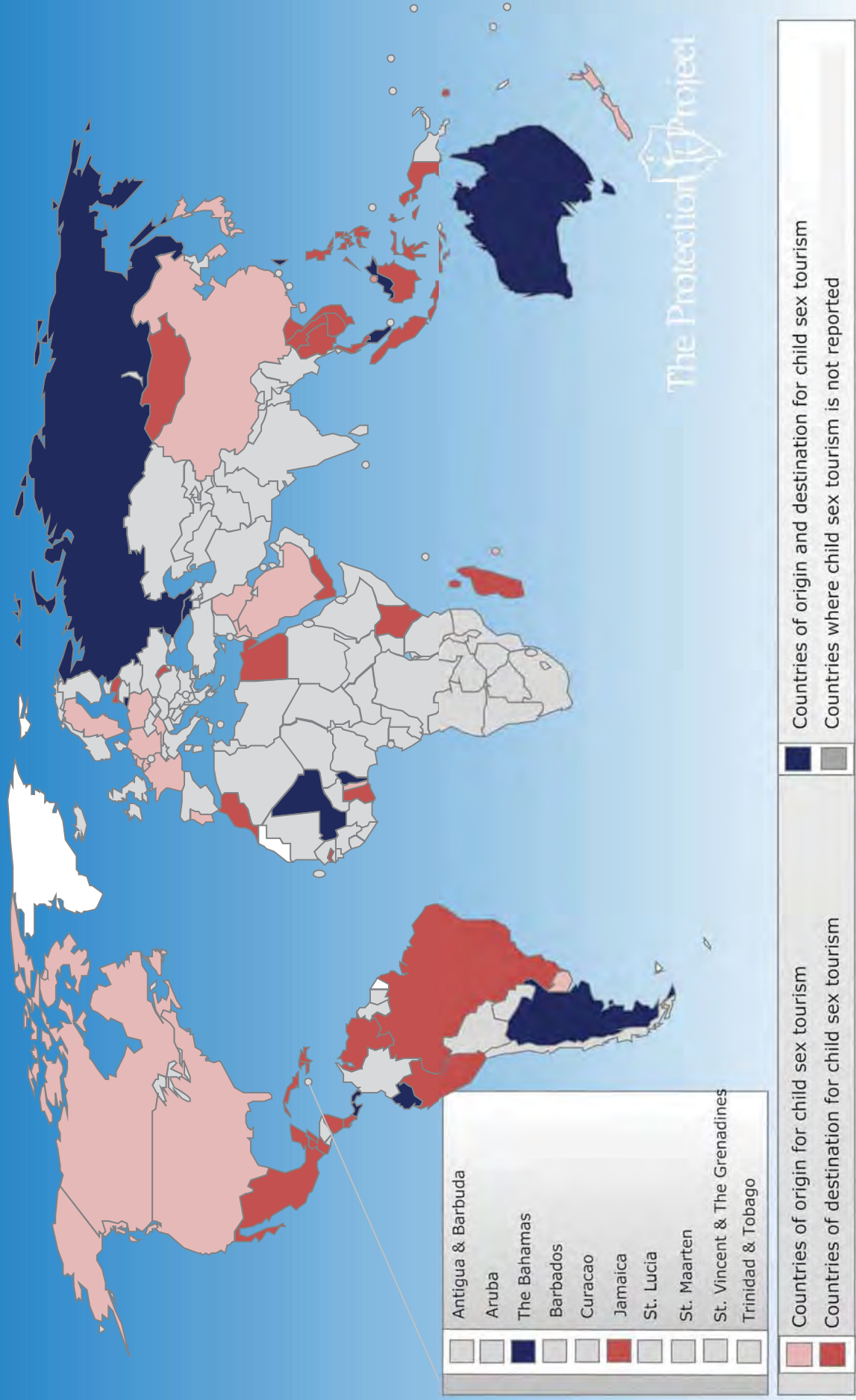
Out of 188 countries in the 2014 TIP Report, 172 countries reported trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation of children.



The column chart summarizes the routes of commercial sexual exploitation of children.



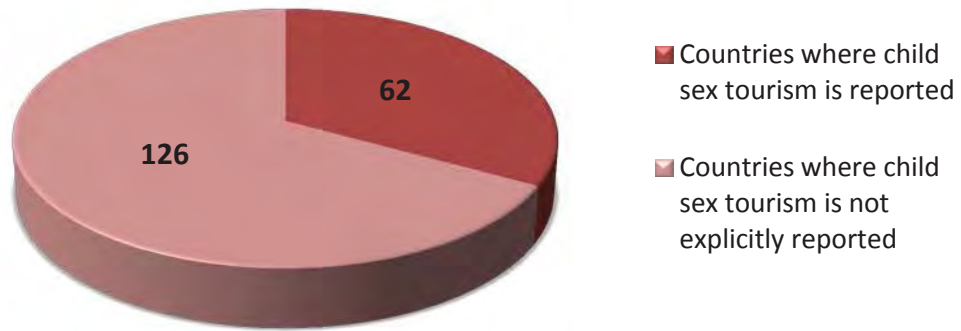
Occurrence and Routes of Child Sex Tourism



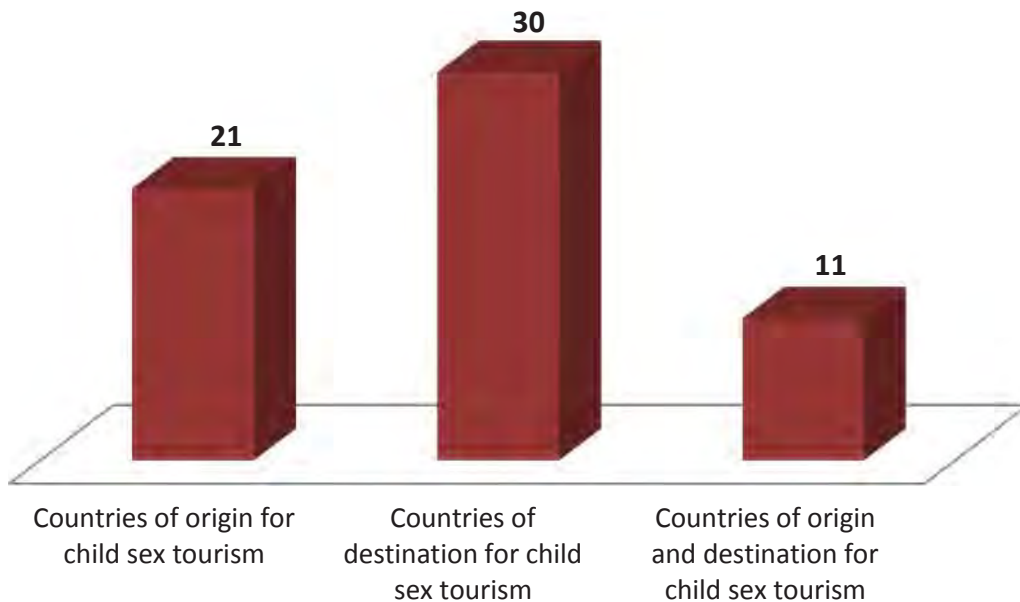
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

3.c. Occurrence and Routes of Child Sex Tourism

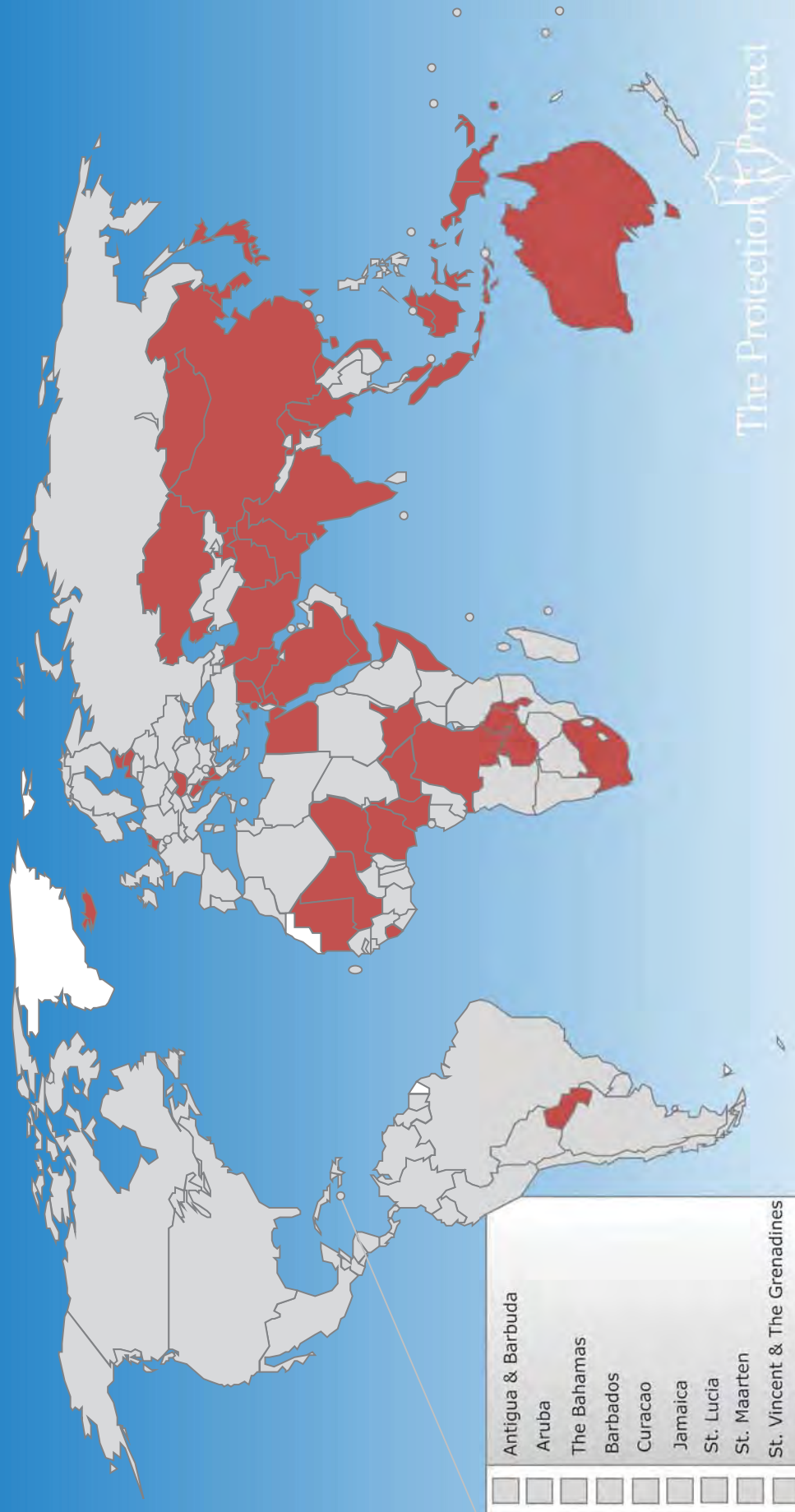
Of the 188 countries in the 2014 TIP Report, 62 reported instances of child sex tourism.



Child sex tourists originated from 21 countries. Thirty countries were destinations for child sex tourists. Eleven countries were both origin and destination countries.



Trafficking for the Purpose of Marriage



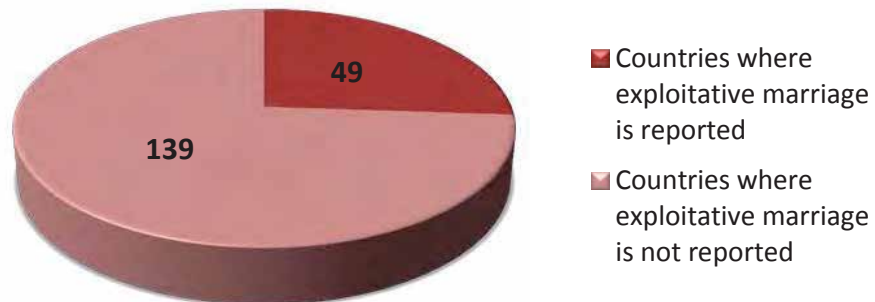
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- Jamaica
- St. Lucia
- St. Maarten
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago

<input type="checkbox"/>	Region not included in TIP Report
<input type="checkbox"/>	Countries where exploitive marriage is reported
<input type="checkbox"/>	Countries where exploitive marriage is not reported

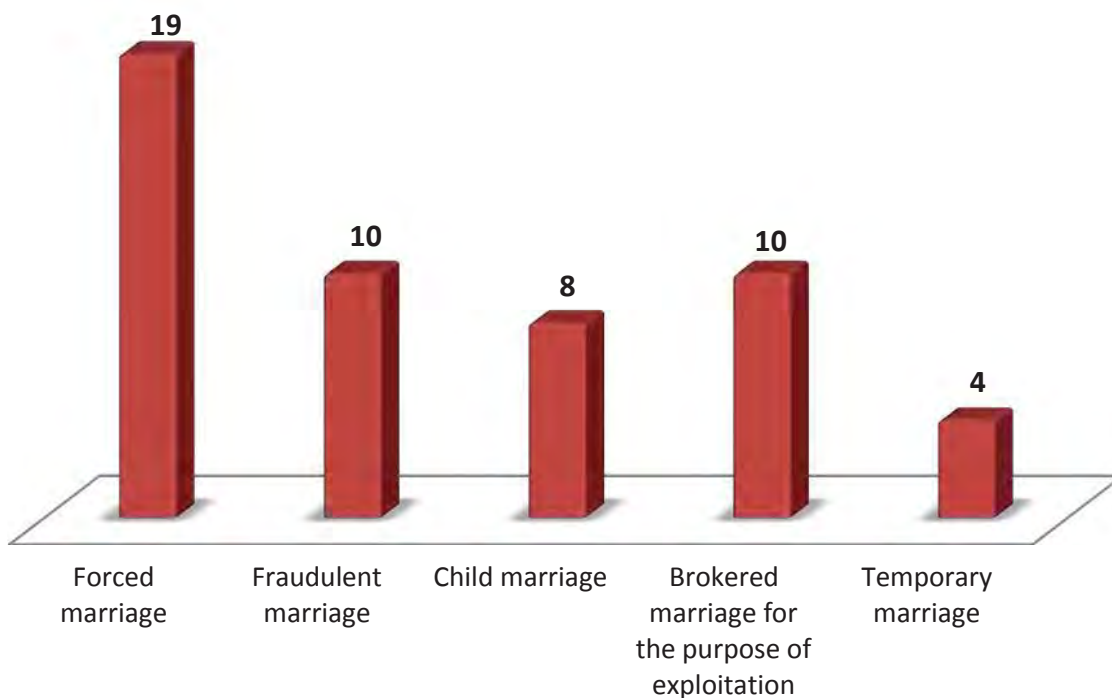
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

3.d. Trafficking for the Purpose of Marriage

In 49 of the 188 countries included in the 2014 TIP Report, women and/or children were trafficked for the purpose of exploitation in marriage.



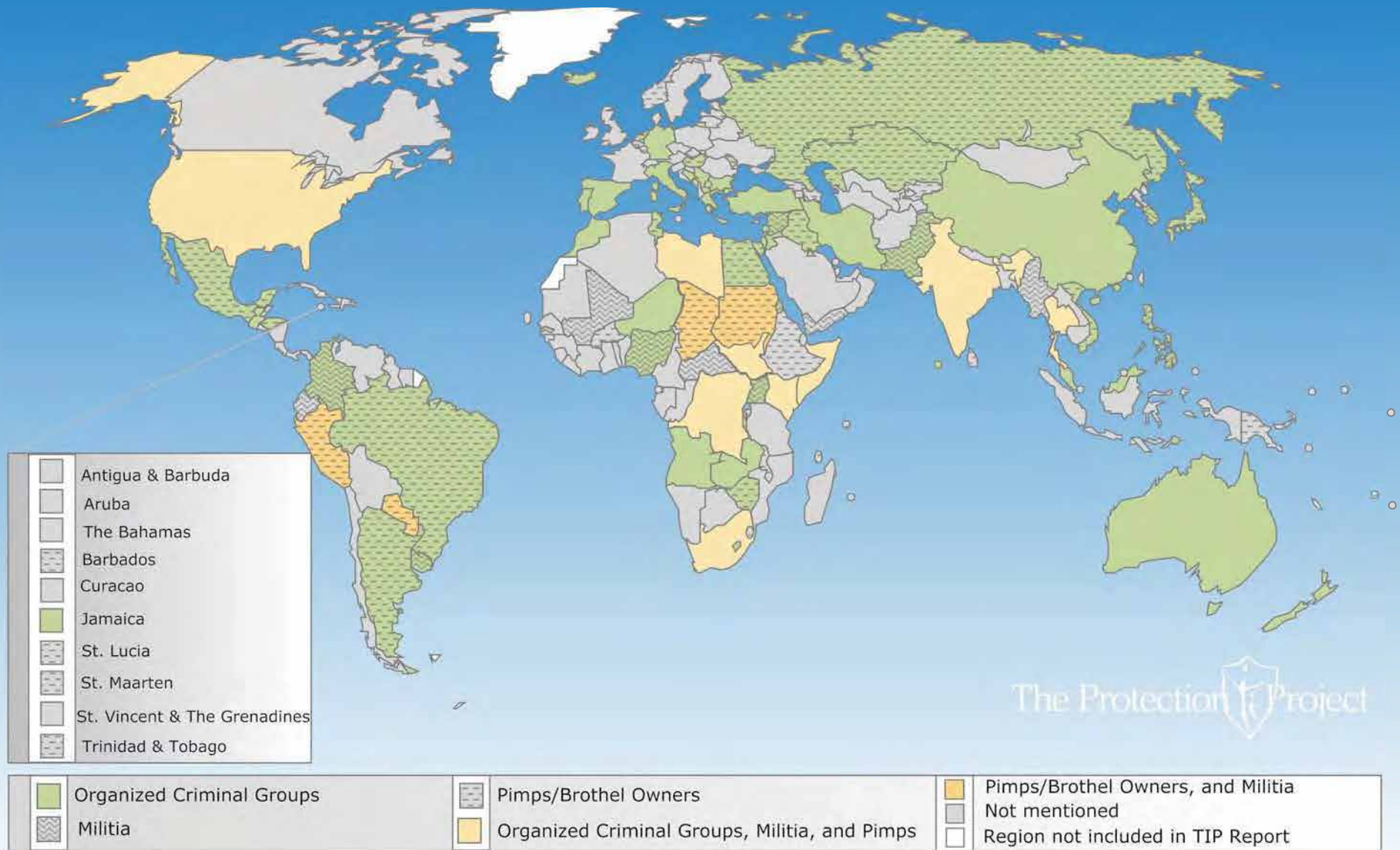
The following column chart examines the different ways marriage is exploited in these 49 countries. Each category was counted individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible. Women are victims of forced, fraudulent, fraudulently brokered, and temporary marriages and then often sexually exploited or forced into domestic servitude. Children may also become victims of exploitative marriage. For example, in South Africa the tradition of *ukuthwala*, the forced marriage of young girls to adult men, is still practiced in remote villages in Eastern and Western Cape provinces, leaving these young girls vulnerable to forced labor and sex slavery.



4. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THE TRAFFICKING INFRASTRUCTURE



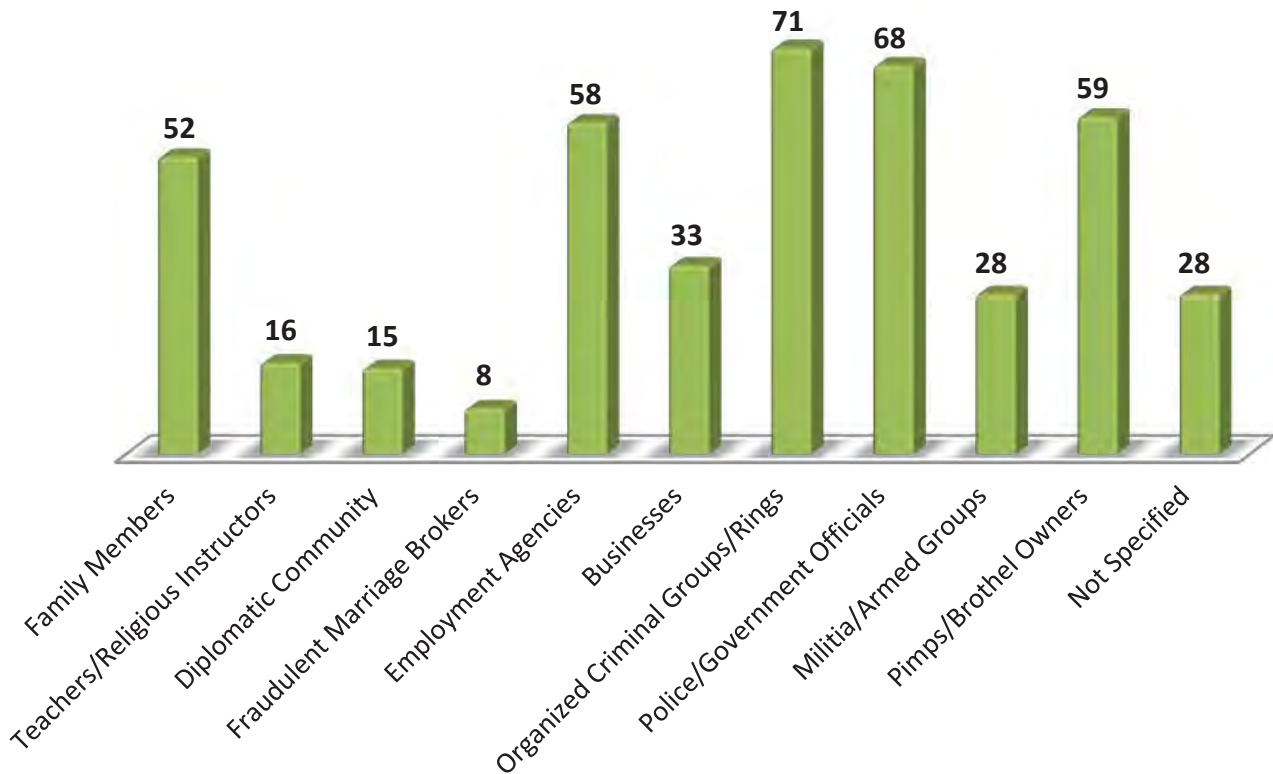
Profile of the Trafficker: Criminal and Military Involvement



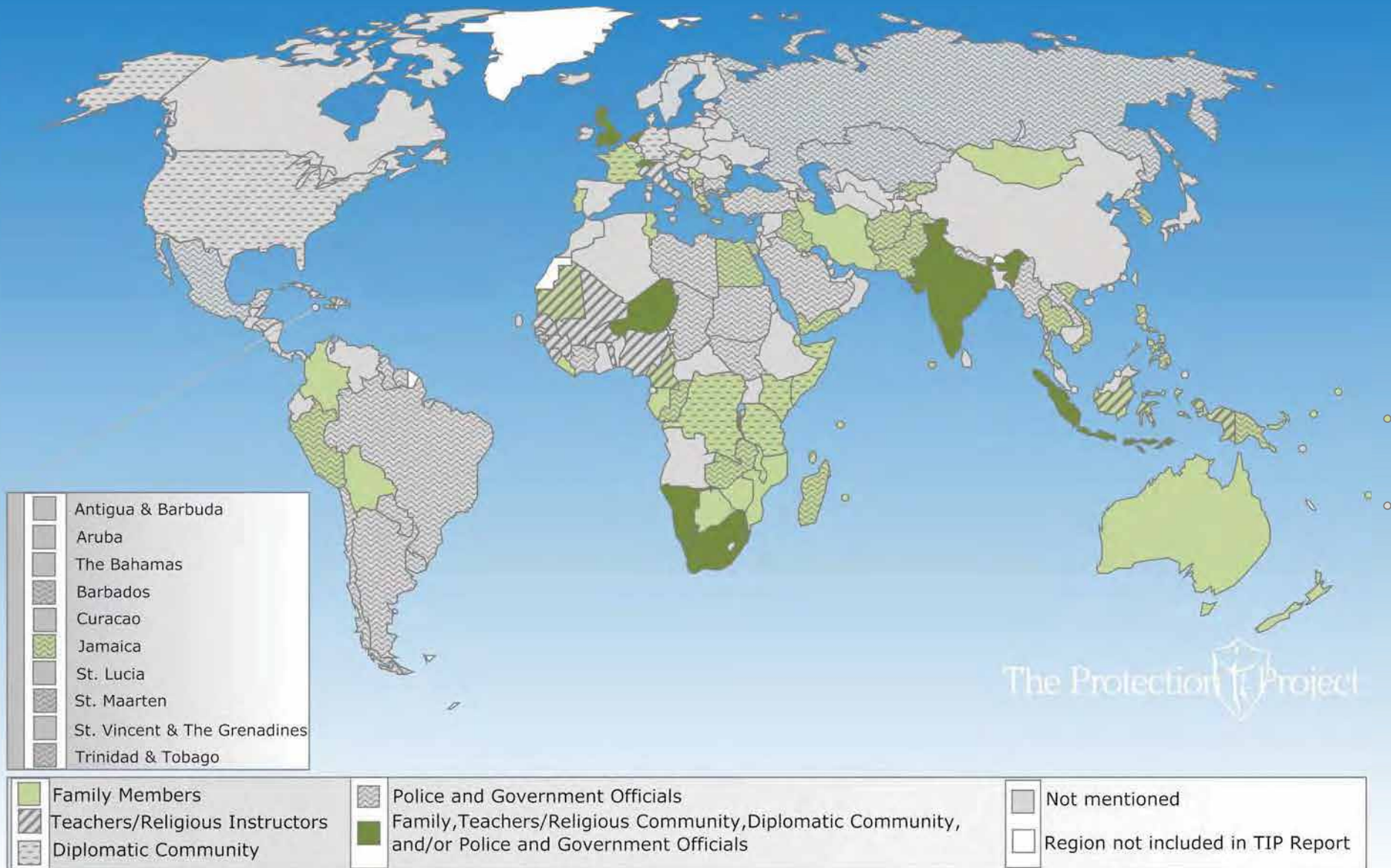
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

4.a. The Profile of the Trafficker

This chart summarizes the different profiles of traffickers included in the 2014 TIP Report. For example, some families in Afghanistan sell their children into prostitution, where wealthy and influential men, including government officials and security forces, use young boys for social and sexual entertainment. The TIP Report also notes that in Honduras, gangs and criminal organizations exploit girls in sex trafficking and coerce and threaten young males in urban areas to transport drugs, engage in extortion, or to be hit men. In Burma, military personnel and insurgent militia engage in the forced conscription of child soldiers and continue to be the leading perpetrators of other forms of forced labor inside the country, particularly in conflict-prone ethnic areas. Each category in this chart was counted individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible.

