



Professional Forum on
Child Sexual Abuse in Cyber World
(網絡世界中的兒童性侵犯)

Prologue

2023 Professional Forum on Child Protection:

"Child Sexual Abuse in Cyber World"

 **3 March 2023 (Fri)**
9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

 **HKCSS Auditorium, 1st Floor,**
Duke of Windsor Social Service Building,
Wan Chai, HK



Objectives:

- To update professionals on the recent trends of child sexual abuse in cyber world
- To facilitate communication on child sexual abuse issues among professionals
- To explore strategies for tackling child sexual abuse

Moderators



Dr. Patrick CHEUNG, BBS

Chairperson,
Against Child Abuse



Dr. Anna CHENG

Executive Committee Member,
Against Child Abuse

Enrollment: <https://bit.ly/3XwQTly>



Fee: HK\$100 per head
(Group fee for 3 or above HK\$80 per head)

Guest Speakers

Topic 1: Local Study on Youth Sexual Health



Dr. Mona LAM Wai-cheung

Executive Director, The Family Planning
Association of Hong Kong

Topic 2: Trends and Case Investigation of Child Sexual Abuse

Ms. Frances LEE King-hei

Senior Superintendent of Police,
Crime Support Group



Topic 3: Meta's Approach to Children Safety and Privacy Online



Ms. Raina YEUNG Sau-ling

Head of Privacy & Data Policy,
Engagement, APAC, Meta

Topic 4: Psychological Impacts of Sexual Abuse on Children and Youths

Ms. Linda CHEW Po-ling

Clinical Psychologist



Topic 5: Intervention Services for Children and Youths



Mr. Elvis NG Ho-hei

Senior Manager (Youth Service)
"Net" Education and Counselling Service,
Hong Kong Family Welfare Society

The content of the presentation materials represent opinions of the speakers only.



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Definition

<p>Child sexual abuse</p>	<p>This refers to forcing or enticing a child to take part in any acts of sexual activity for sexual exploitation or abuse and the child does not consent to or fully understand or comprehend this sexual activity that occurs to him/her due to mental immaturity.</p> <p>指強逼或誘使兒童參與性活動，以對兒童作出性方面的利用或侵犯，而兒童並不同意或因心智發展未成熟而不能完全明白或理解發生在他／她身上的這些性活動</p>
<p>Child sexual exploitation and abuse online (OCSEA) 在線兒童性剝削和性虐待</p>	<p>Child sexual exploitation and abuse that is partly or entirely facilitated by technology, i.e. the internet or other wireless communications. This is referred to as Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA) 在線兒童性剝削和性虐待, and ‘technology-facilitated’ child sexual exploitation and abuse. 利用網絡技術的兒童性剝削和性虐待</p>
<p>Child sexual abuse material (CSAM) 兒童性虐待資料</p>	<p>Any visual or audio content of a sexual nature involving a person under 18 years old whether real or not real.</p>



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Terms

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer-Generated Imagery (CGI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure tooling ‘安全’工具 (hides user location and ID) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety Technology (Safety Tech)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Deepfake’ 深度換臉 (AI to replace likeness of a person) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure Operating Systems (boot from USB) ‘安全’操作系統 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety-by-design (user safety and rights in online products)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Capping’ 捕捉 (capturing footages/ images) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark web 暗網 (layered, obscure access through VPN, P2P, encrypted, anonymous host) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hashing • Hash-matching (detect reshared)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Gamification’ of abuse 遊戲化 (game like elements) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradecraft (evasion strategies by offenders) 在線性犯罪者貿易策略 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial Intelligence (AI) classification or AI moderation 人工智能
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Hidden services’ • Onion service (proxy network website hidden location) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Private Network (VPN) 虛擬專用網絡 • End-to-end Encryption 端到端加密 • Peer-to-peer (P2P) 點對點 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface web 表網 (available to public) • Deep web 深網 (webmail, online banking etc)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tor (an open source network, location hidden, anonymous web browsing) 		



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Different Harms

HARMS

- Producing child sexual abuse material
製作兒童性虐待資料 (*abuse is documented, computer generated images*)
- Searching for and / or viewing child sexual abuse material
搜索和/或觀看兒童性虐待資料 (*Dark web, Tor*)
- Sharing and / or storing child sexual abuse material
共享和/或存儲兒童性虐待資料 (*cloud files, repeat sharing, re-traumatised*)
- Grooming children online for the purpose of sexual exploitation and abuse
在網上誘騙兒童以作性剝削和性虐待為目的
- Livestreaming child sexual exploitation and abuse
直播兒童性剝削和性虐待
- Child 'self-generated' sexual material
兒童"自創"性資料 (*voluntary, coerced self-generated materials*)

Global Threat Assessment 2021. (WeProtect Global Alliance)
<https://www.weprotect.org/global-threat-assessment-21/>



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Prevalence

Estimates of childhood exposure to online sexual harms and their risk factors - a global study of childhood experiences of 18 to 20 years old. Economist Impact 2021.

