



International Justice Mission
Submission On:

*Financial Action Task Force – Online
Child Sexual Exploitation Project*

International Justice Mission (IJM) welcomes this opportunity to provide a formal consultation on the Financial Action Task Force's Online Child Sexual Exploitation Project, jointly prepared by IJM Australia and IJM's Center to End Online Sexual Exploitation of Children.¹ We commend FATF's investment in understanding indicators and trends in various forms of online child exploitation, particularly livestreaming child sexual abuse and financially motivated sexual extortion of minors, two key forms of online abuse that governments, non-profit organizations and the private sector are seeking to address.

I. About IJM's Program Against Online Sexual Exploitation of Children

Since 2011, IJM has worked closely with all levels of the Philippine Government, international law enforcement, community service organisations, survivor leaders, and other relevant stakeholders to combat online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC), with focus on the trafficking of children to produce first-generation child sexual exploitation material (CSEM) especially via livestreaming video. This form of child sexual abuse online, along with “self-generated” abuse in livestreams, are all live crime scenes happening on tech platforms.

To date, IJM has supported 416 law enforcement operations, safeguarding 1,335 victims or at-risk individuals, leading to the arrest of 417 suspects and conviction of 244 offenders. Leveraging IJM Philippines' promising practices in combatting the livestreaming of child sexual abuse, IJM's Center to End Online Sexual Exploitation of Children launched in November 2021, seeking to strengthen the global response to this crime. IJM partners with the Philippine Internet Crimes Against Children Center, a cooperation between Philippine and foreign law enforcement, including the Australian Federal Police.²

Livestreamed child sexual abuse requires urgent attention by tech and financial sector platforms because it involves repeated hands-on sexual abuse of predominantly pre-pubescent children by trusted adults in real-time as directed and paid for by foreign sex offenders. Hiding behind their screens, many Australians direct and pay for the sexual abuse of young children in livestreams on popular video chat apps.³ One study found that 18% of online sexual exploitation cases in the Philippines were initiated by Australia-based offenders.⁴

¹ <https://osec.ijm.org/>; <https://www.linkedin.com/company/ijmendosec/>

² The Philippine Internet Crimes Against Children Center is a model for an enhanced global response against online sexual exploitation of children. PICACC is a cooperation among local and international law enforcement, namely the Philippine National Police's Women and Children Protection Center (PNP-WCPC), the National Bureau of Investigation's Human-Trafficking Division (NBI-HTRAD), the Australian Federal Police, the United Kingdom National Crime Agency (UK NCA), and the National Police of the Netherlands; in partnership with non-government organization, International Justice Mission (IJM). <https://www.ijm.org.ph/articles/philippine-internet-crimes-against-children-center-picacc-marks-its-third-year-with-more-than-500-rescued>

³ AIC (2021). For example, a study by the Australian Institute of Criminology found that 256 Australians spent more than \$1.3 million over 13 years to commission and watch livestreamed sexual abuse of Filipino children. https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-10/ti639_live_streaming_of_child_sexual_abuse.pdf

⁴ IJM (2020) *Online Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Philippines: Analysis and Recommendations for Governments, Industry, and Civil Society*. [Online Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Philippines \(ijmstoragelive.blob.core.windows.net\)](https://www.ijm.org.ph/storage/online-sexual-exploitation-of-children-in-the-philippines)

Child sexual abuse material livestreamed in video calls allow Australian offenders to produce child sexual abuse material of children anywhere in real-time, with less digital evidence than image- or video-based CSAM distribution. Detection, reporting, and disruption or prevention of this type of child sexual abuse and exploitation is critical because the victims are being repeatedly abused “live.” IJM’s 2020 study in the Philippines found that victims were abused on average for two years prior to intervention, in part because technology and financial sector companies failed to timely detect and report the crimes happening on and through their platforms.⁵ Greater investment is needed to develop and broadly implement appropriate technology to safeguard the privacy and safety of children and to further the trust and integrity of tech and financial sector services.

II. Livestreamed Child Sexual Abuse Indicators

Child sexual abuse streamed live on online websites, platforms and apps operating in Australia by Australian users requires urgent attention from financial institutions, including money remittance companies and peer-to-peer payment providers.

The table below provide a few examples of the role played by the financial sector in livestreamed child sexual abuse cases.

