


Netherlands Antilles
Non-Governmental Organization Report¹
to the Committee on the Rights of the Child
on the implementation of the Optional Protocol
on the
SALE OF CHILDREN, CHILD PROSTITUTION
AND CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

Submitted to: UNICEF

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PREFACE

SIFMA (Sentro di Informashon i Formashon na Bienestar di Mucha; in English, training and resource centre for early childhood care and education) was approached as a non-governmental organization to draw up a report regarding sale/trafficking of children, child prostitution, and child pornography for the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the islands of the Netherlands Antilles. In 2002, the committee encouraged the State party to consider ratifying and extending to the Netherlands Antilles the optional protocols, however these have not yet been ratified or extended.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	II
Introduction	1
Methodology	1
I. Prohibition of the Sale of Children, Child pornography and child prostitution	1
II. Penal/criminal procedure	3
III. Protection of the rights of child victims	4
IV. Prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	5
V. International assistance and cooperation	5
VI. Other legal provisions	5
CONCLUSION	6
LITERATURE	6
SUPPLEMENT	1
- Questionnaire	

INTRODUCTION

General Information report

This is the first report on sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography for the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the islands of the Netherlands Antilles written by the Non-Governmental Organization SIFMA (Sentro di Informashon i Formashon na Bienestar di Mucha). In 2002, the committee on the Rights of the Child encouraged, in its concluding observations², the State Party of the Netherlands Antilles to consider ratifying and extending to the Netherlands Antilles the optional protocols. However, these protocols have not yet been ratified or extended.

This NGO-report will include an analysis of the following topics, namely prohibition of the sale of children, child pornography and child prostitution; Penal/criminal procedure; Protection of the rights of child victims; Prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; International assistance and cooperation; Other legal provisions.

METHODOLOGY

A questionnaire was formulated and sent to different organizations on the islands of the Netherlands Antilles³, which were assumed to be involved and might have information on sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography.

The questionnaire

The questionnaire, which was written in Dutch and was translated into English, consisted of approximately 69 questions, in which 8 topics⁴ were incorporated. The questions were both closed and open questions.

I. PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF CHILDREN, CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND CHILD PROSTITUTION

General Information

As was mentioned earlier, the optional protocols on sale of children, child pornography and child prostitution has not been extended or ratified by the government of the Netherlands Antilles. However, a working group at the justice department was established in order to give explicit attention to trafficking/sale of human beings on the Netherlands Antilles. Their objectives are to make relevant actors conscience of trafficking/sale on human beings and to also create expertise regarding this topic.

Not much is known on this topic. Those organizations to which the questionnaire were send, did not reply. They stated that they are not knowledgeable on these topics. The working group on trafficking on human beings filled out the questionnaire and the

² Concluding observations of the committee on the Rights of the Child: Netherlands Antilles. 07/06/2002. CRC/C/15/add.186. (concluding observations/Comments) under chapter 9 optional protocol

³ Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten.

⁴ 1)General questions organizations; 2)Legislation; 3)Punishment and perpetrator; 4)Monitor and disperse; 5)General measures; 6)Adoption; 7)Vulnerable groups; 8)International

juvenile and vice police squad. They had relevant information which is processed in this document. The exploratory assessment which was conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on trafficking/selling of human beings in the Caribbean, gave a good insight on the topic. The Penal Code of the Netherlands Antilles was also looked at in order to give a correct view on the matter.

The bottleneck for implementing the protocols was reported to be the absence of legislation on the matter. There is currently a concept on a renewed Penal Code, which will be presented to the State Party before the end of this year. It was stated that pornography and prostitution are incorporated in the renewed Penal Code.

The Netherlands Antilles is seen as an attractive destination for migrants. It was stated in the report by the IOM that this is due to the relative high social, economical, educational, health and technological developments on the islands⁵. In the 1980's, many immigrants started to migrate to the islands in order to fill the gap of the low income jobs. They entered the islands either legally or illegally. One of the ways people entered the islands and are still entering the islands illegally are through the small vessels that bring fish, fruits and other products to the islands. It is estimated that approximately 100 passengers a year enter the islands through these vessels⁶. It was noted by local NGO's that groups of women are also trafficked or smuggled into the islands this way. No data is available on trafficking of children on the islands. However, according to interviews conducted for the IOM report in 2004⁷, there are indications that trafficking of children does take place on Curaçao. Apparently, one can approach certain brothel owners to "order a child." This child, usually an 8 to 12 year old girl from the Dominican Republic, is then flown to Curaçao, and handed over to a client. This appears to happen with the full cooperation of the family. After one week the girl is returned to the brothel owner and flown back to the Dominican Republic. An average of US\$ 2200 is paid per child. To cover the costs, sexual acts with the child are put on video and sold with profit on the black market. Trafficking of children to Curaçao takes place when the clients are known to have more income, around Christmas and Carnival⁸.

