Working together to make sure children all over the world can grow up safely!
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Introduction

This Toolkit contains information about the phenomenon transnational child sex offences intended for government staff, employees working at Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO’s) and private parties working abroad and willing to make a contribution to the awareness related to and the stimulation of meaningful reports of transnational child sex offences.

By offering all practical information on this theme in one place a contribution is made to ensure together that children – wherever they are in the world – can grow up safely.

This Toolkit answers questions such as:

• What is transnational child sex offending?
• What is the Dutch approach?
• What are the different types of offenders?
• What are the signals? Where can it be reported?
• How do I get a Certificate of Good Behaviour [Verklaring Omtrent Goed Gedrag VOG]

The contents of this Toolkit are composed by several parties: the Ministry of Security and Justice, the Public Prosecution Department, the Police, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee, the NGO’s ECPAT and Plan Nederland, and the Expertise Centre Online Child Abuse (EOKM).

The texts and information are offered in Dutch and English. Some texts have also been translated into Filipino, due to a pilot started in cooperation with the Dutch government, the National Police of the Netherlands, NGO’s and the Philippine authorities. The aim of the pilot is to test whether the available information meets the practical needs.

Your opinion matters
You help us to further improve the content of this Toolkit by clicking on this link [https://tinyurl.com/toolkit-eva] and filling out the survey.

Thank you very much in advance!
Dutch government intensifies the fight against transnational child sex offences
Dutch government intensifies the fight against transnational child sex offences

What is a transnational child sex offence?
A transnational child sex offence is the phenomenon where an individual is residing abroad for a longer or shorter period of time and sexually abuses minors in that country, sexually exploit them or somehow grant their cooperation thereto. Transnational child sex offences happen worldwide and also Dutch citizens are guilty thereof.

To protect all children against sexual violence
The Dutch government’s starting point is that all children need to be protected as much as possible against sexual violence. Also children living or staying abroad and where a suspect from the Netherlands is involved. When Dutch citizens commit these offences abroad, they remain punishable under Dutch law.

Sentence and serving one’s sentence abroad
The Dutch government thinks it is important that suspects of transnational child sex offences are tracked down and prosecuted as much as possible in the country where they committed the sexual abuse. The reason for this is that sentencing and serving one’s sentence in the country concerned is an acknowledgement and a sign of respect towards the victim. In the end the abuse took place in that country.

However, the detection and prosecution of Dutch transnational child sex offenders abroad is complex. This is caused by the difference in judicial systems, the National Police of the Netherlands and judicial authorities not having investigative powers and therefore being dependent on local authorities to a high degree. Moreover in certain countries there is a lack of international agreements and cooperation on this subject.

Action plan Dutch government
Transnational child sex offending is mentioned in the Security Agenda 2015-2018 as a national priority. The Ministry of Security and Justice issued an action plan together with the National Police of the Netherlands and judicial authorities. Practice-based knowledge as well as enhanced insights have led to a further development of tackling transnational child sex offences and to new intervention possibilities. On the basis of this input the action plan was updated in 2016.

A growing phenomenon is live streaming of child sexual abuse and people paying to see this live abuse. The images are being stored to watch and/or globally spread online. An integral approach to combat transnational child offences is much needed. Activities, with a focus on several countries, are carried out by the Ministry of Security and Justice, Public Prosecution Department, National Police of the Netherlands and the Royal Dutch Marechaussee. Based on practical experience the National Police and Public Prosecution focus on South and South East Asia (Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal, Cambodia and Sri Lanka). Because the increasing number of reports and (potential) investigations on transnational child sex offences in for the Philippines and Thailand these partners are closely working together with the authorities of both countries and with other (international) stakeholders.
Dutch government intensifies the fight against transnational child sex offences

Three pillars
The action plan has three pillars
1. **Prevention**
2. **Detection and prosecution**
3. **Reinforcement of the international cooperation**

With this plan the Dutch government shows taking its responsibility for Dutch citizens that are guilty of sexual abuse of children. With the plan of action a contribution is made to intensify the fight against transnational child sex offences worldwide.