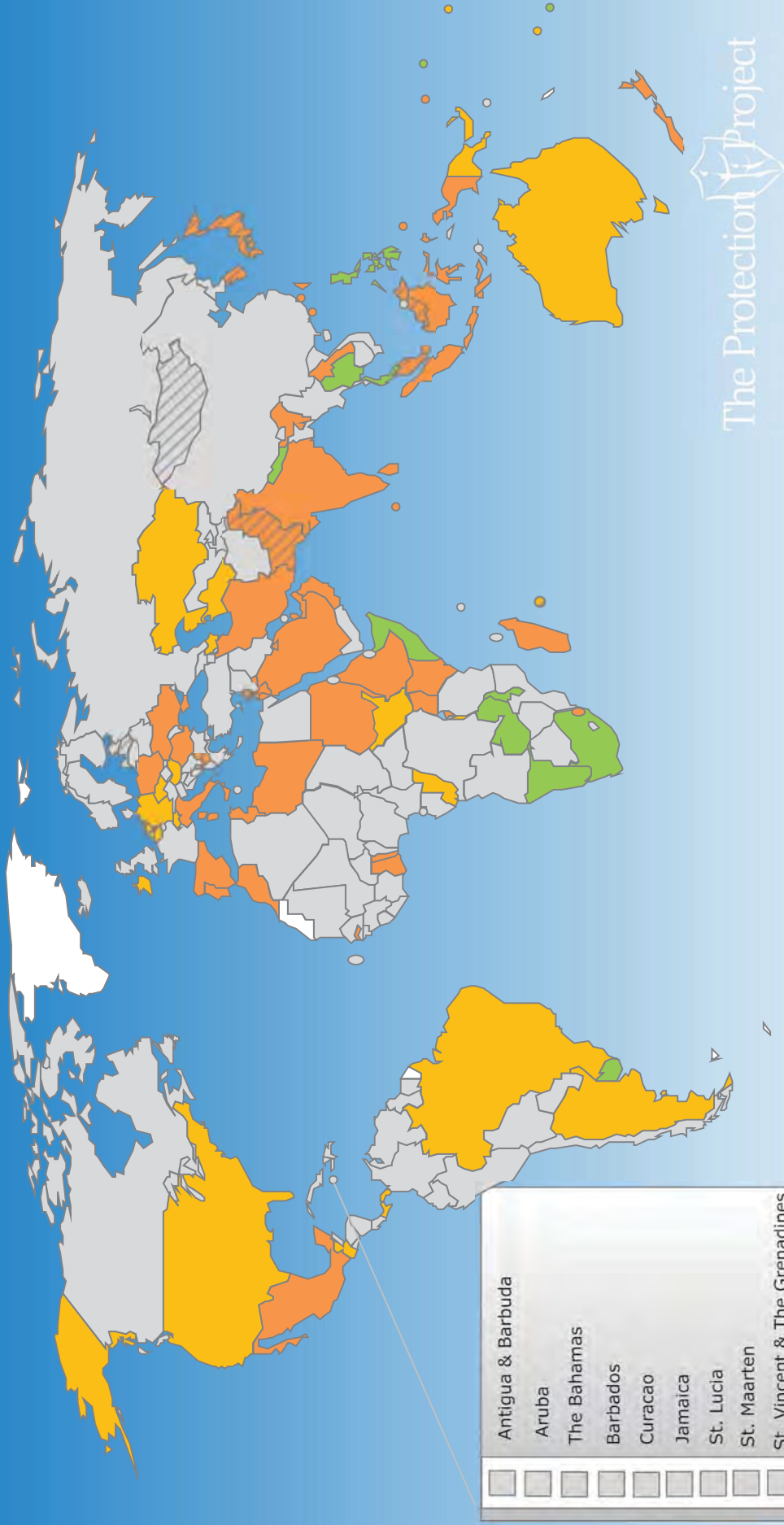


Profile of the Trafficker: Community Involvement



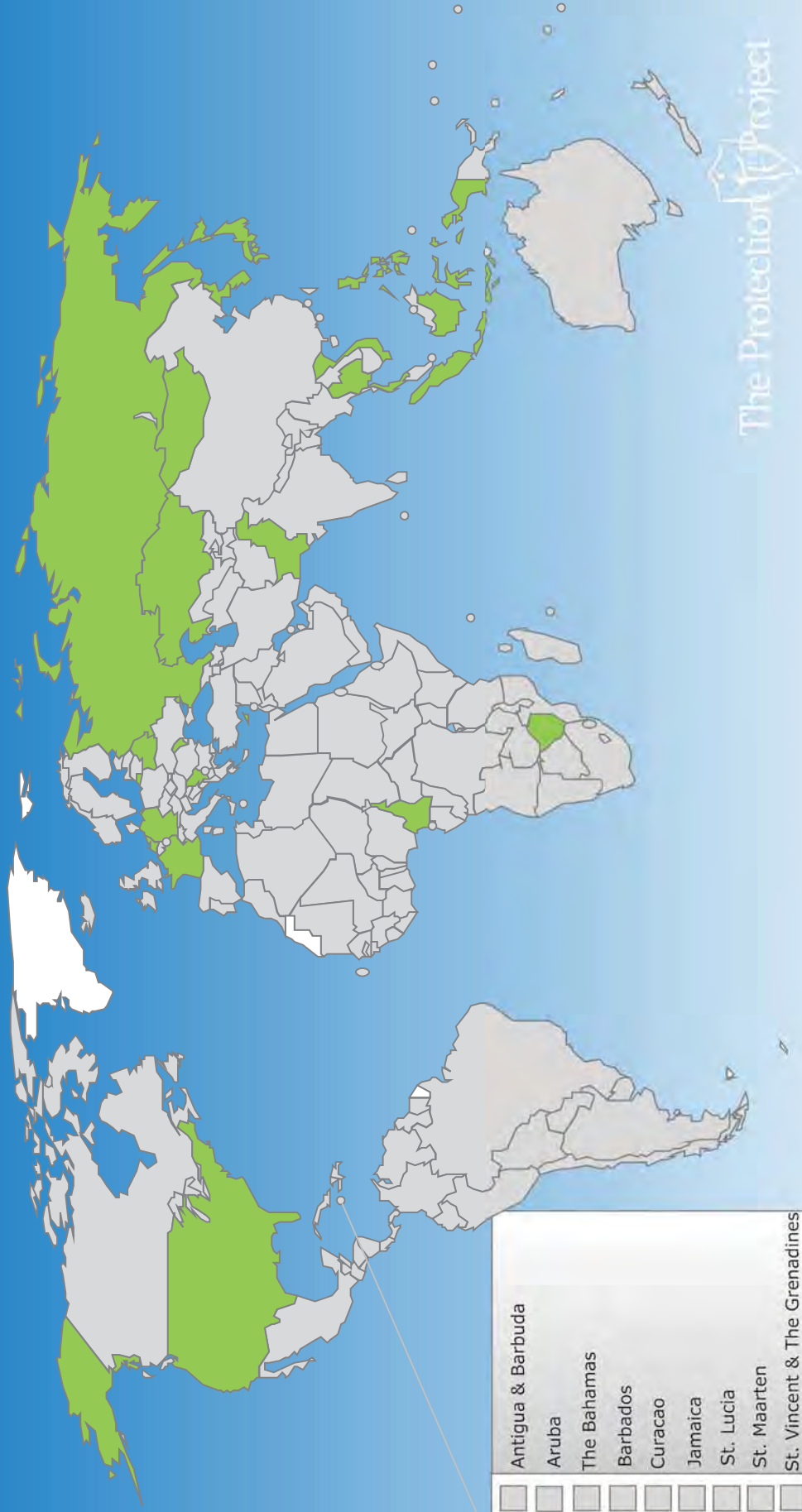
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

Profile of the Trafficker: Private Sector Involvement



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

Technology and Trafficking in Persons



- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- Jamaica
- St. Lucia
- St. Maarten
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago

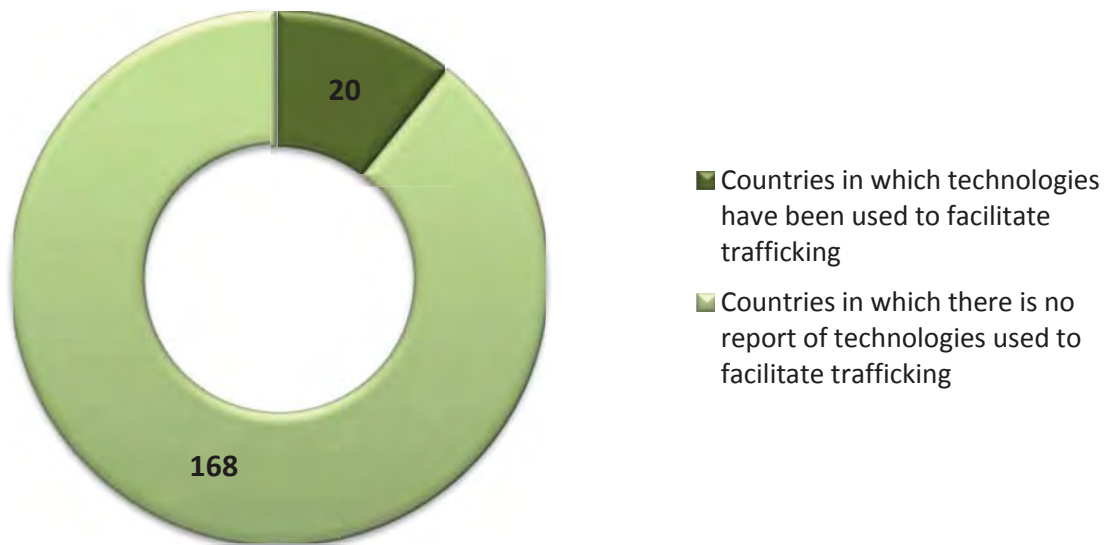
- Countries in which technologies have been used to facilitate trafficking
- Countries in which there is no report of technologies used to facilitate trafficking

- Region not included in TIP Report

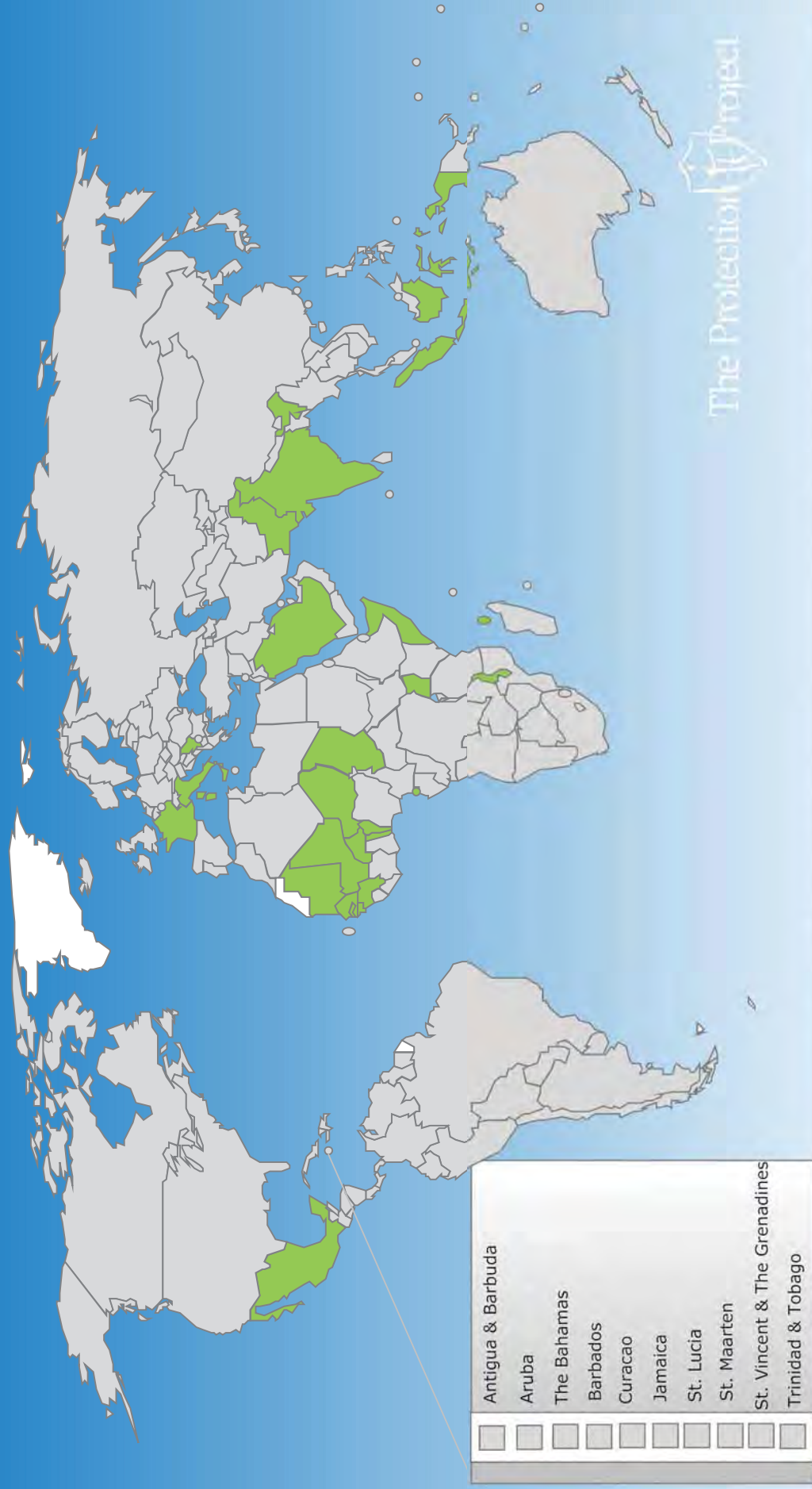
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

4.b. Technology and Trafficking in Persons

This chart summarizes the incidence of new technologies used by traffickers as recorded by the 2014 TIP Report. In 20 countries traffickers are explicitly mentioned as utilizing new technologies in trafficking operations. Such technologies include the use of social media and online websites. For example, the 2014 TIP Report suggests an increase in Indonesian university and high school students using social media to recruit and offer other students, including those under the age of 18, for commercial sex. The Report also states that in Mongolia traffickers are increasingly using social networking sites, online advertisements of job opportunities, and English language programs to attract victims. For the purpose of this chart, all reported forms of trafficking are included.



Religion and Trafficking in Persons



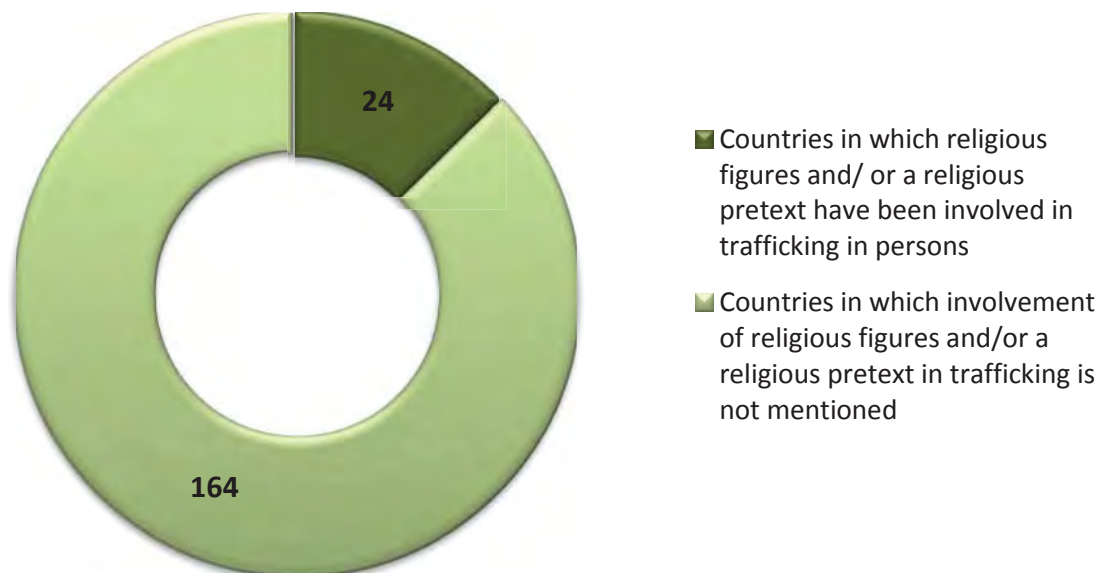
<input type="checkbox"/>	Antigua & Barbuda
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aruba
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Bahamas
<input type="checkbox"/>	Barbados
<input type="checkbox"/>	Curacao
<input type="checkbox"/>	Jamaica
<input type="checkbox"/>	St. Lucia
<input type="checkbox"/>	St. Maarten
<input type="checkbox"/>	St. Vincent & The Grenadines
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trinidad & Tobago

<input type="checkbox"/>	Region not included in TIP Report
<input type="checkbox"/>	Religious figures and/or a religious pretext involved in trafficking in persons
<input type="checkbox"/>	Involvement of religious figures and/or a religious pretext in trafficking not mentioned

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4.c. Religion and Trafficking in Persons

This chart reports on the presence of religion as a factor in the trafficking of persons. In 24 of the reported countries, religious figures and/or religious pretext have been involved in trafficking schemes. For example, the 2014 TIP Report states that in Guinea-Bissau, some religious teachers, known as *marabouts*, or their intermediates, recruit boys under the pretense of offering them a Koranic education, but subsequently transport them to Senegal, Mali, or Guinea, where they are forced to beg for money. Nigerian syndicates engaged in transnational organized crime exploit Ugandan women in prostitution and use voodoo rituals and violence to coerce them into trafficking schemes. For the purpose of this chart, all reported forms of trafficking are included.



Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons



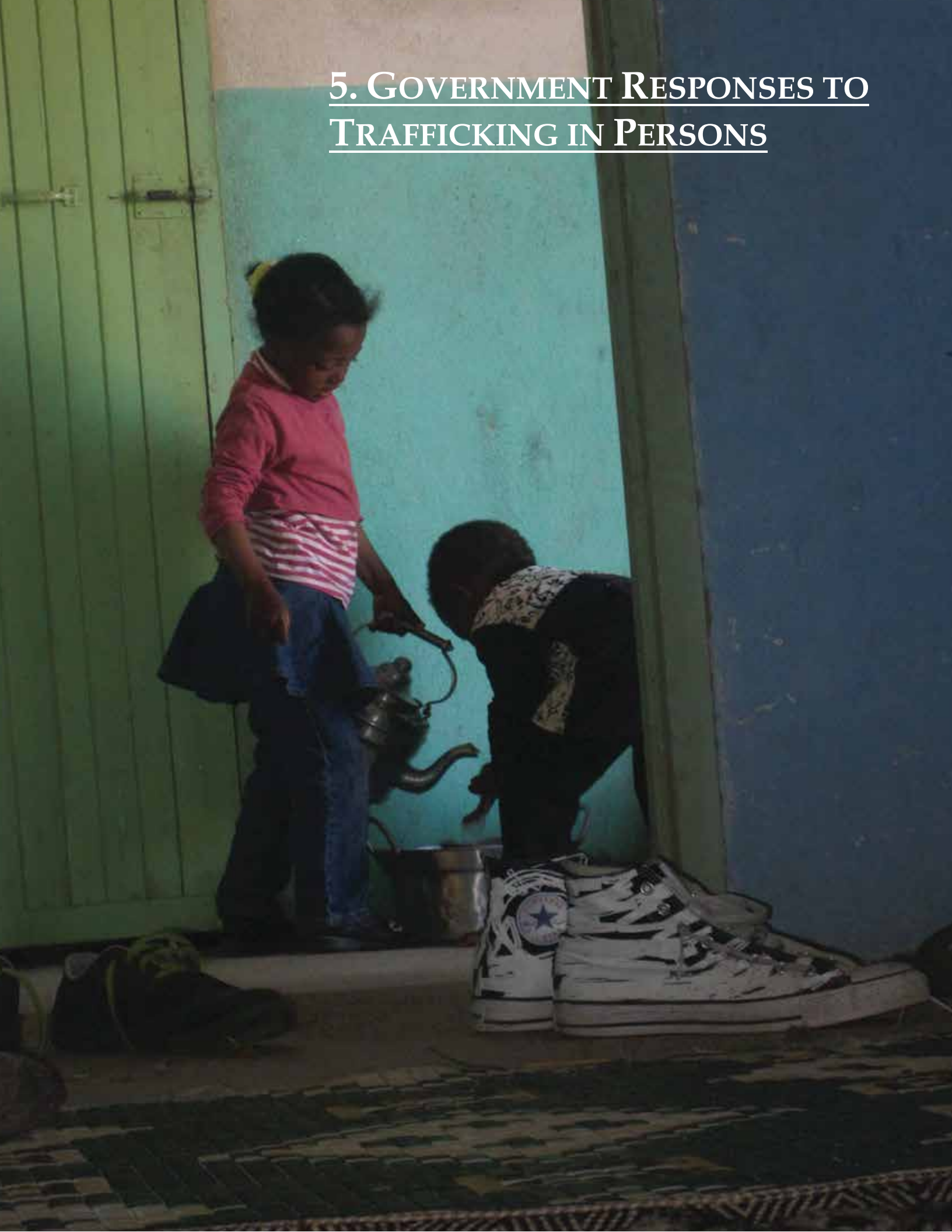
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

4.d. Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons

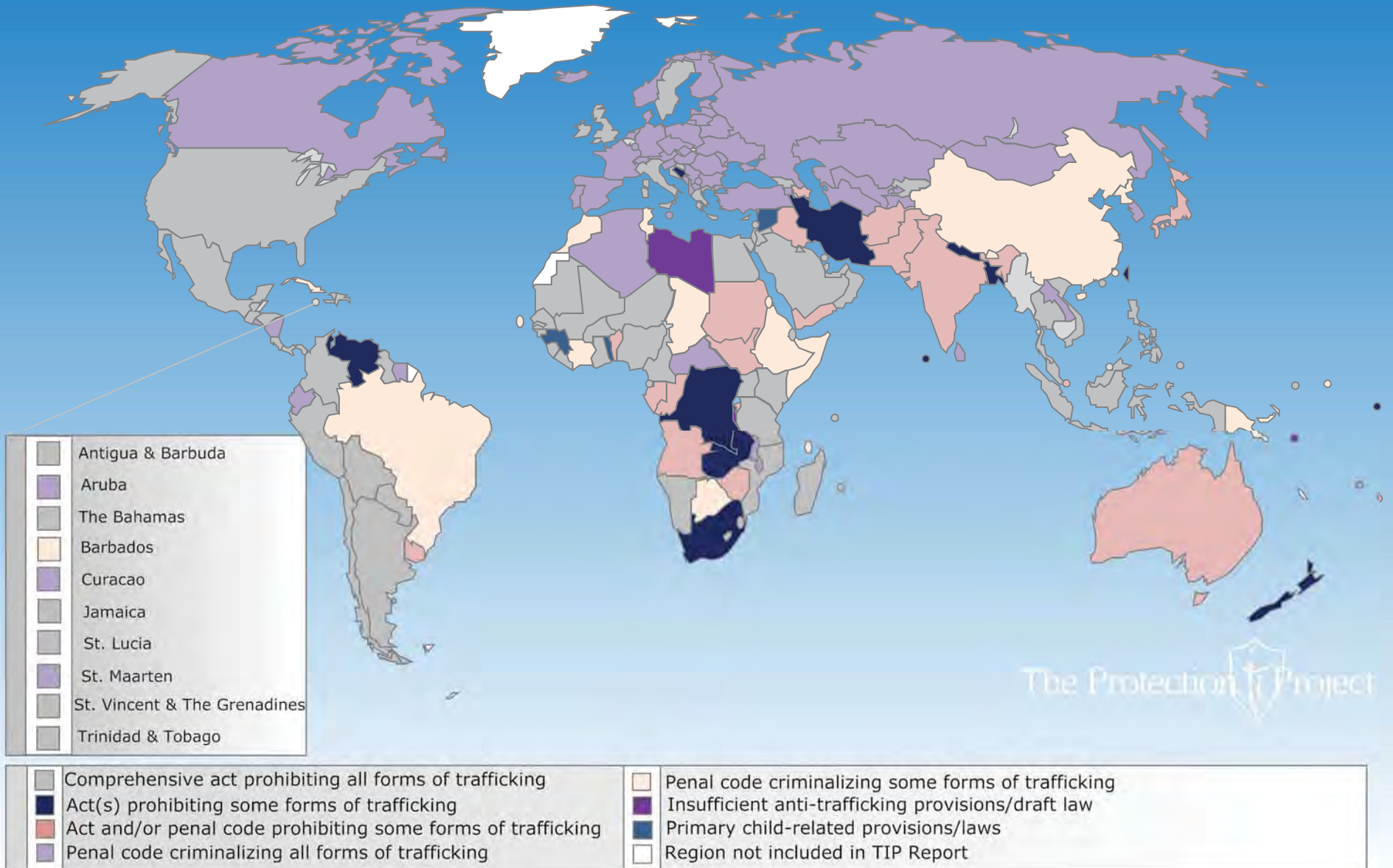
This chart displays the incidence of corruption as stated by the 2014 TIP Report. Instances of corrupt activity linked to trafficking in persons are reported in 57 out of the 188 countries listed in the TIP Report. The Report identifies 82 countries where corruption is not explicitly reported, but is suggested. Examples of such corruption include Ethiopian district level officials accepting bribes to change the ages on district-issued identification cards, thus enabling children to receive passports without parental consent. The Report also mentions that government officials in Papua New Guinea facilitate trafficking by accepting bribes to allow illegal migrants to enter the country or ignore trafficking situations, and that these officials may have traded female trafficking victims in return for political favors or votes.



5. GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS



Types of Anti-Trafficking Legislation

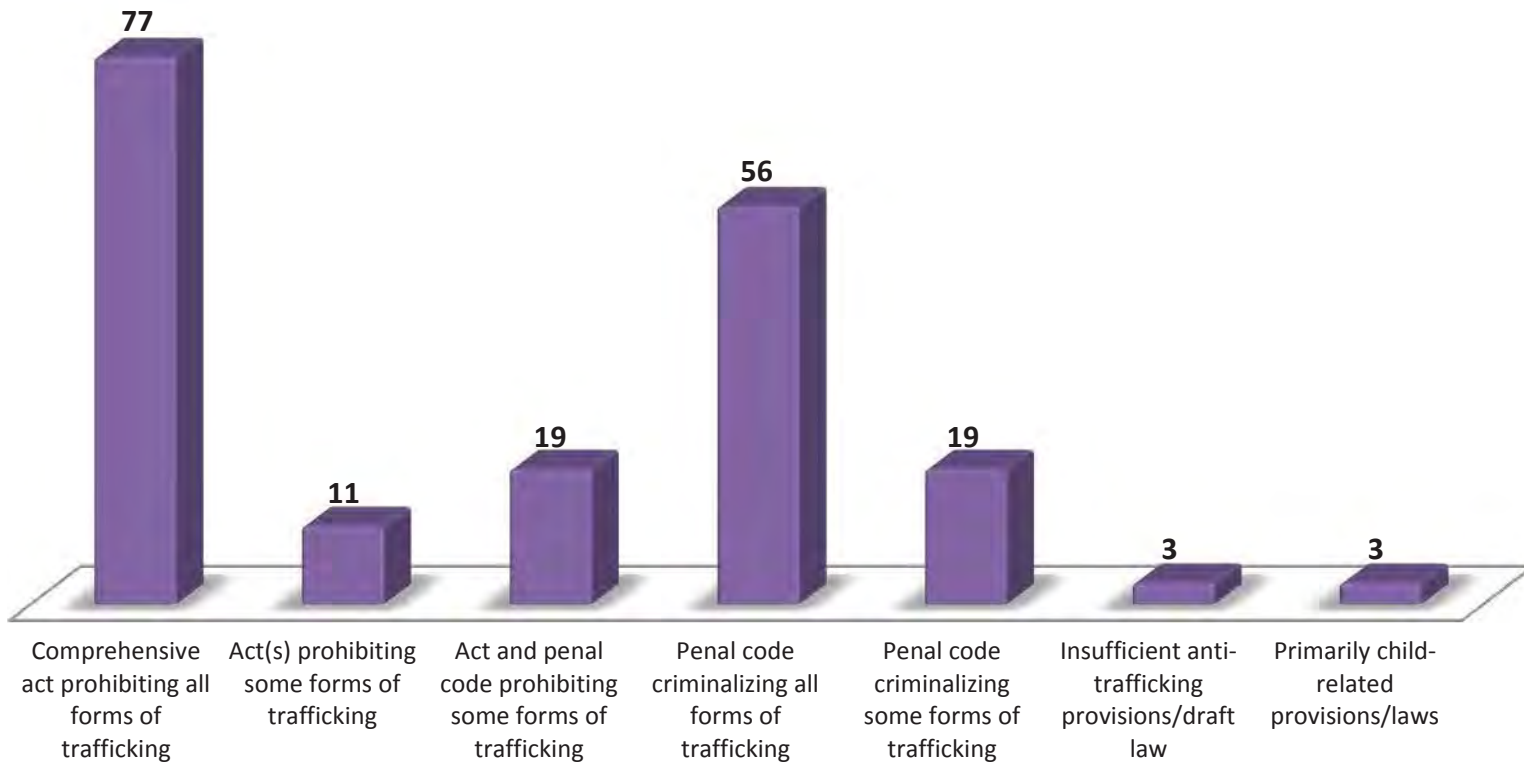


Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

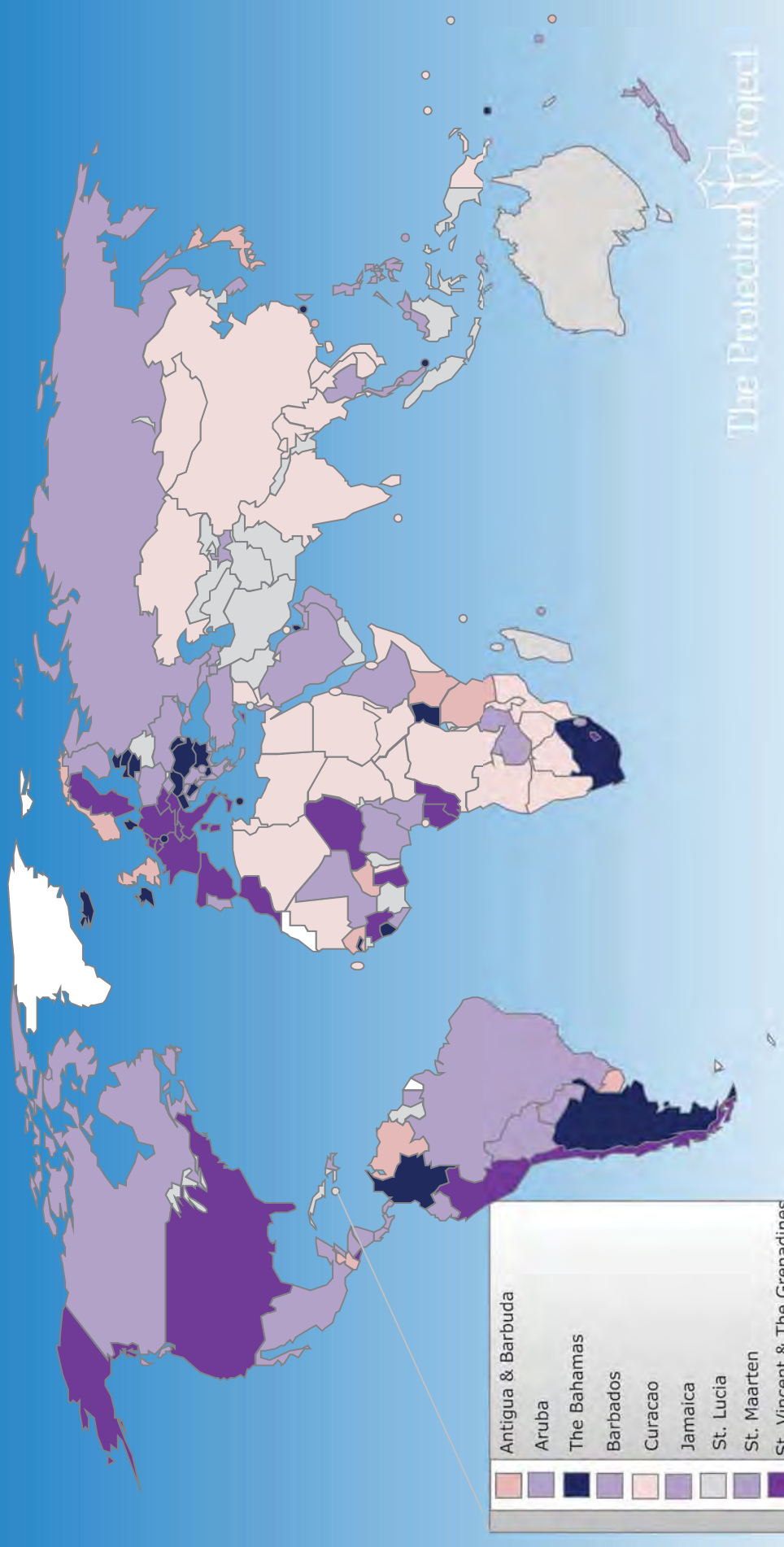
5.a. Types of Anti-Trafficking Legislation

According to the TIP Report 2014:

- 77 countries have a comprehensive anti-trafficking statute prohibiting all forms of trafficking
- 11 countries have an anti-trafficking statute(s) prohibiting some forms of trafficking
- 19 countries have anti-trafficking statute(s) and penal code prohibiting some forms of trafficking
- 56 countries have provisions in their penal code criminalizing all forms of trafficking
- 19 countries have provisions in their penal code criminalizing some forms of trafficking
- 3 countries have insufficient provisions in their statute(s) or their penal code, but have a draft law or are in the process of drafting new legislation
- 3 countries have some anti-trafficking provisions in their laws, which are primarily child-related



Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking



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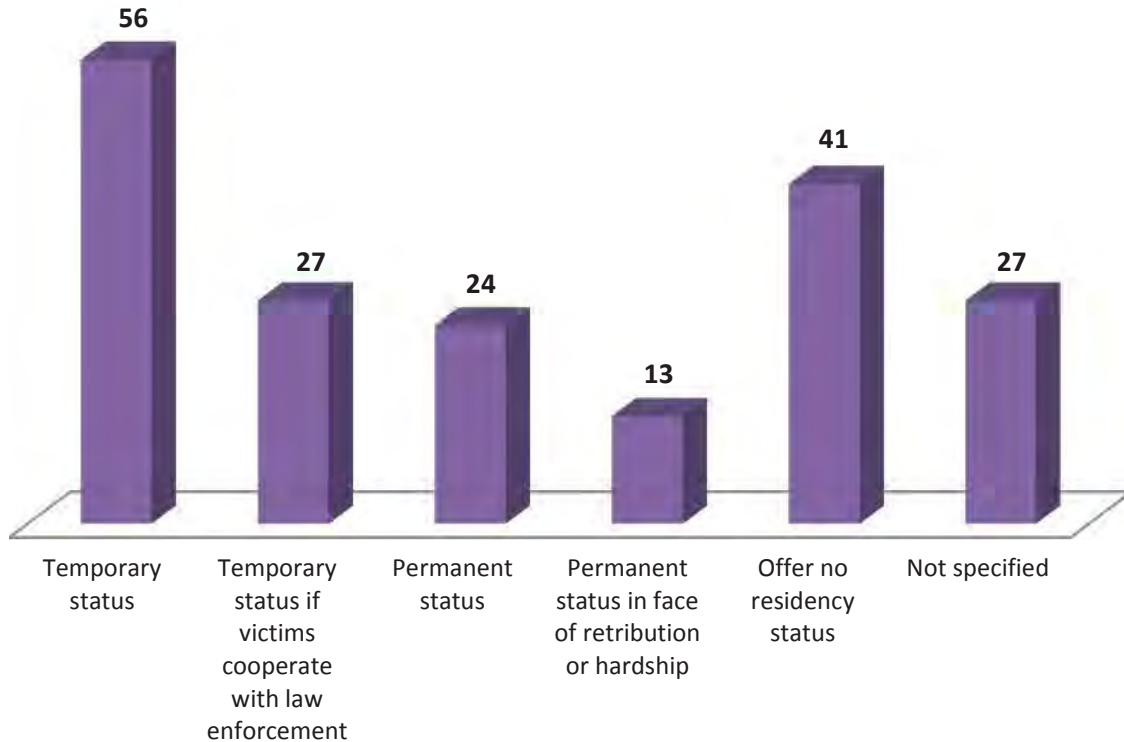
Antigua & Barbuda	Aruba	The Bahamas	Barbados	Curacao	Jamaica	St. Lucia	St. Maarten	St. Vincent & The Grenadines	Trinidad & Tobago
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Permanent status	Offer temporary status if victims cooperate with law enforcement
Temporary Status	Not specified
Offer no residency status	Region not included in TIP Report

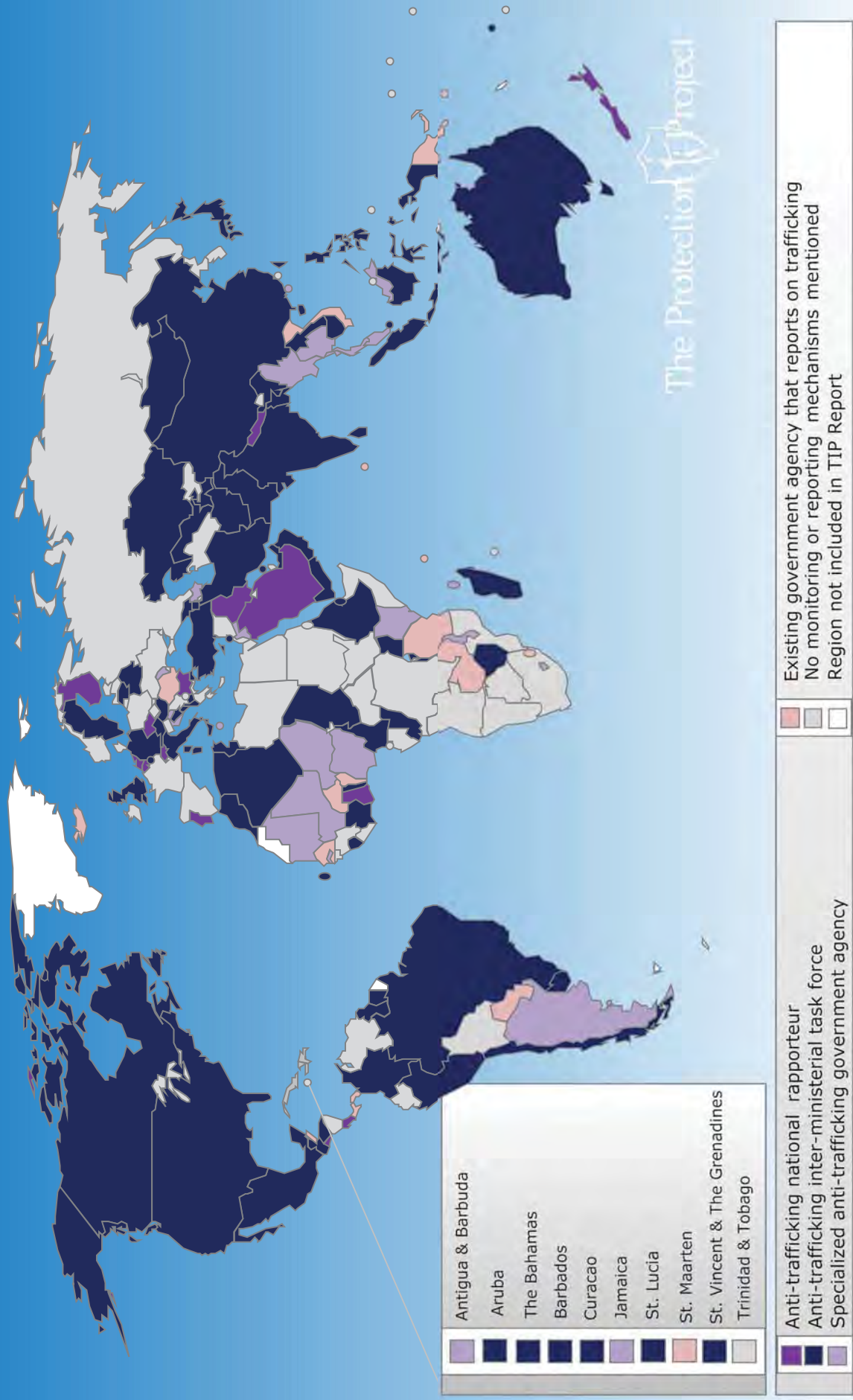
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.b. Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking

The following column chart summarizes the TIP Report 2014 country information relating to immigration and residency policies toward victims of trafficking. Fifty-six countries offer temporary status to victims of trafficking and 27 countries offer such status if victims cooperate with law enforcement by testifying in court cases or facilitating the investigation process. Countries listed as offering permanent status (24) do not necessarily automatically offer this status to victims of trafficking; sometimes the status may be contingent upon the successful prosecution and conviction of victims' traffickers. Thirteen countries only provide permanent status to victims in face of retribution or hardship upon their removal.



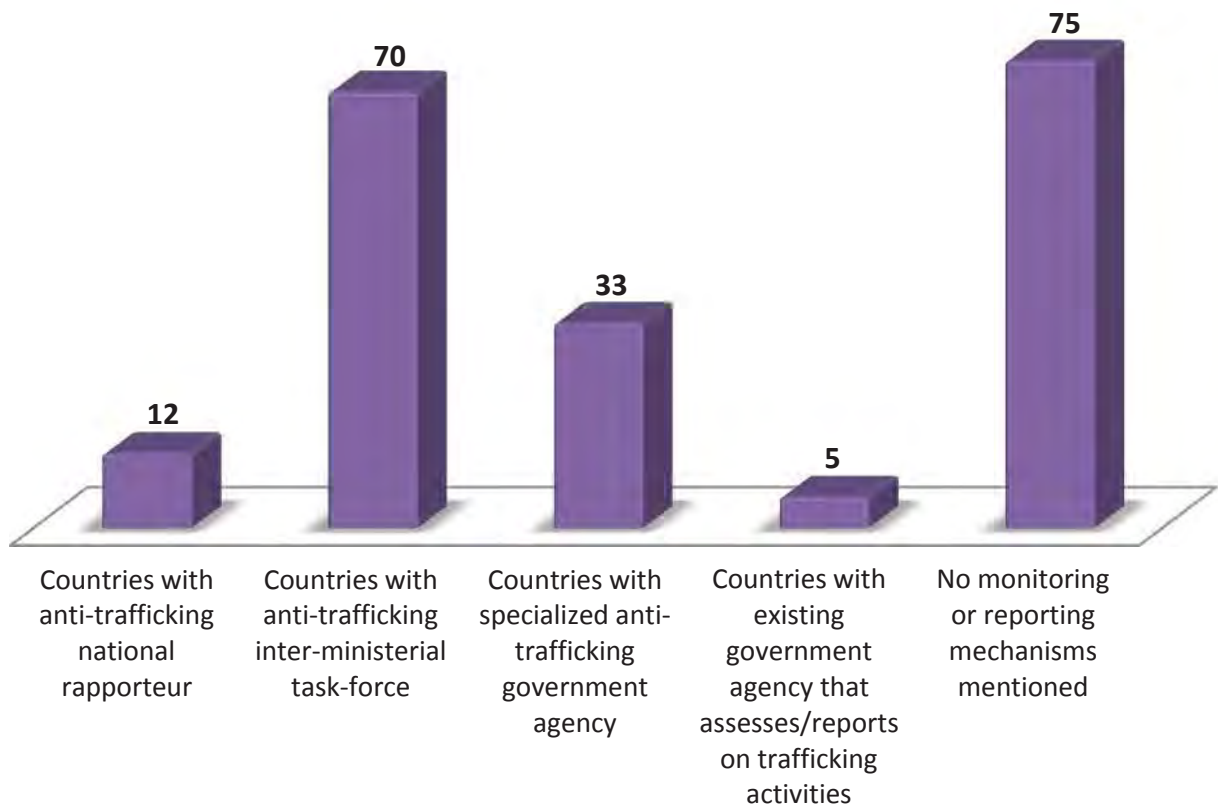
Existence of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms



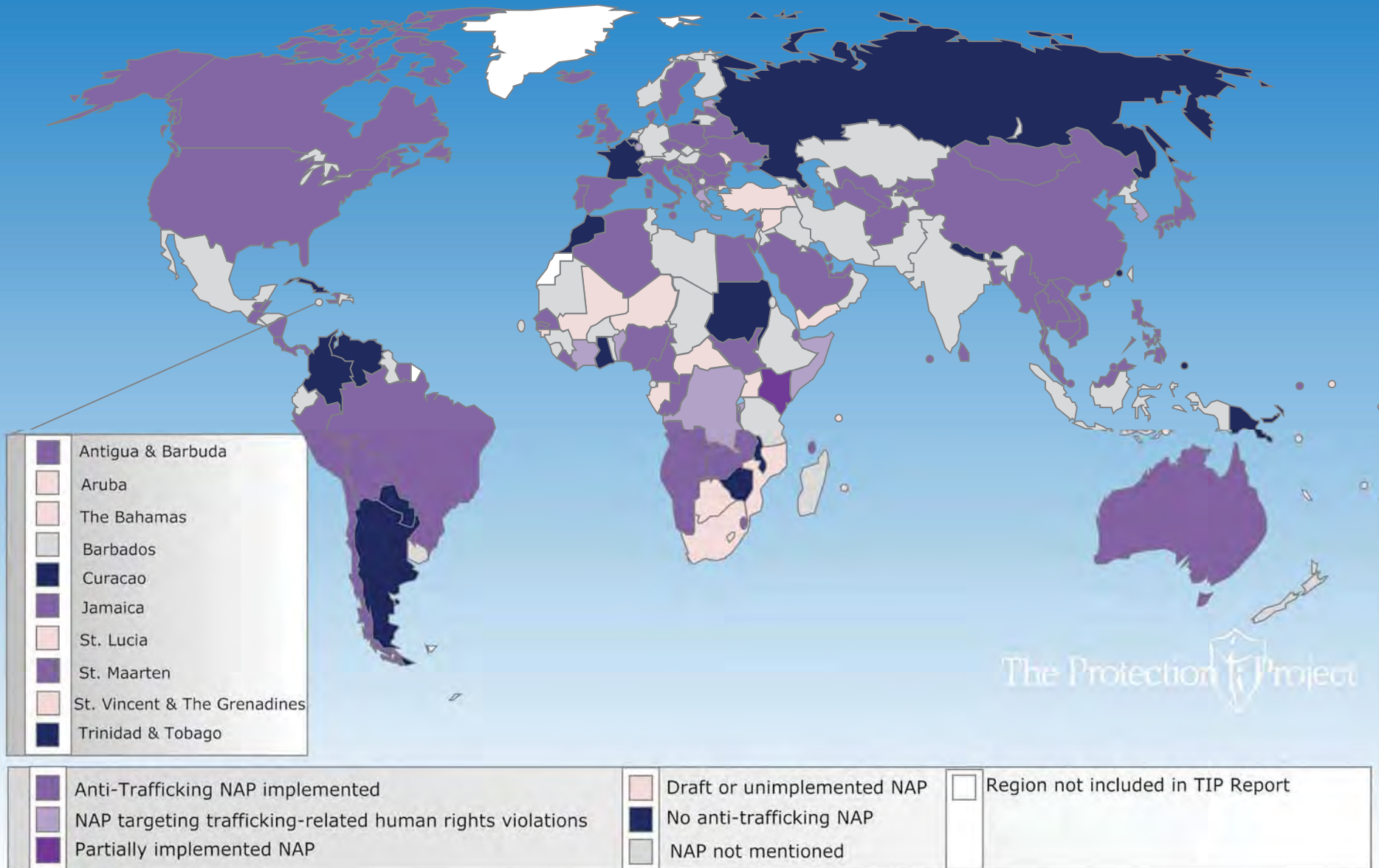
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.c. Existence of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms

States (113) have adopted different mechanisms to monitor and report on the government's anti-trafficking activities. The TIP Report 2014 identifies twelve countries that employ independent national anti-trafficking rapporteurs. Task-forces composed of members of different government agencies are established in 70 countries. Thirty-three countries expanded the mandate of existing agencies to cover anti-trafficking activities and five countries have government agencies that address trafficking in persons specifically. Some governments provide for several of these options, so the multiple listing of countries is possible.