Prostitution on the islands of the Netherlands Antilles is legalized. However, it is punishable to instigate others or promote fornication with third parties⁹. On Curaçao there is an official zone where prostitution is permitted, where non-Antillean ladies may work. Individuals younger than 18 years are not allowed to work as a stripper or a prostitute at these types of locations¹⁰. Those prostitutes who received a working permit are registered as employees of this place. Other clubs request permits for female dancers, who are not registered in the immigration registration system. These ladies are supposedly not

⁵ International Organization for Migration, *Verkennd beoordeling van mensenhandel in het Caribisch gebied*, 2005, p. 15

⁶ International Organization for Migration, *HIV/AIDS and mobile populations in the Caribbean: A baseline assessment*, 2004, p. 15

⁷ International Organization for Migration, *HIV/AIDS and mobile populations in the Caribbean: A baseline assessment*, 2004.

⁸ International Organization for Migration, *HIV/AIDS and mobile populations in the Caribbean: A baseline assessment*, 2004, p. 31

⁹ Art. 259 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles)

¹⁰ International Organization for Migration, *Verkennd beoordeling van mensenhandel in het Caribisch gebied*, 2005, p. 30

allowed to work as prostitutes, but it is known that they do. Due to the non-registration, no data is available on the islands on the amount of dancers on the islands and in case data is available, no tangible data is available on the age of these girls¹¹.

A huge bottleneck mentioned in the IOM report on immigration is that, first of all, too many bureaus exist that cover different aspects of the same problem. There is also a lack of communication between these different bureaus. As a matter of fact, the absence of an integrated database between the island bureaus was mentioned, and deficiency in integration between the island bureaus and governmental databases was pointed out¹².

II. PENAL/CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

In the current Penal Code of the Netherlands Antilles, no definition is given on selling/trafficking of children, child pornography, and child prostitution. It was stated that some definition will be given in the renewed Penal Code of the Netherlands Antilles. This will be coherent with the definition given in the Netherlands's Penal Code.

No prohibition exists on any form of child selling/trafficking in the current Penal Code of the Netherlands Antilles. However, in one of the articles in the Netherlands Antilles' Penal Code, it states that selling/trafficking of women and selling/trafficking of minors of the male gender is punishable for up to five years¹³. It was mentioned in the IOM report that, while they were doing their investigation, no case was known to have had judicial inquiry into.

In the current legislation it does not state literally that it is a criminal offence to offer, obtain, procure or provide a child for child-prostitution, child-selling, and for child-pornography. But as mentioned earlier, it is punishable to instigate others or to promote fornication with third parties¹⁴. It is also mentioned in the Penal Code that a person could be imprisoned for up to 12 years in case he/she fornicates with their own minor child, stepchild, or pupil¹⁵. Also, imprisonment of up to 8 years is given to those who move or promote third parties to fornicate with their own minor child, stepchild, or pupil¹⁶. Another article states that a person could be imprisoned for up to 8 years in case he/she gives gifts, or promises money or goods to a minor in order to intentionally induce the minor to fornicate or to tolerate the fornication. This is only applicable when either the minor or legal guardian complains at the department concerned¹⁷.

Another article in the current Penal Code of the Netherlands Antilles states that a person who sexually penetrates a minor younger than twelve years could receive imprisonment

¹¹ International Organization for Migration, *Verkennd beoordeling van mensenhandel in het Caribisch gebied*, 2005, p. 16

¹² International Organization for Migration, *Verkennd beoordeling van mensenhandel in het Caribisch gebied*, 2005, p. 29

¹³ Art. 260 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles)

¹⁴ Art. 259 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles)

¹⁵ Art. 257 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles)

¹⁶ Art. 257 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles)

¹⁷ Art. 256 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles) and Art. 251 par. 2 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles)

of up to 24 years¹⁸ and imprisonment of up to 16 years in case a child is over 12 years, but not yet 15 years old¹⁹.

