



SMART SUMMARY

2016

*Global Survey 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. After the United States' first national-level sex offender registration law was passed in 1994, 29 additional countries have enacted sex offender registration laws. A handful of these systems are more analogous to what would be considered 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 systems at the national and/or provincial level: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, France, Germany, India, the Republic of Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Portugal, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad & Tobago, United Kingdom and Commonwealth Nations (Bermuda, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, and the Pitcairn Islands), 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: Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Cayman Islands, Fiji, Finland, Hong Kong, Israel, Malaysia, Poland, Samoa, St. Lucia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, and Zimbabwe.¹

What follows in this *SMART Summary* is a brief snapshot of the sex offender registration and notification laws in each of the countries that have enacted such provisions, sequenced in chronological order of the *first* country in a continent or region to implement such laws. Statutory references, where available, are provided. In addition, the footnotes contain additional references which might assist the reader in finding out more detailed information about the countries' sex offender registration and notification provisions.

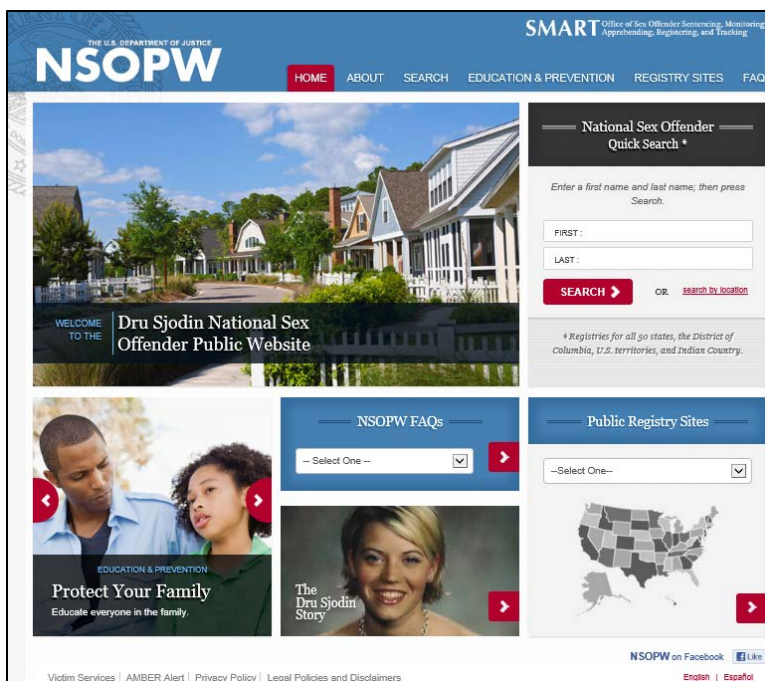
As this is a rapidly developing area of the law, and many statutes have not been officially translated into English, the reader is encouraged to check for the current versions of any nation's provisions and consult official translations, rather than relying solely on this *SMART Summary*.

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I. North America

A. United States

The first country to enact national sex offender registration legislation, the United States' registration and notification system now consists of individual registries and public registry websites operated by all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the principal U.S. Territories, as well as over 100 federally-recognized Indian Tribes. These jurisdiction-level systems are linked in a national public registry website, as well as a more detailed law-enforcement only database. Every one of these systems has its own nuances and distinct features. Every jurisdiction (meaning each state, territory, or tribe) makes its own determinations about who will be required to register, what information those offenders must provide, which offenders will be posted on the jurisdiction's public registry website, and so forth.



Even though sex offender registration itself is not directly administered by the federal government, the federal government is involved in sex offender registration and notification in a number of meaningful ways. Over the last two decades Congress has enacted various measures setting 'minimum standards' for jurisdictions to implement in their sex offender registration or notification systems. The most recent set of standards can be found in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), which was passed in 2006. SORNA

currently governs the federal minimum standards for sex offender registration and notification systems.