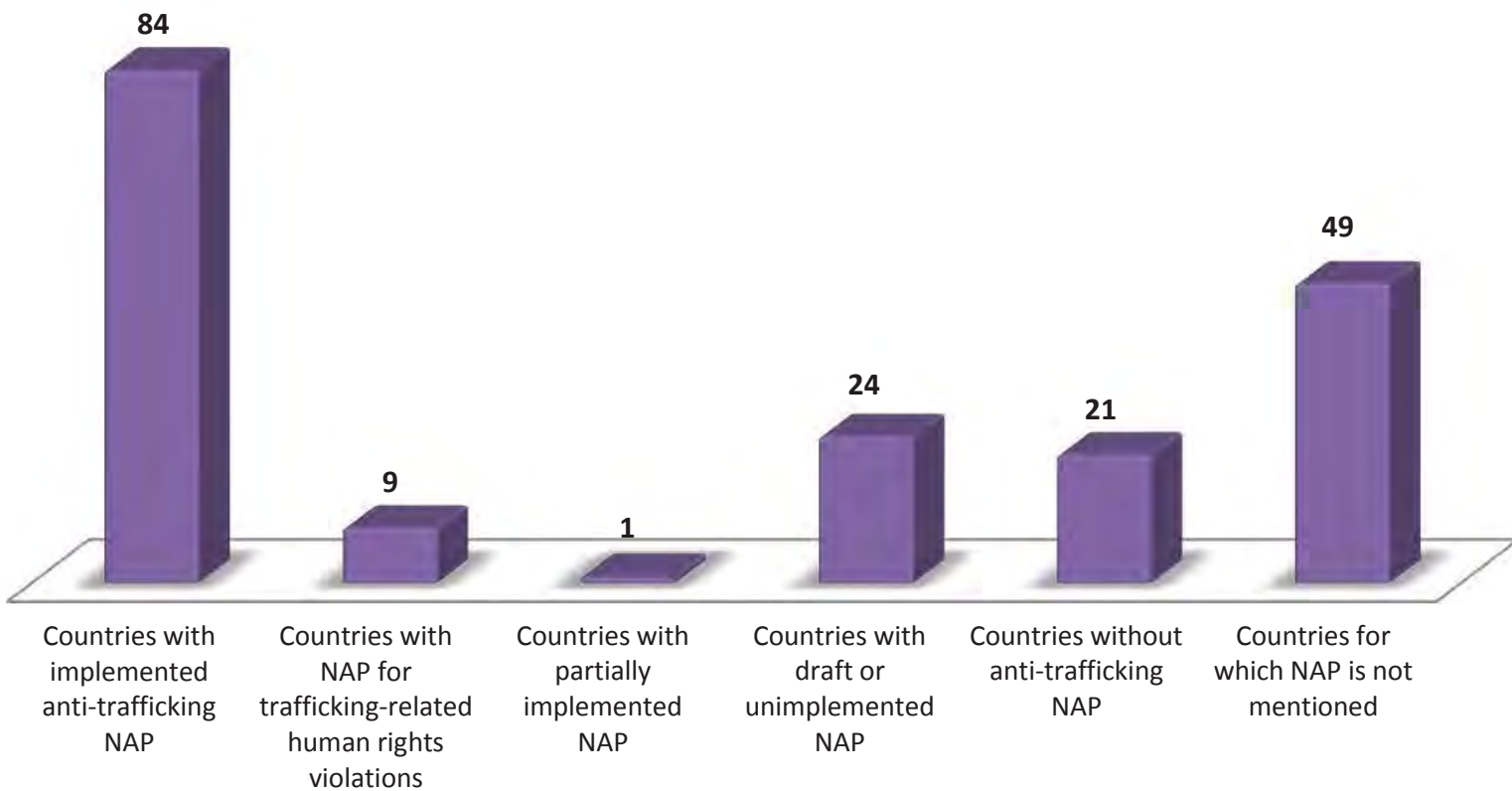
National Plans of Action



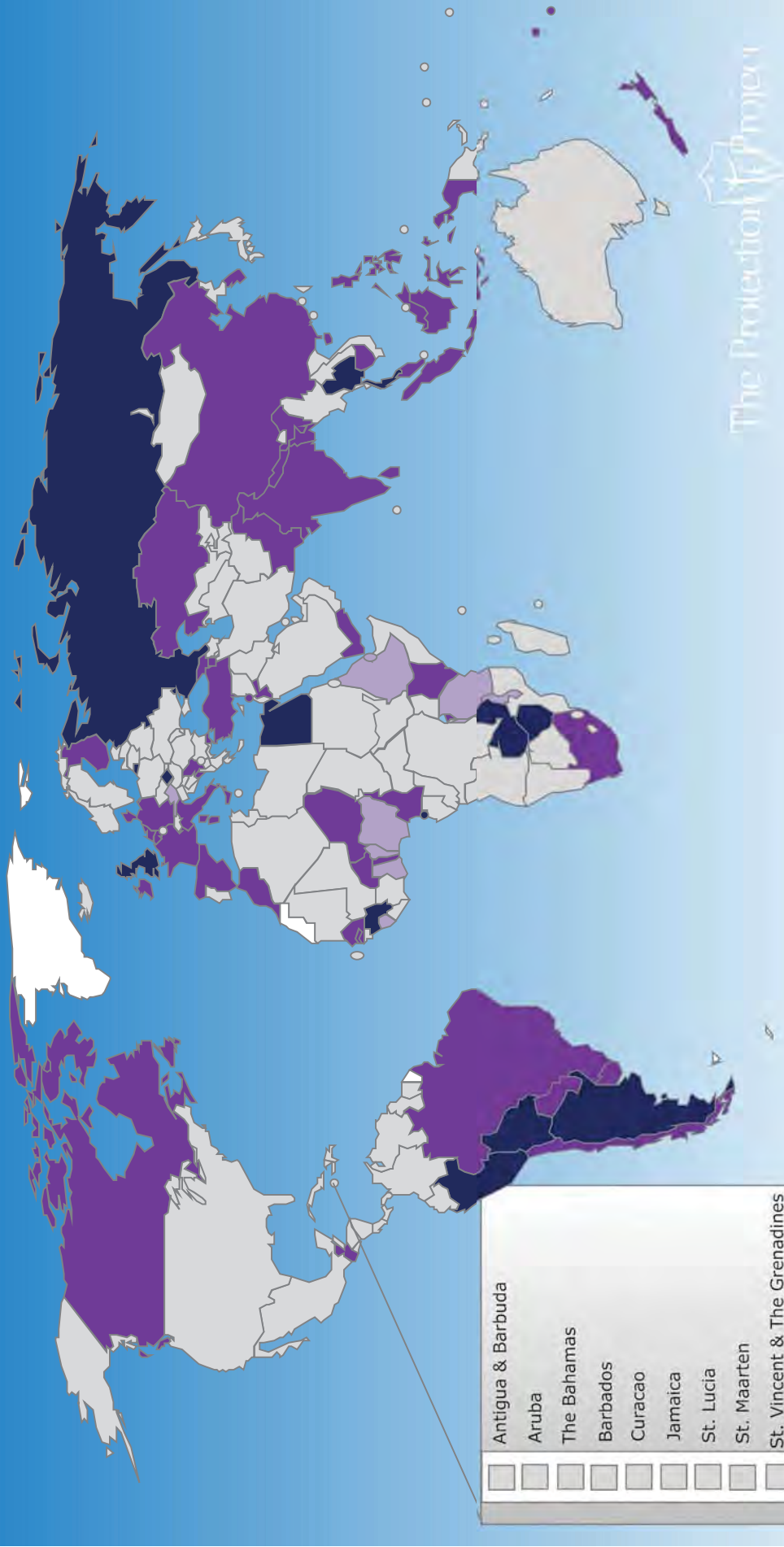
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.d. National Plans of Action

In the 2014 TIP Report, 84 countries are identified as having a national action plan (NAP) to combat trafficking in persons. Nine countries have national action plans that target human rights violations related to trafficking in persons, such as child labor, sexual exploitation, or gender-based violence. Twenty-four countries have a draft or unimplemented NAP and 21 countries do not have any action plan to combat trafficking in persons.



Training of Peacekeeping Forces



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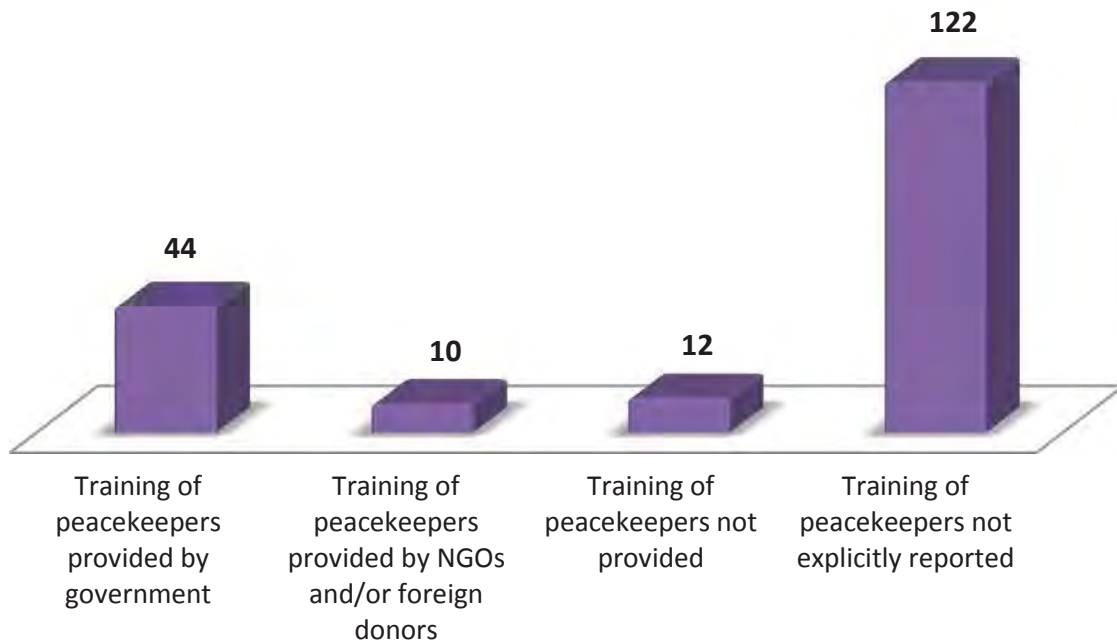
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- Jamaica
- St. Lucia
- St. Maarten
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago

	Training of peacekeepers provided by government
	Training of peacekeepers provided by NGOs and/or foreign donors
	Training of peacekeepers not provided
	Training of peacekeepers not explicitly reported
	Region not included in TIP Report

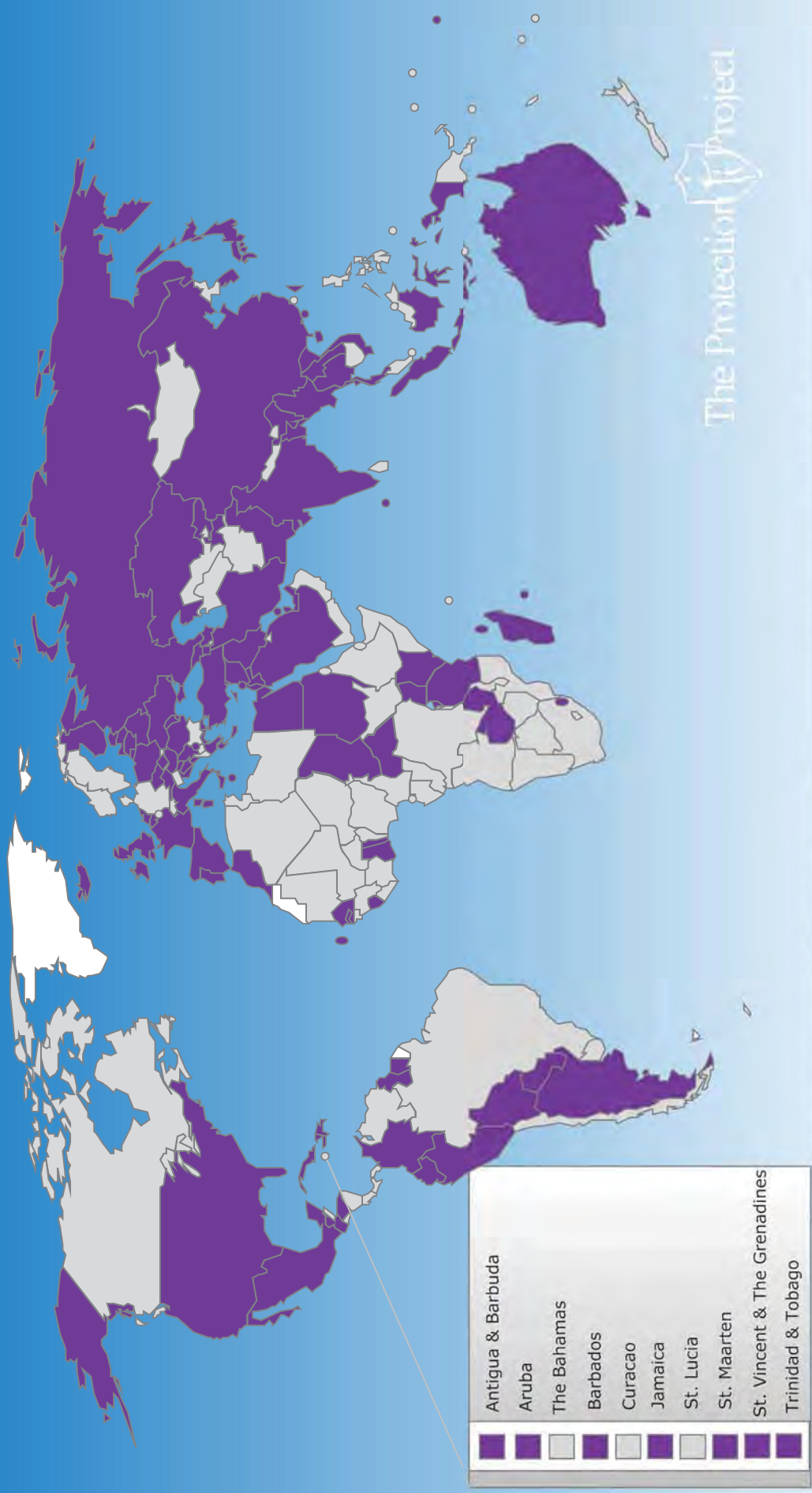
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.e. Training of Peacekeeping Forces

The following chart summarizes efforts to train peacekeepers on anti-trafficking in persons and international human rights according to the 2014 TIP Report. These trainings are conducted either as part of a general human rights briefing or as a specific anti-trafficking program. Forty-four countries trained their peacekeeping troops on preventing and combating trafficking in persons prior to their deployment on international peacekeeping missions. In ten countries, NGOs and/or foreign donors contributed to government efforts or conducted the training themselves. No training was provided in twelve countries, and 122 countries did not report on whether peacekeeping troops were trained or not.



Use of Technology to Combat Trafficking in Persons

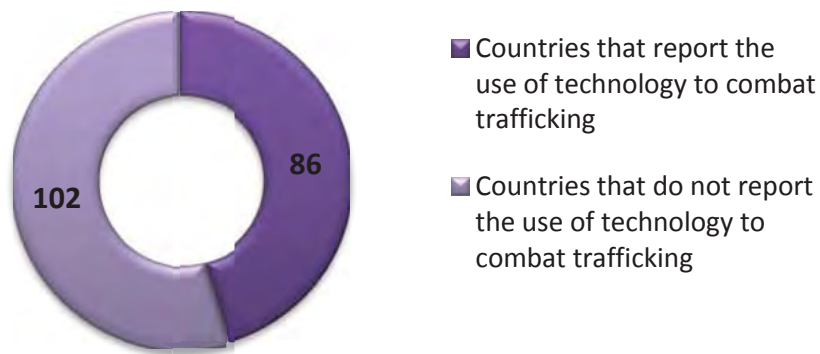


Countries that report the use of technology to combat trafficking
 Countries that do not report the use of technology to combat trafficking
 Region not included in TIP Report

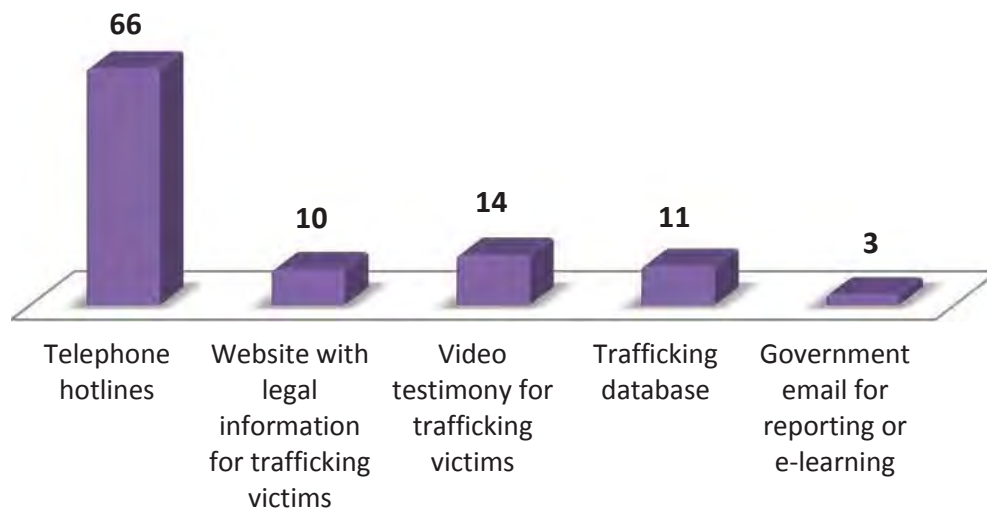
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.f. Use of Technology to Combat Trafficking in Persons

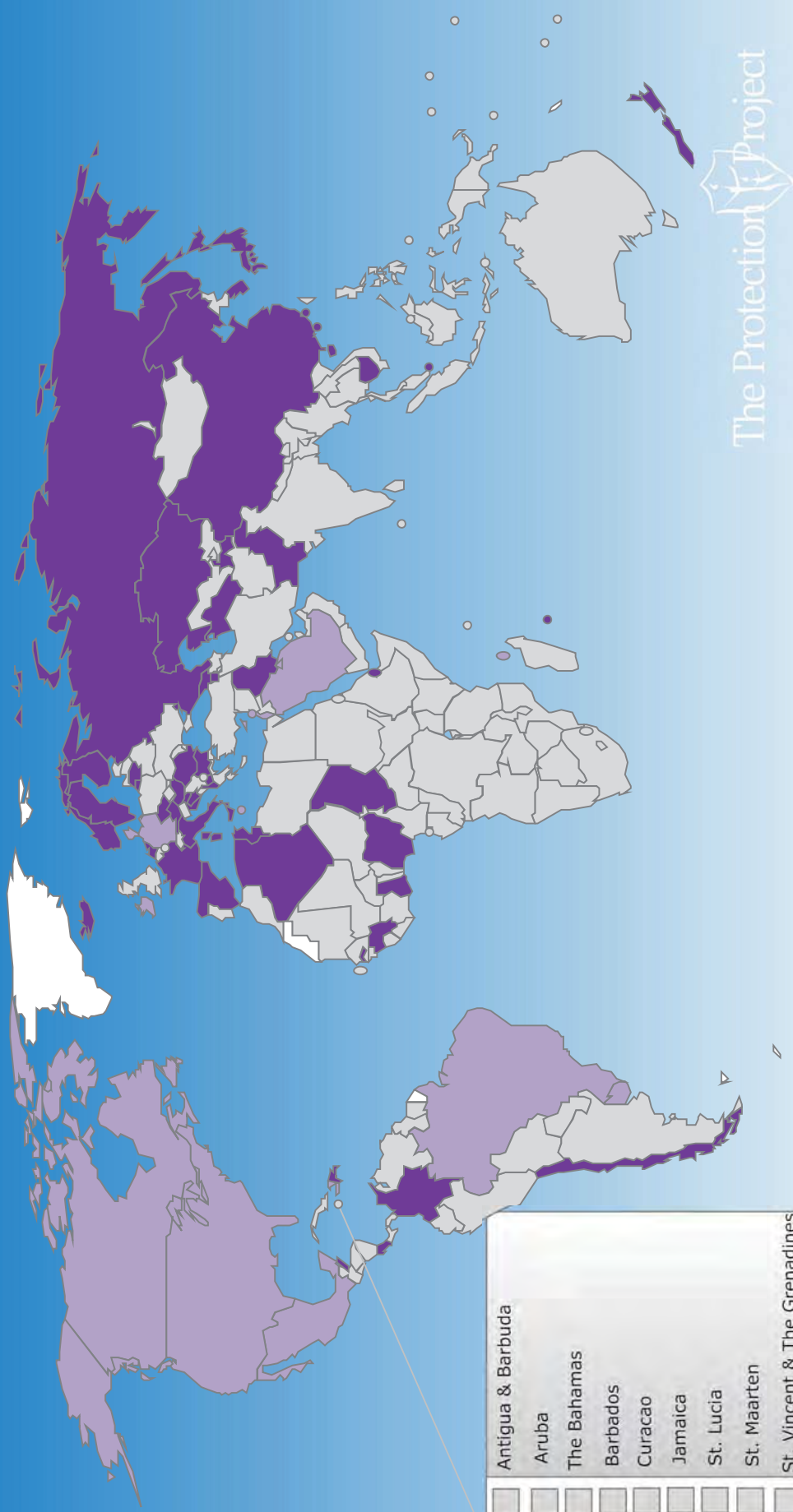
Eighty-six countries listed in the 2014 TIP Report are using technology to combat trafficking in persons. Such technologies include telephone hotlines, websites providing legal information for victims, video testimony of victims in order to facilitate their participation in the prosecution of traffickers without having to face the perpetrators, a trafficking database tracking previous convictions of traffickers, and email as a means of reporting or e-learning initiatives to train government staff in identifying instances of trafficking. Although many countries provide a telephone hotline, the effectiveness of each hotline depends on public awareness and how often calls are responded to, is thereby contingent upon staffing and hours of hotline operation.



The following chart records the number of countries that use these different types of technology to combat trafficking in persons. Some countries are counted multiple times, simply because they utilize many forms of technology.





Demand Reduction Programs



- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- Jamaica
- St. Lucia
- St. Maarten
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago

	Demand reduction programs for commercial sexual exploitation only
	Demand reduction programs for forced labor or both

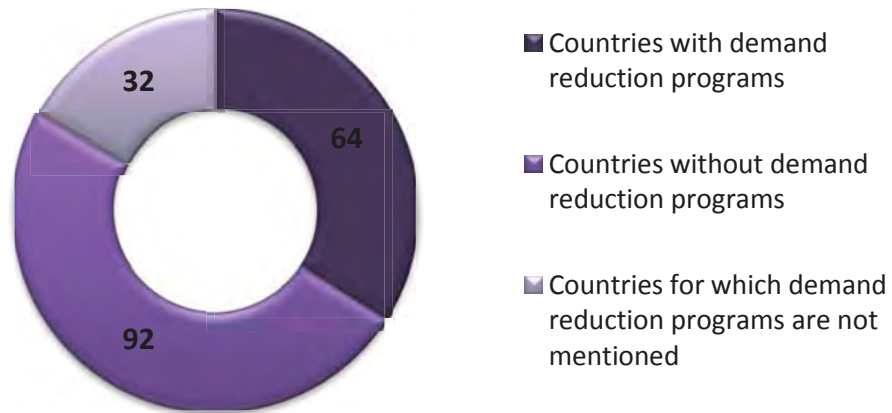
	Demand reduction programs are not mentioned
	Region not included in TIP Report

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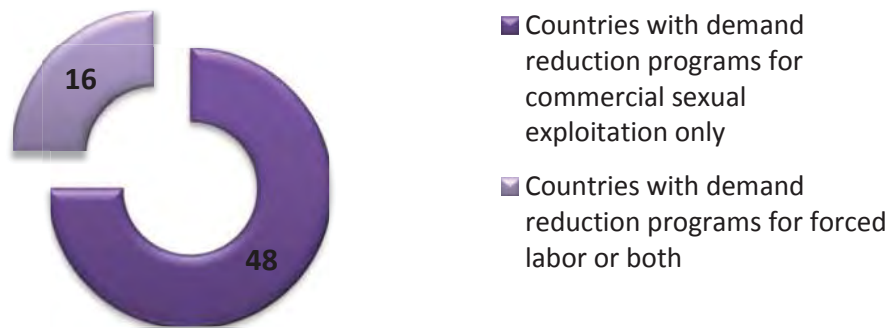
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.g. Demand Reduction Programs

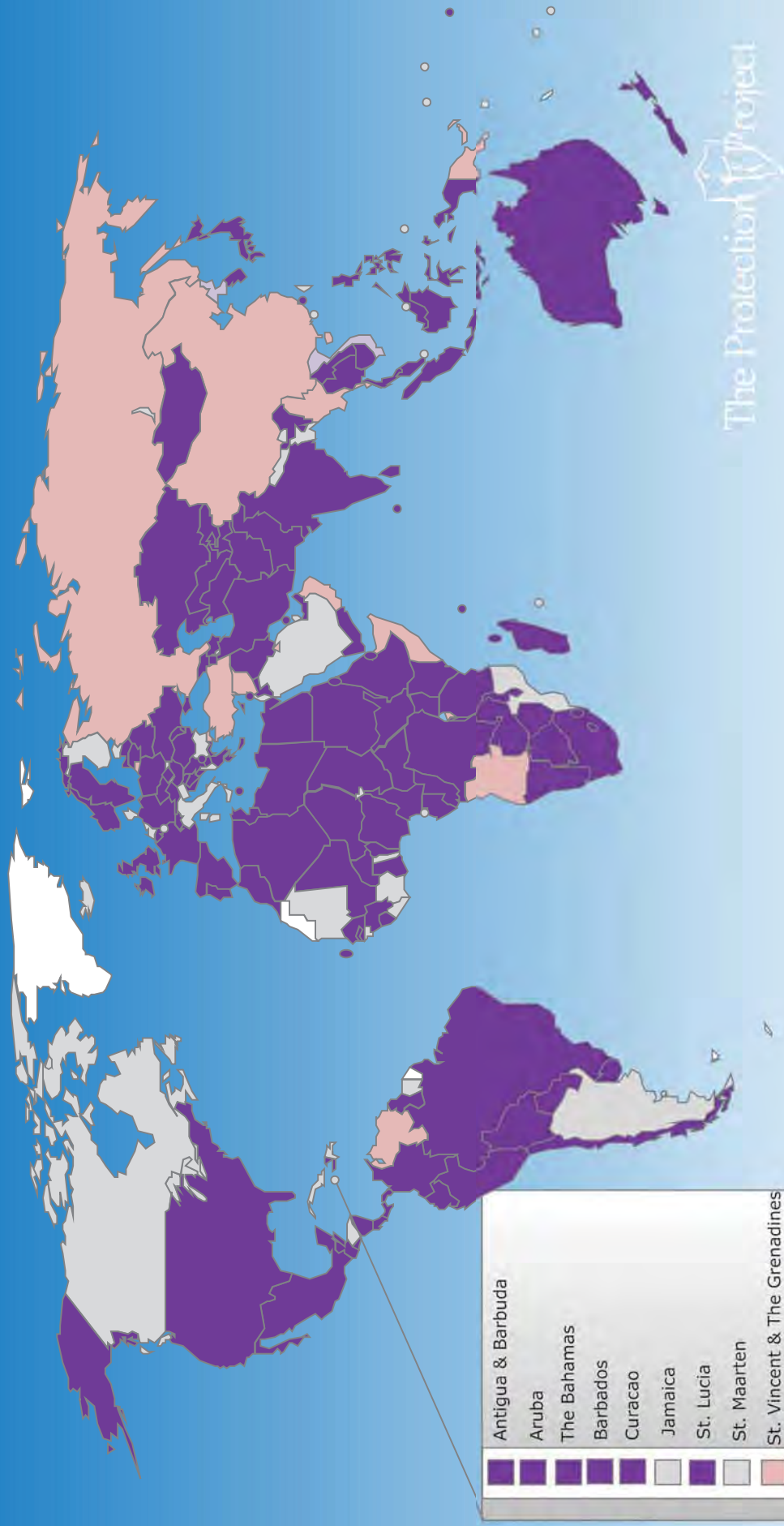
The 2014 TIP Report notes that 64 countries have demand reduction programs, whereas 92 countries are specifically recorded as not having any such programs. For instance, The Office for Human Rights and National Minorities in Croatia initiated a new broad-scale demand reduction scheme by funding a new year-long public information campaign aimed at reducing the demand for women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation. Consisting of leaflets, billboards, and posters on public transportation, taxis, and bus and train stations, the goal is to sensitize potential customers to the reality that many persons engaged in prostitution may be victims of trafficking.



