



International Centre
FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN

Asia Pacific Financial Coalition

Safer Internet Day:
Child Online Safety Roundtable 2017
Hong Kong, February 7, 2017



Bindu Sharma, Asia Pacific Policy Director

About ICMEC

Vision

Making the world safer for children by eradicating **child abduction**, **sexual abuse** and **exploitation**.

Mission

We **advocate**, **train** and **collaborate** to protect the world's children.

Where we are

- Worldwide Headquarters: Alexandria, Virginia, USA
- Asia-Pacific Office: Singapore
- L. America & Caribbean Representation: Brasília, Brazil

What We Do

- **Research and publish** reports, model laws and frameworks, and best practice guides on child protection issues;
- **Advocate** for changes in laws, treaties, and systems to protect children worldwide;
- **Lead global coalitions**;
- **Train and assist** law enforcement, legal professionals, NGOs, and governments; and
- **Promote** public-private partnerships.

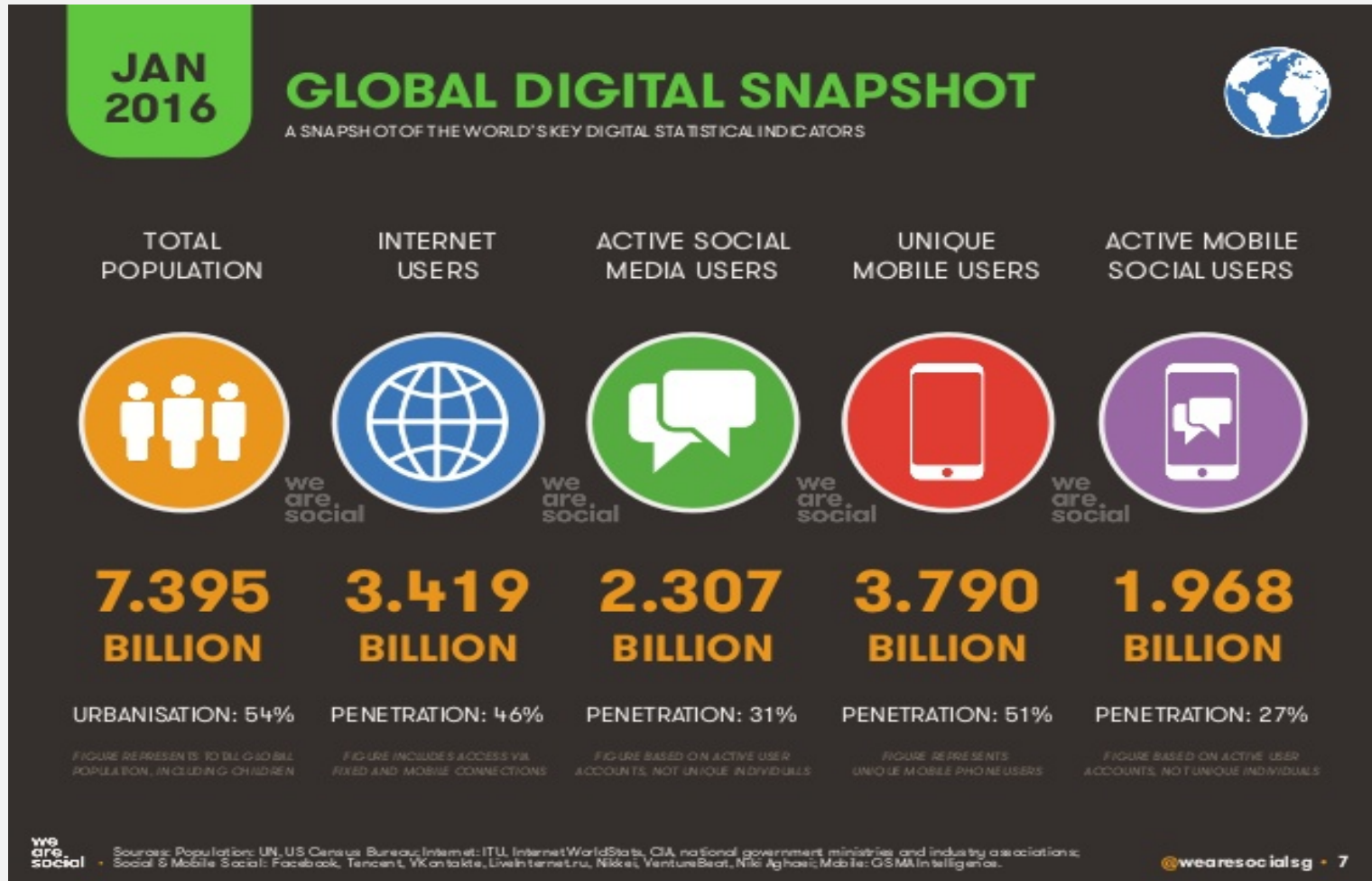
Why Online Child Sexual Exploitation?