The public sex offender registry website and SORNA standards are administered through the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART Office) within the United States Department of Justice. 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.

B. Canada

In 2001, Ontario was the first Canadian Province to enact a sex offender registration system. It operates in conjunction with, yet separately from, Canada's National Sex Offender Registry, which was launched in 2004. Each of the other Canadian provinces has passed their own regulations in order to participate in the National Sex Offender Registry (*See Appendix C*). In 2015, Canada passed new legislation enabling the creation of a national public registry website, although the site has not yet gone live. Public posting of sex offenders will be limited to those determined to be at a high-risk of re-offense.² Alberta³ and Manitoba⁴ each have maintained limited provincial public registry websites for a number of years.

II. Europe

A. United Kingdom

The United Kingdom passed its initial national sex offender registration law in 1997. Under the current version of the Act, qualifying offenders are required to provide certain registration information to local police officials and maintain their registration information in the event of any changes. The general scheme of the registration and notification system of the United Kingdom is as follows: nearly every sex offense is registerable, and offenders are required to register for anywhere from two years to life, depending on certain circumstances. Offenders must update their registration information within three days of any changes. Notice of international travel is required.

The public notification provisions in the United Kingdom are fairly limited. In 2013, "Sarah's Law" was passed, which enables individuals to apply to their local police officials to find out if any person is a registered sex offender. Legislators have also proposed the creation of a public registry website in Scotland, but such measures have not been successful.⁵

1. Civil Orders

The United Kingdom was the first to utilize a comprehensive set of civil orders in an effort to manage its sex offenders. They have recently been reclassified, with the current Sexual Risk Orders (SRO) and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPO) replacing the previously-available Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO), Foreign Travel Orders (FTO), and Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO). These orders can be pursued independent of an individual's registration responsibilities, *i.e.*, a person need not be a convicted or registered sex offender in order to be potentially subject to these orders:

Sexual Risk Order (SRO): Any person may request an **SRO** if an adult is engaging in an "act of a sexual nature which suggests they pose a risk of harm to the public in the UK or children....abroad";⁶ the **SRO** can prevent any such named activity, in addition to placing the person on the sex offenders' register.⁷ As part of its decision-making process, the court will take into consideration a current assessment of risk of the offender.⁸ SROs may be issued for any qualifying person, regardless of whether or not they have been convicted of an offense.⁹

SROs last for not less than 2 years and must be tailored to the offenders' specific risk of harm. For example, an SRO may prohibit contact with a child, or prohibit the offender from visiting a place where they have previously offended against a child.¹⁰

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO): Police may request an **SHPO** if a person has previously been convicted of a sex or violent offense for the purposes of

- protecting a person or persons from sexual harm from the offender;¹¹
- protecting a particular child, or children in general, from sexual harm from the offender outside the United Kingdom.

For example, an **SHPO** might be issued to prevent an offender from working with children or using the internet for certain activities.¹² A SHPO can be issued at the time of sentencing, as well, without any petition from law enforcement.¹³

Foreign travel restrictions can be imposed by both SHPOs and SROs, depending on the circumstances. Such "restrictions may include prohibitions on travelling to:

- any country outside the UK named or described in the order;
- any country outside the UK, other than a country named or described in the order;
or
- any country outside the UK."¹⁴

2. Commonwealth Nations

Because of the historical ties forged through the British Empire, many countries still have a distinct legal relationship with the United Kingdom and, as such, often have similar criminal justice systems. Two designations used for such countries are *British Crown Dependency* or *British Overseas Territory*.

British Crown Dependency: There are three Crown Dependencies: the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, and the Isle of Man. These are not officially part of the United Kingdom. They have their own legislatures, administrative bodies, and legal systems.¹⁵ The United Kingdom is generally responsible for their defense and diplomatic representation.¹⁶

British Overseas Territory: The British Overseas Territories consist of the former territories of the British Empire that have not elected to pursue independence. There are 11 British Overseas Territories inhabited by civilians: Gibraltar, Bermuda, the Falkland Islands, St. Helena and its dependencies (Ascension and Tristan da Cunha), Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Anguilla, the Pitcairn Islands, and the Sovereign Base Areas on Cyprus.¹⁷ The United Kingdom is generally responsible for the defense of the Overseas Territories and for their foreign affairs. Most Overseas Territories have their own legal system and elected government.