While the majority of demand reduction programs (48) target commercial sexual exploitation only, some countries (16) are attempting to decrease the demand for forced labor. For example, Kuwait and Mexico enforced tighter controls and investigated employment agencies that were illegally selling work visas to migrant workers.



International, Bilateral, and Multilateral Cooperation



Antigua & Barbuda	Government cooperates with international organizations and/or foreign governments
Aruba	Government cooperates inadequately with international organizations and/or foreign governments
The Bahamas	Government cooperates with international organizations
Barbados	Government cooperates with international organizations
Curacao	Government cooperates with international organizations
Jamaica	Government cooperates with international organizations
St. Lucia	Government cooperates with international organizations
St. Maarten	Government cooperates with international organizations
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	Government cooperates with international organizations
Trinidad & Tobago	Government cooperates with international organizations

Government cooperates with international organizations and/or foreign governments	Government fails to cooperate with international organizations and/or foreign governments
Government cooperates inadequately with international organizations and/or foreign governments	Cooperation not explicitly mentioned
	Region not included in TIP Report

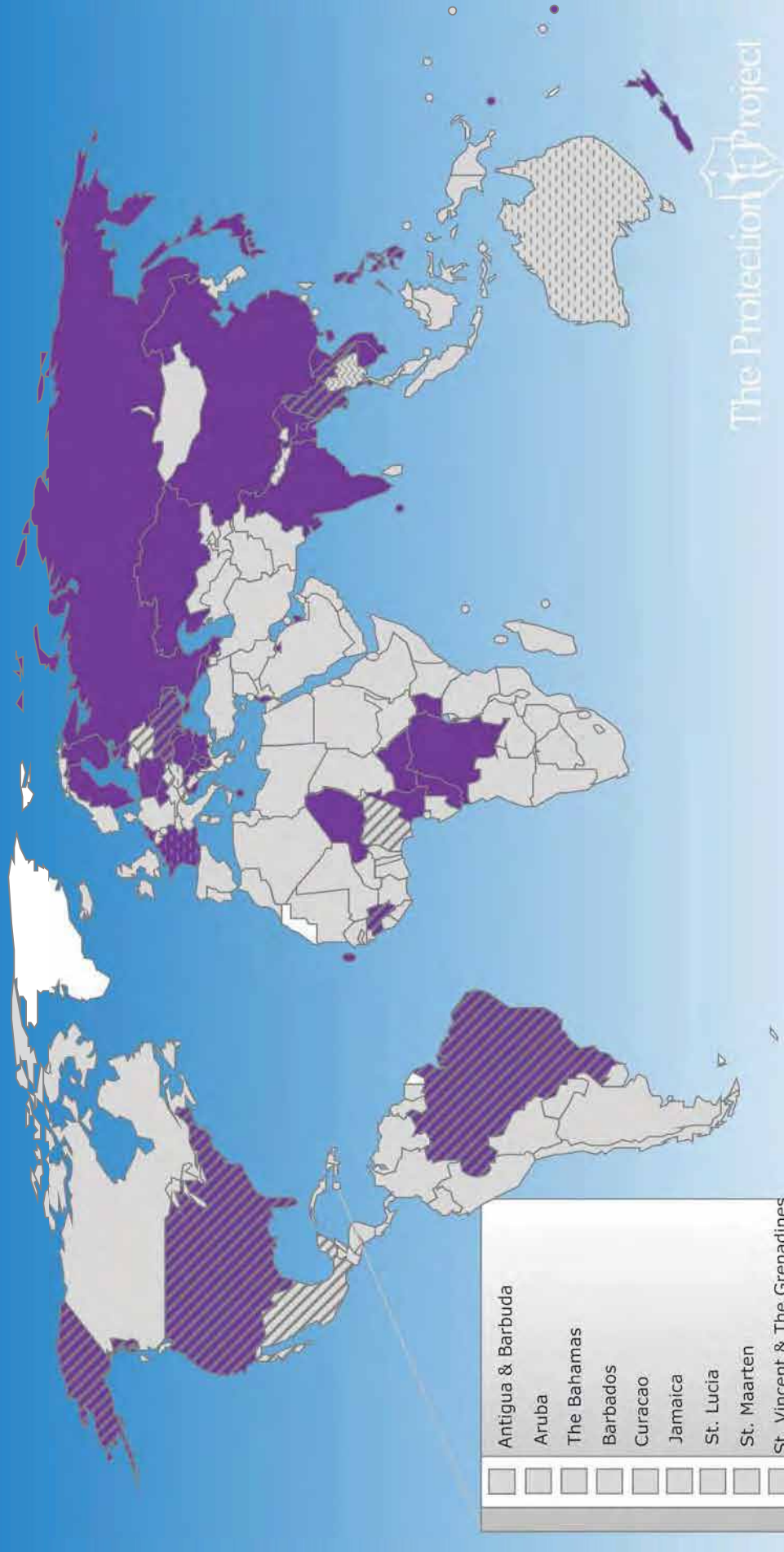
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.h. International, Bilateral, and Multilateral Cooperation

International, bilateral, and multilateral cooperation between different countries and with international organizations is reported in 132 countries. According to the 2014 TIP Report, the Iraq government’s Central Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons, its national coordinating body on trafficking, invited an international organization to be a permanent observer on the Committee and attend its meetings, of which six were conducted during the reporting period. In Vietnam, failure to cooperate amounted in the suppression of a report of an international organization’s research assessing the scope of labor trafficking in the country. Cooperation between international organizations and governments is stated to be inadequate in 13 countries. In the remaining 41 countries, no cooperation with international organizations and/or foreign governments is explicitly mentioned.



Victims' Right to Compensation



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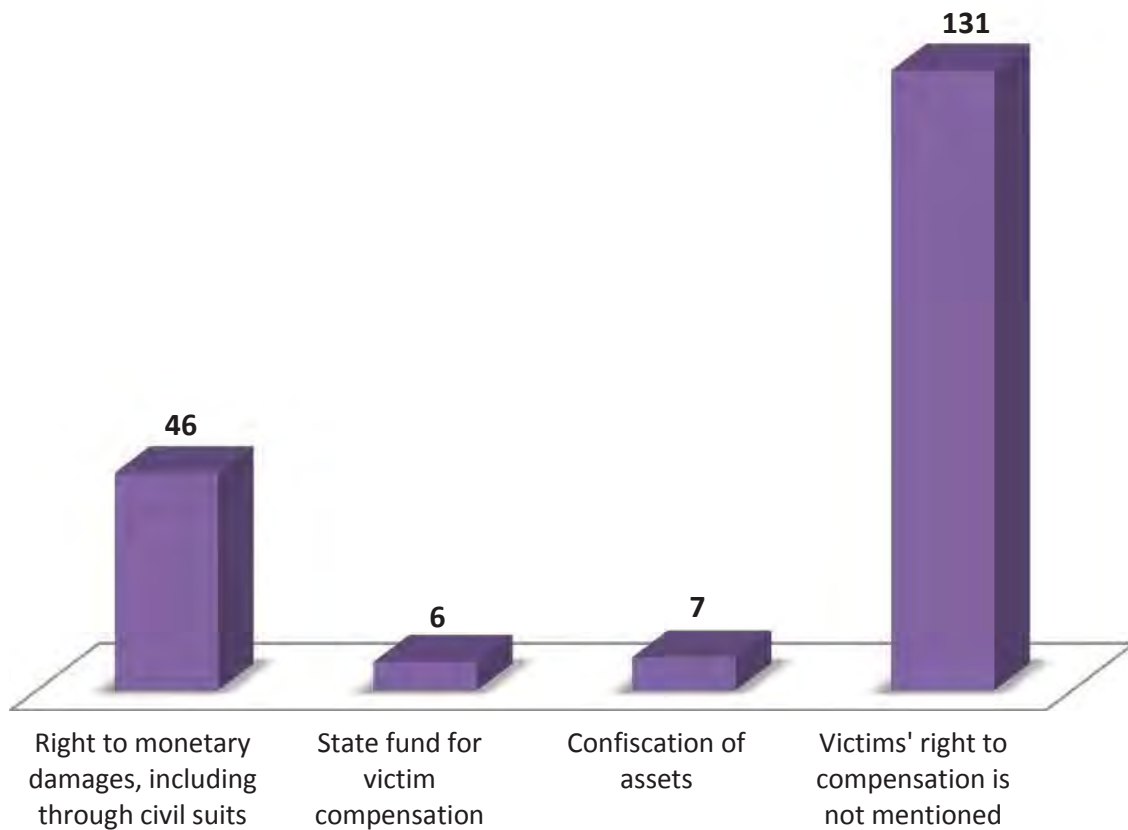
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- Jamaica
- St. Lucia
- St. Maarten
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago

	Legal rights to monetary damages, including through civil suits		State fund for victim compensation
	Confiscation of assets		Victims' rights to compensation is not mentioned
	Confiscation of assets and state fund for victim compensation		Region not included in TIP Report

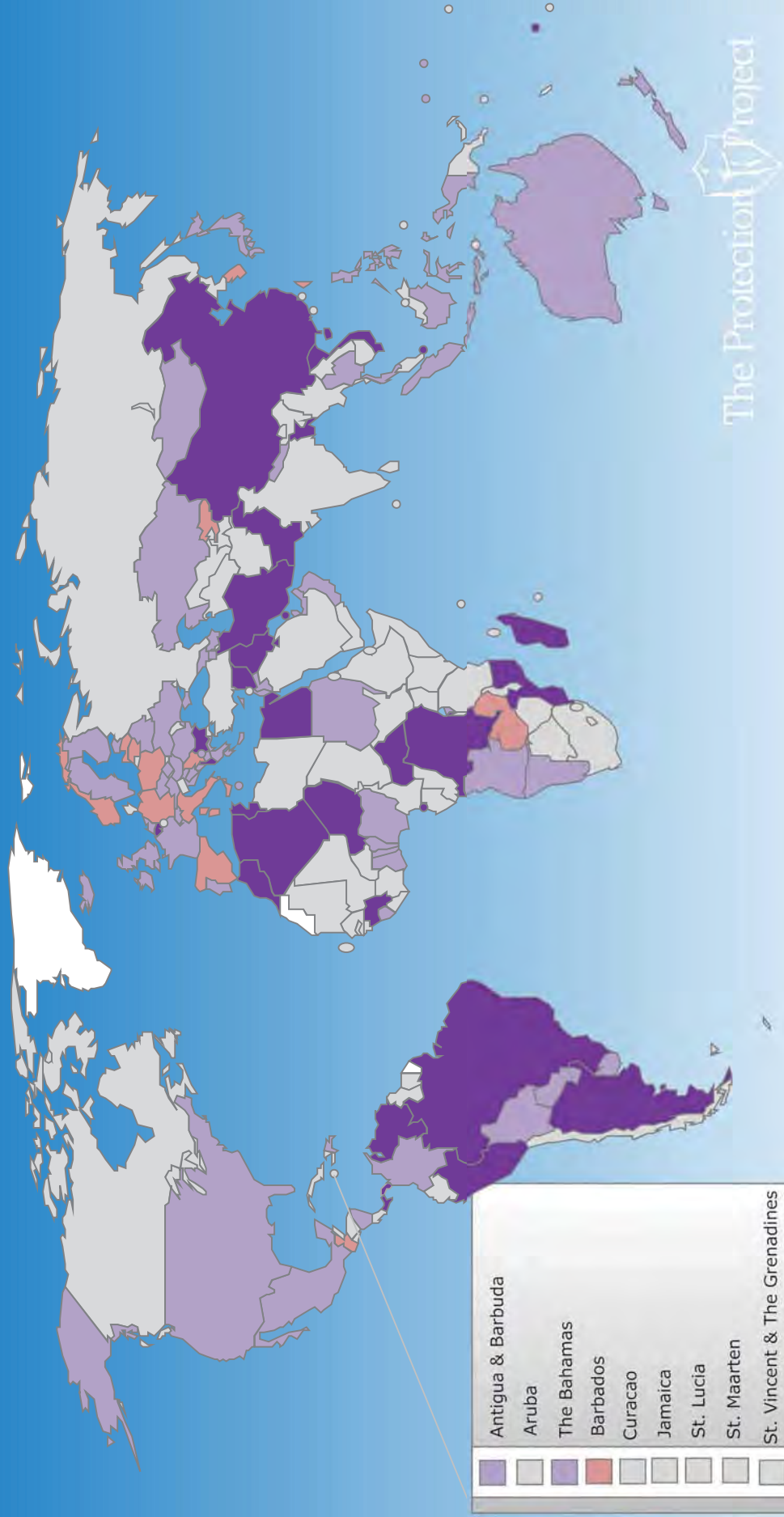
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.i. Victims' Right to Compensation

Victims of trafficking in persons have the right to compensation and restitution in 46 countries and six countries have a state fund specifically designed to compensate trafficking victims. For example, trafficking victims in France were eligible to receive restitution through the Crime Victims Compensation Program, and approximately \$310,411 was allocated to trafficking victims in 2013 from this fund. Confiscation of traffickers' assets was reported in seven countries. The 2014 TIP Report also states that the Mexican government opened an investigation and seized the assets of an employment agency allegedly defrauding several thousand Mexican citizens with false offers of U.S. and Canadian temporary work visas. 131 countries did not report on the availability of compensation for victims.



Government Provision of Legal Aid



The Protection Project

	Antigua & Barbuda
	Aruba
	The Bahamas
	Barbados
	Curacao
	Jamaica
	St. Lucia
	St. Maarten
	St. Vincent & The Grenadines
	Trinidad & Tobago

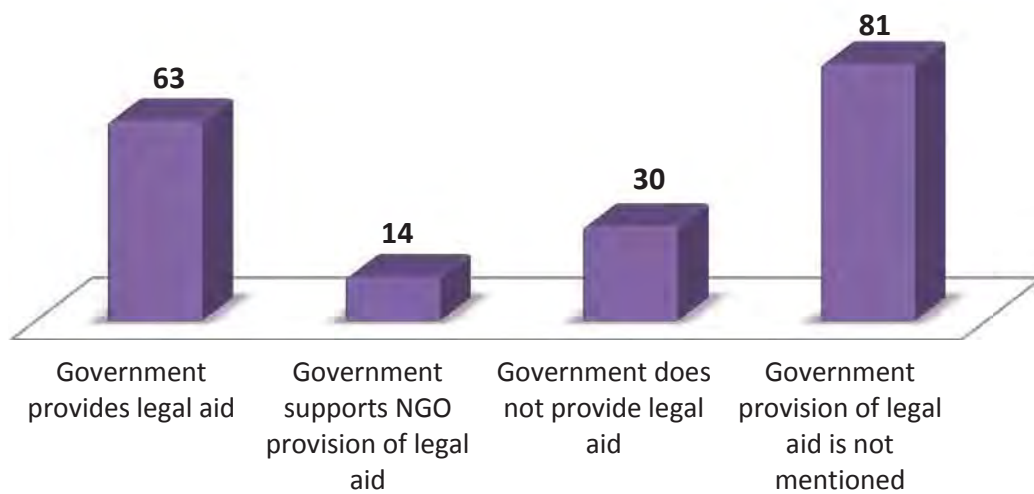
	Government provides legal aid
	Government does not provide legal aid

	Government supports NGO provision of legal aid
	Government's provision of legal aid is not mentioned
	Region not included in TIP Report

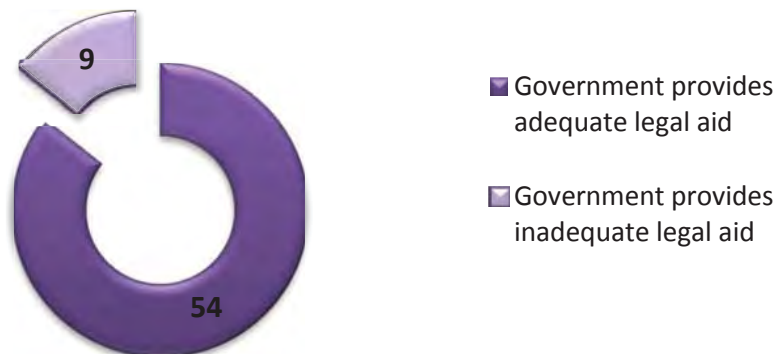
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.j. Government Provision of Legal Aid

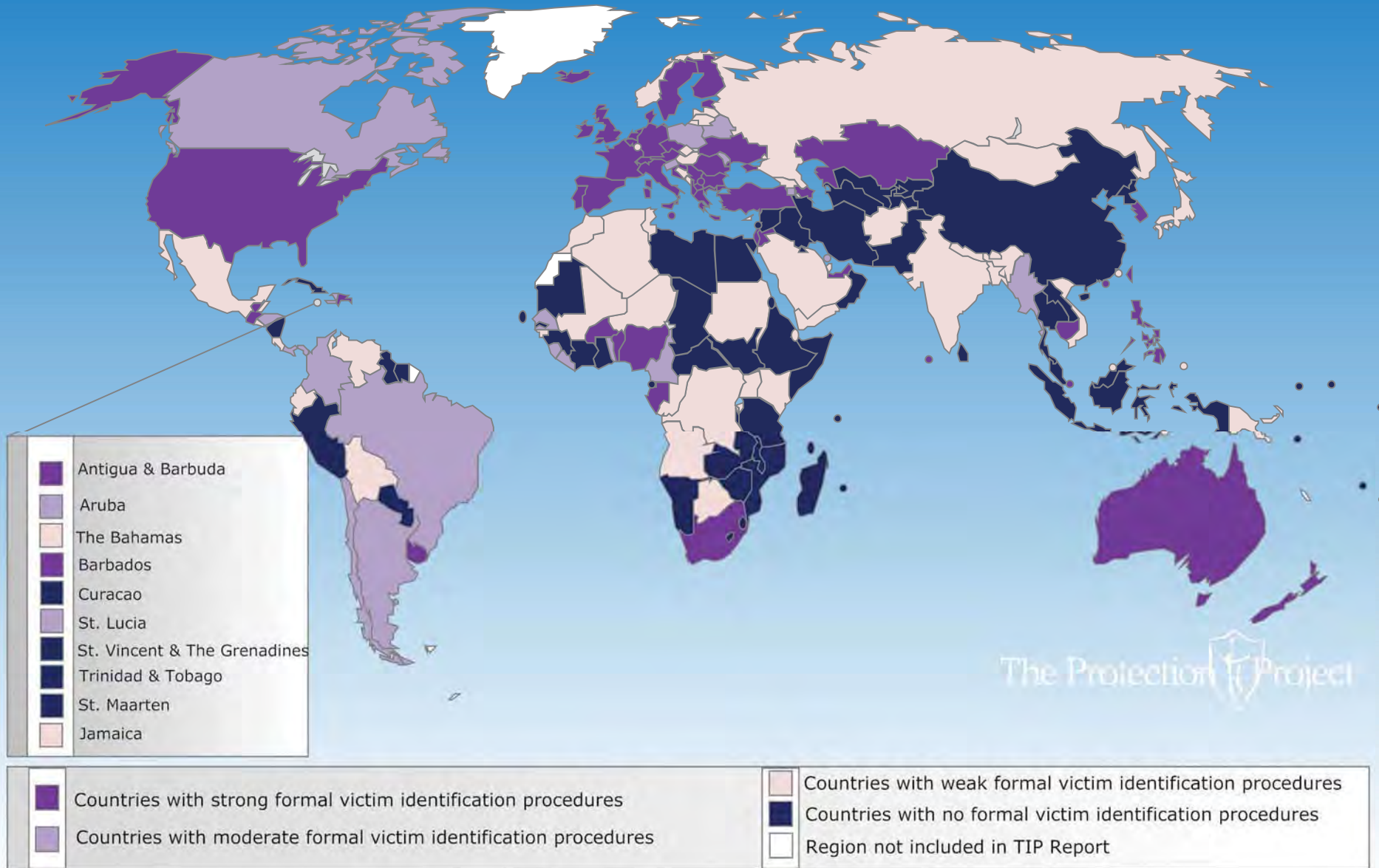
According to the 2014 TIP Report, the governments of 63 countries provided trafficking victims with access to legal aid, while 14 countries offered legal aid through the support of NGOs. For example in Paraguay, a unit in the attorney general’s office provided emergency legal, psychological, and social services to sex and labor trafficking victims; in Barbados, an NGO provided pro bono legal assistance to trafficking victims. Thirty countries refused trafficking victims any legal assistance or referral. Thirty countries refused trafficking victims any legal assistance or referral.



This chart characterizes whether the legal services provided by the government in the 63 countries were adequate or inadequate.