Examples of Financial Sector Role in Livestreamed Child Sexual Abuse Cases

Financial Companies (if known); Demand-Side Offender Country	Period	Total Amount	Location of victims	Reference
Western Union MoneyGram Xoom Remitly (USA)	10 years (2009-2019)	\$130,000	Philippines	U.S. Sentencing Memo U.S. DOJ press release⁶
(Australia)	10 years	\$129,224 (*97 recipients)	Philippines	ABC⁷
(New Zealand)	9 years (between 2008 and 2017)	\$100,000	Philippines	RNZ⁸
WorldRemit (UK)	6 years	£33,431.16 (to 15 recipients) *UK police recovered a total of 107 video files and 102 hours of abuse footage involving 40 children ages 5 to 15 yrs (IJM case study, on file)	Philippines	PlymouthLive⁹

⁵ IJM (2020, p. 11

⁶ United States Sentencing Memorandum, *U.S. v. Streeter*, Case No. 8:20-cr-304-T-33CPT (Md. Dis. Fl. 5 January 2021), p. 11, (on file with author); “Florida Man Who Financed And Patronized Child-Sex-Trafficking Ring In The Philippines Sentenced To Life In Federal Prison,” *Department of Justice*, 7 January 2021, <https://www.justice.gov/usao-mdfl/pr/florida-man-who-financed-and-patronized-child-sex-trafficking-ring-philippines>

⁷ “Greens candidate who ran against Prime Minister at 2019 election charged with child sex offences,” *ABC*, 9 June 2020, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-06-10/greens-candidate-jonathan-doig-charged-with-child-sex-offences/12338828>

⁸ “Millionaire told police he was helping parents after streaming abuse,” *RNZ*, 3 August 2018, <https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/national/363297/millionaire-told-police-he-was-helping-parents-after-streaming-abuse>

⁹ “How police caged sick paedophile who paid women to abuse toddlers as he watched online,” *Plymouth Herald*, 15 October 2018, <https://www.plymouthherald.co.uk/news/plymouth-news/how-police-caged-sick-paedophile-2111252>

(Canada)	6 years (2011-2017)	\$23,000	Philippines Romania	CTV News¹⁰
(USA)	4 years (Jan. 2013-2016)	\$1,200 Between \$10-\$20 in repeated transactions; amounts up to \$480	Philippines	U.S. ICE¹¹
(UK)	2.5 years (Jan 2015 – July 2017)	£8,584 (49 payments to “known Filipino child sex abuse facilitators”)	Philippines	BBC¹²
MoneyGram (Australia)	6 months (Dec. 2017-May 2018)	\$1,075 \$80-\$100 (AUD) in repeated transactions	Philippines	Sydney Morning Herald¹³

Attached to this submission is IJM's White Paper, “*Tech and Financial Sector Indicators of Livestreamed Child Sexual Abuse.*” This White Paper was developed by law enforcement and prosecution experts in the Philippines with experience working hundreds of real cases in partnership with law enforcement and public prosecutions. Filipino survivors of livestreamed child sexual abuse providing consultation on the White Paper, to ensure their experiences, perspectives, and expertise were reflected.

To avoid offenders utilising the indicators to evade detection, IJM requests that the White Paper itself not be publicly published but rather advise and inform the indicators pertinent to FATF's research.

RedCompass Labs have also developed a compendium of indicators called the [RedFlag Accelerator Program¹⁴](#) that include indicators for various crime types related to online child sexual exploitation and human trafficking. FATF may consider approaching RedCompass Labs to further develop FATF's indicator list.

III. Case Studies of Successful Law Enforcement Action Against Livestreamed Child Sexual Abuse

IJM has included Annexes to this submission that include case studies on successful international law enforcement collaboration leading to effective casework response to livestreamed child sexual abuse. See at Annex A, IJM Case Study 1, and IJM Case Study 2, from *Behind the Screens a Compilation of Case Studies and Learnings about the Online Sexual Exploitation of Children* (attached).

These cases reveal some best practices in law enforcement efforts to address livestreaming child sexual abuse. It is critical that responses cater to the needs of children at risk and victim-survivors in a trauma-informed system response; include trauma-informed and locally contextualised training to deal with aspects of exploitation found in these cases; and

¹⁰ “Chicoine paid \$23K for child porn; ‘most depraved collection I’ve seen,’ investigator says,” *CTV News*, 19 June 2017, <https://saskatoon.ctvnews.ca/chicoine-paid-23k-for-child-porn-most-depraved-collection-i-ve-seen-investigator-says-1.3467080>

¹¹ “Missouri sex offender pleads guilty to paying for child sex shows online from the Philippines,” *U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement*, 29 March 2016, <https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/missouri-sex-offender-pleads-guilty-paying-child-sex-shows-online-philippines>

¹² “Andrew Whiddett jailed for Philippines child abuse,” *BBC*, 22 May 2019, <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-hampshire-48367917>

¹³ “Sydney man paid for live-streamed child abuse from Philippines,” *Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 December 2020, <https://www.smh.com.au/national/nsw/sydney-man-paid-for-live-streamed-child-abuse-from-philippines-20201207-p561ae.html>

¹⁴ <https://www.redcompasslabs.com/redflagaccelerator>

involve international collaboration, especially with foreign law enforcement to facilitate perpetrator accountability in source and demand-side countries.

Through this programming, IJM has seen hundreds of successful law enforcement operations, more than 1,300 victims safeguarded, and more than 400 suspects arrested. This proven method of capacity building and justice system strengthening is one example of success in addressing online child sexual exploitation and abuse.