Certain Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories have enacted sex offender registration provisions, with systems very similar to that found in the United Kingdom. In order of enactment, those countries are:

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Bermuda | 2001 |
| Isle of Man | 2001 |
| Jersey | 2010 |
| Pitcairn Islands | 2010 |
| Gibraltar | 2011 |
| Guernsey | 2014 |

Among the Commonwealth Nations, Bermuda, Guernsey, and Jersey permit a limited degree of public disclosure of information regarding registered sex offenders in certain circumstances. The remaining nations do not have any such provisions. In addition, all of these

Appendix C
Canadian Provincial Sex Offender Registration Regulations

| 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 |

Appendix D: Summary Table of National Provisions

| | Year | Offenses | Duration | Updating | Notice of Int'l Travel | Website | Civil Orders | Other Public Notification |
|------------------|-----------|---|------------------|--|------------------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| Argentina | 2013 | Sexual Abuse of Minors; Forcible Sexual Abuse | Indefinite | Residence Address | No | No | No | No |
| Australia | 2000/2004 | Varies | Varies | Varies | Yes | One State | No | No |
| Bahamas | 2014 | Most sex offenses | Ten years + | Annual and w/in 7 days for name or address change | No | No | No | If offender poses significant risk of harm |
| Bermuda | 2001 | Most serious sex offenses | Ten years | Immediate update of name or address | No | No | No | Can be made after risk assessment |
| Canada | 2001/2004 | Most sex offenses | 10 years to Life | Annual and w/in 15 days for name or address change | Yes | Yes | No | If offender convicted of sex offense against a minor and high-risk |

SMART Summary: Global Overview of Sex Offender Registration and Notification Systems (2016)

| | Year | Offenses | Duration | Updating | Notice of Int'l Travel | Website | Civil Orders | Other Public Notification |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| Chile | 2012 | Many sex offenses | 10 or 20 years | Every 6 months or annual; address change w/in 15 days | No | No, but general public can query registry database | No | No |
| Cyprus | 2014 | Child Sex Offenses | Life | Annual | Unknown | No | Unknown | Unknown |
| France | 2005 | Many sex offenses | 10 or 20 years | Every 6 months or annual; address change w/in 15 days | No | No | No | No |
| Germany | | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | No | No | No | No |
| Gibraltar | 2011 | Most sex offenses | 2 years to life | Within 3 days of changes | Authorized | No | Yes | No |
| Guernsey | 2014/2015 | Most sex offenses | At least 2 years | Annual and within 24 hours of any changes | Authorized | No | Yes | If an offender poses a specific risk of harm |

SMART Summary: Global Overview of Sex Offender Registration and Notification Systems (2016)

| | Year | Offenses | Duration | Updating | Notice of Int'l Travel | Website | Civil Orders | Other Public Notification |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|--------------|---|
| India | 2015 | Rape and other serious sex offenses | Unknown | Unknown | No | One locality; central website under development | No | No |
| Ireland | 2001 | Most sex offenses | 5 years to life | On any changes | Yes | No | No | No |
| Isle of Man | 2001 | Most sex offenses | 5 years to life | Name, address, employment changes within 2 days | Authorized | No | Yes | No |
| Jamaica | 2009/2012 | Most serious sex offenses | Indefinite, may petition for removal after 10 years | Annual; address or name change w/in 14 days | Yes | No | No | No |
| Jersey | 2011 | Most serious sex offenses | Suggested minimum of 5 years | Name or address w/in 24 hours | Yes | No | Yes | Background check can be requested by concerned individual |