- ❖ Images are disseminated via the Internet
- ❖ A significant commercial enterprise
- ❖ Facilitated by electronic payment tools and new currencies



A Common Myth: ... a victimless crime.

Internet Users in the World



Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation

1 in 7 girls and 1 in 25 boys
will be sexually abused
in some way by age 18.

(Estimating a Child Sexual Abuse Prevalence Rate for Practitioners:
A Review of Child Sexual Abuse Prevalence Studies, C. Townsend (2013))

Online Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation

**750,000 pedophiles
are online at any given moment.**

(Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2009))

Live Online Abuse

Live-streamed material is more difficult to discover once the stream has ended, and requires rapid action from law enforcement authorities to combat.





"If people were purchasing heroin and cocaine and using their credit cards, we would be outraged and would do something about it. This is worse."

- Senator Richard Shelby Chairman
U.S. Senate Committee on Banking,
Housing and Urban Affairs

COLLABORATE

Financial Coalition Against Child Pornography (FCACP)

Financial Coalition Against Child Pornography

Established in 2006 by NCMEC and ICMEC

A powerful alliance of leading financial & Internet companies working voluntarily to address commercial child pornography



- ❖ Receives reports regarding child sexual exploitation from the public and ISPs.
- ❖ Works with U.S. law enforcement and LEAs in countries around the world.



How do we know it is working?

- ❖ A 50 percent drop in the number of unique commercial CP websites reported into the U.S. CyberTipline
- ❖ Increasingly difficult for law enforcement to do a test transaction with a traditional payment tool;
- ❖ Positive feedback from LE and US Department of the Treasury
- ❖ Some sites refusing U.S.-issued credit cards
- ❖ Significant increase in the subscription price of child pornography sites

Asia Pacific Financial Coalition

Established in 2009 by ICMEC in Singapore

ONE Goal: disrupt the economics of the trade



Awareness, education, due diligence...

APAC-FCACP Efforts

- ❖ Regional APAC-FCACP meetings
- ❖ Legal Framework Research by Allen & Overy and affiliates in Asia
- ❖ Country-specific Roundtables – New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong and Thailand
- ❖ PayPal sponsored Technology Challenges Work Stream
- ❖ First Data sponsored Industry Education: Webinar - *Keeping Child Pornography Merchants Out of the Payments System*

APAC - FCACP Members

- ❖ Abacus Mutuals Australia
- ❖ Allen & Overy
- ❖ American Express
- ❖ ANZ Bank
- ❖ Australasian Cards Risk Council
- ❖ Australian Communication & Media Authority
- ❖ Australian Federal Police
- ❖ Child Wise Australia
- ❖ Citi Asia Pacific
- ❖ Discover Financial Services LLC
- ❖ ECPAT International
- ❖ ECPAT Child Alert New Zealand
- ❖ Facebook
- ❖ Google
- ❖ G2 Web Services
- ❖ Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking , Philippines DOJ
- ❖ MasterCard
- ❖ Microsoft
- ❖ New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs
- ❖ PayPal
- ❖ Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore + HK
- ❖ Terre des Hommes, Asia office
- ❖ Thai Bankers Association
- ❖ Trend Micro
- ❖ TrustWave
- ❖ Uniting Church in Australia
- ❖ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- ❖ Verisite
- ❖ Visa
- ❖ Western Union
- ❖ Westpac, New Zealand Limited
- ❖ WorldRemit
- ❖ Xoom.com
- ❖ Yahoo! Inc.