Law enforcement collaboration through the sharing of referrals and intelligence among agencies on both source and demand-side jurisdictions is especially effective. For instance, IJM's 2020 study found that 64% of Philippine law enforcement cases of livestreamed child sexual abuse were initiated due to foreign law enforcement referrals.¹⁵

Inter-agency collaboration to deconflict casework is also a best practice in combatting this crime to avoid duplicating or compromising casework. Strengthening of local and foreign law enforcement communication and collaboration can strengthen casework outcomes.

Specifically, this can include casework referrals, a proper investigative pipeline which details necessary international and inter-agency deconfliction steps, and deconfliction within data systems such as INTERPOL's International Child Sexual Exploitation Database (ICSE-DB) and the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children's Case Management Tool (NCMEC CMT). These types of communication patterns will allow for more effective law enforcement action on cases, better victim safeguarding mechanisms, and an overall stronger network of CSAM databases.

V. Opportunities for the Financial Sector

Further financial sector collaboration and engagement can both strengthen and accelerate bad actor detection on platforms. The Technology Coalition's project, *Lantern*,¹⁶ began as a project to increase signal sharing between tech sector companies regarding suspected child sexual abuse online. However, *Lantern* has recently expanded to include the financial sector:

Lantern, the first child safety cross-platform signal sharing program, is expanding to include financial institutions. Financially motivated online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA) encompasses various harmful activities, including sextortion, the purchase and sale of child sexual abuse material (CSAM), sex tourism, and live-streamed abuse, among others. Criminals often use multiple platforms, including online payment platforms, to facilitate these exploitative activities against young people.¹⁷

IJM recommends further engagement by the financial sector in this project to enhance signal sharing and accelerate suspected criminal activity detection related to child exploitation payments.

The financial sector should also step up efforts to detect, disrupt and report livestreamed child sexual abuse payments. Doing so would be directly responsive to the recommendations of two recent survivor-informed research studies, namely IJM's *Scale of Harm* study and Justice & Care's 2024 study on livestreaming, which recommended, respectively:

“Beyond expedited reporting, banks and remittance companies should agree with regulator protocols for the delay or even blocking of suspicious payments. As a

¹⁵ IJM (2020), p. 48.

¹⁶ Tech Coalition | Announcing *Lantern*: The First Child Safety Cross-Platform Signal Sharing Program (technologycoalition.org)

¹⁷ Tech Coalition | Expanding *Lantern* to the Financial Sector (technologycoalition.org)

commercial crime, the absence of payment to traffickers can prevent livestreaming of abuse, thus safeguarding Filipino children from sexual abuse. Therefore, if there are any suspicions, money service businesses should apply greater scrutiny to the transaction before releasing payment. Such enhanced due diligence could include seeking additional information substantiating the relationship between the party sending money and the person collecting the payment. Such simple questions can act as a deterrent without creating a burden for legal payments.¹⁸

“Intercepting and disrupting payment pathways between foreign perpetrators and Philippines-based facilitators is imperative for better OSAEC detection and deterrence. Moreover, approaches based on OSAEC payment interception hold potential in terms of alleviating the reliance on often re-traumatizing victim testimony in the context of prosecutions. Our current findings signal a need for more consistent, evidence-led monitoring and reporting of suspicious patterns in accounts linked to possible OSAEC-related activity. Our empirical analysis of financial transaction data identified clear distinguishing patterns and characteristics that can help to detect and intercept OSAEC-related transactions from other types of payments.

Formalise policy and practice recommendations to facilitate improved detection and disruption of OSAEC-related payments on financial platforms and identify associated training and resourcing requirements for key stakeholders (e.g., compliance officials, fraud detection and AML specialists and law enforcement liaisons).

Enhance regulation of financial service providers to disrupt the flow of remuneration from foreign perpetrators to local facilitators of OSAEC in the Philippines. These regulations should ensure that financial institutions implement increased monitoring and reporting of accounts with suspicious activity potentially linked to OSAEC payments.”¹⁹

To help implement those recommendations and strengthen global efforts to address livestreamed child sexual abuse and exploitation, IJM specifically recommends that FATF encourage the following:

- 1) Financial regulators and financial intelligence units should provide prescriptive regulations and explicit guidance to all financial institutions on how to detect, interdict, and report transactions suspicious for child sexual exploitation online.
- 2) Financial sector should implement specific methodologies to proactively monitor transactions to detect payments suspicious for child sexual exploitation.
- 3) Financial institutions should treat child exploitation payments like terrorist financing or fraud by striving to detect, interdict and report as soon as possible once the suspicious payment behavior is identified.²⁰

¹⁸ “Scale of Harm: Estimating the Prevalence of Trafficking to Produce Child Sexual Exploitation Material in the Philippines,” *International Justice Mission and University of Nottingham Rights Lab* (September 2023), at 83, https://assets.ijm.app/IJM_Scale_of_Harm_2023_Full_Report_5f292593a9.pdf.