SMART Summary: Global Overview of Sex Offender Registration and Notification Systems (2016)

| | Year | Offenses | Duration | Updating | Notice of Int'l Travel | Website | Civil Orders | Other Public Notification |
|------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Kenya | 2006/2008 | Unknown | Life | Any changes to residence, employment or school | Yes | No | No | Anyone with a reasonable interest may inquire |
| Maldives | 2009 | Most serious sexual offenses involving children | Unknown | Unknown | No | Authorized but not operational | No | No |
| Malta | 2012 | Most serious sex offenses | 2 years to Life | Any changes w/in 3 days | Yes | No | No | No |
| New Zealand | 2016 | Child sex offenses | 8 years to Life | Annual; any changes w/in 3 days | No, but required for any trip away for more than 48 hours | No | No | When significant threat to safety |
| Nigeria (Lagos State) | 2014 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | To individuals and organizations who need the information |
| Pitcairn Islands | 2004 | Serious sex offenses | 2 years to life | Within 3 days of any changes | Yes | No | Yes | No |

- 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: Tatenda Gumbo, *Zimbabweans Welcome Calls for National Sex Offenders Registry*, <http://www.voazimbabwe.com/content/zimbabweans-welcome-calls-for-national-sex-offenders-registry/3163737.html> (Jan. 26, 2016); Lebo Nkatanzo, *Zimbabwe Sets Up Sex Offenders' Register*, NEW ZIMBABWE (Jan. 11, 2011), available at <http://www.newzimbabwe.com/news-4251-Police+set+up+sex+offenders+register/news.aspx>.

² TOUGHER PENALTIES FOR CHILD PREDATORS ACT § 29(2015), [HTTP://WWW.PARL.GC.CA/HOUSEPUBLICATIONS/PUBLICATION.ASPX?LANGUAGE=E&MODE=1&DOCID=8057660](http://www.parl.gc.ca/HOUSEPUBLICATIONS/PUBLICATION.ASPX?LANGUAGE=E&MODE=1&DOCID=8057660). In addition to this official website, a reporter also mapped Canada's registered offenders in the Province of Ontario in 2014. Patrick Cain, *Updated: Here's the Sex Offender Map Ontario Didn't Want You to See*", GLOBAL NEWS (June 9, 2014), <http://globalnews.ca/news/1313399/heres-the-sex-offender-map-ontario-didnt-want-you-to-see/>.

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https://www.solgps.alberta.ca/safe_communities/community_awareness/serious_violent_offenders/Pages/default.aspx.

⁴ <http://www.gov.mb.ca/justice/notification/>.

⁵ Hannah Rodger, *Glasgow MSP Calls for 'Paedophile Database' in Scotland*, EVENING TIMES (Dec. 3, 2015), http://www.eveningtimes.co.uk/news/14120724.Glasgow_MSP_calls_for__paedophile_database__in_Scotland.

⁶ Jacqueline Beard & Sally Lipscombe, *Briefing Paper: Registration and Management of Sex Offenders*, at p. 16, HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, No. SN05267 (May 23, 2016), <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN05267/SN05267.pdf>, hereinafter 2016 Briefing Paper.

⁷ See GUIDANCE ON PART TWO OF THE SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT 2003 at 42-49, U.K. HOME OFFICE (March 2015), https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/442151/2015-07-03_FINAL_Guidance_Part_2_SOA_2003.pdf, hereinafter GUIDANCE ON PART TWO.

⁸ 2016 Briefing Paper, *supra* n. 6 at 16.

⁹ *Id.* at 16.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 17.

¹¹ See *id.* at 14, 33-41. The burden of proof is a 'reasonable cause to believe' that it is necessary that a SHPO be entered. *Id.* at 15.

¹² *Id.* at 15.

¹³ *Id.* at 14.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 18. If an offender is subject to a total ban on foreign travel, they must surrender their passport. *Id.*

¹⁵ *Fact Sheet on the UK's Relationship with the Crown Dependencies*, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, <http://www.uniset.ca/microstates/crown-dependencies.pdf>.