No article could be found in which states that it is a criminal offense to import, export, sell, offer, and possess material with, specifically, child pornography. However, one article states that a person could be imprisoned for up to 12 months or get a fine of up to 3.000 Antillean guilders in case he/she distributes, shows in public, manufacture in order to import or export written work, images, or object which are offensive to the indecent assault²⁰. In case these written work, images, or object which are offensive to the indecent assault are given, displayed or showed to minors, the person will be imprisoned for up to 6 months or get a fine of up to 600 Antillean guilders²¹.

The identification of child victims should be prohibited; however this is not present in the Penal Code of the Netherlands Antilles. There are no cases known of compensation given to child victims received from either the perpetrator or the responsible institutions. Nothing could be found in the Penal Code of the Netherlands Antilles whether it is a criminal offence to sell child organs.

III. PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILD VICTIMS

The working group on trafficking/sale of human beings on the Netherlands Antilles deals specifically with prevention of human trafficking/selling, in case children are involved the child protection agency is involved. Following workshops, which were organized for different organizations on the matter, a necessity did arise among the different participating organizations to collaborate. Most organizations contribute with help, as long as it fits in their organizations objectives. It was mentioned that it lies in the intention to sign a protocol for the collaboration between the different organizations.

Complaints could be reported by the child or its guardians at either the juvenile and vice police squad or child protection agency. In order for the case to be dealt with and a judicial investigation to take place, the juvenile and vice police squad must be involved in the matter. In other words, in case the child protection agency receives a report, they need to cooperate with the juvenile and vice police squad. However, this does not occur often.

It was stated that information sessions/training were organized for professionals regarding “The best way to deal with a child that was either sold or was sexual exploited”. Also, topics such as psychological and legislative aspects of children involved in prostitution, pornography and selling were talked about and the usage of technique for investigations in cases dealing with selling of the children and sexual exploitation was mentioned.

Children or adults could call at a 24 hour child hotline in order to complain on the matter. However, no data is available on complaints or reports on the matter.

¹⁸ Art. 250 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles)

¹⁹ Art. 251 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles)

²⁰ Art. 245 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles)

²¹ Art. 246 SrNA (Penal Code Netherlands Antilles)

Special treatments child witnesses get from the judicial system, are that their statements are written in a report by the police and there is a special room for the interrogations. These child witnesses do not have to be present during the hearings. However, it was stated by the organizations that no measures exist for the protection of the identification of the child victims.

IV. PREVENTION OF THE SALE OF CHILDREN, CHILD PROSTITUTION AND CHILD PRONOGRAPHY.

The government of the NA supports organizations which deal with the prevention and detection on child pornography, -prostitution, and –selling by giving training free of charge through the working group on trafficking/sale of human beings on the Netherlands Antilles. The organizations can be kept abreast of the latest developments on trafficking/selling of human beings and how to deal with the subject.

There is no monitoring or inspection on the Internet regarding child pornography in the Netherlands Antilles and no cases are known or data available of persons who are involved in child pornography, selling of children, or child prostitution.

V. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION

The investigation conducted by the IOM (International Organization for Migration) is actually a regional initiative launched by OAS (Organization of American States) to reinforce the capacity of the governments and organizations of the participating State Parties such as the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, and Surinam²². The interviewed organizations did not mention any other international cooperation.

VI. OTHER LEGAL PROVISIONS

In order to get a better view on child pornography, child prostitution and child trafficking/selling data was requested. However, these were not available. One of the organizations stated that it is aware of some children who are in this business. These cases were reported by adults. However, the data was not at hand and no investigation was ever initiated on the matter.

When asked to the organizations, whether goods were ever confiscated that deals with child selling, child prostitution, and child pornography, it was stated that this has not happened.

In regards of adoption please also refer to the NGO-report on the convention of the Rights of the child²³ and also the Periodic report by the Netherlands Antilles on the

²² International Organization for Migration, Verkennend beoordeling van mensenhandel in het Caribisch gebied, 2005, p. 1

²³ Salsbach, T., Netherlands Antilles Non-Governmental Organisations report to the Committee on the Rights of the child, 2008

implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child²⁴. It was stated by one of the organization that The Hague convention regarding “inter country adoption” was rectified and implemented in the Netherlands Antilles and that there is adoption legislation. This organization also stated that children, who are adopted, are protected in case they are exploited into prostitution selling and pornography. However, no criminal justice procedures exist for parents who sell their children for adoption internationally. It was also stated that no education programs exist for making women conscious not to sell their children. No cases are known and no data is available of parents who have sold their children for adoption to foreigners. No programs and measures exist for support of those children who were sold for adoption.