¹⁹ “Facilitation of Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children (OSAEC) in the Philippines: Analysis and recommendations for better detection, deterrence and prevention”, *Justice & Care* (April 2024), at 39, <https://justiceandcare.org/policies-and-reports/facilitation-of-online-sexual-abuse-and-exploitation-of-children-osaec-in-the-philippines/>.

²⁰ Recommendations to banks and credit unions when responding to suspicious financial transactions involving human trafficking similarly call for a ‘rapid response’: “Ensure that policies and procedures allow for a timely review of case characteristics to identify and permit a rapid response in cases of urgency.” Peter A. Allard School of Law, “Follow the Money: The Role of Financial Institutions in Canada’s Fight Against Human Trafficking,” *International Justice and Human Rights Clinic* (July 2020): 7, https://allard.ubc.ca/sites/default/files/2021-03/Follow%20the%20Money%20Report%20-%20with%20cover%20-%20FINAL_1.pdf.

- 4) Governments should allow information sharing among financial institutions and facilitate public-private partnerships.
- 5) Financial intelligence units should proactively provide actionable financial intelligence disclosures to law enforcement agencies.

VI. About IJM

International Justice Mission (IJM) is a global organisation that protects people in poverty from violence. As the largest anti-slavery organisation in the world, IJM partners with local authorities in 29 program offices in 19 countries to combat slavery, violence against women and children, and other forms of abuse against people experiencing poverty. IJM works with local authorities and governments to rescue and restore survivors, hold perpetrators accountable, and help strengthen public justice systems so they can better protect people from violence.

IJM's Center to End Online Sexual Exploitation of Children ("The Center") protects children in the Philippines and scales the fight against this crime globally. The Center leverages and shares effective practices and knowledge from IJM Philippines to enhance justice system and private sector responses to online sexual exploitation, resulting in sustainable child protection and offender accountability.

Annex A: Case Studies

IJM Case Study 1

Submitting Entity: International Justice Mission

Operation Name / Case Story	People of the Philippines vs. [Defendant Name Withheld Due to Confidentiality Provisions of Philippine Law.]	
Investigating Authority	<i>Information on Country / Agency / Police Force and/or Charity</i> U.S.-Homeland Security Investigations U.S.-Federal Bureau of Investigations Nordic Liaison Office (with connection to NCMEC referrals) Nordic Crime Investigation Service (NCIS) PNP WCPC-Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division-Internet Crimes Against Children NBI Anti-Human Trafficking Division *IJM Philippines supported this case from investigation through operation, aftercare and prosecution stages.	
Date and Duration	2017-2018	
Nationality	Victim(s): Filipino	Offender(s): Filipino in-person offender Norwegian online offender
Victim profile <i>(select age range and technology usage)</i>	Indicative age range <i>Child (8-10 years)</i> <i>Pre-pubescent (10-13 years)</i> <i>Young Adult (16-18 years)</i>	Typical technology usage <i>Increasing device ownership and online social communications</i> X
Threat type <i>(select all that apply)</i>	Check all that apply <i>Commercialisation of CSAM</i> <i>Use of darknet forums to access CSAM and communicate with paedophile networks</i> <i>On demand child sexual abuse using peer-to-peer streaming services (livestreaming)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Category of Offending <i>(select all that apply)</i>	<i>Category A (Images involving penetrative sexual activity and/or images involving sexual activity with an animal or sadism)</i> <i>Category B (Images involving non-penetrative sexual activity)</i> <i>Category C (Other indecent images not falling within categories A or B)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Narrative description of case	<i>Provide summary of offences including relevant information concerning scale, severity, duration, offender methodology etc.</i> Case Referral: The National Crime Investigation Service (NCIS) in Norway arrested one of their nationals in February 2017 for online sexual exploitation of children (OSEC), namely directing and buying CSAM online. The NCIS investigation revealed that the offender was a Tor network user who frequented sexual “cam” websites and maintained multiple email and social media accounts. He connected with his contacts and paid for live sexually explicit “shows” on these “cam” sites, and then he would transition to a video-enabled social media platform, where he could direct and view live the sexual abuse and exploitation of	