Link:
- *Plan of action transnational child sex offences, 2016*
  - [http://tinyurl.com/zaqaf44](http://tinyurl.com/zaqaf44)
Extraterritorial legislation
Investigation and prosecution of a criminal offense by the Dutch police and judicial authorities is only possible if the Netherlands has jurisdiction. Article 2 of the Dutch Penal Code establishes the general rule: *Dutch criminal law is applicable to any person who is guilty of committing any criminal offense in the Netherlands.*

In most cases, the Netherlands will have no jurisdiction when it comes to offenses committed abroad. But there are also specific cases where the Netherlands still can prosecute. Article 2-8C of the Dutch Penal Code governs in which cases the Netherlands has jurisdiction. If jurisdiction is missing, the Dutch public prosecution office has no right to proceed with criminal prosecution. This means that police and the public prosecution office are, as a rule, not authorized to carry out an investigation with respect to offenses for which the Netherlands has no jurisdiction.\(^1\)

In the case of child pornography and child sexual abuse images, the jurisdiction for offenses committed abroad is provided for in Article 7 of the Dutch Penal Code. This provision is an elaboration of the obligation which was laid down in the Lanzarote Convention to provide for jurisdiction in the case that an offense as specified in the Convention is committed “by one of its nationals or [...] by a person who has his or her habitual residence in its territory ”(art. 25 subsection 1 (d and e) Lanzarote 25 October 2007).\(^2\)

**Article 7 of the Dutch Penal Code**

1. Dutch criminal law is applicable to the Dutchman who commits, outside the Netherlands, a punishable offense that is considered a crime by Dutch criminal law and for which, according to the law of the country where it is committed, punishment is given.

2. Dutch criminal law is applicable, in addition, to the Dutch national who, outside the Netherlands, is guilty of: [...]  
   c. any of the offenses specified in Articles 240b and 242 through 250; [...]  

3. A Dutchman has, for the purposes of the first and second paragraph, subsection b through e, equal status to the foreigner who, after committing the offense, becomes a Dutch citizen, as well as for the purposes of the first and second paragraphs, the foreigner who has a permanent place of residence in the Netherlands.
Extraterritorial jurisdiction over Dutch and foreign nationals who have their permanent place of residence in the Netherlands is inter alia intended to send a signal that certain offenses will not be tolerated regardless of where they are committed.3)

Art. 7 of the Dutch Penal Code allows the Public Prosecution office to be able to prosecute Dutch nationals who are guilty of child abuse and / or child sexual abuse images abroad. For the implementation of the investigation, the Netherlands is usually dependent upon (the collaboration of) the foreign law enforcement authorities. This makes the prosecution of offences abroad, in practice, complex. Partly for that reason, the point of departure of the Dutch Government is that investigation and prosecution takes place, as much as possible, in the country where the offence was committed. When this is not possible or desirable, art. 7 of the Dutch Penal code offers the possibility, from the Netherlands, to do a criminal investigation and, where necessary, to prosecute persons in the Netherlands.

3) Text & Comment Criminal Law 2015, commenting on art. 7 Dutch Penal Code
The National police of the Netherlands

3.1 Liaison Officers
3.2 Reporting suspicious situations
3.3 Reporting something is not the same as filing a complaint
Combating child sexual abuse images and transnational child sex offences is one of the five priorities of the National police of the Netherlands. This shows that the message “children all over the world have the right to live safely” is a central theme and leading for the activities of the Dutch police.

All 11 units of the Dutch police have a Team against Child Sexual Abuse Images (CSAI) and Transnational Child Sex Offences (TCSO) where all in all 150 officers are working. Detection focuses mainly on abusers and producers of child sexual abuse images and on the identification of victims but also on downloaders.

Reports of transnational child sex offences are mainly investigated at a national level, in cooperation with police liaison officers and KMAR liaison officers abroad and the evaluation is made as to what cases can be taken up by the units. In all units contact persons have been appointed for transnational child sex offences. They play a crucial role in reinforcing the information position and the detection in the field of transnational child sex offences in their unit and abroad.

The police are working closely with the Public Prosecution Department (OM). The common approach is doubly underlined by the activities of the Joint Child Exploitation Expertise Centre (EKK) which supports and advises the police and the Public Prosecution Department, both at an operational and a policy level in multiple fields.

Since transnational child offences is a form of abuse which takes place abroad, international cooperation is very important to a successful investigation. The cooperation with police organisations in the entire world, including Interpol and Europol, is excellent in this respect.

