

SMART

Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring,
Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking

Global Overview of Sex Offender Registration and Notification Systems

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Introduction

Sex offender registration and notification systems have proliferated around the world over the last twenty years. Starting with the United States' first national-level sex offender registration law in 1994, 18 additional countries have since enacted sex offender registration laws. A handful of these systems are more akin to what we would consider to be a CHRI (criminal history record information) database as opposed to a 'registry', but are included in this overview for the sake of thoroughness.

The following countries have laws governing sex offender registration and notification systems at the national and/or provincial level, and are marked by a red tag, below: Argentina, Australia, Bermuda, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland (Republic of), Jamaica, Jersey, Kenya, Maldives, Malta, Pitcairn Islands, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Trinidad & Tobago, United Kingdom, and the United States.

The following countries have considered or are considering sex offender registration and notification laws, but such laws have not yet passed, and are marked by a yellow tag, below: Austria, Bahamas, Fiji, Finland, Hong Kong, Israel, Malaysia, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, and Zimbabwe.

Countries With or Considering Sex Offender Registration Systems



Disclaimer:

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Argentina

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2013

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

No

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Sexual Abuse of Minors, Forcible Sexual Abuse of any Person

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Indefinite duty to update address

Discussion

Argentina passed its Sex Offenders Registry law in July of 2013. It is anticipated that, once operational, the registry will be tied to a national DNA database. Offenders are required to provide a residence address, keep it current, and also provide any national identification number. Registration information is to be used for law enforcement purposes only.



Statutory References

LAW #26.879, Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina No 32.686 (July 24, 2013)

<http://www.hcdn.gob.ar/legis>

Australia

Sex Offender Registration National Agreement Entered:

2004 (National Database)

Public Notification System:

None on the National Level

Public Registry Website:

There is no national website. The State of Western Australia recently established a public sex offender registry website:

<https://www.communityprotection.wa.gov.au>

International Travel Notice Required:

Varies across the States and Territories

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Varies across the States and Territories

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Varies across the States and Territories

Discussion

Australia has a central registry, the Australian National Child Offender System (NCOS, formerly ANCOR) which has been operational since 2004 and is operated by CrimTrac. Each of its eight states and territories also has a sex offender registry.



References

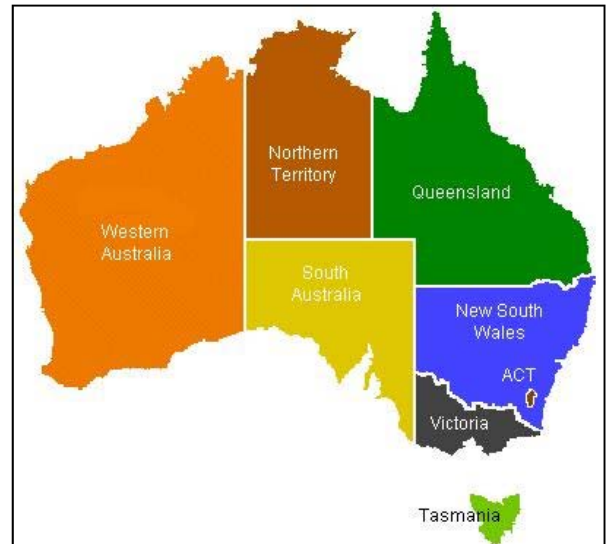
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT:
CRIMTRAC AGENCY

<http://www.crimtrac.gov.au/documents/CrimTracIGA-amendedin2009.pdf>

Australia

Federalized System

While each State or Territory maintains its own offenders' registry, there are policies in place to share that registration information across States and Territories, as well as with the Australian Government. The individual registration schemes are distinct and complex and the practitioner is encouraged to review the appropriate State or Territory's provisions.