- ¹⁶ BACKGROUND BRIEFING ON THE CROWN DEPENDENCIES: JERSEY, GUERNSEY, AND THE ISLE OF MAN, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, https://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/about/moj/our-responsibilities/Background_Briefing_on_the_Crown_Dependencies2.pdf.
- ¹⁷ 2010 TO 2015 GOVERNMENT POLICY UK: OVERSEAS TERRITORIES (POLICY PAPER) (May 7, 2015), GOV.UK, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2010-to-2015-government-policy-uk-overseas-territories/2010-to-2015-government-policy-uk-overseas-territories>.
- ¹⁸ *Structure and Governance*, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance>.
- ¹⁹ <http://www.interpol.int/content/download/26798/362408/version/4/file/AG-2014-RES-02%20E%20GREEN%20NOTICES.pdf>.
- ²⁰ *About Us*, EUROPOL.EUROPA.EU, <https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/page/about-us>.
- ²¹ All background information about the Council of Europe is from PACE: THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, <http://website-pace.net/documents/10643/2031071/DepliantAPCE2016A5-EN.pdf/79c01aea-dff5-46bd-9e1c-4c579c9bb71f>.
- ²² <http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=17868&lang=en>.
- ²³ All background information about the EU is from John McCormick and Jonathan Olsen, *THE EUROPEAN UNION: POLITICS AND POLICIES* (5th ed. 2014).
- ²⁴ Directive 2011/92/EU, Para. 43, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32011L0093>.
- ²⁵ Generally speaking, any territory of a Schengen country which is located outside of Europe is not included in the Schengen Area (for example, the French territory of Martinique in the Caribbean).
- ²⁶ The four non-participating countries are Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, and Romania.
- ²⁷ Iceland, Monaco, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, and Vatican City.
- ²⁸ As of the fall of 2016, those countries are Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Poland, and Sweden. *Temporary Reintroduction of Border Control*, EUROPEAN COMMISSION, http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen/reintroduction-border-control/index_en.htm.
- ²⁹ COMMON TRAVEL AREA (CTA) (April 12, 2013), <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/common-travel-area-cta/common-travel-area-cta>. It is unclear what, if any, impact the “Brexit” vote of 2016 will have on the migration policies of the United Kingdom. Will Somerville, *Commentary: When the Dust Settles: Migration Policy after Brexit*, MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE (June 2016), <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/news/when-dust-settles-migration-policy-after-brexit>.
- ³⁰ <http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-96457>.
- ³¹ The acronym for the database is HEADS (Haft-Entlassenen-Auskunfts-Datei-Sexualstraftäter).
- ³² *Child Sex Offender Register Approved*, THE PORTUGAL NEWS (Aug. 20, 2015), <http://theportugalnews.com/news/child-sex-offender-register-approved/35648>.