The National Police of the Netherlands also forms part of the Virtual Global Taskforce (VGT) | www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com, an international partnership consisting of investigative authorities, non-governmental organisations and private parties. In addition to the regular police liaison officers, the police have two liaison officers stationed abroad specifically for this issue in order to reinforce the criminal approach of child sexual abuse committed by Dutch citizens. The preference of the Dutch government is that suspects are tracked down and prosecuted as much as possible in the country where the offence took place.

Also in the field of prevention, the police are active. They closely work together with NGO’s and they are partner in the execution of the action plan transnational child sex offences | http://tinyurl.com/zaqaf44 of the Ministry of Security and Justice.
3.1 Police liaison officers

The increasing cross-border character of crime calls for an adequate exchange of information between the cooperating judicial authorities and police services in prevention, detection and prosecution of crimes.

The liaison officers of the National Police of the Netherlands form an important international information channel. They are the ears and eyes of the police on all continents and have a major signaling and monitoring function in the regions.

Indispensable link

The deployment of liaison officers (LO’s) for the National police of the Netherlands and their partners has developed into an indispensable link over the last thirty years for the detection work in the Netherlands. The police liaison network has grown over these years and in 2007 entered into a partnership with the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee. The primary purpose of the deployment of LO’s is the support of the Dutch investigative authorities in international investigations and to promote the cooperation in the field of the Police and Judicial Authorities between the Netherlands and the country or countries where the LO’s are working and/or accredited.

LO’s deal with all forms of crime taking place in the country concerned in which Dutch nationals are involved.

Specifically for combating transnational child sex offences, two flexible liaison officers (FILO’s) are working abroad who focus solely on this issue. These liaison officers focus on the reinforcement of the criminal approach of child abuse committed by Dutch nationals. At an operational level, they form the connecting link between the foreign police authorities and the Teams against Child Sexual Abuse Images (CSAI) and Transnational Child Sex Offences (TCSO) in the Netherlands in joint investigation processes. During these investigations the FILO’s are playing a facilitating role. In addition the FILO’s develop a regional approach of the phenomenon transnational child sex offences, together with the permanent Dutch and foreign police liaison officers in the region.

Prevention also forms part of the approach. Finally the FILO’s contribute to concrete projects of Interpol and Europol.
3.2 Reporting suspicious situations

For a proper approach of transnational child offences it is important that the government has information on the nature and extent of the sexual abuse. The information from witnesses of transnational child sex offences or people that suspect the sexual abuse of a child abroad is very important.

How do I report transnational child sex offences?
Have you witnessed a transnational child sex offence when you were on holidays or on a business trip? Or do you have reasons to believe that transnational child sex offences are taking place in your surroundings (in the Netherlands or abroad) or on the internet?

Please report it:
• Online via www.meldkindersekstoerisme.nl at the ‘Expertisecentrum Online Kindermisbruik’:
  | http://tinyurl.com/j2tr5od
• Online to the Police via
  | http://tinyurl.com/z9t4dzs or by telephone via 0900-8844
• by telephone via 0800-7000 to Report Crime Anonymously (‘Meld Misdaad Anoniem’)
• In person upon your return at Schiphol Airport to the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee

In case of an urgent situation, dial 112 or the local alarm number of the country where you are at that moment. We speak of an urgent situation when you have knowledge of abuse which takes place at that very moment or when you think that traces of the abuse are still present (traces can be secured until seven days after the abuse). You might know the identity of the perpetrator as well and/or of the victim.

What happens with my report?
Your report with respect to the transnational child sex offence will be forwarded to the police. The police evaluates whether the report contains enough leads for further investigation. If further investigation is possible, the National police of the Netherlands will contact their partners in the country concerned.

The National police of the Netherlands do not have investigative powers abroad. However they do work in cooperation with foreign police authorities. In case of a Dutch suspect, the Dutch police offer – if desired and if possible – help and assistance.

The starting point is that a criminal investigation is conducted by the local authorities of the country concerned. Preferably the prosecution also takes place in the country concerned. This does justice to the suffering inflicted on the victims.