Australian States' and Territories' Sex Offender Legislation:

Title, Date of Assent and URL

Australian Capital Territory	June 29, 2005	http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2005-30/current/pdf/2005-30.pdf
New South Wales	June 27, 2000	http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/inforcepdf/2000-42.pdf?id=e625d849-0c7d-e10e-ef30-d1164e2c2ec2
Northern Territory	November 4, 2004	http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nt/consol_act/cprara514/
Queensland	November 29, 2004	https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/ACTS/2004/04AC052.pdf
South Australia	November 30, 2006	http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/CHILD%20SEX%20OFFENDERS%20REGISTRATION%20ACT%202006/CURRENT/2006.32.UN.PDF
Tasmania	December 15, 2005	http://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/bills/Bills2005/pdf/86_of_2005.pdf
Victoria	October 1, 2004	http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/sora2004292/
Western Australia	December 8, 2004	http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_166_homepage.html

Bermuda

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2001

Public Notification System:

Established in 2009. Disclosure can only be made after a risk assessment, and can vary from limited disclosure to certain individuals, up to broadcasting and publishing information about an offender.

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

No

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Carnal Knowledge, Sexual Exploitation, Incest, Indecent Acts, Sexual Assault

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Ten Years; must update any changes to name or residence address

Discussion

As of 2012, Bermuda had 105 registered sex offenders. It also maintains a Child Abuse Register which records not only persons convicted of sexually abusing a child, but also those convicted of physical or emotional abuse.



Statutory References

CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1907 (BERMUDA)
329G & 329H.

<http://www.bermudalaws.bm/Laws/Consolidated%20Laws/Criminal%20Code%20Act%201907.pdf>

Canada

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2004 (National)

Public Notification System:

None at the national level.

Public Registry Website:

None on the national level. [Alberta](#) and [Manitoba](#) have limited public registry websites.

International Travel Notice Required:

No. Persons convicted outside of Canada who are in Canada 7 days or more are required to register.

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Nearly all sexually-related offenses

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Depends on the maximum term of imprisonment for the underlying offense. Ranges from 10 years to lifetime registration.

Discussion

Ontario was the first Canadian Province to enact a sex offender registration system, and did so in 2001. It operates in conjunction with, yet separate from, the National Sex Offender Registry. Each of the other Provinces has passed its own regulations in order to participate in the National Sex Offender Registry.



Statutory References

SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION REGISTRATION ACT, S.C. 2004, c. 10

<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/S-8.7.pdf>

Canada



Province	Date of Assent	URL of Sex Offender Regulations
Alberta	2004	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2004-239/index.html
British Columbia	2005	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-2/index.html
Manitoba	2004	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2004-310/index.html
New Brunswick	2005	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-16/index.html
Newfoundland & Labrador	2004	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2004-322/index.html
Northwest Territories	2005	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-1/index.html
Nova Scotia	2004	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2004-305/index.html
Nunavut	2004	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2004-321/index.html
Prince Edward Island	2004	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2004-307/index.html
Quebec	2005	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-6/index.html
Saskatchewan	2004	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2004-304/index.html
Yukon	2005	http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-43/index.html

France

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2004

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

No

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Serious sexual assaults, corruption of a minor under 15; certain other offenses may be registerable at the discretion of the court or prosecutor

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

10 years or 20 years depending on the severity of the offense; verification every 6 months or annually; address change must be declared within 15 days

Discussion

France enacted its registration law in 2004 and it went into force in 2005. There is no public disclosure of any kind for registration information. French Nationals who are convicted in foreign courts of offenses similar to registerable offenses in France also must register if they return to France. The 2009 landmark case of *Gardel v. France* discussed the French registration process in detail and held that it did not violate the European Convention on Human Rights.



Statutory References

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (FRANCE), 706-53-1, *et. seq.*

http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/content/download/1958/13719/version/3/file/Code_34.pdf

Germany

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

No National System

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

No

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

n/a

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

n/a

Discussion

While Germany does not have a nationwide sex offender registration system, a number of its states have developed a “sex offender file” whose acronym is ‘HEADS’ in order to better track sex offenders after their release from prison and while they are on supervision in the community. The system appears to be in place in Bavaria (Bayern), Saxony (Sachsen), Brandenburg, and North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen). Information gathered includes risk assessments, DNA, fingerprints, and conviction information.



References

Nordrhein-Westfalen nimmt Sexualstraftäter-Datei in Betrieb,

<http://Heise.de/-901829>

Republic of Ireland

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2001

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

Yes

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

All on listed Schedule

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Varies from five years to lifetime registration depending on severity of the offense. Any changes to registration information must be reported.