	<p>children via live-streaming. He had a massive number of contacts, many of whom were from the Philippines, including the Filipino offender. Like the Norwegian offender, the Filipino offender maintained several accounts in different sexual cam sites, email, and social network platforms.</p> <p>In October 2017, the Nordic Liaison Office referred the case to the Women and Children Protection Center-Anti Trafficking in Persons Division-Internet Crimes Against Children (PNP-WCPC-ATIPD-ICAC). It turned out that the Filipino offender was also the subject of an investigation by the National Bureau of Investigation-Anti-Human Trafficking Division (NBI-AHTRAD), a separate law enforcement agency in the Philippines under the Department of Justice.</p> <p>Local Law Enforcement Intervention: The anti-trafficking units of these two different law enforcement agencies jointly investigated the Filipino offender for the first time. The joint investigation confirmed the offender's and some of his victims' identities. He had access to and offered children for online sexual exploitation, including a nine-year-old girl, to Philippine law enforcement.</p> <p>In March 2018, the Filipino offender was arrested by law enforcement officers from PNP-WCPC and NBI-AHTRAD, with assistance from NCIS-Norway, US Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), US Federal Bureau of Investigation, and supported by International Justice Mission. He was caught in the actual commission of the crime of transacting and offering to live-stream the sexual abuse of a child. Being caught in the commission of a crime is one of the circumstances under Philippine law allowing police to arrest an offender without a warrant of arrest. Five children were rescued from the offender's residence, including the nine-year old he had previously offered for live-streamed sexual abuse.</p> <p>Severity of the Abuse and CSAM: Police implemented a search warrant and recovered a laptop, a notebook with a list of pornographic websites, and sex toys. The Filipino offender provided the Norwegian offender with child sexual abuse materials (CSAM), including a video depicting oral sex on a child.</p> <p>Police investigation also indicated that other relatives of the victims were complicit in the abuse of their children, adding to the impact of the abuse.</p> <p>Duration: Investigation revealed that the Filipino offender abused children in OSEC for six years (See Victim Outcome for specific durations per victim).</p> <p>Commercial Component: The Filipino offender requested payment between Php 1,500 to about Php 5,000 (30USD to 100USD) to live-stream the abuse of the victims.</p> <p>Charges: He was charged with the Production and Distribution of Child Pornography.</p>
Victim Outcome	<p><i>Any relevant information on extent of victim trauma, including whole-life impact and revictimization</i></p> <p>Aftercare Services: The victims received post-operation crisis care, shelter placement, medical care, provision of basic needs, education support, trauma symptom assessment, livelihood assistance, emergency mental health assistance, home assessment, and related services.</p> <p>Nine-Year-Old Female Victim: According to the rescued nine-year-old's sworn statement, her abuse by the Filipino offender first began when she was eight years old (lasted for two years). She was his niece. Once rescued and placed in an aftercare home, the nine-year-old was observed to be hypersensitive. She wanted to leave the aftercare home,</p>

	<p>especially when there were conflicts with the other residents, believing the conflicts were not safe.</p> <p>The aftercare services she is receiving include counseling, expressive arts therapy sessions, game-based activities, and psychoeducation. She is enrolled in school.</p> <p>13-Year-Old Male Victim: The 13-year-old male victim was the Filipino offender's nephew. He had to be placed in a different shelter from his siblings due to limited shelter options for boys and mixed-gender sibling groups. He manifested anxiety and depressive symptoms and was not open to discussing his emotions and thoughts. However, there was improvement after individual therapy and counseling. He is in school and is motivated to finish his studies. Family is important to him; however, his father and other non-offending relatives could not visit him in the shelter often because of financial constraints. The shelter is in a different province far from the non-offending relatives' residences.</p> <p>16-Year-Old Female Victim: The 16-year-old female victim was the Filipino offender's niece. According to her, he started abusing her in OSEC when she was only 12 years old. Post-rescue, she was assessed to have the mental age of an eight-year-old. Despite this delay, she has been observed to have interest to continue learning in school. She expressed her desire to go back to school after having stopped for several years in her studies. She is now enrolled in an alternative learning system for special education.</p> <p>The rest of the children who were removed (including a baby and two-year-old) for being considered at-risk were also related to the male Filipino offender.</p>
Offender Outcome	<p><i>Information on criminal conviction and sentencing or other outcomes (is the case subject to ongoing prosecution or are there any restrictions on reporting?)</i></p> <p>Filipino Offender: In May 2019, the Filipino offender pled guilty to a lesser offense under the Anti-Child Pornography Act and to Attempt to Commit Child Prostitution. He is now serving a 15-year prison sentence in the Philippines.</p> <p>Norwegian Offender: Norwegian offender, Ketil Andersen, was convicted and sentenced to 16 years in prison in Norway for his role in directing and paying for a series of child sexual assaults in the Philippines, Romania and an undisclosed African country.</p> <p>The Philippine case name, as well as any personal identifying details of the victims, are not reported because the names and identities of trafficking victims in the Philippines are considered confidential by law.</p>

IJM Case Study 2

Submitting Entity: International Justice Mission

Operation Name / Case Story	People of the Philippines vs. [Defendant name withheld to protect the identity of the victims who are related to her].
Investigating Authority	<p>National Bureau of Investigation – Anti-Human Trafficking Division (NBI-AHTRAD)</p> <p>U.K. National Crime Agency (NCA)</p> <p>The Devon and Cornwall Police Paedophile Online Investigation Team</p> <p>*IJM Philippines supported this case from investigation through operation, aftercare and prosecution stages.</p>
Date and Duration	NCA referral received by Philippine law enforcement on October 16, 2017