New Zealand Roundtable

September 11, 2013 Auckland

A multi-stakeholder forum

- ❖ APAC-FCACP New Zealand Working Group
- ❖ LE & financial payments industry active engagement to understand new business model
- ❖ Review of and discussion on current reporting formats used by banks – STR, AML – to FIUs
- ❖ Deliberating options on how to ensure long term sustainability



Australia Roundtable

May 9, 2014 Sydney

A multi-stakeholder forum

- ❖ APAC-FCACP Australia Working Group
- ❖ Finalizing law enforcement representation to the Working Group via JACET
- ❖ Ensuring engagement with regulatory bodies – AUSTRAC, ACMA and the e-Safety Commissioner
- ❖ Ensuring engagement with industry bodies – APCA and ACRC



Hong Kong Roundtable

July 21, 2015

A multi-stakeholder forum

- ❖ APAC-FCACP Hong Kong Working Group
- ❖ Law enforcement representation to the Working Group
- ❖ Ensuring engagement with banks and NGO partners
- ❖ Facilitating inter-country law enforcement engagement across working groups



Thailand Roundtable

September 15, 2016

A multi-stakeholder forum

- ❖ APAC-FCACP Thailand Working Group
- ❖ Law enforcement representation to the Working Group
- ❖ Ensuring engagement with banks and NGO partners
- ❖ Facilitating inter-country law enforcement engagement across working groups



PayPal sponsored APAC-FCACP Technology Challenges Work Stream

- ❖ Considerations for Protecting Children & Your Company's Reputation when Engaging with Digital Businesses, *January 2014*
- ❖ Best Practices to Help File Hosting and File Sharing Companies Fight the Distribution of Child Sexual Exploitation Content, *September 2013*

U.S. - FCACP

- ❖ Internet Merchant Acquisition and Monitoring Sound Practices to Help Reduce the Proliferation of Commercial Child Pornography, *March 2016*

Challenges

- ❖ Issue awareness is low (e.g., missing children, online crimes committed against children, etc.)
- ❖ National law and policy frameworks vary greatly, and may be inadequate.
- ❖ Cybercrime is transnational, and can undermine the application of national child protection laws.
- ❖ Legislating and policing cyberspace is still in its infancy, both at the international and national levels.
- ❖ New emerging technologies, dissemination platforms and payment mechanisms.

Next Steps

- ❖ Raise awareness
- ❖ Update and enhance international norms
- ❖ Harmonize laws and include provisions specific to cybercrimes
- ❖ Implement and enforce laws
- ❖ Train key personnel
- ❖ Involve industry & encourage industry responsibility
- ❖ Foster collaboration across sectors and borders
- ❖ Disrupt supply and demand

THANK YOU.



Bindu Sharma

bsharma@icmec.org

(65) 6521-3710

www.icmec.org



/ICMECOfficial



/ICMEC_Official



ICMEC Research

Missing Children in Central America:
Research of Practices and Legislation on Prevention and Recovery

October 2011

unicef

Protecting Children from Cybercrime

Legislative Responses in Asia to Fight Child Pornography, Online Grooming, and Cyberbullying

2015

THE WORLD BANK

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY: Model Legislation & Global Review

By: Svetlana S. Hundley

International Centre
FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN
A Subsidiary of The Asian Family Institute on International Law Policy

Child Marriage in the Middle East and North Africa

WHITE PAPER



A Subsidiary of
The Asian Family Institute on International Law & Policy
International Centre
FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN

Russian Legislation on the Protection of Children Against Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation

A Review



By: Svetlana S. Hundley

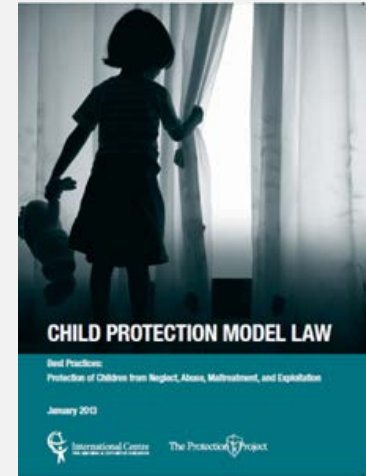
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Fact Comparison d Sexual Abuse ual Exploitation



By: Selma Mellich

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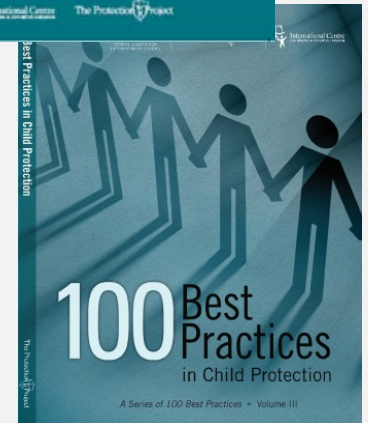


CHILD PROTECTION MODEL LAW

Best Practices:
Protection of Children from Neglect, Abuse, Maltreatment, and Exploitation

January 2012

International Centre
FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN
The Protection Project



100 Best Practices in Child Protection

A Series of 100 Best Practices • Volume III

Child Pornography: Model Legislation & Global Review

- Review of national legislation in 196 countries.
- First released in 2006.
- 7th edition published in March 2013.
 - Available in Arabic, English, Russian, and Spanish.
- The 8th edition was completed in January 2016.
 - Available in English and soon in Spanish.