What exactly can I report?
The police can only start a criminal investigation on the basis of a report that contains sufficient information. Therefore try to complete the report form with the following information:
• The name and/or description of the perpetrator and the victim.
• A detailed description of what you have seen or heard.
• Indicate where and when this happened
• Indicate whether you also reported the suspicious situation to the local police authorities
3.2 Reporting suspicious situations

- Is the perpetrator a tourist? Think of sharing information such as: travel information of the perpetrator such as date, time, flight and the name of the airline
- Does the perpetrator live abroad? Think of sharing information such as: where does this person live and work?
- Videos and photographs related to the suspicious situation can be uploaded on the site meldkindersekstoerisme.nl
- Any other relevant or remarkable details.

Attention: Never go out and investigate yourself.

Links:
- Report child sex tourism (Meld kindersekstoerisme) | http://tinyurl.com/j2tr5od
- Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (Koninklijke Marechaussee) | http://tinyurl.com/z7a5pca
- Dutch Embassies (Nederlandse ambassades) | http://tinyurl.com/zgpsqqc

Do you have any information on persons of whom you know that they don't have the Dutch nationality? Please report this via | www.reportchildsextourism.org
3.3 Reporting something is not the same as filing a complaint

To report something with respect to a suspicious situation is not the same thing as filing a complaint with the police. Filing a complaint literally means: ‘I make a request to prosecute’. This is not the case when reporting something.

**Reporting something does not lead ‘automatically’ to an arrest**

We can imagine that reporting a suspicious situation with respect to sexual abuse of a minor can be difficult. Just imagine that there is nothing wrong and your information about somebody is unjustified. It is important then that somebody is not automatically arrested.

The main task of the police is to arrive at the truth. This means that first of all it must be determined that the information shared with the police is actually correct. For that reason preliminary investigations into reports of transnational child sex offences may lead to different results. One of these results may be that there is insufficient evidence (at that moment) to conduct a search of premises for instance or to make an arrest. This does not mean that the police do not do anything with the report made. The information is recorded in systems as much as possible, so that it might be very useful in case of any future reports. So therefore be as accurate and exhaustive as possible in describing situations and persons. Via the website [http://tinyurl.com/j2tr5od](http://tinyurl.com/j2tr5od) it is also possible to upload a photograph or video.

Are you yourself a victim of sexual abuse and you do not have the Dutch nationality, report it to your local police.
Royal Netherlands Marechaussee
The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee guard the safety of the Netherlands and the Caribbean part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Worldwide the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee is deployed in places of strategic importance ranging from royal palaces to the external borders of Europe. From airports in the Netherlands and the Caribbean to war zones and crisis areas. The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee has 3 main tasks:

1. **Border policing task**;
2. **Surveillance and protection**;
3. **International and military police tasks**.

On the grounds of their border policing task, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee are engaged in combating transnational child sex offences via airports. To that effect checks are carried out in cooperation with Customs of passengers traveling through the airports.

In case of finding any signs of transnational child sex offences or actually finding child sexual abuse images, further inquiries are made. The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee also contribute to awareness of travelers in respect of this phenomenon by means of campaigns.

Moreover the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee have, just like the National Police of the Netherlands, liaison officers (LO’s) working in various places in the world. The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee ensure that their LO’s have knowledge of the phenomenon transnational child sex offences and its different manifestations.

**Link:**
- Royal Netherlands Marechaussee
  - [http://tinyurl.com/z7a5pca](http://tinyurl.com/z7a5pca)
5.1 Links between different forms of sexual exploitation of children
ECPAT stands for End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography And Trafficking of children for sexual purposes. ECPAT main activities are campaigning & advocacy, child & survivor participation and research. ECPAT collaborates with global law enforcement agencies and local authorities to improve identification and rescue of child victims and to arrest and prosecute offenders. Our partnerships with the private sector in key areas such as travel and tourism and information and communication technologies, are designed to keep children and youth safe both online and offline. Do you have a suspicion of sexual exploitation of a child and you are not sure where to report it? ECPAT will gladly assist you to report it to the right people. **ECPAT groups are situated in more than 80 countries:**

[www.ecpat.org/where-we-work](http://www.ecpat.org/where-we-work)
There are several distinct forms of sexual exploitation of children; child prostitution and trafficking in minors for sexual purposes, child sexual abuse material and transnational child sex offending. These forms are closely related to each other. Children are often first trafficked and lured in the sex industry under false pretences. In many countries red light district areas are situated in tourist entertainment areas. The customers of children who are sexually exploited can be local inhabitants or foreigners. When it comes to being abused by foreigners, then these children are also victims of transnational child sex offending. Furthermore, child sex offenders often make pictures or movies of the abuse or prior to the abuse there already has been sexual contact via the internet. Therefore, when children become victim of sexual exploitation, they are often victims of more than one form. More information can be found on the ECPAT website | http://tinyurl.com/htkqs9m [in Dutch].