There is also no data or cases known on people who are involved in sex tourism.

It was stated in the IOM report that data on human trafficking/selling was not available. For their report, the investigators focused their attention on data that was available and which was indirectly connected with human trafficking/selling²⁵.

CONCLUSION

It was noticed that there is an absence of data and comprehensive study on the issue of child pornography, child prostitution and child trafficking/selling. No appropriate policies and programs exist yet on this matter. There should be more public-awareness campaigns on the islands and a structured system of reporting information. A central point where information can be found should be made available on all the islands.

LITERATURE

International Organization for Migration, *HIV/AIDS and mobile populations in the Caribbean: A baseline assessment*, 2004

International Organization for Migration, *Verkennd beoordeling van mensenhandel in het Caribisch gebied*, 2005

Periodic report by the Netherlands Antilles on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2008

Salsbach, T., *Netherlands Antilles Non-Governmental Organisations report to the Committee on the Rights of the child*, 2008

²⁴ Periodic report by the Netherlands Antilles on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2008

²⁵ International Organization for Migration, *Verkennd beoordeling van mensenhandel in het Caribisch gebied*, 2005, p. 10

SUPPLEMENT

Questionnaire organizations OPSC

- These questions need to be asked to the organizations on ALL islands of the NA.
- The information gathered need to cover 2002 to 2007
- Point of departure regarding age of the children is: 0 to 18 years.
- In case an organization wants to tell more than is asked for, make an annotation of these.....

A. General questions:

1. Organization's name: _____
2. The organization's target group: _____
3. Objectives of the organization: _____
4. Contact: _____
5. Telephone number: _____
6. a. Which departments/agencies or organizations deals with selling of children, child prostitution or child pornography? _____
b. In what way do these organizations work together? _____
7. In what way do organizations take the vulnerability of a child into consideration, when this child was one way or the other involved in selling, prostitution, or pornography?

8. a. Is data available on children who run the risk of getting involved in prostitution, pornography or selling? ☐ yes ☐ No
b. Is data available on children who are involved in pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No
c. Is data available on children who are involved in prostitution? ☐ yes ☐ No
d. Is data available on children who were sold? ☐ yes ☐ No
e. If not, are the organizations aware of children who are in this business? ☐ yes ☐ No
f. If yes, how many cases are known? ☐ yes ☐ No
g. Please state the data on each group. _____
h. Is research conducted, which was initiated by international organizations? ☐ yes ☐ No
9. Were goods ever confiscated that deals with child selling, prostitution, and pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No

B. Legislation

10. a. Is the "optional protocol" (protocol that deals with child selling, -pornography, and child prostitution) rectified by the NA? ☐ yes ☐ No
b. When was this rectified? _____
c. If not, when will this be rectified? _____
d. What is done on legislation till now regarding child selling, -pornography, and -prostitution? _____
e. Which organizations are responsible for the implementation of this legislation?

11. a. Is a definition given in the legislation on selling, pornography, and prostitution of children? (virtual pornography) ☐ yes ☐ No
b. Where is it written? _____
12. a. Does the legislation state that all forms of child selling are prohibited? ☐ yes ☐ No
b. What are the punishments? _____
13. a. Is there an evaluation mechanism for the implementation of this protocol? ☐ yes ☐ No
b. What is the bottleneck for implementation of the protocol? _____
14. How are children between 16 and 18 years old protected against selling, pornography, and prostitution? _____
15. a. Is it a criminal offence to offer, obtain, procure or provide a child for child-prostitution? ☐ yes ☐ No
b. Is it a criminal offence to offer, obtain, procure or provide a child for child-selling? ☐ yes ☐ No
c. Is it a criminal offence to offer, obtain, procure or provide a child for child-prostitution? ☐ yes ☐ No
d. Is there criminalization of the above mentioned attempted crimes? ☐ yes ☐ No
e. Where is it written? _____
16. a. Is it a criminal offence to produce material with child pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No
b. Is it a criminal offence to distribute material with child pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No
c. Is it a criminal offence to import material with child pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No
d. Is it a criminal offence to export material with child pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No
e. Is it a criminal offence to sell material with child pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No
f. Is it a criminal offence to offer material with child pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No
g. Is it a criminal offence to possess material with child pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No
h. Where is this written in the legislation? _____
17. Is the legislation also applicable on foreign perpetrators on the islands? ☐ yes ☐ No
18. a. Does the legislation prohibit identification of the child victim? ☐ yes ☐ No
b. Where is this written in the legislation? _____
19. a. What kind of compensation can the child victim get from either the perpetrator or the responsible institutions? _____
b. Are cases known where children received compensation? ☐ yes ☐ No
20. In what way does the government of the NA give support to organizations which deals with prevention and detection on child pornography, -prostitution, and -selling?