Core Criteria

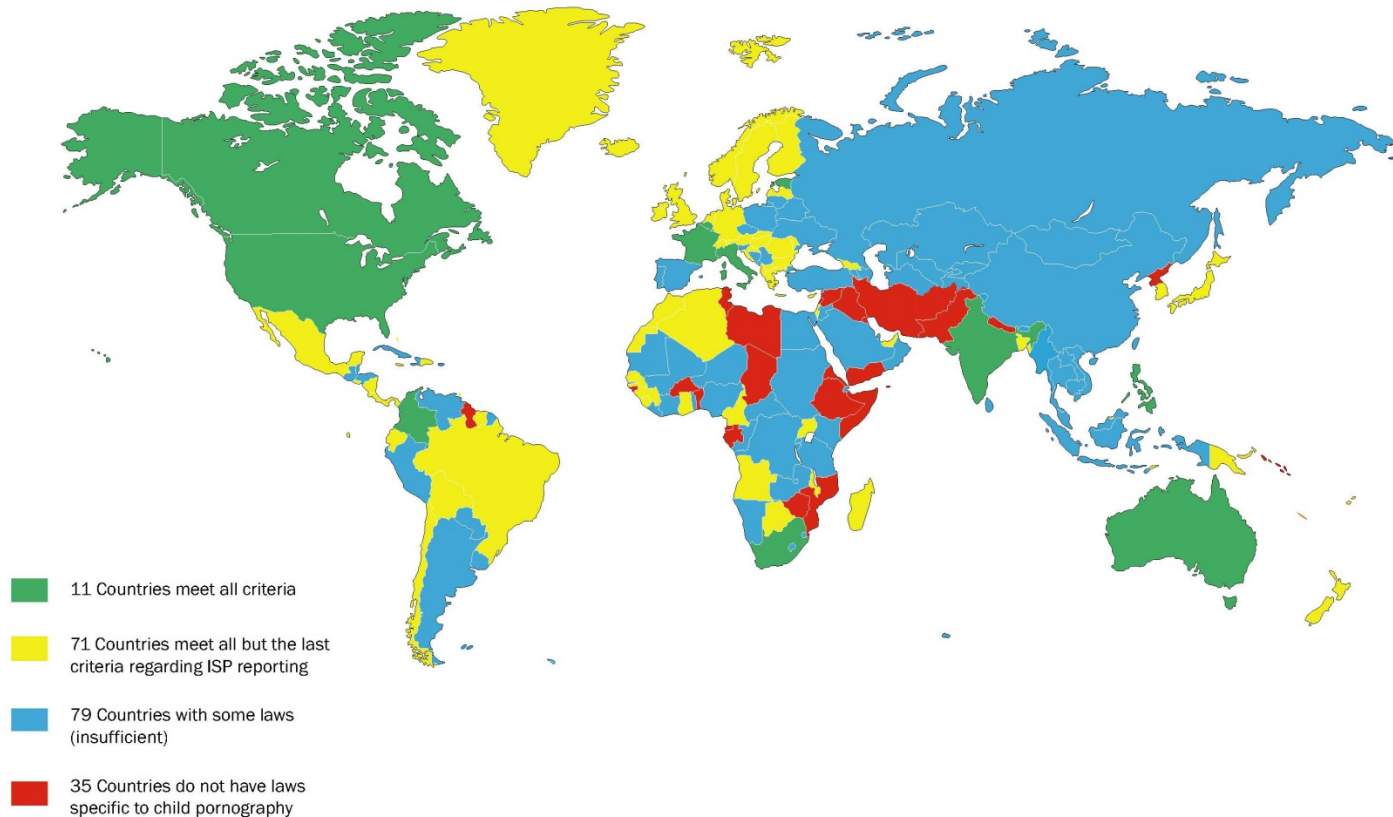
1. Does national legislation exist with specific regard to child pornography?
2. Is “child pornography” defined?
3. Are computer-facilitated offenses criminalized?
4. Is simple possession of child pornography criminalized?
5. Are ISPs mandated to report suspected child pornography?
6. Are there data retention provisions that require ISPs to retain digital user data for purposes of prosecuting online criminal activity?

8th Edition Results

Criteria	8 th Edition
Countries that have legislation <u>sufficient</u> to combat child pornography offenses (at least criteria 1-4)	82
Countries that fulfill the first 5 criteria (excluding data retention)	11
Countries that meet the first 4 criteria, but not ISP reporting	71
Countries that have <u>no legislation</u> at all specifically addressing child pornography	35
Countries that have <u>data retention</u> legislation (broadly) that requires ISPs to retain (i.e., keep, collect) digital user data to ensure access to the data for prosecuting online criminal activity	79

8th Edition Results

Legal Status of Child Pornography - 2016



ASEAN: Country-Specific Findings

Country	Legislation Specific to Child Pornography	Child Pornography defined	Computer Facilitated Crimes	Simple Possession Criminalized	ISP Reporting	Data Retention Broadly
Brunei	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Cambodia	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Indonesia	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Laos	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Malaysia	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Myanmar	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Singapore	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Thailand	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Vietnam	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Comparative Results

Criteria	1 st Edition	7 th Edition	8 th Edition
Countries that have legislation <u>sufficient</u> to combat child pornography offenses (sufficient means it meets at least criteria 1-4)	27 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 countries met all 5 criteria • 22 countries met all but ISP reporting 	69 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 countries met all 5 criteria • 58 countries met all but ISP reporting 	82 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 countries meet the first 5 criteria • 71 countries meet all but ISP reporting
Countries with <u>no legislation</u> at all specifically addressing child pornography	95	53	35
<i>Of the remaining countries that did have legislation specifically addressing child pornography:</i>			
Do not <u>define</u> child pornography	54	60	60
Do not provide for <u>computer-facilitated offenses</u>	27	21	26
Do not criminalize the knowing <u>possession</u> of child pornography	41	47	50