	NBI-AHTRAD search warrant obtained on February 20, 2018 NBI-AHTRAD search warrant implemented, victims rescued, and Filipino suspect arrested on February 23, 2018	
Nationality	Victim(s): Filipino	Offender(s): Filipino in-person offender Two British in-person and online offenders
Victim profile (select age range and technology usage)	Indicative age range Infant (2-5 years): 1 girl Child (5-8 years): 1 girl Child (8-10 years): 1 girl Pre-pubescent (10-13 years): 2 girls Young Adult (16-18 years): 1 girl + two adult women (21 years and 25 years) <i>*It should be noted that the age of rescue is often not the age of initial victimization. IJM is in the process of conducting research on the average duration of OSEC victimization in the Philippines prior to rescue. Where the victim age at abuse onset is known, it is included in IJM's case studies.</i>	Typical technology usage Device usage with limited online communications <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increasing device ownership and online social communications <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Threat type (select all that apply)	Commercialisation of CSAM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On demand child sexual abuse using peer-to-peer streaming services (Cybersex trafficking) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please define) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contact offending by two British offenders. The Filipina offender had a personal relationship with two British offenders, who came to the Philippines and sexually abused the victims in person. The first offender later resorted to on-demand child sexual abuse using peer-to-peer streaming services when the relationship became long distance. The Filipina offender then branched out to other foreign men online to provide OSEC, and in the case of a second British offender allowed him to come to the Philippines to sexually abuse the children in person.	
Category of Offending (select all that apply)	Category A (Images involving penetrative sexual activity and/or images involving sexual activity with an animal or sadism) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category B (Images involving non-penetrative sexual activity) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C (Other indecent images not falling within categories A or B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Narrative description of case	Provide summary of offences including relevant information concerning scale, severity, duration, offender methodology etc.	

Case Referral: NCA referred this case to NBI-AHTRAD after the conviction of British citizen Alain C.C. for multiple sexual offences against children located in the Philippines. The referral included information from the Devon and Cornwall Police that C.C. was in a previous relationship with *Monica and had himself resided in the Philippines between 2008 and 2012. Evidence from his devices showed that he, accompanied by Monica, sexually abused a female **infant** while he was living in the Philippines, photographing the act as it took place.

On his return to the UK, C.C. continued to engage in sexually abusing Filipino children, this time via live-streamed video calls with *Monica and other Filipino women during which the sexual abuse of no less than **40 children aged between 5 and 15 years took place.**

Local Law Enforcement Intervention: The implementation of the search warrant occurred on February 23, 2018 in Culaba, Province of Biliran, Visayas Region, and yielded various items, including 1 smartphone, 1 tablet device, 1 desktop computer, 1 Internet router, 1 webcam, 1 headset, money transfer receipts, and photographs.

*Monica herself was not present in Biliran but was arrested in Tacloban City along with her cousin *Jessa (pseudonym), who had been the target of an NBI-AHTRAD sting operation for offering CSAM of Jessa's younger minor sister.

Six minor female victims were rescued on the day of the search warrant implementation (ages 4, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 17). Two adult female victims were also rescued (ages 21 and 25). These victims are all, in some way, part of the same extended family as *Monica.

Investigation revealed that *Monica exploited her younger sisters and cousins as well as neighborhood children in OSEC for C.C. and other online offenders.

Severity of the Abuse and CSAM: The abuse and CSAM included acts of penetration on children—with and without objects—oral sex on children performed by *Monica, and multiple acts of masturbation of the children alone and *Monica performing it on the children. While the acts took place, *Monica would interact with the keyboard, consistent with communicating with C.C. at the same time as the abuse took place.

CSAM footage and extensive online chat records revealed that C.C. issued specific and graphic instructions to *Monica and other Filipino women on what he wanted the female adults to do to the children on his behalf. UK police recovered a **total of 107 video files and 102 hours of abuse** footage from C.C.'s devices.

Duration: C.C. and *Monica terrorized Filipino children in OSEC for nearly a decade. The in-person abuse by C.C. and *Monica lasted four years (and was also used to create CSAM), while the sexual abuse by *Monica live-streamed to C.C. lasted six years.