More information in English can be found on the website ECPAT International | www.ecpat.org
PLAN Nederland
Plan Nederland, part of Plan International, is committed to create a better life for girls and boys in developing countries by contributing to sustainable poverty eradication and by paying special attention to equal rights and opportunities for girls. To protect girls and boys from violence and exploitation, Plan works hard to prevent and respond to commercial sexual exploitation of children, child trafficking, and harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation. By using an integrated approach, Plan is able to address gender inequality, help girls and young women to improve their self-confidence and economic independence. Plan implements child focused community projects in 51 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America:

Information about Plan Nederland:  
| https://www.plannederland.nl/over-plan

Information about Plan International Headquarters:  
| http://tinyurl.com/jj8w74u
Meldkindersekstoerisme.nl
(Report Child Sex Tourism.nl)
Meldkinderekstoerisme.nl
(Report Child Sex Tourism.nl)

Meldkinderekstoerisme.nl has been in place since 2010 and is part of the Expertise Bureau for Online Child Abuse (Expertisebureau Online Kindermisbruik (EOKM)). Meldkinderekstoerisme.nl is a contact point where one can report, online and anonymously, suspicions of transnational child sex offences. The messages are handled by the employees of the EOKM and the information from the reports is anonymized and forwarded to the National Police of the Netherlands. If necessary, the hotline mediates in the contact between the person making the report and the Dutch police. The EOKM is an independent foundation dedicated to fighting and preventing (online) sexual abuse and exploitation of children. The EOKM is derived from the Child Pornography on the Internet hotline established in 1995. The Agency is affiliated with INHOPE, the international network of hotlines around the world and works closely with the National Police of the Netherlands.

In addition to Meldkinderekstoerisme.nl the following programmes are now part of the EOKM: Child Pornography hotline, Helpwanted.nl, Stop it Now! and the hotline Meldpunt BG.

For more information:
| www.eokm.nl
Relevant International child rights instruments
The following guidelines and conventions are for many countries the framework for addressing transnational child sex offences.

- **United Nations**
  - ‘UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)’, 1989  
    | [https://tinyurl.com/c7uoj68](https://tinyurl.com/c7uoj68)
    | [http://tinyurl.com/qj7mox8](http://tinyurl.com/qj7mox8)
  - ‘Optional Protocol to the CRC on a Communications Procedure (OP3 CRC)’, 2014  
    | [http://tinyurl.com/zchgudd](http://tinyurl.com/zchgudd)
    | [http://tinyurl.com/ob43ehx](http://tinyurl.com/ob43ehx)

- **International Labour Organization**
  - ‘ILO Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour No.182’, 1999  
    | [http://tinyurl.com/p8o2244](http://tinyurl.com/p8o2244)

**Other UN relevant documents**

- **United Nations**
    | [https://tinyurl.com/jn4y9p6](https://tinyurl.com/jn4y9p6)

- ‘UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights’, 2011  
  | [http://tinyurl.com/z5uot67](http://tinyurl.com/z5uot67)

- **The following Council of Europe Conventions:**
    | [http://tinyurl.com/z5uot67](http://tinyurl.com/z5uot67)
  - ‘Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, CETS No. 197’, 2005  
    | [http://tinyurl.com/hlrl6ut](http://tinyurl.com/hlrl6ut)
  - ‘Convention on Cybercrime, SETS No. 185’, 2001  
    | [http://tinyurl.com/gulf62](http://tinyurl.com/gulf62)

- **The following EU directives**
  - ‘Directive 2011/92/eu of the european parliament and of the council of 13 december 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography’  
    | [http://tinyurl.com/z5rtyrc](http://tinyurl.com/z5rtyrc)
  - ‘directive 2011/36/eu of the european parliament and of the council of 5 april 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims’  
    | [http://tinyurl.com/hwjshsa](http://tinyurl.com/hwjshsa)

- **Tips from ngo’s**
  - Tourism Child Protection Code of Conduct  
    | [www.thecode.org](http://www.thecode.org)
  - ChildSafe Traveler Tips of the ChildSafe Network  
    | [http://tinyurl.com/hdmod4q](http://tinyurl.com/hdmod4q)
Relevant Reports and studies
Regularly various organizations do research on the phenomenon of transnational child sex offences. The most recent studies are listed here.