Discussion

The Republic of Ireland has maintained a central registry of sex offenders since 2001. The Republic of Ireland is also part of the 'Common Travel Area' with the United Kingdom, which maintains its own registration program (see p. 24).



Statutory References

SEX OFFENDER ACT, 2001

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2001/en/act/pub/0018/print.html>

Jamaica

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2009

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

Yes

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Most serious sex offenses

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Indefinite; most offenders may petition for termination of requirements after ten years; must appear annually to verify information and update name and address changes within 14 days

Discussion

Jamaica passed its Act requiring sex offender registration in 2009, but only enacted regulations enabling such registration in 2012. Offenders must register within three days of conviction or release from custody. First time offenders, juvenile offenders, and others may be granted an exception to the registration requirements.



Statutory References

SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT (JAMAICA)

http://www.japarliament.gov.jm/attachments/341_The%20Sexual%20Offences%20Act,%202009.pdf

Jersey

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2011

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

Discretionary

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

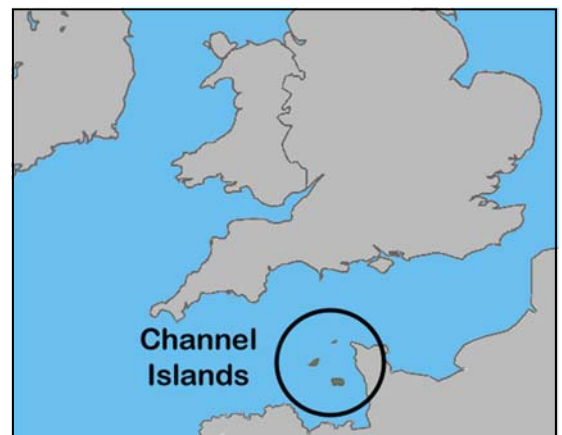
Most serious sex offenses

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Specified by sentencing court but suggested minimum of five years; updates to address or name must be made within 24 hours

Discussion

Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands between England and France. As an English-speaking Crown Dependence of Great Britain, Jersey has “a close affinity with the United Kingdom, but they have their own legislature and legal jurisdiction.” Although located just off the coast of Normandy, Jersey is not part of the European Union.



Statutory References

SEX OFFENDERS (JERSEY) LAW 2010

<http://goo.gl/dzmqg3>

Kenya

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2006

Public Notification System:

Anyone with a reasonable interest in finding out if an individual is on the registry may inquire as to whether they are so listed.

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

Yes

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Unclear from Legislation; appears that it might apply to any sex offense

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Life; offenders must notify the registrar if they change residence address, employment, or school enrollment; any changes to registration information are to be made in advance, if feasible

Discussion

Kenya enacted its sex offender registration law in 2006. In 2008, regulations were promulgated to implement the registry. Beginning in 2010, the Kenyan National Council for Law Reporting (NCLR) began independently compiling a register of convictions for sex offenses to be forwarded to the Registrar. The official registry database was unveiled in 2012.



Statutory References

THE SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT §39(13)
(LAWS OF KENYA NO. 3/2006)

[http://www.kenyalaw.org/klr/
fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/
SexualOffencesAct_No3of2006.pdf](http://www.kenyalaw.org/klr/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/SexualOffencesAct_No3of2006.pdf)

Maldives

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2009

Public Notification System:

Enacted law provides for public website disclosure

Public Registry Website:

Authorized but not yet established

International Travel Notice Required:

No

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

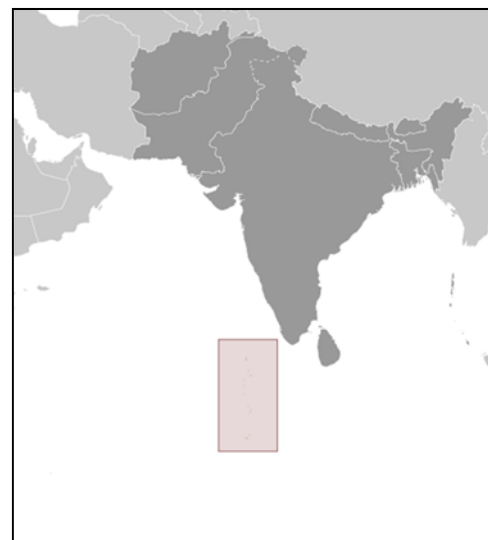
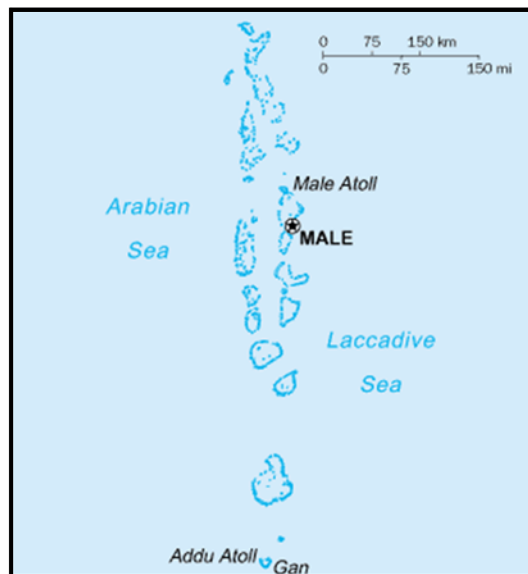
Most serious sexual offenses involving children

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Unclear from statute

Discussion

The law authorizing the establishment of a public sex offender registry website was passed in 2009, however, the implementation of that law has been delayed for many years.



Statutory References

MALDIVES, LAW NO: 12/2009 at §57

<http://agoffice.gov.mv/pdf/sublawe/CSAO.pdf>

Malta

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2012

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

Yes

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Most serious sex offenses

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Depending on severity of the offense of conviction, ranges from 2 years to lifetime registration; offenders must update information within 3 days of any changes

Discussion

Malta's sex offender registry includes persons convicted of non-sex offenses where those offenses included other kinds of child endangerment, such as Neglect and Distribution of Drugs to a Minor. Persons who are found Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity or Cautioned are also subject to registration.



Statutory References

PROTECTION OF MINORS
(REGISTRATION) ACT, ACT XXIII OF
2011

[http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/
ELECTRONIC/90488/104337/
F365482969/MLT90488.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/90488/104337/F365482969/MLT90488.pdf)

Pitcairn Islands

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2010

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

Yes

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

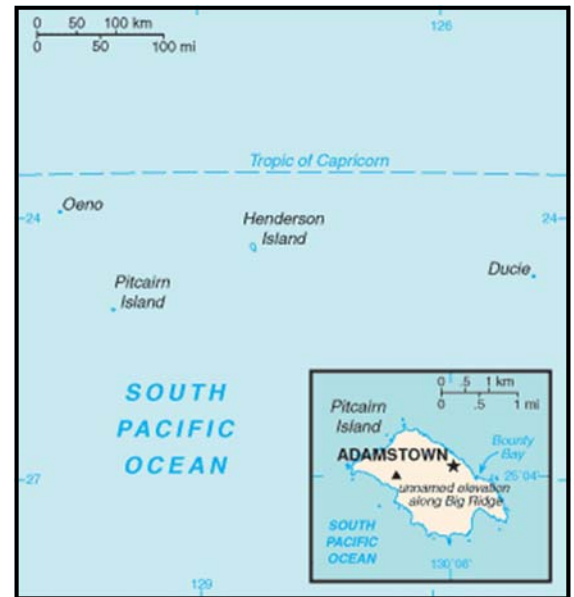
Most serious sex offenses

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Depending on severity of the offense of conviction, ranges from 2 years to lifetime registration; offenders must update information within 3 days of any changes

Discussion

The Pitcairn Islands are the least populous jurisdiction in the world, a British Overseas Territory with approximately 50 residents. Nevertheless, in response to some very public sexual assault trials in 2004, it has enacted a sex offender registration and notification program which mirrors, to a large extent, that of the United Kingdom.