	<p>Commercial Component: C.C. transferred a total of £33,431 to a total of 15 identified individuals in the Philippines, of which *Monica received over £11,000.</p> <p>Referral Loop: NBI-AHTRAD conducted interviews of the rescued victims, some of whom were able to confirm the identity of another British man as *Monica’s new “boyfriend”, who, in addition to receiving CSAM from *Monica, also visited the Philippines to commit contact child sexual abuse offenses. Based on an NBI-AHTRAD outgoing referral to UK authorities, this second British man was arrested in the UK following *Monica’s arrest. As a result, the OSEC referral loop went U.K. to Philippines, back to U.K.</p> <p>Charges: *Monica was criminally charged with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 count of simple trafficking in persons, specifically Sec. 4 of Republic Act (RA) 9208 as amended by RA 10364, which carries a mandatory 20-year sentence; • 3 counts of qualified trafficking in persons, specifically Sec. 4 in relation to Sec. 6(a) and (d) of RA 9208 as amended by RA 10364, which carries a life sentence (without parole); • 3 counts of using a child to perform in the creation or production of child pornography, specifically Sec. 4(a) of RA 9775 in relation to Sec. 4(c)(2) of RA 10175, which carries a sentence of 40 years in prison; • all of which have attendant fines and damages.
<p>Victim Outcome</p>	<p><i>Any relevant information on extent of victim trauma, including whole-life impact and revictimization</i></p> <p>Aftercare Services: The victims were temporarily placed in the care and custody of the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) where they received psycho-social and rehabilitation services. Several of the victims are still receiving aftercare services in the safe, protective environment of aftercare shelters.</p> <p>Some of the victims have now been reintegrated back into the community with their non-offending parents/families. Prior to reintegration, the non-offending families received psychoeducation sessions, livelihood and educational assistance.</p> <p>7-Year-Old Female Victim: The rescued 7-year-old victim made disclosures regarding her abuse and the online sexual abuse of her 4-year-old sister. The 7-year-old said, “I almost died but no one helped me.”</p> <p>She received protection and aftercare services in a shelter for several months. She is now excelling academically in school and received several awards. Her parents received livelihood assistance and were able to raise hogs and they are profiting from it. She was recently reintegrated back to her non-offending family and is now attending school in their community.</p> <p>12-Year-Old Female Victim: The abuse lasted five years. In her affidavit, the rescued 12-year-old victim described that, starting when she was 7 years old, *Monica made her participate several times in a “show”. She explained that a “show” was “to strip naked and dance</p>

	<p>before a webcam while doing cam to cam with a (foreigner)” and that there was penetration by *Monica.</p> <p>At an aftercare shelter, she received psychosocial interventions. She is continuing her education and is motivated to become a nurse in the future.</p> <p>17-Year-Old Female Victim: The abuse lasted seven years. The 17-year-old disclosed that she was repeatedly abused by her sister *Monica since she was 10 years old. She was asked to dance naked, do sexual acts with *Monica and use sex toys while they are filmed.</p> <p>21-Year-Old Victim: The abuse lasted six years. It’s important to note that many OSEC victims rescued in the Philippines as adults experienced abuse when they were minors and the abuse continued into young adulthood. For instance, the 21-year-old rescued victim revealed after the rescue operation that she was sexually exploited online by *Monica since she was 15 years old and was at times given 1,000 pesos.</p> <p>After receiving several therapy sessions and preparation, she was then reintegrated back to her live-in partner and her son. She was given livelihood assistance that she used to add to her already established convenience store in their community.</p>
Offender Outcome	<p>Filipina Offender – *Monica: The Philippine legal case against *Monica is ongoing. Because *Monica’s offense of qualified trafficking is non-bailable, she is in custody.</p> <p>The Philippine case name as well as personal identifying details of the victims are confidential. The names and identities of trafficking victims in the Philippines are considered confidential by law.</p> <p>British Offender – C.C.: C.C. was sentenced to 18-years in prison in the UK on May 12, 2017.</p> <p>British Offender: It is unknown whether the second identified contact and online British offender was convicted or sentenced.</p>

Appendix B: Headlines of Australian Offender Production, Distribution, and Receiving of Livestreamed Child Sexual Abuse

- *AFP helps Filipino authorities arrest three women in livestream child abuse sting²¹*
- *Sydney man jailed for livestreaming sexual abuse of a Filipino child²²*
- *Australian convicted for livestreaming sexual abuse of Filipino children²³*
- *Australians are paying as little as \$18 to watch child sexual abuse live streamed directly from The Philippines²⁴*
- *Western Australian man jailed after ordering livestreamed child sex abuse from the Philippines²⁵*
- *256 Australians spend more than \$1.3 million watching child sexual abuse online²⁶*
- *The live streaming of child sexual abuse in the Philippines has skyrocketed during the COVID-19 pandemic with perpetrators in Australia accounting for nearly a fifth of offenders²⁷*
- *Four years' jail for Victorian man who paid Filipina to livestream sexual abuse of children in her care²⁸*
- *Malone was sexually abused online aged eight. Many perpetrators are in Australia²⁹*
- *Australian accused of child sex tourism arrested in the Philippines³⁰*
- *Jail for man who exploited girls in the Philippines³¹*
- *Former public servant Ian Ralph Schapel jailed for abusing children from the Philippines online³²*
- *Child sex tourist jailed for 'depraved' acts³³*
- *How police zeroed in on vile teacher's child abuse live streams³⁴*
- *Phillip John Ryan: Geraldton paedophile jailed over online abuse of dozens of children in the Philippines³⁵*
- *'A danger to the community': Child sex pest's mega jail term³⁶*
- *Man, 61, guilty of live-streaming child abuse walks free from court³⁷*