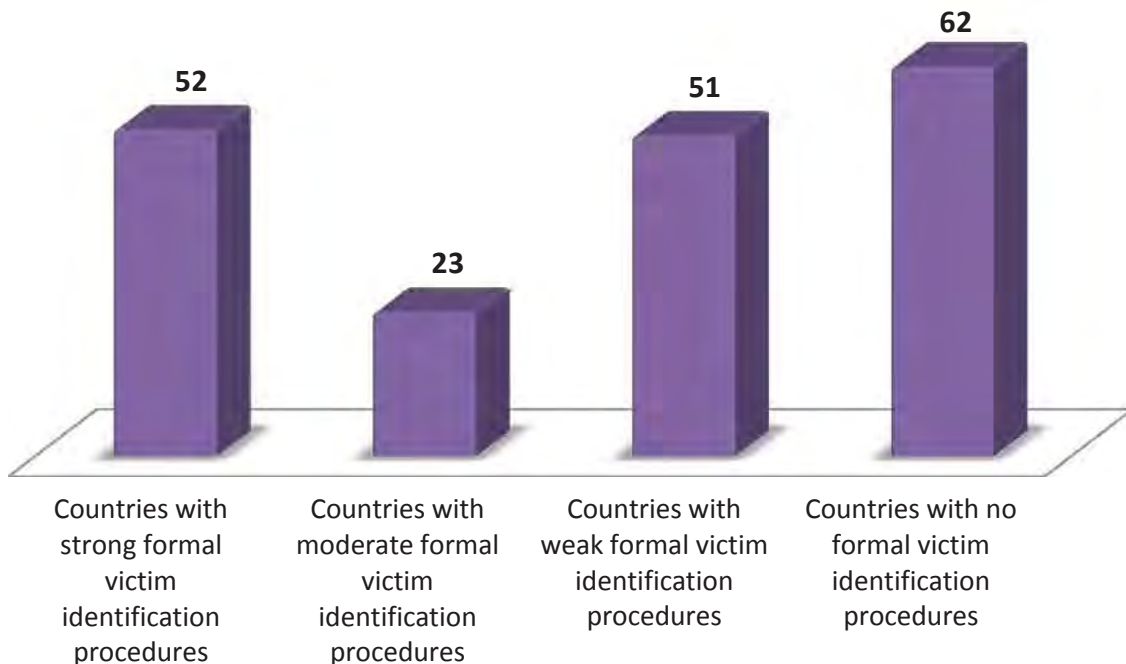
Victim Identification System



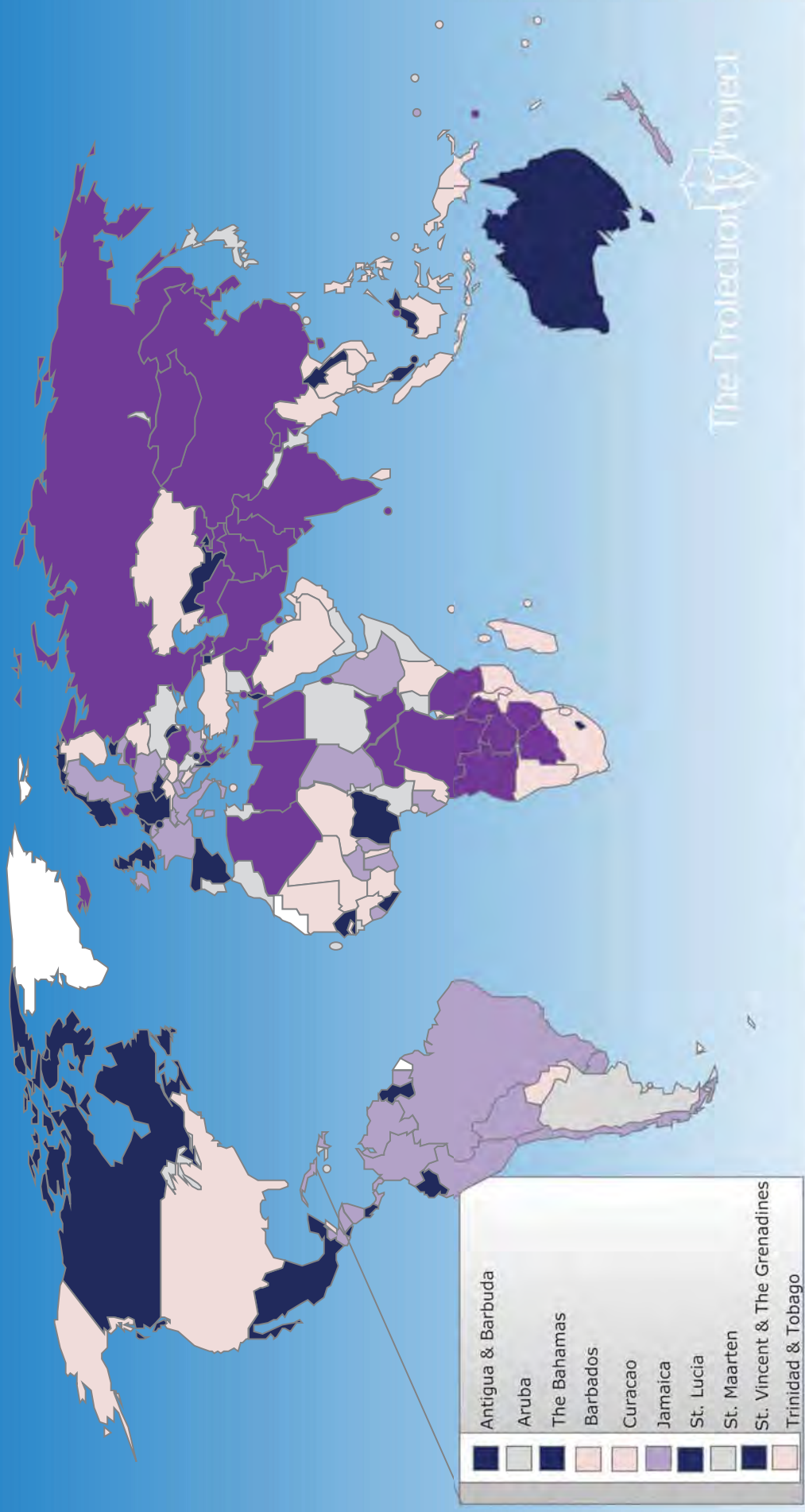
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.k. Victim Identification System

The lack of effective victim identification mechanisms leaves potential trafficking victims within vulnerable populations, such as women exploited in prostitution or illegal laborers, susceptible to unwarranted arrest or punishment. The TIP Report 2014 lists 52 countries with strong formal, systematic, and proactive victim identification procedures. Twenty-three countries have moderate and 51 countries have weak victim identification procedures. In 62 countries, victim identification procedures are not formally established. The Report identifies a variety of best practices. In Guatemala, officials outlined and implemented a framework to better identify potential trafficking victims during routine labor inspections. In Moldova, the national referral system operated throughout the country in coordination with law enforcement, schools, health service workers, social service workers, and NGOs; importantly, efforts were decentralized as multidisciplinary teams were organized at the regional level to better coordinate a systematic approach to the identification, protection, and assistance of potential victims of trafficking.



Non-Punishment Principle



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Antigua & Barbuda	Dark Blue
Aruba	Light Blue
The Bahamas	Dark Blue
Barbados	Light Blue
Curacao	Light Blue
Jamaica	Dark Blue
St. Lucia	Light Blue
St. Maarten	Light Blue
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	Dark Blue
Trinidad & Tobago	Light Blue

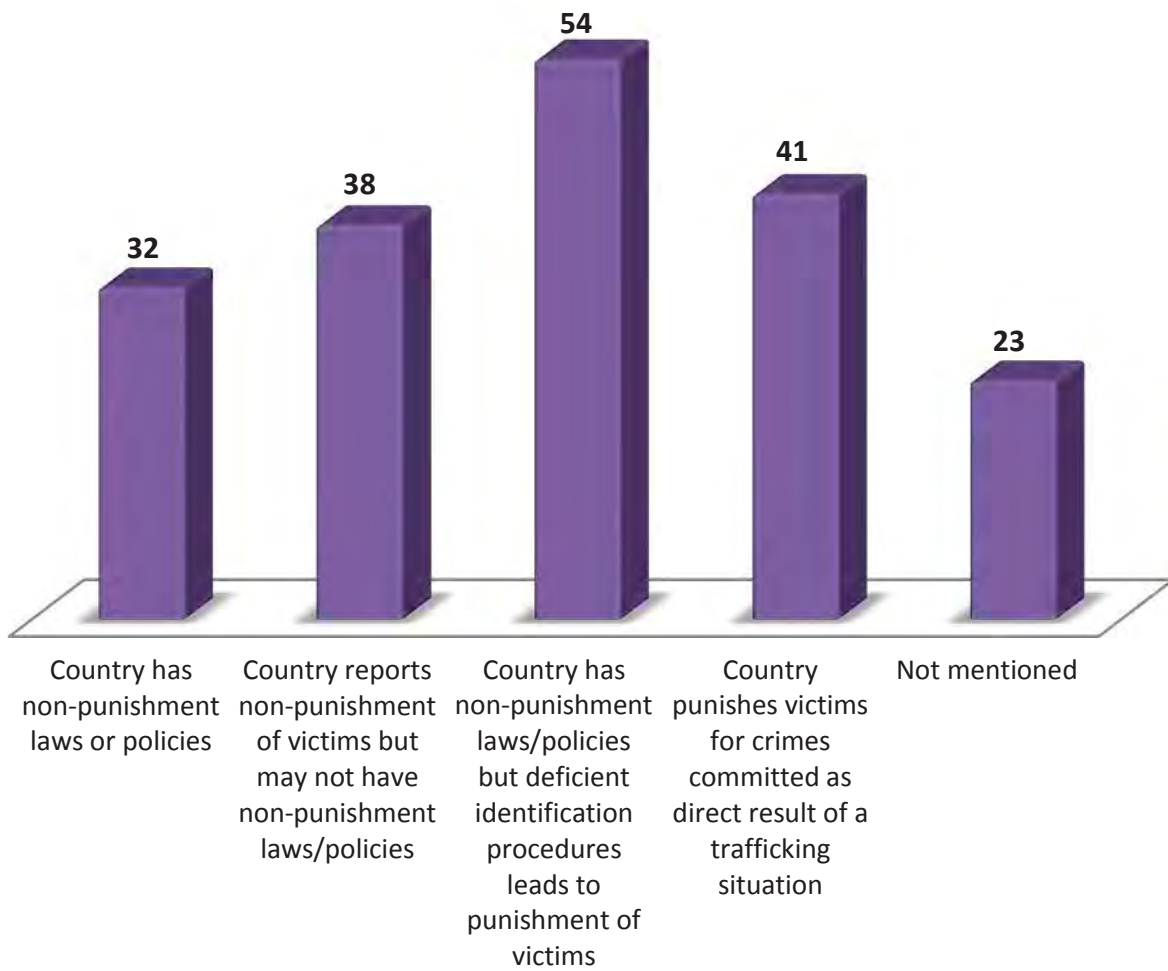
Dark Blue	Non-punishment laws or policies
Light Blue	Non-punishment of victims but not necessarily non-punishment laws/policies
White	Region not included in TIP Report

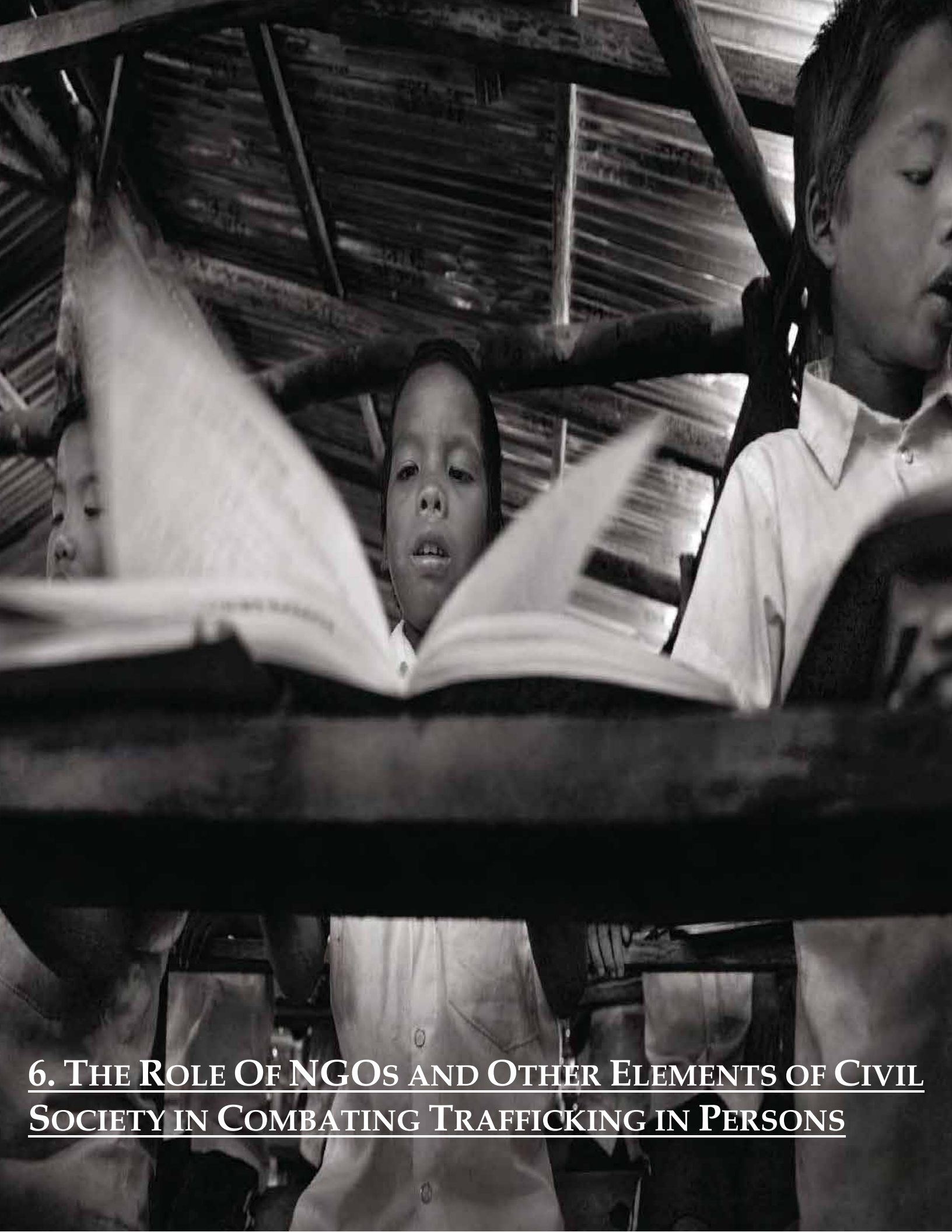
Dark Purple	Victims punished for crimes committed as direct result of a trafficking situation
Light Purple	Non-punishment laws/policies but deficient identification procedures leads to punishment of victims
Grey	Not mentioned

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

5.1. Non-Punishment Principle

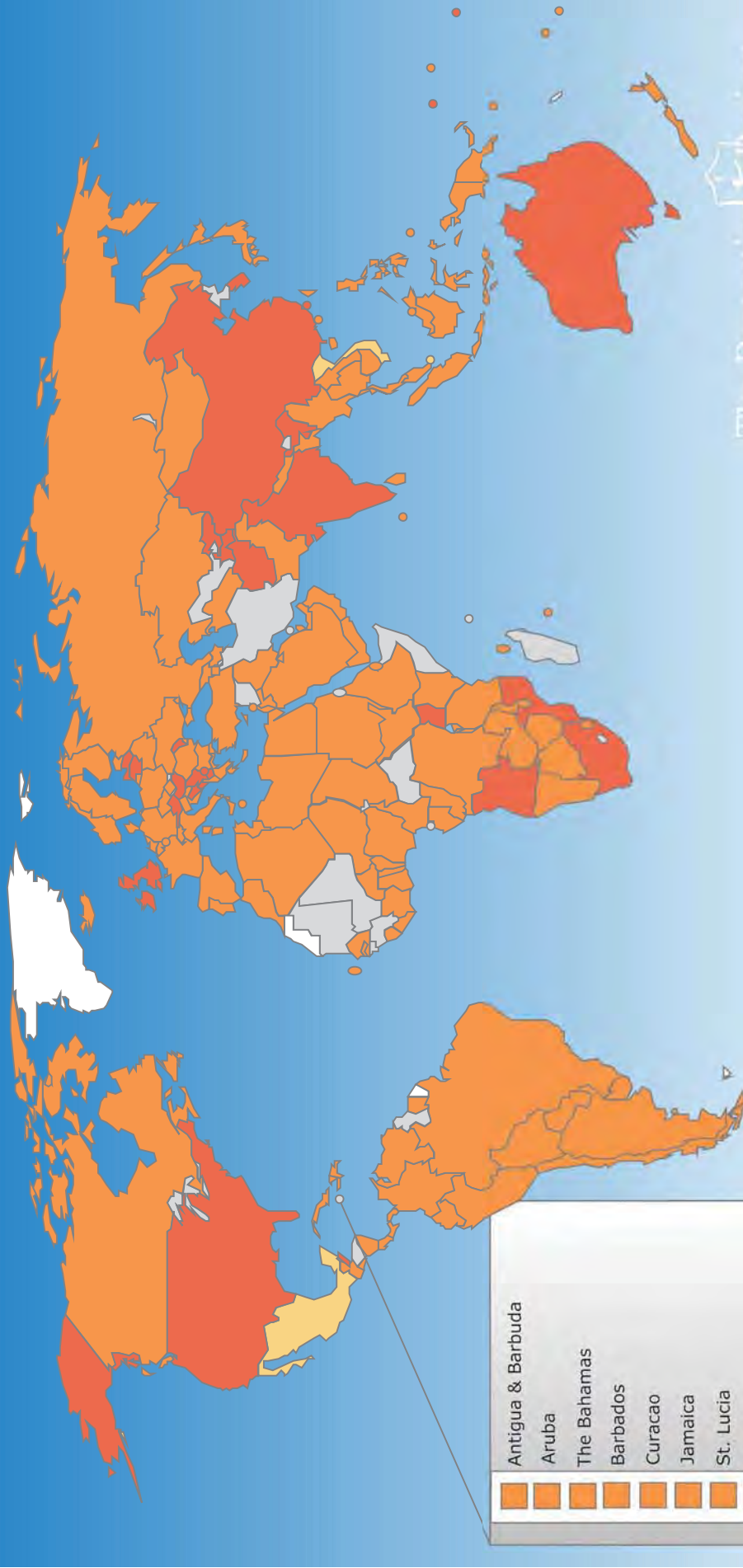
The 2014 TIP Report identified 32 countries as having implemented non-punishment laws and/or policies protecting victims from punishment and deportation. Thirty-eight countries report non-punishment of victims, but may not have non-punishment laws or policies. Fifty-four countries have non-punishment policies, but the lack of victim identification procedures leads to the penalization of trafficking victims who remain unidentified during judicial proceedings. Forty-one countries routinely arrest, detain, and penalize trafficking victims for crimes committed as a direct result of being trafficked, such as prostitution or work without a permit.





6. THE ROLE OF NGOs AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Trafficking in Persons in Academic Curricula



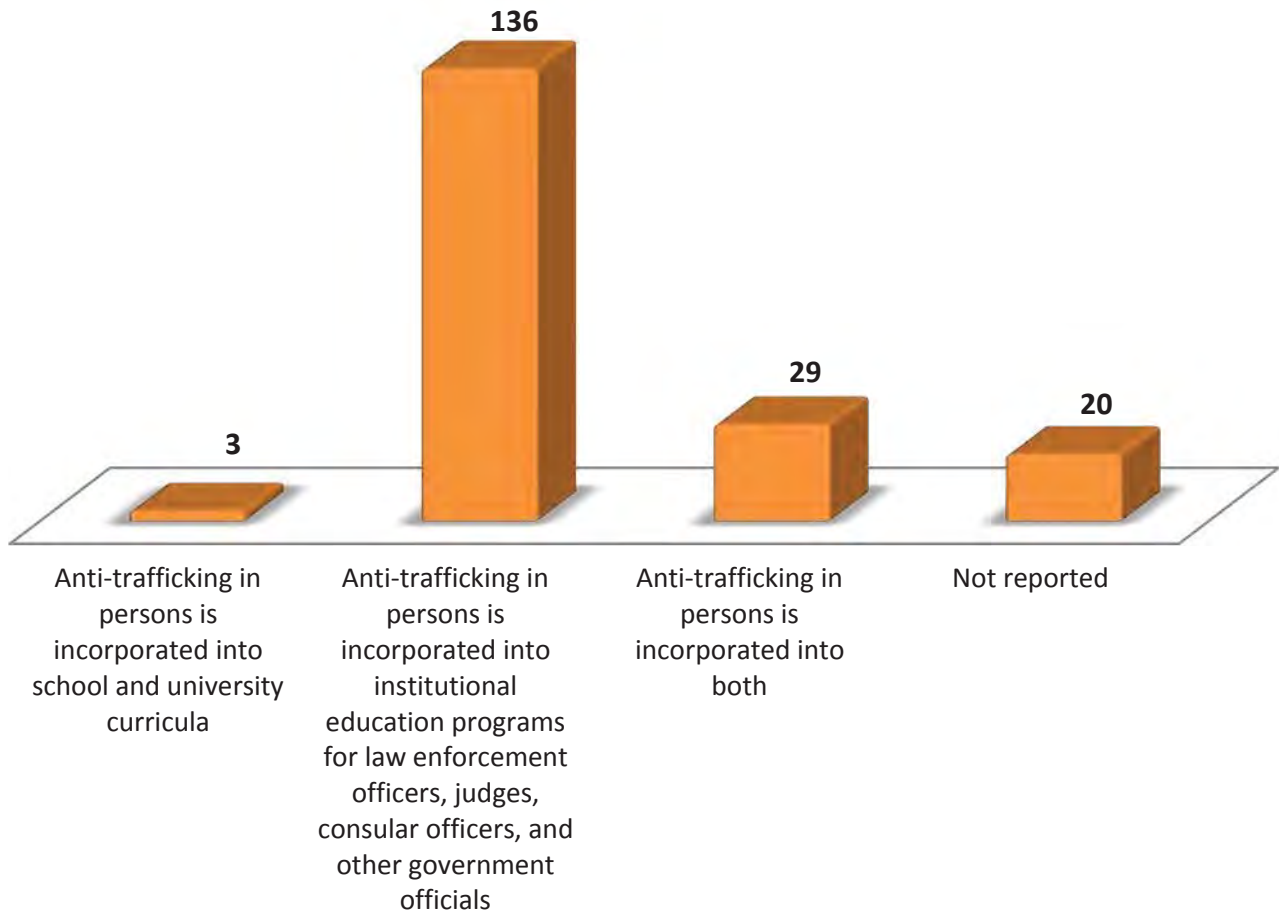
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	Anti-trafficking is incorporated into both institutional educational programs for law enforcement officers, judges, consular officers and other government officials		Anti-trafficking is incorporated into school and university curricula
	Anti-trafficking is incorporated into both		Not reported
			Region not included in TIP Report

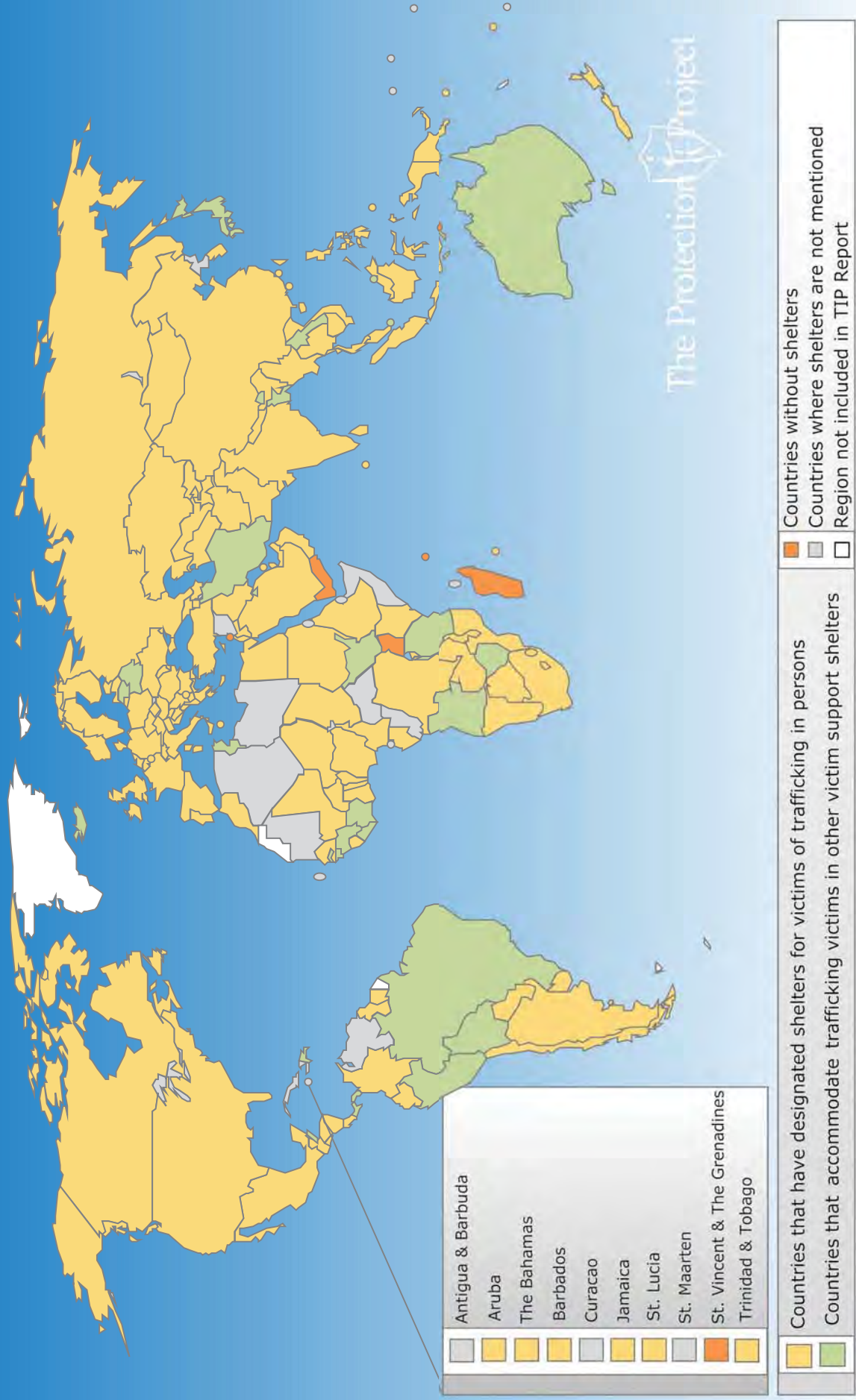
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

6.a. Trafficking in Persons in Academic Curricula

Of the 188 countries mentioned in the TIP Report 2014, three incorporated anti-trafficking in persons and/or related topics into academic curricula, and 136 countries included the topic into training or education programs for law enforcement officers, judges, consular officers, and other government officials. Twenty-nine countries offered both forms of training and education programs, while 20 countries did not report on it. For example in Kosovo, anti-trafficking police participated in debates, roundtables, and lectures throughout youth centers, universities, high schools, and elementary schools; in Micronesia, the government funded a nationwide poster contest for high school students.