Statutory References

LAWS OF PITCAIRN, HENDERSON, DUCIE & OENO ISLANDS, CH. XLIV (SEXUAL OFFENCES (NOTIFICATION AND PREVENTION) ORDINANCE)

<http://www.government.pn/Laws/Sexual%20Offences%20and%20Notification%20and%20Prevention%29%20Ordinance.pdf>

South Africa

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2007

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

No

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Any sex offense against a child

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Depending on severity of the offense of conviction, ranges from 5 years to lifetime registration; procedures to mandate regular updating of registration information have not been developed

Discussion

South Africa passed its legislation directing the establishment of a National Register for Sex Offenders (NRSO) in 2007. It became operational in 2009. It seems the primary use of the registry in South Africa is to enable employers and certain government officials to conduct checks; it does not appear to be designed for investigative use by police officials.



Statutory References

CRIMINAL LAW (SEXUAL OFFENCES AND RELATED MATTERS) AMENDMENT ACT (No. 32, 2007)

http://www.issafrika.org/crimehub/uploads/sexual_offences_act32_2007_eng.pdf

South Korea

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2000

Public Notification System:

Yes

Public Registry Website:

Yes; offenders are posted for 5 or 10 years depending on the sentence received for underlying offense

International Travel Notice Required:

No

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Any sex offense against a child

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Offenders are required to register for 20 years, must report any changes in registration information within 30 days, and police verify registration information annually.

Discussion

South Korea has a robust sex offender registration and notification system and also utilizes a public sex offender registry website, <http://www.sexoffender.go.kr>. Any person convicted of a sex offense is subject to targeted public notification and website posting. The length of time that an offender's information is made available on the website is tied to the length of incarceration received by the offender for the underlying offense.



Statutory References

ACT ON THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND JUVENILES FROM SEXUAL ABUSE

www.moleg.go.kr/english/

South Korea

Registry Information:

The registry contains certain information including:

1. Their name, both in Korean and Chinese characters (non-Korean offenders must submit their name in Korean, the offenders' native language, and English);
2. Resident registration number;
3. Address and real residence;
4. Occupation, job position, and work address;
5. Physical description and age;
6. Photograph;
7. Car registration number;
8. Court and date of conviction;
9. Case number;
10. Name of the crime of conviction;
11. Sentence imposed; and
12. Summary of case facts.

Public Registry Website

(<http://www.sexoffender.go.kr>)

성범죄자 알아보기 · 열람방법 · 제도안내 · 성보호정책

성범죄자 알림

이름검색, 각 읍/면/동 및 시도별, 지도검색을 통해 성범죄자로부터 우리의 자녀를 보호해주세요.

성범죄자 검색

이 웹사이트는 아동·청소년의 성보호에 관한 법률 및 성폭력범죄의 처벌 등에 관한 특례법에 따라 성범죄로 법원에서 공개판정이 선고된 사람의 신상정보를 제공합니다.

지도검색

지도에서 시/도를 클릭하여 성범죄자를 검색할 수 있습니다.

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각 읍/면/동 및 읍/면, 초등학교 주변 성범죄자를 검색할 수 있습니다.

제공정보는 성범죄의 우려가 있는 자를 확인할 목적으로만 사용되어야 하며, 열람·확인한 정보를 신분·성지 등 출판물, 방송 또는 정보통신망에 공개하거나, 공개정보를 수집 또는 삭제하는 경우에는 5년 이하의 징역 또는 50만원 이하의 벌금에 처하게 됩니다.

또한, 공개된 정보를 사용하여 공개대상자의 고문, 추박 또는 사회제지사실의 이용, 교육기관의 교육 및 직업훈련 등에 차질을 초래하는 안 되며 위반시 1년 이하 징역 또는 50만원 이하의 벌금, 공익의 사실을 적시하거나, 허위의 사실을 적시하여 명예를 훼손할 경우에는 형법 제307조의 처벌을 받게 됩니다.

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Taiwan

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2005

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

No

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Rape & Indecent Acts

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Either 5 or 7 years depending on the offense of conviction; changes in registration information are to be made within 7 days of any changes

Discussion

Taiwan enacted its sex offender legislation in 2005, and the regulation governing the implementation of the sex offenders' database was issued in 2012. The registration database includes basic identifying information, information about the crime of conviction, fingerprints, DNA, and a photograph.



Statutory References

SEX ASSAULT CRIME PREVENTION ACT,
ART. 23

http://www.moi.gov.tw/english/english_law/law_detail.aspx?sn=121

Trinidad & Tobago

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

2000

Public Notification System:

None

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

No

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Any sex offense

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Depending on severity of the offense of conviction, ranges from 5 years to lifetime registration; offenders are required to update name and address within 14 days of any changes

Discussion

Trinidad and Tobago has had a sex offender registry provision in its code since 2000, the first to be enacted in the Caribbean.