²¹ <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-05-12/afp-assists-philippines-livestream-child-abuse-sting/8521820>

²² <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/sydney-man-jailed-livestreaming-sexual-abuse-filipino-child>

²³ <https://www.ijmuk.org/news/australian-convicted-for-livestreaming-sexual-abuse-of-filipino-children>

²⁴ <https://www.theaustralian.com.au/business/technology/australians-comprise-over-20-per-cent-of-a-growing-audience-paying-for-livestreamed-child-sex-abuse/news-story/b718b3a705e63f6c9f97f9a9f44498b5>

²⁵ <https://ijm.org.au/news/western-australian-man-jailed-after-ordering-livestreamed-child-sex-abuse-from-the-philippines/>

²⁶ <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-02-19/australians-paying-to-watch-child-sex-abuse-online/11979844>

²⁷ <https://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/malone-was-sexually-abused-online-aged-eight-many-perpetrators-are-in-australia/xc8epp10a>

²⁸ <https://osec.ijm.org/news-and-insights/news-updates/four-years-jail-for-victorian-man-who-paid-filipina-to-livestream-sexual-abuse-of-children-in-her-care/>

²⁹ <https://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/malone-was-sexually-abused-online-aged-eight-many-perpetrators-are-in-australia/xc8epp10a>

³⁰ <https://www.smh.com.au/world/australian-accused-of-child-sex-tourism-arrested-in-the-philippines-20160901-gr6x8x.html>

³¹ <https://www.theage.com.au/national/victoria/jail-for-man-who-exploited-girls-in-the-philippines-20211006-p58xq6.html>. Also <https://7news.com.au/news/crime/vic-man-who-preyed-on-filipino-kids-jailed-c-4164514>

³² <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-08-03/paedophile-ian-schapel-jailed-for-abusing-children-online/101294978>. Also <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-10107455/Retired-South-Australian-public-servant-Ian-Schapel-67-sexually-exploited-kids-Philippines.html>

³³ <https://www.couriermail.com.au/questnews/john-joseph-power-child-sex-tourist-sentenced-in-brisbane-supreme-court/news-story/a072ac217e0176ffc873a9761b870ed3>

³⁴ <https://www.cairnspost.com.au/truecrimeaustralia/police-courts-cairns/how-police-zeroed-in-on-russell-owen-lorbacks-payperview-child-abuse-habit/news-story/af00dae1f98a313f4e63de0ecfa7d86e>

³⁵ <https://thewest.com.au/news/crime/phillip-john-ryan-geraldton-paedophile-jailed-over-online-abuse-of-dozens-of-children-in-the-philippines--c-6985189>

³⁶ <https://www.geelongadvertiser.com.au/truecrimeaustralia/police-courts-geelong/batesfords-roger-allan-rivo-jailed-for-12-years-on-child-sex-offences/news-story/7f485b4ee4919495bf765e0b93eba0b5>

³⁷ <https://australianseniorsnews.com.au/news/man-guilty-of-live-streaming-child-abuse-walks-free-from-court/>

- *Greens candidate who ran against Prime Minister at 2019 election charged with child sex offences³⁸*
- *Australian businessman sentenced in Philippines for child sex crimes³⁹*
- *WA man charged with 111 child abuse related offences⁴⁰*
- *Victorian man jailed for child abuse offences, after his arrest led to rescue of children in the Philippines⁴¹*
- *Victorian man jailed for live distance child abuse offences⁴²*
- *Brisbane man jailed for 8 years for abusing children overseas⁴³*
- *Melbourne man, 61, sentenced for child abuse offences⁴⁴*
- *Adelaide man jailed and 15 young victims rescued after international child abuse investigation⁴⁵*
- *Sydney man jailed and child rescued in the Philippines⁴⁶*
- *71-year-old man jailed for live distance child abuse⁴⁷*

³⁸ <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-06-10/greens-candidate-jonathan-doig-chaged-with-child-sex-offences/12338828>

³⁹ <https://www.smh.com.au/world/asia/australian-businessman-sentenced-in-philippines-for-child-sex-crimes-20180221-p4z11m.html>

⁴⁰ <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/wa-man-charged-111-child-abuse-related-offences>

⁴¹ <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/victorian-man-jailed-child-abuse-offences-after-his-arrest-led-rescue>

⁴² <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/victorian-man-jailed-live-distance-child-abuse-offences>

⁴³ <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/brisbane-man-jailed-8-years-abusing-children-overseas>

⁴⁴ <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/melbourne-man-61-sentenced-online-child-abuse-offences>

⁴⁵ <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/adelaide-man-jailed-and-15-young-victims-rescued-after-international-child>

⁴⁶ <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/sydney-man-jailed-and-child-rescued-philippines>

⁴⁷ <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/71-year-old-man-jailed-live-distance-child-abuse>