- National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children; Barriers against child sex tourism’, 2013 | http://tinyurl.com/hny9m2d

Animations of different types of offenders
There is not one definition of the transnational child sex offender. A transnational child sex offender can be all ages, nationalities, religions and walks of life. Rich or poor, straight or gay, married or single. Although the majority are men, there are also female transnational child sex offenders. To continue to work to raise awareness about these various perpetrators, we have developed three different animations. The films are made with an English voice-over and English subtitles.

De drie verschillende daders worden als volgt getypeerd:

1. Situational offender
2. Preferential offender
3. Live web-cam offender

Most transnational child sex offenders are situational offenders. They commit sexual acts with a minor if the opportunity arises. These perpetrators have no sexual preference for young children and therefore abuse mostly minors already in puberty.

There are also preferential offenders. They consciously and actively seek children to have sex with. In addition, they can have sexual interest in adults. Paedophiles are the smallest group of transnational child sex offenders.

1. Situational offender
   • The tourist
   | https://youtu.be/VfP1Hpk2r3o
   The holidaymaker who actually has a sexual preference for adults, but if the opportunity arises abroad, has sex with a minor (usually a child who has already reached puberty).

   • The emigrant/expat
   The emigrant or expat who actually has a sexual preference for adults, but if the opportunity arises abroad has sex with a minor (usually a child who has already reached puberty).

2. Preferential offender
   • The traveller
   The ‘classic transnational child sex offender’, a person with a sexual preference for minors, who travels to another country to exploit a minor.

   The benefactor
   | https://youtu.be/_tmsfyXAzn
   The so-called ‘benefactor’ with a sexual preference for children, a person, for example who, under the guise of humanitarian aid, as a volunteer in an emergency situation, such as setting up a school or children’s home, exploits minors.

3. Live webcam sex tourist
   This person stays in his own country but works via the internet using a webcam to engage in sexual child abuse which takes place in another country.

For awareness concerning the world-wide growing phenomenon of live webcam sex
Animations of different types of offenders

tourism, three variants have been created, specifically targeting different continents:
1. Africa
   | https://youtu.be/S7gRncLn06M
2. Asia
   | https://youtu.be/E0VPt8zS1Q
3. Eastern Europe
   | https://youtu.be/DN9qBf3JZsI

Subtitled versions:
1. Situational offender
   | https://youtu.be/yjAhrpapO0o
2. The emigrant/expat
   | https://youtu.be/obwBACC6ZA
3. The benefactor
   | https://youtu.be/wla9Y-aKy1I

Live web sex tourist
1. Afrika
   | https://youtu.be/f3bYV2_cECA
2. Asia
   | https://youtu.be/yC1x9Yy6x6Q
3. Eastern Europe
   | https://youtu.be/TiISQCfY4
Applications Certificate Of Good Behaviour (VOG)
Applications Certificate Of Good Behaviour (VOG)

A certificate of good behaviour (VOG) is a statement that your past behavior shows no objection for the performance of a specific task or function in the society. Justis is the screening authority that is working on a safer and more just society by the screening of persons and organizations. They issue more than 800,000 VOG’s annually. A VOG can be issued to natural persons (people) and to legal persons (companies/organisations). If someone requests a VOG, Justis investigates the judicial past of said natural or legal person. In many cases, to be able to get a job, one must submit a VOG. For some branches, this even (legally) mandatory.

Apply Certificate Of Good Behaviour (VOG)  | http://tinyurl.com/htvy62y

VOG Flyer  | http://tinyurl.com/hr3q5av
Don’t Look Away - Digital Campaign Material
Material from the Don’t Look Away-campaign is available in English on the website Meld Kindersekstoerisme.nl | http://tinyurl.com/zuukmvw

The poster is also available in an editable file without text, which can be used to add text in other languages. This file can be requested by sending an email to meld@meldkindersekstoerisme.nl