21. Is it a criminal offence to sell organ of children? ☐ yes ☐ No

22. What is the bottleneck on implementation of this protocol? _____

C. Punishment and perpetrator

23. What happens with a person that commits a criminal offence on an Antillean registered ship/plane? _____

24. a. Are cases known of persons who are involved in child pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No

b. Are cases known of persons who are involved in the selling of children? ☐ yes ☐ No

c. Are cases known of persons who are involved in child prostitution? ☐ yes ☐ No

d. How many cases are known of each topic?

Pornography _____ Selling _____ Prostitution _____

e. How many reports are known of each topic?

Pornography _____ Selling _____ Prostitution _____

f. What are the procedures after the reports came in? _____

g. Is research conducted on the child victim's situation after its case went into court? ☐ yes ☐ No

h. Is research conducted on the child victim's situation after the report came in the organization? ☐ yes ☐ No

25. Are there rehabilitation programs for sexual offenders whom are imprisoned? ☐ yes ☐ No

D. Monitor & disperse

26. a. Is there a policy regarding child pornography, child selling, and prostitution? ☐ yes ☐ No

b. If not, what is the reason for not having this policy? _____

c. If yes, what is the content of this policy? _____

d. Which organization is in charge with monitoring, evaluation, and inspection? _____

e. What organization finances the organization in order for it to do its work? _____

27. a. In what way is worked on the awareness of the public on these topics? _____

b. Were information sessions/training organized for the public regarding the damage that selling and sexual exploitation has on children? ☐ yes ☐ No

c. Were information sessions/training organized for the public on the prevention/obstruction of selling and sexual exploitation of children? ☐ yes ☐ No

28. a. Were workshops/training organized for professionals (physicians, police, social workers etc.) regarding "The best way to deal with a child that was either sold or was sexual exploited"? ☐ yes ☐ No

b. Were workshops/training organized for professionals regarding the psychological and legislative aspects of children involved in prostitution, pornography and selling? ☐ yes ☐ No

29. Were workshops/training organized for professionals regarding the usage of technique for investigations in cases dealing with selling of the children and sexual exploitation? ☐ yes ☐ No

30. a. In what way were children involved when preparing the information sessions for public and others? _____
31. a. Is there a way of monitoring/inspect the internet on child pornography in the NA? ☐ yes ☐ No
 b. If not, will this be in the near future? ☐ yes ☐ No
 c. Which organization will be in charge of this? _____
 d. Is there a cooperation with international organizations on this matter? ☐ yes ☐ No
 e. What kind of measures was taken in order to protect children against pornography on the internet? _____
32. a. Where can children complain or report? _____
 b. Is there a 24 hour child helpline? ☐ yes ☐ No
 c. How is dealt with the complaints and reports? _____
 d. How many complaints/reports came in during the last 6 years? _____
 e. To which organizations is referred to? _____
33. In what way is worked on the children's awareness regarding child selling and sexual exploitation? _____
34. a. With what age do children get sex education? _____
 b. Where is this given? _____

E. general measurers

35. a. Are the child victims kept fully informed about the details of any criminal cases relating to their exploitation? ☐ yes ☐ No
 b. Do they receive their documents? ☐ yes ☐ No
 c. Are the child victims kept informed about the progress of their case? ☐ yes ☐ No
36. In what way does a child witness get special treatment? _____
37. In what way are the views, needs and concerns of the child victims taken into consideration during court? _____
38. In what way is the privacy of the child protected within the judicial system?