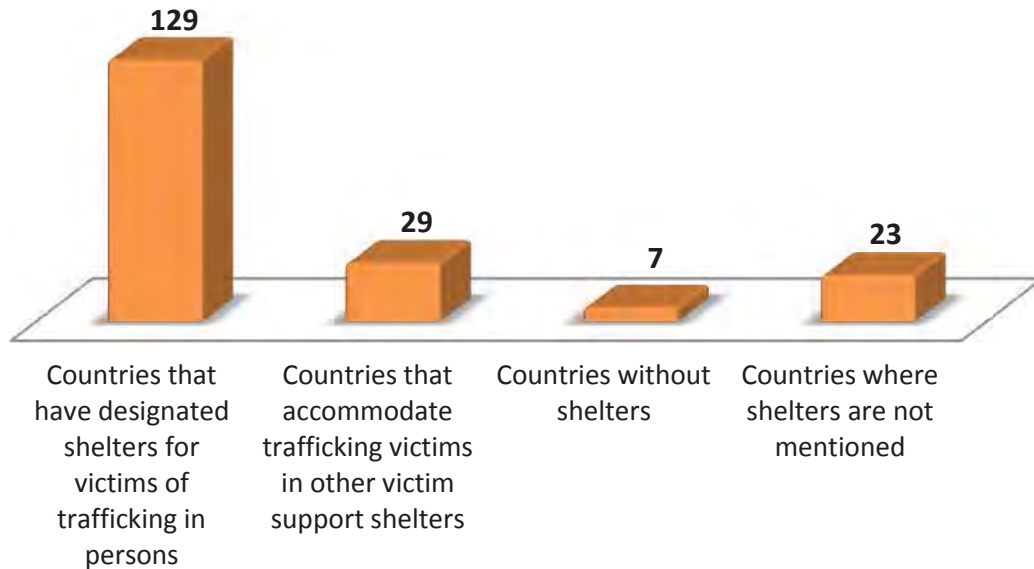
Provision of Shelters to Victims of Trafficking



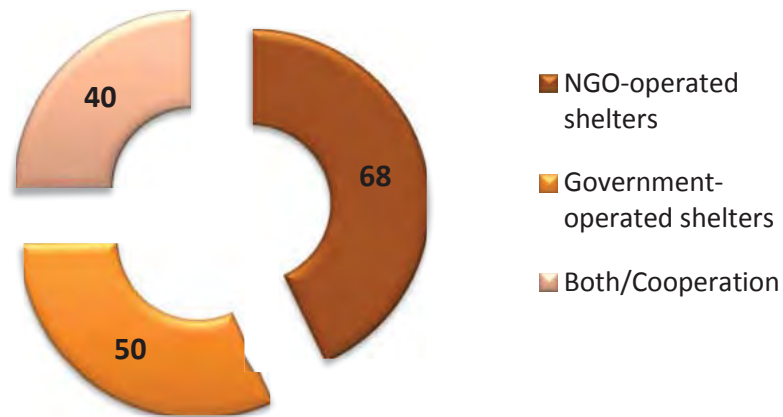
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

6.b. Provision of Shelters to Victims of Trafficking

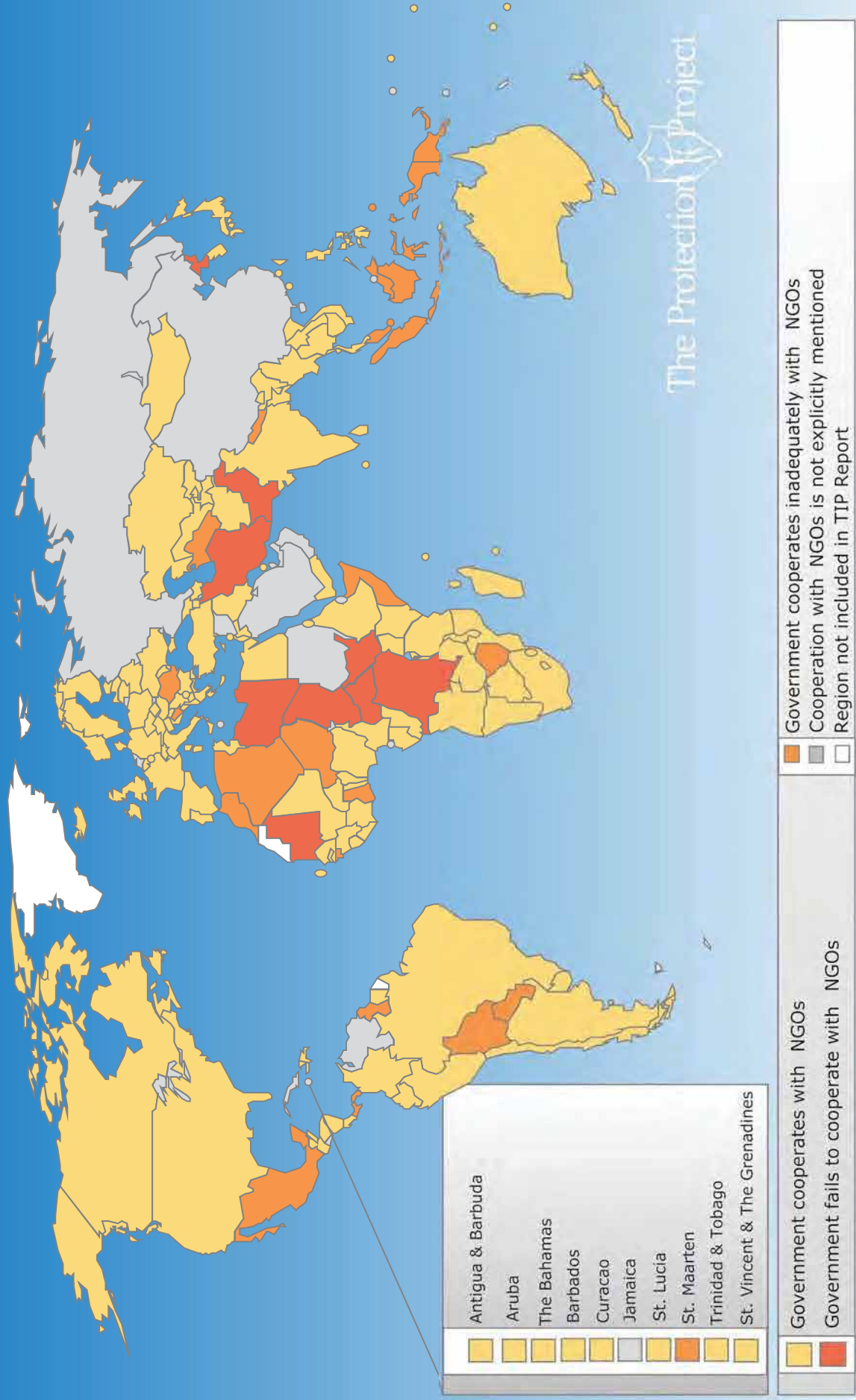
The 2014 TIP Report indicates that 158 countries provide shelter for victims of trafficking; of these, 129 countries provided trafficking victim-specific shelters and 29 accommodate trafficking victims in other support shelters. Denmark, for example, continued to support three crisis centers and a mobile outreach health unit that served victims of trafficking.



This chart designates the types of organizations that provide shelters in the 158 countries. The TIP Report indicates that some shelters may be inadequate due to lack of funding, poor hygienic conditions, corruption, or inadequate staffing.



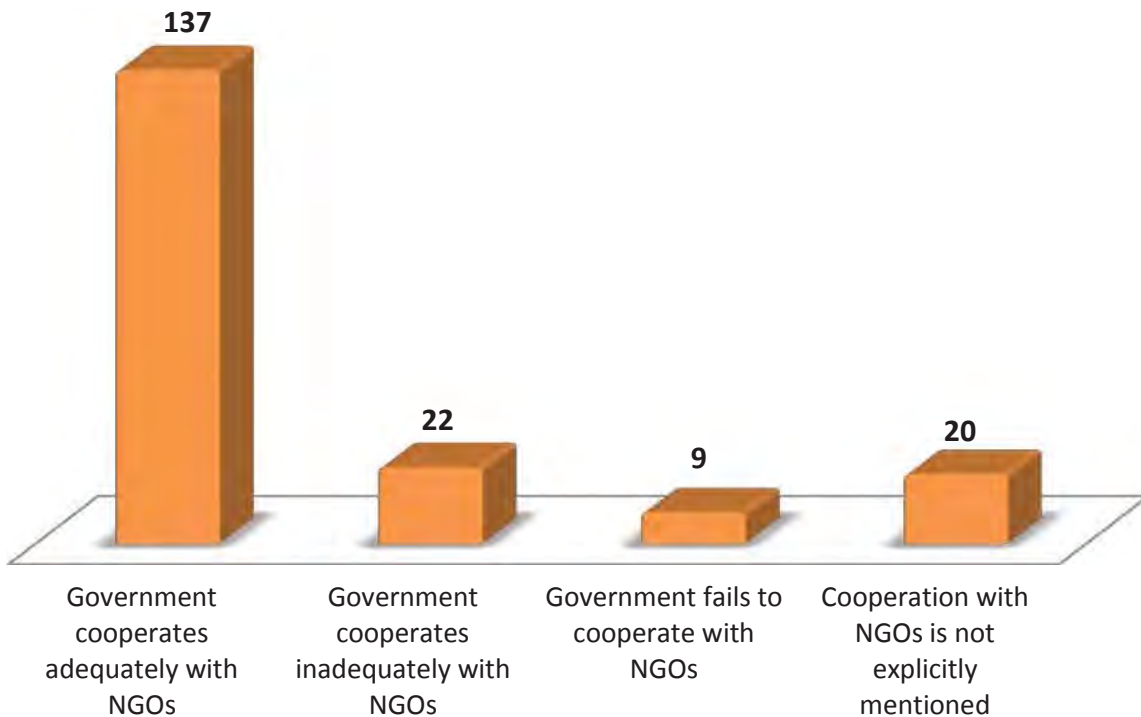
Cooperation between Governments and NGOs



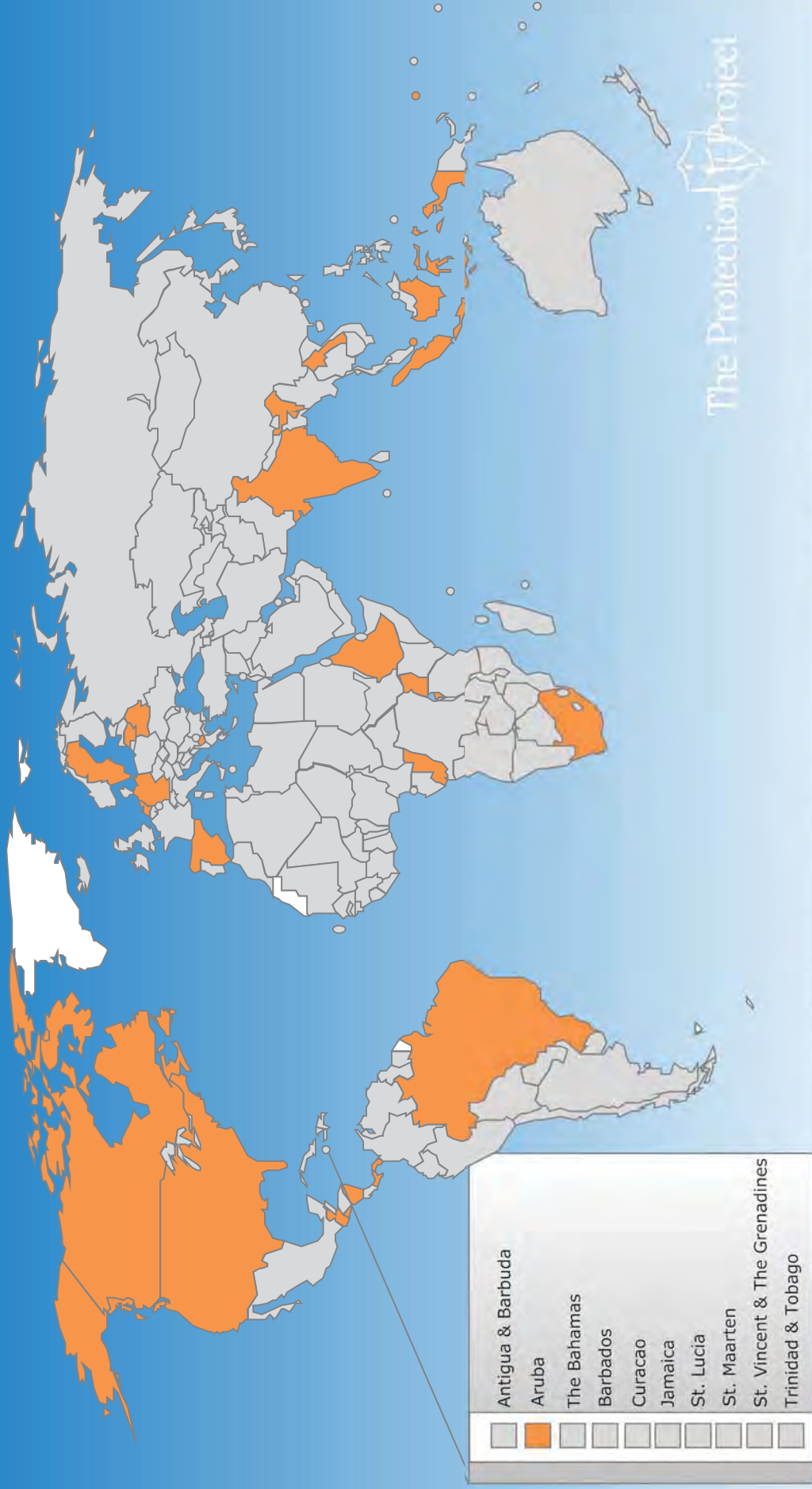
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

6.c. Cooperation Between Governments and NGOs

Instances of cooperation between the government and NGOs to provide service to trafficking victims or to raise awareness on the issue of trafficking in persons are mentioned in 159 countries. In 137 of these countries the government cooperates adequately with NGOs; in 22 the cooperation is reported to be inadequate. For example in Albania, the government and NGOs co-funded educational initiatives to publish and distribute a novella highlighting the true story of a victim of trafficking to high school students, employers, local civil society representatives, and community members in various cities; in Rwanda, women parliamentarians and an NGO partnered on an awareness-raising campaign to prevent employers and officials from coercing women to perform sexual acts in exchange for employment or services.



Private Sector Initiatives and Corporate Social Responsibility

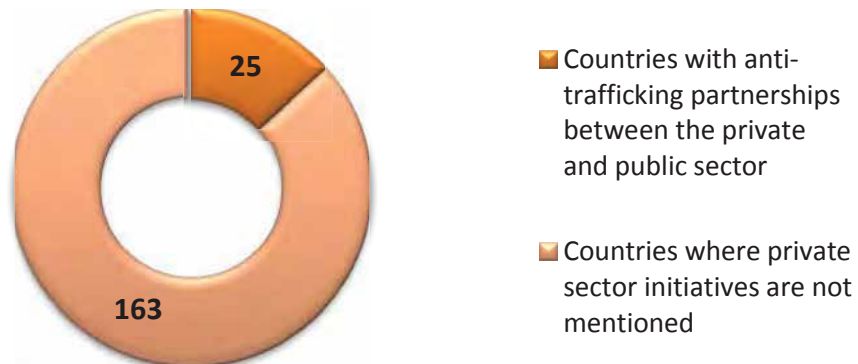


<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Countries with anti-trafficking partnerships between the private and the public sectors
<input type="checkbox"/>	Countries where private sector initiatives are not mentioned
<input type="checkbox"/>	Region not included in TIP Report

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

6.d. Private Sector Initiatives and Corporate Social Responsibility

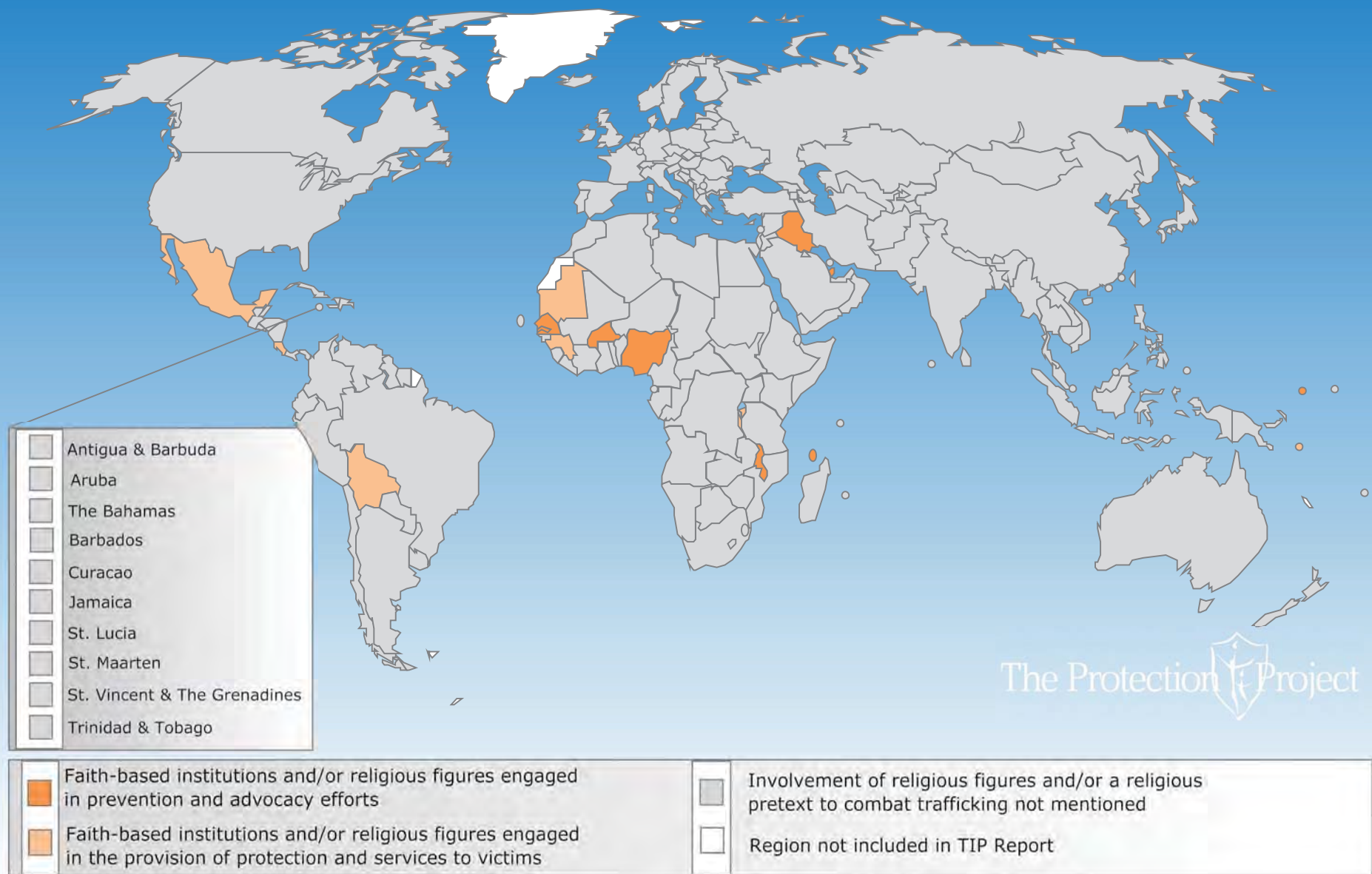
In 25 countries, partnerships between the public and private sectors to enhance anti-trafficking initiatives in the country are mentioned. For example, the TIP Report 2014 notes that in the United States of America, the Department of Transportation partnered with five U.S. commercial airlines and offered training on human trafficking and a referral process to alert federal law enforcement.



These public-private partnerships manifest themselves in various forms. In ten countries, the private sector engaged in anti-trafficking trainings or conferences. In seven countries, the private sector provided funding for anti-trafficking measures. Some of the public-private partnerships mentioned did not fall into the aforementioned categories; for example in Uganda, the national coordinator of the counter-trafficking in persons office (CTIP) launched a screening of a privately produced film on trafficking.



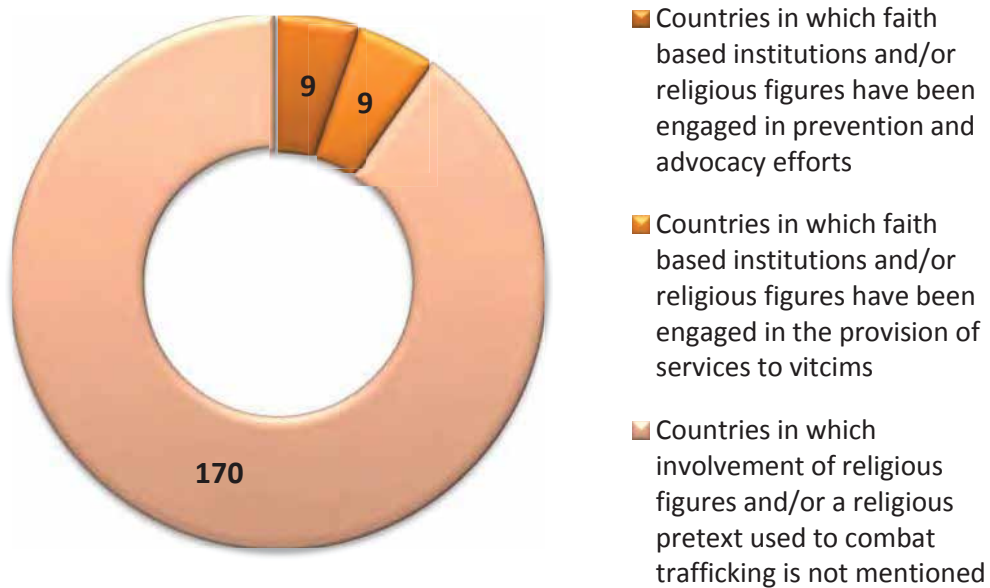
Use of Religion to Combat Trafficking in Persons



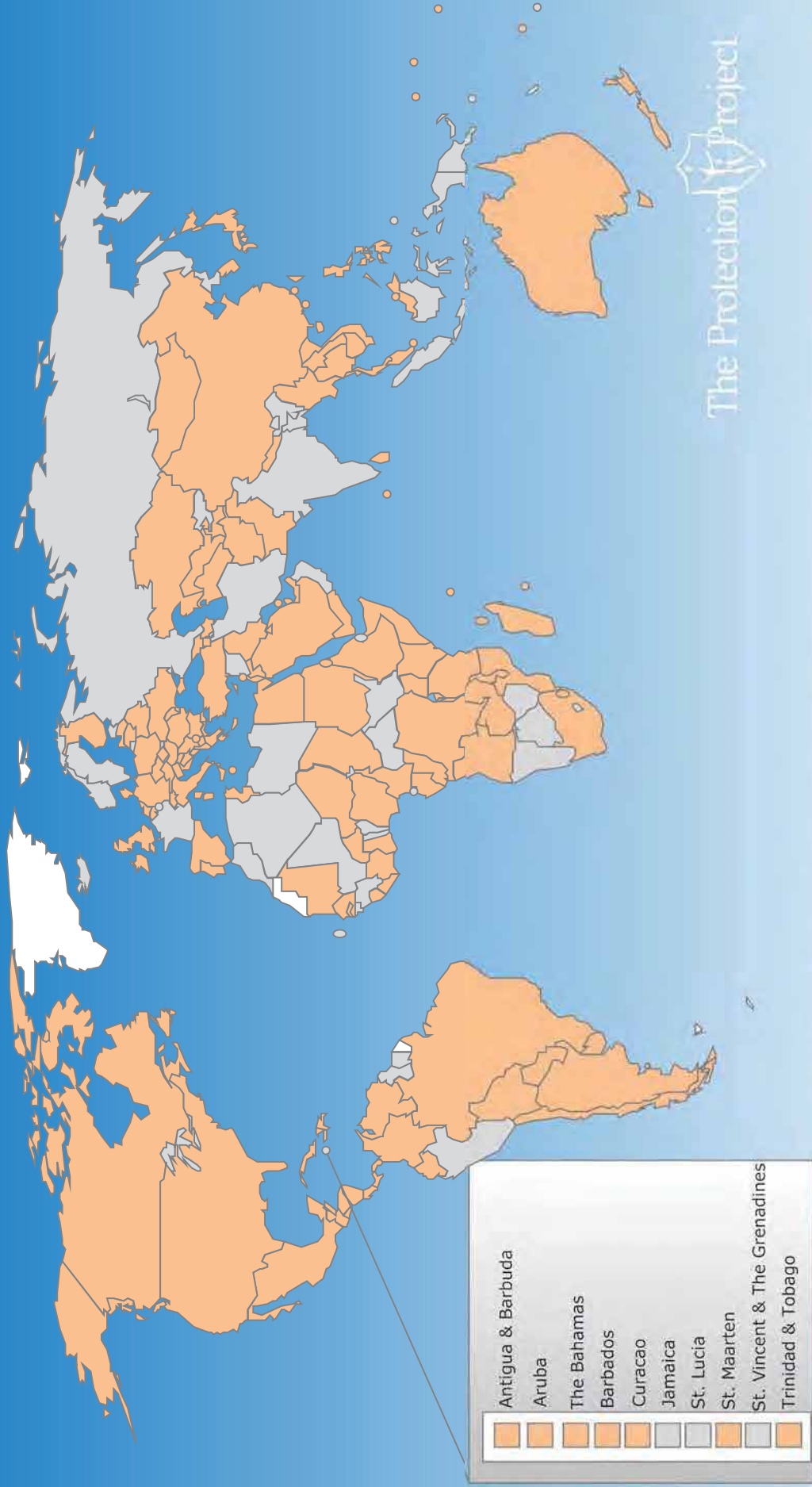
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

6.e. Use of Religion to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The 2014 TIP Report indicates religious leaders and/or faith-based organizations are engaged in advocacy and prevention efforts in nine countries. Religious entities that provide shelter and other protection services to trafficking victims are present in nine countries. For example, the Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Education of The Gambia launched a program that provided financial support and resources to Koranic schools on the condition that their students are not forced to beg, reaching over 1,000 children; the number of Koranic students who were previously subjected to forced begging has decreased substantially since the launch of the program. In Equatorial Guinea, church-run orphanages, with scholarships provided by the Equatoguinean government, provided care for possible Equatoguinean child trafficking victims.