Statutory References

LAWS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, CH. 11:28, PT. III

<http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical List/lawspdfs/11.28.pdf>

United Kingdom

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

1997

Public Notification System:

Varies

Public Registry Website:

None

International Travel Notice Required:

Yes

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Nearly any sex offense

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Ranges from two years to life, depending on the circumstances. Offenders must update their information within three days of any changes.

Discussion

The United Kingdom passed its initial national sex offender registration act in 1997. Qualifying offenders are required to provide certain registration information to local police officials and maintain that registration information in the event of any changes. Though in whole quite similar, there are differences in detail of the registration and notification laws applicable in England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

In addition to registration and notification as a result of a criminal conviction, there are also four civil orders available for the protection of the public in certain cases. They are briefly described on the following page.



Statutory References

SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT 2003

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/part/2?view=extent>

United Kingdom

Countries that Maintain an Official Relationship with the U.K.

Certain countries maintain a special relationship with the U.K. and are known as either British Overseas Territories or Crown Dependencies. They are not considered part of the United Kingdom. Some of those countries have also created their own sex offender registry systems and the influence of legislation in the U.K. can be seen in their systems:

- Bermuda (British Overseas Territory)
- Jersey (British Overseas Territory)
- Pitcairn Islands (Crown Dependency)

National Disclosure Scheme Started in 2013

In 2013, a national disclosure scheme was finalized whereby any individual may apply to their local police officials to find out if any person is a registered sex offender.

www.gov.uk/find-out-if-a-person-has-a-record-for-child-sexual-offences

In addition to registration requirements, there are four Civil Orders which are available in the United Kingdom which can be pursued independent of an individual's registration responsibilities:

Foreign Travel Order (FTO)	Police may request for certain offenders if "their behavior as to give reasonable cause to believe" it necessary and if the court is satisfied it will protect children generally, or specifically from serious sexual harm from the offender outside the U.K. A Foreign Travel Order can prohibit international travel either generally or to specific countries for a period of up to five years, and may also require the offender to surrender passports.
Notification Order	Police may request to ensure that any person convicted of a sex offense outside the U.K. would have their name added to the register.
Risk of Sexual Harm Order (RSHO)	Any person may request if an adult is engaging in 'grooming' behavior with a minor; the Order can prevent any named activity in addition to placing the person on the register.
Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO)	Police may request if a person has previously been convicted of a sex offense and the person acts in "such a way as to give reasonable cause to believe that it is necessary for such an order to be given."

United States

Sex Offender Registration Law Enacted:

1994 (Federal)

Public Notification System:

Yes

Public Registry Website:

Yes

International Travel Notice Required:

Yes

Scope of Registerable Offenses:

Most sex offenses

Duration and Frequency of Registration:

Varies depending on jurisdiction of conviction; at federal level, 15 years, 25 years or Life and annual, semi-annual or quarterly check-ins

Discussion

The first country to enact national sex offender registration legislation, the United States' registration and notification now consists of individual registries and public registry websites operated by all 50 States, the District of Columbia, four of the principal U.S. Territories, as well as over 70 federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

These jurisdiction-level systems are linked in a national public registry website, which is available to the public, and a more detailed law enforcement database. Both are administered through the United States Department of Justice.



Statutory References

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION ACT

http://www.smart.gov/pdfs/42_USC_index.pdf

General References

Current Case Law and Issues (August 2013)