- ³³ REAL DECRETO 1110/2015, DE 11 DE DICIEMBRE, POR EL QUE SE REGULA EL REGISTRO CENTRAL DE DELINCUENTES, NOTICIAS JURIDICAS, http://noticias.juridicas.com/base_datos/Penal/565504-rd-1110-2015-de-11-dic-registro-central-de-delinquentes-sexuales.html; *Entra en Vigor el Registro Central de Delinquentes Sexuales*, NOTICIAS JURIDICAS, (Jan. 3, 2016), <http://noticias.juridicas.com/actualidad/noticias/10912-entra-en-vigor-el-registro-central-de-delinquentes-sexuales/>.
- ³⁴ Sinead Kelly, *Cyprus Gets Tough on Sex Offenders as House Passes New Law*, CYPRUS MAIL (June 20, 2014), <http://cyprus-mail.com/2014/06/20/cyprus-gets-tough-on-sex-offenders-as-house-passes-new-law/>.
- ³⁵ As of 2012, South Korea had over 7,600 registered sex offenders, 2,650 of whom had their information posted on the public registry website. Kyungseok Cheo & Andrew Harris, *Sex Offender Registration in Korea*, SEX OFFENDER LAW REPORT (April/May 2013) at p. 35. The registry contains certain information including: The offenders' name, both in Korean and Chinese characters (non-Korean offenders must submit their name in Korean, the offenders' native language, and English); resident registration number; address and real residence; occupation, job position, and work address; physical description and age; photograph; car registration number; court and date of conviction; case number; name of the crime of conviction; sentence imposed; and summary of case facts.
- ³⁶ Zaheena Rasheed, *Man sentenced to 14 years in jail for molesting a 16 year old boy*, MINIVAN NEWS (June 10, 2014), <https://minivannewsarchive.com/crime-2/man-sentenced-to-14-years-in-jail-for-molesting-a-16-year-old-boy-86745>.
- ("State Minister for Health [doctor] Aishath Ramila told local media in April that the ministry has failed to compile a legally mandated Sex Offenders Registry due to lack of access to criminal records. 'Even if we look at other countries, an Offenders Registry is always with the Police of the country. This is because all the criminal records of the offenders are within the police database. Gender ministry will not have their criminal records,' Ramila said. "Will the register be maintained by us or the police? I think this is the first decision that we need to make", she added. She also said the Health Ministry does not have the resources to compile and maintain the registry.")
- Id.*
- ³⁷ Bharti Jain, *Govt to 'Name and Shame' Those Booked for Sex Crimes*, TIMES OF INDIA (Aug. 15, 2015), <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Govt-to-name-and-shame-those-booked-for-sex-crimes/articleshow/48490513.cms>.
- ³⁸ Dhananjay Mahapatra, *Govt to Publish National Sex Offenders List*, TIMES OF INDIA (Dec. 9, 2015), <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Govt-to-publish-national-sex-offenders-list/articleshow/50099945.cms>.
- ³⁹ Jerome Reynolds, *Sex Offenders' Registry Ready to Become Operational*, THE JAMAICA GLEANER (May 14, 2014), <http://jamaica-gleaner.com/power/52866>.
- ⁴⁰ *Registro de pedófilos: 2.771 personas están inhabilitadas para trabajar con menores*, available at <http://www.emol.com/noticias/nacional/2015/03/02/706072/registro-de-pedofilos-2771-personas-estan-inhabilitadas-de-trabajar-con-menores.html> (March 2, 2015).
- ⁴¹ <http://www.registrocivil.cl/PortalOI/home.html> (click on "Consultas Registros en Linea" on left toolbar, then "Inhabilidades Para Trabajar Con Menores de Edad").