Use of Media to Combat Trafficking in Persons



Countries that use media to combat trafficking

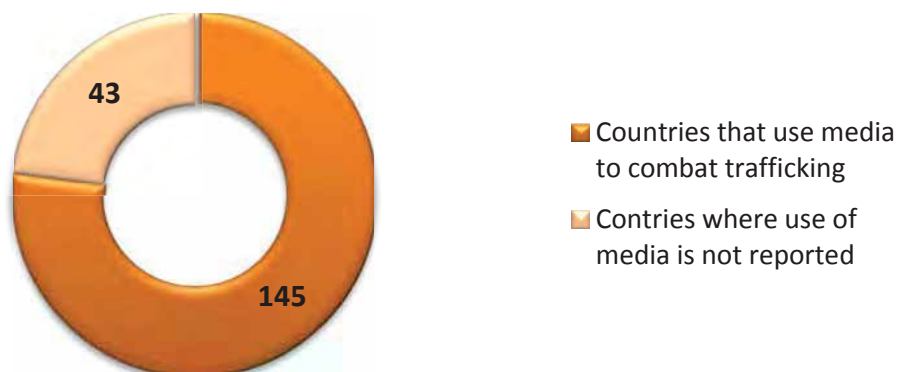
Countries where use of media is not reported

Region not included in TIP Report

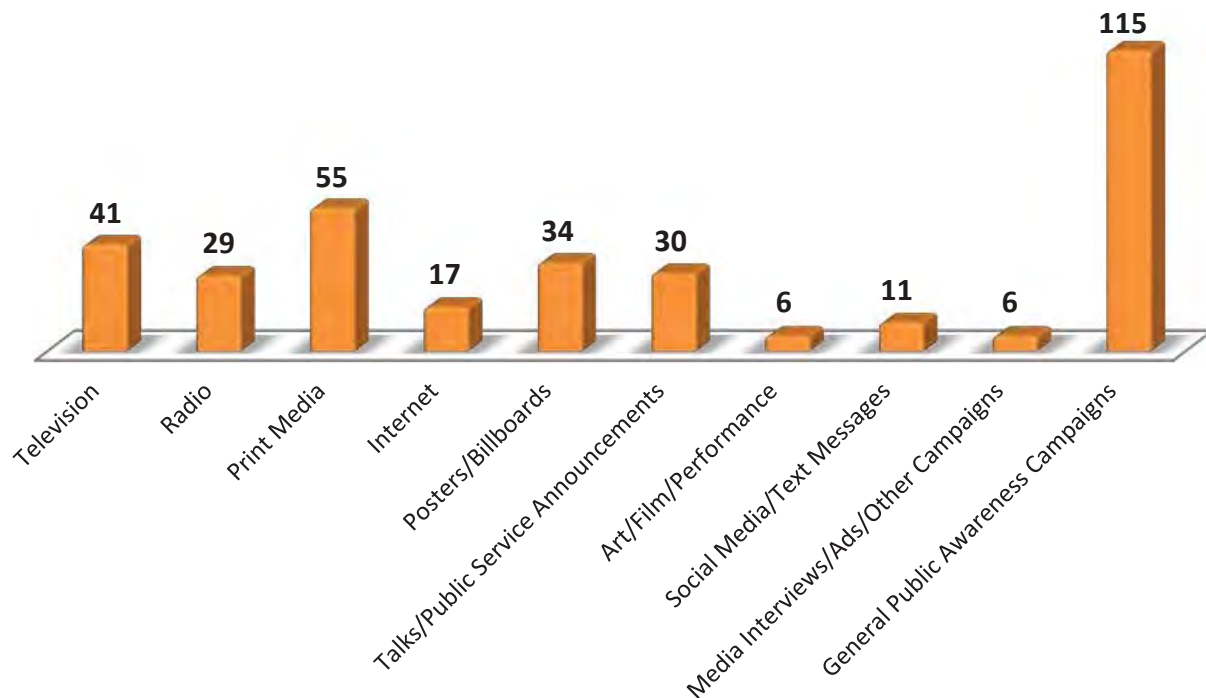
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

6.f. Use of Media to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Out of the 188 countries listed in the 2014 TIP Report 43 countries use media as a tool to inform the public about the existence and danger of human trafficking. For example, Mauritania conducted five televised panel discussions between government officials and civil society leaders focusing on slavery and trafficking in persons. The Report also mentions China's Ministry of Public Security and its use of an official microblog to raise awareness of trafficking and receive information from the public regarding suspected trafficking cases.



The column graph below represents the different categories of media used to combat trafficking in persons. Each category was counted individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible.





MAP AND CHART REFERENCES

1.a. TIP Report 2014 Tier Placement

Tier 1 (31)

Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, South Korea, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States.

Tier 2 (89)

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Aruba, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Chad, Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Macau, Maldives, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Trinidad & Tobago, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Zambia.

Tier 2 Watch List (44)

Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Cyprus, Djibouti, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay.

Tier 3 (23)

Algeria, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, North Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Special Case (1)

Somalia.

1.b. Movements in Tier Placement 2013-2014

Tier 1 = Tier 1 (29)

Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, South Korea, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States.

Tier 2 => Tier 1 (2)

Chile, Switzerland.

Tier 1 => Tier 2 (1)

Columbia.

Tier 2 = Tier 2 (77)

Argentina, Aruba, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Macau, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, St. Maarten, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Zambia.

Tier 2 Watch List => Tier 2 (11)

Afghanistan, Albania, Barbados, Chad, Honduras, Liberia, Maldives, Micronesia, Seychelles, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago.

Tier 2 => Tier 2 Watch List (13)

Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Cyprus, Jamaica, Laos, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Timor-Leste.

Tier 2 Watch List = Tier 2 Watch List (29)

Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay.

Tier 3 => Tier 2 Watch List (2)

China, Sudan.

Tier 2 Watch List => Tier 3 (4)

The Gambia, Malaysia, Thailand, Venezuela.

Tier 3 = Tier 3 (19)

Algeria, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, North Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Special Case (1)

Somalia.

2.a. Occurrence and Routes of Labor Exploitation**Origin (15)**

Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, North Korea, Madagascar, Moldova, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam.

Origin and transit (2)

Honduras, Nicaragua.

Transit and destination (12)

Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, Gabon, Iceland, Jordan, Libya, Norway, Oman, Singapore, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates.

Destination (15)

Australia, Bahrain, Brunei, Canada, Denmark, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Maldives, New Zealand, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sweden, Taiwan.

Origin and destination (32)

Albania, Angola, Armenia, Aruba, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Guyana, Iraq, Kosovo, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Macau, Mauritania, Micronesia, Mongolia, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste.

Origin, transit, destination (109)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

No reports of labor exploitation (3)

Kiribati, Malta, Marshall Islands.

2.b. Occurrence and Routes of Child Labor**Origin (18)**

Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Fiji, North Korea, Madagascar, Moldova, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam.

Origin and transit (3)

Honduras, Nicaragua, Togo.

Transit and destination (6)

Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, Gabon, Jordan, Libya, Uruguay.

Destination (8)

Brunei, Denmark, Djibouti, Israel, Kuwait, New Zealand, Singapore, Taiwan.

Origin and destination (30)

Albania, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Guyana, Iraq, Kosovo, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Macau, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Micronesia, Mongolia, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste.

Origin, transit, destination (101)

Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

No reports of child labor (22)

Algeria, Australia, Aruba, Bahrain, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Kiribati, Malta, Marshall Islands, Oman, Palau, Poland, Qatar, Seychelles, St. Lucia, Switzerland, Trinidad & Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

2.c. Child Soldiers

Countries where children were actively recruited by/for armed rebel groups (8)

Afghanistan, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uganda.

Countries where children were actively recruited by/for government armed forces (2)

Eritrea, Zambia.

Countries where children were actively recruited by/for both rebel and government armed forces (10)

Burma, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Philippines, Rwanda, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Somalia.

Not mentioned (168)

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Republic

of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

2.d. Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude

Countries where victims are trafficked for the purpose of domestic servitude (161)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Countries not reported to traffic victims for the purpose of domestic servitude (27)

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belize, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Estonia, Honduras, Japan, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Lithuania, Macau, Macedonia, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Poland, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Suriname, Tajikistan, Turkey.

Victims are exploited in domestic servitude internally (107)

Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad, Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

Victims are exploited in domestic servitude abroad (9)

Afghanistan, Cambodia, North Korea, Latvia, Malawi, Micronesia, Montenegro, Romania, Turkmenistan.

Victims are exploited in domestic servitude both internally and abroad (45)

Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia.

2.e. Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Begging

Countries where victims are exploited in forced begging internally (82)

Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Croatia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia.

Countries from which victims are exploited in forced begging abroad (4)

Somalia, Syria, Tanzania, Yemen.

Victims are exploited in forced begging both internally and abroad (13)

Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Romania, Slovak Republic, Sudan, Tajikistan.

Countries not reported to traffic victims for the purpose of forced begging (89)

Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Central Africa Republic, Chile, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Macau, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

2.f. Trafficking for the Purpose of Debt Bondage

Countries where trafficking for the purpose of debt bondage is reported (72)

Afghanistan, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Countries where trafficking for the purpose of debt bondage is not reported (116)

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia.

3. a. Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Origin (19)

Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, North Korea, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Mongolia, Paraguay, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam.

Origin and transit (3)

Honduras, Nicaragua, Togo.

Transit and destination (11)

Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, Fiji, Gabon, Iceland, Jordan, Libya, Oman, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates.

Destination (12)

Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei, Denmark, Israel, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore.

Origin and destination (37)

Albania, Angola, Armenia, Aruba, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Guyana, Iraq, Kosovo, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Macau, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Namibia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, St. Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syria, Taiwan, Timor-Leste, Tonga.

Origin, transit, and destination (106)

Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

3. b. Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Countries where trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation of children is reported (172)

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,

Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, North Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Countries where trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation of children is not explicitly reported (16)

Algeria, Aruba, Australia, Bahrain, Cyprus, Iceland, Israel, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, St. Lucia, United Arab Emirates.

Origin (21)

Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, North Korea, Eritrea, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Mongolia, Paraguay, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam.

Origin and transit (3)

Honduras, Nicaragua, Togo.

Transit and destination (5)

Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, Gabon, Jordan, Switzerland.

Destination (4)

Brunei, Denmark, Luxembourg, Singapore.

Origin and destination (34)

Albania, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Guyana, Iraq, Kosovo, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Macau, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Namibia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syria, Taiwan, Timor-Leste, Tonga.

Origin, transit, and destination (105)

Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala,

Guinea, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

3. c. Occurrence and Routes of Child Sex Tourism

Countries where child sex tourism is reported (62)

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Laos, Latvia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Taiwan, Thailand, The Bahamas, The Gambia, Togo, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen.

Countries where child sex tourism is not explicitly reported (126)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Republic of the Congo, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Vincent & The Grenadines, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Countries of origin for child sex tourism (21)

Austria, Belgium, Brunei, Canada, China, France, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Uruguay, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Togo, United States.

Countries of destination for child sex tourism (30)

Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Latvia, Madagascar, Mexico, Moldova,

Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, The Gambia, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen.

Countries of origin and destination for child sex tourism (11)

Argentina, Australia, The Bahamas, Benin, Ecuador, Malaysia, Mali, Panama, Georgia, Russia, Taiwan.

3.d. Trafficking for the Purpose of Marriage

Countries where exploitive marriage is reported (49)

Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, North Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leon, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia.

Countries where exploitive marriage is not reported (139)

Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Vincent & The Grenadines, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Forced marriage (19)

Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burma, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iceland, Iran, North Korea, Macedonia, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sierra Leon, Tajikistan.

Fraudulent marriage (10)

Cameroon, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Taiwan, Somalia.

Child marriage (8)

Lebanon, Malawi, Montenegro, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen.

Brokered marriage for the purpose of exploitation (10)

Albania, Australia, South Korea, Latvia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Vietnam, Zambia.

Temporary marriage (4)

Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia.

4.a. The Profile of the Trafficker

Family members (52)

Afghanistan, Australia, Botswana, Burundi, Columbia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Fiji, France, Gabon, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Teachers/Religious instructors (16)

Burundi, Cuba, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo.

Diplomatic community (15)

Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States.

Fraudulent marriage brokers (8)

Japan, South Korea, Latvia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Netherlands, Pakistan.

Employment agencies (58)

Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Taiwan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Zambia, Somalia.

Businesses (33)

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Republic of the Congo, Czech Republic, Fiji, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Turkmenistan, United States, Uruguay, Zambia, Somalia.

Organized criminal groups/Rings (71)

Angola, Australia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, The Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala,

Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Macau, Macedonia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Police/Government officials (68)

Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua, New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia.

Militia/Armed groups (28)

Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, India, Kenya, South Korea, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Uganda, United States, Yemen, Somalia.

Pimps/Brothel owners (59)

Argentina, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Curacao, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Macau, Malawi, Mexico, Moldova, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, United States, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Not specified (28)

Albania, Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Nicaragua, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan.

4.b. Technology and Trafficking in Persons

Countries in which technologies have been used to facilitate trafficking (20)

Belarus, Cameroon, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, North Korea, South Korea, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Serbia, Thailand, United States, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

Countries in which there is no report of technologies utilized to facilitate trafficking (168)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Somalia.

4.c. Religion and Trafficking in Persons

Countries in which religious figures and/or a religious pretext have been involved in trafficking in persons (24)

Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, France, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Uganda, Somalia.

Countries in which involvement of religious figures and/or a religious pretext in trafficking are not mentioned (164)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic,

Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

4.d. Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons

Countries where corruption linked to trafficking in persons is reported and/or investigations into such corruption have taken place (57)

Albania, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, The Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Countries where corruption linked to trafficking in persons is not explicitly reported, but is suggested (82)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Curacao, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Oman, Palau, Panama, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Trinidad & Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zambia, Somalia.

No reports of corruption/information not provided (49)

Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Macau, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, St. Lucia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Taiwan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

5.a. Types of Anti-Trafficking Legislation

Comprehensive anti-trafficking act prohibiting all forms of trafficking (77)

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica,

Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Macau, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam.

Act(s) prohibiting some forms of trafficking (11)

Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iran, Kiribati, Maldives, Nepal, New Zealand, South Africa, Taiwan, Venezuela, Zambia.

Act and penal code prohibiting some forms of trafficking (19)

Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Republic of the Congo, Gabon, India, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Rwanda, Singapore, South Sudan, Sudan, Tonga, Uruguay, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Penal code criminalizing all forms of trafficking (56)

Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kosovo, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malawi, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, St. Maarten, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Penal code criminalizing some forms of trafficking (19)

Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, North Korea, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Tunisia, Somalia.

Insufficient anti-trafficking provisions/draft law (3)

Burundi, Libya, Solomon Islands.

Primarily child-related provisions/laws (3)

Guinea, Syria, Togo.

5. b. Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking

Temporary status (56)

Albania, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, South Korea, Kosovo, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Zambia.

Temporary status if victims cooperate with law enforcement (27)

Argentina, Bahamas, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, The Gambia, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Qatar, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda.

Permanent status (24)

Austria, Belgium, Chile, Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Czech Republic, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Italy, Lesotho, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Peru, Poland, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States.

Permanent status in face of retribution or hardship (13)

Antigua & Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Japan, Kenya, Macau, Norway, Senegal, Tanzania, Tonga, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Offer no residency status (41)

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Curacao, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Not specified (27)

Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kiribati, North Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Seychelles, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

5.c. Existence of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms

Countries with anti-trafficking national rapporteur (12)

Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Nepal, Netherlands, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Turkey.

Countries with anti-trafficking inter-ministerial task-force (70)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Countries with specialized anti-trafficking government agency (33)

Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Romania, St. Maarten, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Vietnam, Zambia.

Countries with existing government agency that assesses/reports on trafficking activities (5)

Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Iceland, Maldives.

No monitoring or reporting mechanisms mentioned (76)

Angola, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palau, Poland, Qatar, Russia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Venezuela

5.d. National Plans of Action

Countries with implemented anti-trafficking NAP (84)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, The Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Macedonia, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia.

Countries with NAP for trafficking-related human rights violations (9)

Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Estonia, Greece, South Korea, Luxembourg, Rwanda, Somalia.

Countries with partially implemented NAP (1)

Kenya.

Countries with draft or unimplemented NAP (24)

Aruba, Bahamas, Botswana, Central African Republic, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Kiribati, Mali, Mauritius, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Mozambique, Niger, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Syria, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen.

Countries without anti-trafficking NAP (21)

Argentina, Colombia, Belgium, Bhutan, France, Ghana, Hong Kong, Cuba, Curacao, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Russia, Sudan, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Countries for which NAP is not mentioned (49)

Austria, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Libya, Lithuania, Macau, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay.

5.e. Training of Peacekeeping Forces

Training of peacekeepers provided by government (44)

Armenia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay.

Training of peacekeepers provided by NGOs and/or foreign donors (10)

Austria, Benin, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania.

Training of peacekeepers not provided (12)

Argentina, Bolivia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Peru, Russia, Slovak Republic, Thailand, United Kingdom, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Training of peacekeepers not explicitly reported (122)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Australia, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Gabon, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Somalia.

5.f. Use of Technology to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Countries that report the use of technology to combat trafficking (86)

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Burma, Cabo Verde, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, The

Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macau, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia.

Countries that do not report the use of technology to combat trafficking (102)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, The Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, North Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Federated States of Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, St. Lucia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Telephone hotlines (66)

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Burma, Cabo Verde, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Macau, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States.

Website with legal information for trafficking victims (10)

Bahrain, Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, Montenegro, Portugal, Russia, St. Maarten, Serbia, Uganda.

Video testimony for trafficking victims (14)

Australia, Austria, Cabo Verde, Cuba, India, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Paraguay, Portugal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom.

Trafficking database (11)

Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, The Gambia, Indonesia, Iran, Peru, Sierra Leone, Zambia.

Government email for reporting or e-learning (3)

Austria, Lithuania, Spain.

5.g. Demand Reduction Programs

Countries with demand reduction programs (64)

Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macau, Macedonia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United States, Uruguay.

Countries without demand reduction programs (92)

Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Countries for which demand reduction programs are not mentioned (32)

Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia, Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Venezuela, Somalia.

Countries with demand reduction programs for commercial sexual exploitation only (48)

Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Lithuania, Macau, Macedonia, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan.

Countries with demand reduction programs for forced labor or both (16)

Brazil, Canada, Comoros, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, United States, Uruguay.

5.h. International, Bilateral, and Multilateral Cooperation

Government cooperates with international organizations and/or foreign governments (132)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, St. Lucia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Government fails to cooperate with international organizations and/or foreign governments (2)

North Korea, Vietnam.

Government cooperates inadequately with international organizations and/or foreign governments (13)

Angola, Burma, China, Kuwait, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Rwanda, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Syria, Turkey, Venezuela, Somalia.

Cooperation with international organizations and/or foreign governments is not explicitly mentioned (41)

Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Bulgaria, Canada, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Liberia, Luxembourg, Macau, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Palau, Qatar, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Togo, Tonga.

5.i. Victims' Right to Compensation

Right to monetary damages, including through civil suits (46)

Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Guinea, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Macedonia, Maldives, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Tonga, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Vietnam.

State fund for victim compensation (6)

Australia, France, Hungary, Nepal, Thailand, United Arab Emirates.

Confiscation of assets (7)

Belarus, Laos, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine.

Victims' right to compensation is not mentioned (131)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

5.j. Government Provision of Legal Aid

Government provides legal aid (63)

Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Macedonia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Government supports NGO provision of legal aid (14)

Barbados, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, South Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Taiwan, Zambia.

Government does not provide legal aid (30)

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Singapore, Syria, Tunisia, Venezuela, Vietnam.

Government provision of legal aid is not mentioned (81)

Afghanistan, Aruba, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa

Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Government provides adequate legal aid (54)

Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Macedonia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Government provides inadequate legal aid (9)

Bosnia & Herzegovina, Estonia, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Micronesia, Nepal, Slovak Republic, Thailand.

5. k. Victim Identification System

Countries with strong formal victim identification procedures (52)

Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kosovo, Macau, Macedonia, Maldives, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Countries with moderate formal victim identification procedures (23)

Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Moldova, Panama, Poland, St. Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Togo.

Countries with weak formal victim identification procedures (51)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovak Republic, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen.

Countries without formal victim identification procedures (62)

Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kiribati, North Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

5.1. Non-Punishment Principle

Country has non-punishment laws or policies (32)

Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, The Bahamas Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Germany, Guyana, Israel, Kosovo, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan.

Country reports non-punishment of victims but may not have non-punishment laws/policies (38)

Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Micronesia, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Country has non-punishment law/policies but deficient identification procedures leads to punishment of victims (54)

Austria, Barbados Belarus, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Guinea, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States, Vietnam.

Country punishes victims for crimes committed as a direct result of a trafficking situation (41)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, South Korea, North Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Not mentioned (23)

Argentina, Aruba, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Japan, Macau, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Nepal, Palau, Portugal, St. Maarten, Serbia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen, Somalia.

6. a. Trafficking in Persons in Academic Curricula

Anti-trafficking in persons is incorporated into school and university curricula (3)

Mexico, Singapore, Vietnam.

Anti-trafficking in persons is incorporated into institutional education programs for law enforcement officers, judges, consular officers, and other government officials (136)

Albania, Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Anti-trafficking in persons is incorporated into both (29)

Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, China, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Ireland, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Micronesia, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Serbia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States.

Not reported (20)

Bahrain, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, North Korea, Lesotho Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, St. Maarten, Seychelles, Syria, Uzbekistan, Somalia.

6.b. Provision of Shelters to Victims of Trafficking

Countries that have designated shelters for victims of trafficking in persons (129)

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lesotho,

Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia.

Countries that accommodate trafficking victims in other victim support shelters (29)

Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Lithuania, Panama, Peru, Singapore, South Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zimbabwe

Countries without shelters (7)

Lebanon, Madagascar, Seychelles, Timor-Leste, Uganda, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Yemen.

Countries where shelters are not mentioned (23)

Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Curacao, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Haiti, Kiribati, North Korea, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, St. Maarten, Syria, Tonga, Venezuela, Somalia.

NGO-operated shelters (68)

Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Canada, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vietnam.

Government-operated shelters (50)

Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, The Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Maldives, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

Both/Cooperation (40)

Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Suriname, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Zambia.

6.c. Cooperation between Governments and NGOs

Government cooperates adequately with NGOs (137)

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia.

Government cooperates inadequately with NGOs (22)

Algeria, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Romania, St. Maarten, Singapore, Turkmenistan, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Government fails to cooperate with NGOs (9)

Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iran, North Korea, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, South Sudan.

Cooperation with NGOs is not explicitly mentioned (20)

Brunei, China, Cuba, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Jamaica, Kuwait, Malta, Micronesia, Netherlands, Oman, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

6. d. Private Sector Initiatives and Corporate Social Responsibility

Countries with anti-trafficking partnerships between the private and public sector (25)

Aruba, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Laos, Lithuania, Macedonia, Micronesia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, United States.

Countries where private sector initiatives are not mentioned (163)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China,

Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Trainings and conferences (10)

Brazil, Canada, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, South Africa, Spain, Uganda.

Private funding (7)

El Salvador, Lithuania, Micronesia, Panama, Singapore, Sweden, United States.

Other (12)

Aruba, Belarus, Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Germany, Indonesia, Laos, Macedonia, Panama, Rwanda, South Africa, United States.

6.e. Use of Religion to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Countries in which faith based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in prevention and advocacy efforts (9)

Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Comoros, The Gambia, Iraq, Malawi, Micronesia, Nigeria, Somalia.

Countries in which faith based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in the provision of services to victims (9)

Bolivia, Burundi, Costa Rica, Guinea, Kiribati, Mauritania, Mexico, Rwanda, Solomon Islands.

Countries in which involvement of religious figures and/or a religious pretext used to combat trafficking is not mentioned (170)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia,

Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

6.f. Use of Media to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Countries that use media to combat trafficking in persons (145)

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Somalia.

Countries where use of media is not reported (43)

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, France, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, North Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Zimbabwe.

Television (41)

Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, The Bahamas, Belarus, China, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Lebanon,

Lesotho, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Niger, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam.

Radio (29)

Armenia, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Fiji, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand Vietnam, Zambia.

Print media (55)

Albania, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kosovo, Laos, Lebanon, Macau, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nigeria, Qatar, St. Maarten, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia.

Internet (17)

Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia, China, Finland, Iraq, South Korea, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Poland, St. Maarten, Serbia, Spain, Uganda, Vietnam.

Posters/Billboards (34)

Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Belize, Burma, Cambodia, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Eritrea, Fiji, The Gambia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, St. Maarten, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam.

Talks/Public service announcements (30)

Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, The Bahamas, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cyprus, Fiji, Greece, Kuwait, Macedonia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Micronesia, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, St. Maarten, Sudan, Switzerland, Taiwan, Uganda, United States, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zambia.

Art/Film/Performance (6)

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Hungary, Rwanda, Switzerland.

Social media/Text messages (11)

Bahrain, Egypt, Greece, Kosovo, Philippines, St. Maarten, Serbia, Singapore, Sudan, Ukraine, United States.

Media interviews/Ads/ Other campaigns (6)

Kenya, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, United States.

General public awareness campaigns (115)

Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic

of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Somalia.

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