http://www.smart.gov/caselaw/handbook_august2013.pdf

National Sex Offender Public Website

www.nsopw.gov

References

1. Except as noted herein, all maps are from *The World Factbook* 2013-14. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 2013, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>.
2. A general source reference for some of the material found in this overview is: Thomas, Terry, *THE REGISTRATION AND MONITORING OF SEX OFFENDERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY* (2011).
3. **Introduction:** The map used on the introduction page was constructed using the Google API found at <http://maps.google.com>. The following is the source material for stating that certain countries are considering or have considered developing sex offender registration laws:
 - **Austria:** *America has pioneered the harsh punishment of sex offenders. Does it work?*, THE ECONOMIST (Aug. 6, 2009), <http://www.economist.com/node/14164614>.
 - **Bahamas:** Sasha Lightbourne, *Marco's Law Coming Before Year's End*, THE BAHAMA JOURNAL (July 4, 2012), available at <http://jonesbahamas.com/marcos-law-coming-before-years-end/>.
 - **Fiji:** *Calls for Database on Sex Offenders*, THE FIJI TIMES ONLINE (Sept. 25, 2009), available at <http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=130152>.
 - **Finland:** *Finland Considers Sex Offender Registry*, YLE UUTISSET (Oct. 30, 2009), available at http://yle.fi/uutiset/finland_considers_sex_offender_registry/5909091.
 - **Hong Kong:** Sexual Conviction Record Scheme Check Protocol, [http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/11_useful_info/doc/SCRC%20Protocol%20\(Eng\).pdf](http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/11_useful_info/doc/SCRC%20Protocol%20(Eng).pdf) (enabling background checks for certain employees).
 - **Israel:** Ruth Eglash, *Shattering the Quiet*, JERUSALEM POST (Jan. 4, 2011), <http://www.jpost.com/Opinion/Op-Ed-Contributors/Shattering-the-quiet>.
 - **Malaysia:** Ida Lim, *Talk Once Again of a National Sex Offenders' Registry*, THE MALAYSIAN INSIDER (Sept. 9, 2012), available at <http://www.themalaysianinsider.com/malaysia/article/talk-once-again-of-a-national-sex-offenders-registry>.
 - **New Zealand:** Andrea Vance, *Sex Offender Registry to Open*, STUFF.CO.NZ (March 6, 2014), available at <http://www.stuff.co.nz/national/9798751/Sex-offender-registry-to-open>.
 - **Switzerland:** *Sex Offender Registry Sought after Tragic Killing*, THE LOCAL (Sept. 15, 2013), available at <http://www.thelocal.ch/20130915/sex-offenders-registry-sought-after-therapist-killing>.
 - **United Arab Emirates:** Kareem Shaheem, *Sex Offenders Registry gets closer in UAE*, THE NATIONAL (July 19, 2010), available at <http://www.thenational.ae/news/uae-news/sex-offenders-registry-gets-closer-in-uae>.
 - **Zimbabwe:** Lebo Nkatozo, *Zimbabwe Sets Up Sex Offenders' Register*, NEW ZIMBABWE (Jan. 11, 2011), available at <http://www.thenational.ae/news/uae-news/sex-offenders-registry-gets-closer-in-uae>.
4. **Argentina:** The Argentinian legislation referenced was reviewed in its original Spanish; no official translation from either Argentina or the United States was available.
5. **Australia:** James Vess, *et. al.*, *A Comparative Analysis of Australian Sex Offender Legislation for Sex Offender Registries*, Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology 44:404 (2011); *Caslon Analytics Offender Registers*, <http://www.caslon.com.au/offendersnote2.htm>. The Map of Australia's States and Territories is from the U.S. Embassy in Canberra, Australia, <http://canberra.usembassy.gov/visas-geninfo.html>.
6. **Canada:** The map of the Canadian Provinces is from *Wikipedia: Provinces and territories of Canada*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_and_territories_of_Canada. Alberta's public notification website is located at http://www.solgps.alberta.ca/SAFE_COMMUNITIES/COMMUNITY_AWARENESS/SERIOUS_VIOLENT_OFFENDERS/Pages/high_risk_offenders_listing.aspx and Manitoba's is located at <http://www.gov.mb.ca/justice/notification/>.
7. **Germany:** The map of the German States was located via a web search on this website: <http://turnquistfamily.com/nfe-map-germany-states.htm>.
8. **Malta:** The location map for Malta is from the *Maphill* website, <http://www.maphill.com/malta/location-maps/flag-map/blank-outside>.
9. **United States:** In addition to the SMART Office, other agencies and offices of the U.S. Department of Justice are involved in sex offender registration and notification policy, information-sharing, and international travel notifications, including the United States Marshals' Service's National Sex Offender Targeting Center, INTERPOL-Washington, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.