- ⁴² See, e.g., LAW XV – No. 11 (Chubut Province), available at <http://www.legischubut2.gov.ar/digesto/lxl/XV-11.html>, see Fernando Brosutti, *El Senado Aprobó el Registro Provincial de Violadores y Abusadores Sexuales* (Oct. 2, 2014)(Santa Fe Province), available at <http://www.elprotagonistaweb.com.ar/noticias/val/9731/el-senado-aprob%C3%B3-el-registro-provincial-de-violadores-y-abusadores-sexuales.html> (last accessed May 26, 2015); *La Provincia Tendrá un Registro de Condenados por Delitos Contra la Integridad Sexual* (Nov. 21, 2013)(Buenos Aires), available at <http://www.noticiasmercedinas.com/131121espana.htm> (last accessed May 26, 2015); Certificado de no Incripción al Registro Provincial de Personas Condenadas por Delitos Contra la Integridad Sexual (Ley 9680), available at <http://portaldetramites.cba.gov.ar/v/1507> (Cordoba); Modificará Ley de Registro de Condenados por Delitos Sexuales, available at <http://www.legislatura.lapampa.gov.ar/noticias-de-prensa/1805-modificaran-ley-de-registro-de-condenados-por-delitos-sexuales.html> (La Pampa); Registro Nacional de Datos Geneticos Vinculados a Delitos Sexuales, available at <http://www.cec-neuquen.com/node/124> (Neuquen); Tasas y Aranceles-Depósitos Judiciales-Registro Condenados por Delitos Sexuales, available at <http://www.jusmisiones.gov.ar/index.php/dependencias/biblioteca/176-tasas-y-aranceles-depositos-judiciales-registro-condenados-por-delitos-sexuales> (Misiones).
- ⁴³ Press Release, *Child Sex Offender Register Launches Today*, NEW ZEALAND POLICE, (Oct. 14, 2016), <http://www.police.govt.nz/news/commissioners-blog/child-sex-offender-register-launches-today>; *Child Sex Offender Register Factsheet*, NEW ZEALAND POLICE, <http://www.police.govt.nz/sites/default/files/documents/child-sex-offender-register-factsheet-15sept2016.pdf>.
- ⁴⁴ Detailed information about South Africa’s registration system can be found at P. Stevens, *Protecting the Vulnerable? Assessing the Constitutionality of the National Register for Sex Offenders in Respect of Juvenile Sex Offenders*, 17 POTCHEFSTROOM ELEC. L. J. 2778 (2014), <http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/pelj.v17i6.15>.
- ⁴⁵ *Sexual Violence: Lagos Govt Opens Sex Offenders Register*, VANGUARD NEWS (Dec. 2, 2014), <http://www.vanguardngr.com/2014/12/fashola-opens-register-sex-offenders-lagos/>. A video of the signing ceremony and associated statements from the Lagos State Governor, Mr. Babatunde Raji Fashola, can be found here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UqZ1SmCwfW4>. There is also a sex offenders register in Ekiti State, in central-western Nigeria, but details about that registry cannot be confirmed from available documents. *Ekiti Opens Sexual Offenders’ Register*, DAILY POST (July 1, 2013), <http://dailypost.ng/2013/07/01/ekiti-opens-sexual-offenders-register/>.
- ⁴⁶ <ftp://ftp.justiciachaco.gov.ar/biblioteca/DELITOS%20CONTRA%20LA%20INTEGRIDAD%20SEXUAL/LEGISLACION/LEY%2026879%20CREA%20EL%20REGISTRO%20NACIONAL%20DE%20DATOS%20GENETICOS%20B.O.%20NACIONAL%2032686%2024-07-2013.pdf>. The Argentinian legislation referenced was reviewed in its original Spanish; no official translation from either Argentina or the United States was available.
- ⁴⁷ <https://web.archive.org/web/20150908150726/http://www.crimtrac.gov.au/documents/CrimTracIGA-amendedin2009.pdf>.
- ⁴⁸ <http://laws.bahamas.gov.bs/cms/images/LEGISLATION/AMENDING/2014/2014-0007/SexualOffencesAmendmentAct2014.pdf>. The website for the Bahamas’ Office of the Attorney General indicates that this law is “Not in Force”.
- ⁴⁹ <http://www.bermulalaws.bm/Laws/Consolidated%20Laws/Criminal%20Code%20Act%201907.pdf>.
- ⁵⁰ <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/S-8.7.pdf>.

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- ⁵² http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/content/download/1958/13719/version/3/file/Code_34.pdf. The database acronym is FIJAIS (Fichier Judiciaire National Automatisé des Auteurs d'Infractions Sexuelles) [National Automated Criminal File of Sexual or Violent Offenses].
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- ⁵⁹ <https://www.jerseylaw.je/laws/revised/Pages/23.815.aspx>.
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- ⁶³ <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2016/0042/latest/DLM6463913.html>.
- ⁶⁴ [http://www.government.pn/Laws/Sexual%20Offences%20\(Notification%20and%20Prevention\)%20Ordinance.pdf](http://www.government.pn/Laws/Sexual%20Offences%20(Notification%20and%20Prevention)%20Ordinance.pdf).
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