

115TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 466

To amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 relating to determinations with respect to efforts of foreign countries to reduce demand for commercial sex acts under the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 12, 2017

Mr. HULTGREN (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. PITTINGER, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. WALBERG, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## A BILL

To amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 relating to determinations with respect to efforts of foreign countries to reduce demand for commercial sex acts under the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-  
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Sex Trafficking De-  
5 mand Reduction Act”.

1   **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2       Congress finds the following:

3               (1) It has been the longstanding position of the  
4       United States to reduce the demand for sex traf-  
5       ficking victims. There is also a wide international  
6       consensus on the necessity of demand reduction in  
7       order to prevent human trafficking.

8               (2) The United Nations Protocol to Prevent,  
9       Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Espe-  
10       cially Women and Children, Supplementing the  
11       United Nations Convention Against Transnational  
12       Organized Crime of 2000 (also referred to as the  
13       “Palermo Protocol(s)”) expressly addresses the re-  
14       quirement that nations make serious efforts to re-  
15       duce demand for trafficked persons.

16               (3) Article nine, addressing prevention of  
17       human trafficking specifically directs that, “States  
18       Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other  
19       measures, such as educational, social or cultural  
20       measures, including through bilateral and multilat-  
21       eral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fos-  
22       ters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially  
23       women and children, that leads to trafficking.”.

24               (4) The United Nations Protocol, the Europe  
25       Convention on Action against Human Trafficking,  
26       and the 2011 European Union Directive of the Eu-

1      ropean Parliament and the Council on preventing  
2      and combating trafficking in human beings, also  
3      specifically address the need to prevent human traf-  
4      ficking by reducing demand for trafficking victims.

5                (5) Research has shown that legal prostitution  
6      increases the demand for prostituted persons and  
7      thus increases the market for sex. As a result, there  
8      is a significant increase in instances of human traf-  
9      ficking.

10               (6) In 2012 researchers Seo-Young Cho, Axel  
11      Dreher, and Eric Neumayer published their findings  
12      that demonstrated “the scale effect of legalizing  
13      prostitution leads to an expansion of the prostitution  
14      market and thus an increase in human trafficking,  
15      while the substitution effect reduces demand for  
16      trafficked prostitutes by favoring prostitutes who  
17      have legal residence in a country”.

18               (7) In 2005 Di Nicola and others provided de-  
19      scriptive statistics focusing on 11 European Union  
20      countries. According to their results, stricter pros-  
21      titution laws are correlated with reduced flows of  
22      human trafficking.

23               (8) Researchers Niklas Jakobsson and Andreas  
24      Kotsadam found a causal link between legal pros-  
25      titution and increases in human trafficking.

1 Jakobsson and Kotsadam found that trafficking of  
2 persons for commercial sexual exploitation is least  
3 prevalent in countries where prostitution is illegal  
4 and most prevalent in countries where prostitution is  
5 legalized.

6 (9) Further data has demonstrated the correlation  
7 between the adoption of legislation that criminalizes  
8 demand and reductions in sex trafficking  
9 victims.

10 **SEC. 3. AMENDMENT RELATING TO DETERMINATIONS**  
11 **WITH RESPECT TO EFFORTS OF FOREIGN**  
12 **COUNTRIES TO REDUCE DEMAND FOR COM-**  
13 **MERCIAL SEX ACTS UNDER THE MINIMUM**  
14 **STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAF-**  
15 **FICKING.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 108 of the Trafficking  
17 Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106) is  
18 amended by adding at the end the following new sub-  
19 section:

20 “(c) CRITERIA WITH RESPECT TO COMMERCIAL SEX  
21 ACTS.—In determinations under subsection (b)(12)(A), if  
22 the government of the country has the authority to pro-  
23 hibit the purchase of commercial sex acts and fails to do  
24 so, such failure to prohibit the purchase of commercial sex  
25 acts shall be deemed to be a failure on the part of the

1 government to make serious and sustained efforts to re-  
2 duce the demand for commercial sex acts, notwithstanding  
3 other efforts made by the government to reduce the de-  
4 mand for commercial sex acts.”.

5 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by  
6 subsection (a) takes effect on the date of the enactment  
7 of this Act and applies with respect to determinations  
8 under subsection (b)(12)(A) of section 108 of the Traf-  
9 ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 that are made on  
10 or after such date of enactment.

