The United States and Brazil share some common challenges in their efforts to combat the phenomenon of human trafficking. The United States is traditionally known as a pull country, while Brazil is both a push and a pull country. Both countries have aggressive programs to combat human trafficking yet factors within the countries as well as pressures upon the countries contribute to ongoing difficulties in pushing forward comprehensive national policies. This presentation will examine the problems both nations are experiencing, their approaches to the problems and finally areas where both nations must focus more attention and devote better resources towards eradicating

I. PRESENCE OF TRAFFICKING IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY
   A. Forced Labor
      1. Rural
      2. Urban
   B. Sex Trafficking
      1. Adults
      2. Children

II. LEGAL OBLIGATIONS
   A. International legal Obligations
      1. UNODC – CATOC Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking
      2. Regional Obligations
   B. Domestic Legal Obligations
      1. TVPA (US)
      2. Brazilian Penal Code
      3. Gap between domestic legislation and international expectations

III. TENSIONS IN LEGAL APPROACHES
   A. Over reliance on criminal prosecution can create problems
      1. Is a person trafficked a victim or a criminal – how does state of origin impact this determination?
      2. Should victims be forced to cooperate with law enforcement and/or denied services?
B. Are nationals who may be trafficked privileged or disadvantaged by law

IV. REMAINING DIFFICULTIES
A. Comprehensive collection of data
B. Training of judiciary and law enforcement
C. Coordination of and Establishment of National Policies
   1. The PNETP process in Brazil and what the US can learn from it
D. Reduction of Demand
   1. Reducing economic incentive that supports forced labor
      a. identifying industry offenders
      b. establishing protocols for neighboring states or trade partners that offend
   2. Reducing the demand for sex services