39. In what way are measures taken to protect child victims, their families and witnesses from intimidation or retaliation? _____
40. In what way are those involved with the child victims protected?

41. In what way is unnecessary delay avoided in all cases involving child victims?

42. What kind of measures was taken in order to fully reintegrate and recover a child victim?

43. In what way does the government give support to organizations which locally as well as internationally support child victims?

44. Do cases dealing with pornography, prostitution and selling of children get special treatment? ☐ yes ☐ No
45. a. Is the court specialized in these cases? ☐ yes ☐ No
 b. If yes, what kind of specialization is there? _____
 c. If not, how are these cases dealt with? _____
 d. What kind of training did these judges and prosecutors get in order to deal with these cases? _____
46. In what way are children protected against the exploitation by someone in authority or in a trust relationship? _____
47. Do measures exist for the protection of the identification of the child victim? ☐ yes ☐ No
48. What kind of guaranties exists for the not accompanied child? _____

F. Adoption

49. a. Is The Hague convention regarding “intercountry adoption” rectified and implemented in the Netherlands Antilles? ☐ yes ☐ No
 b. If not, what is the status of this? _____
 c. Is there adoption legislation? ☐ yes ☐ No
 d. Are children whom are adopted protected in case they are exploited into prostitution selling and pornography? ☐ yes ☐ No
 e. Is it a criminal offence to improperly induce consent as an intermediary for the adoption of a child? ☐ yes ☐ No
 f. Which organization is in charge of adoption? _____
 g. Does this organization monitor the adopted child? In other words look after the child, where it ended up and how it is going with the child? _____
50. a. What kind of protection do the adopted child get on national and international level?

 b. What kind of guaranties exists regarding adoption of a child internationally?

 c. What kind of guidance do the parents whom adopted a child get? _____
51. What kind of criminal justice procedures exist when a child is illegally adopted?

52. a. What kind of criminal justice procedures exist for parents whom sell their children for adoption internationally? _____
 b. What kind of education programs exist for making the woman conscience not to sell their children? _____
 c. How many cases are known of parents whom sold their children for adoption to foreigners? _____

53. What kind of programs and measures exist for support to the children whom were sold for adoption? ☐ yes ☐ No

H. Vulnerable groups

54. a. In what way are children whom are used in pornography protected?

b. In what way are children whom are and will be sold protected?

c. In what way are children whom are used in prostitution protected?

55. What are the consequences when it is written in the legislation that a child is allowed to make decisions regarding its sexual activities and it is involved in sexual exploitation and prostitution? _____

56. What are the consequences for being able to marry from 15 years and this is brought in correlation with selling of a child? _____

57. When a sexual offender goes scot-free, what happens with the child after the case? (see sxm) _____

58. When the case was sent before the judge was there a social worker or psychologist present? ☐ yes ☐ No

59. In what way are children whom were exposed to pornography protected? _____

60. a. What kind of measures was taken for protection of the child victims? _____

b. What kind of measures was taken for protection of child witnesses? _____

61. What kind of legal protection measures exist in order to prevent the child victim to confront the aggressor? _____

62. What kind of measures was taken in order to assess the credibility of the child's testimony? _____

63. Is psychological aftercare offered to the child victims? ☐ yes ☐ No

64. Are there shelters for the child victims and their families? ☐ yes ☐ No

65. Are there programs for children whom were found after being sold and need to reintegrate? ☐ yes ☐ No

I. International

66. a. What kind of measures is taken to prevent sextourism to happen on the islands? _____

b. Are reports known of people whom are involved in sextourism? ☐ yes ☐ No

67. Does the government provide measures of assistance to all other countries in the investigation, prosecution or seizure of property relating to child pornography, child prostitution, and child selling ☐ yes ☐ No

b. In what way does the government give assistance? _____

68. a. What kind of agreements was made on international level?

b. Do international agreements exist regarding children whom were taken away?

69. a. Are reports known of people whom are involved in child pornography, prostitutions and selling in foreign countries and whom came to live/establish on the islands? ☐ yes ☐ No

b. What is done with this information? _____

c. Are cases known of people whom are offenders on child pornography, prostitutions and selling in foreign countries and whom came to live/establish on the islands? ☐ yes ☐ No

d. What is done with this information? _____

e. Does an organization have a list with all the names of these offenders? ☐ yes ☐ No

f. Are these persons watched upon? ☐ yes ☐ No