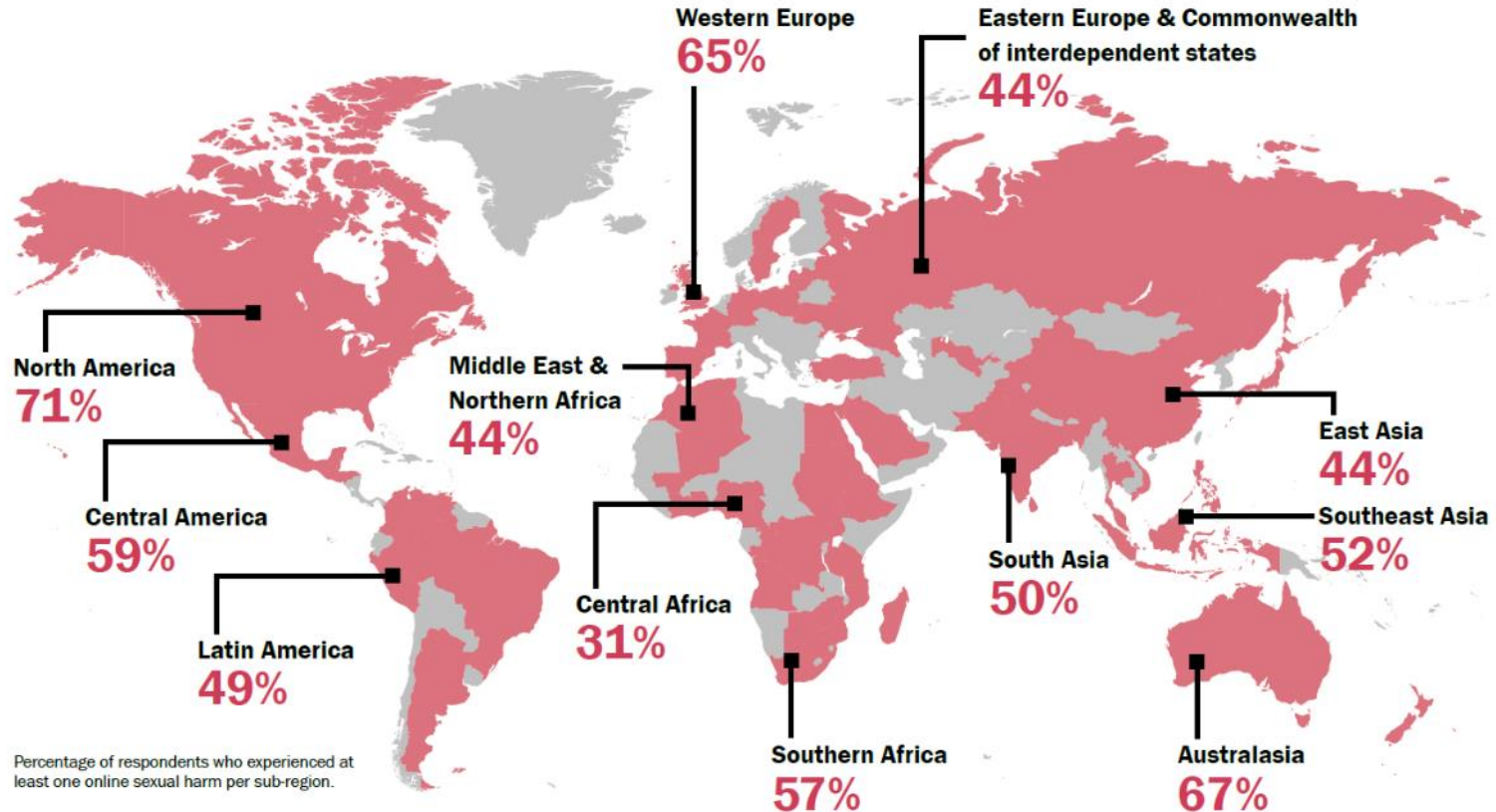
This study is based on data gathered through an online survey of 5,302 18 to 20 year olds who had regular access to the internet as children (under 18) conducted from May to June 2021. The survey was fielded in 21 languages across 54 countries, which were aggregated into 12 sub-regions, each containing a minimum of 390 respondents

29%	Received sexually explicit content from an adult they knew or someone they did not know before they turned 18 收到色情內容
25%	Had an adult they knew or someone they did not know ask them to keep part of their online sexual explicit interactions a secret 被要求保密在線互動
29%	Had someone share sexually explicit images and/or videos of them without permission 未經許可分享了他們的色情圖片/或視頻
34%	Were asked to do something sexually explicit online they were uncomfortable doing 被要求做不願意做的色情內容/行為

Estimates of childhood exposure to online sexual harms and their risk factors - a global study of childhood experiences of 18 to 20 years old. *Economist Impact 2021*

Percentage of respondents who experienced at least one online sexual harm

Child online sexual harms are **OCCURRING EVERYWHERE...**



Percentage of respondents who experienced at least one online sexual harm per sub-region.



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Summary of Tackling Strategies



Against Child Abuse

防止虐待兒童會

Tackling Strategies – multidisciplinary/ transdisciplinary

1. Victim support – e.g. child protection workforce, reduce repeat victimisation, etc
2. Policy / Legislation – e.g. a common platform, invest in child protection system, research, legislation, etc
3. Criminal justice – e.g. resources, dedicated law enforcer, deterrence, offender rehabilitation, local and international collaboration, etc
4. Online safety – e.g. industry standards, safety by design, safety technologies, detection, reporting, regular transparent industry reports, rapid CSAM takedown, etc
5. Prevention – e.g. understand the problem, common terminologies, a common platform, etc
6. Societal – e.g. hotline, education programs, child participation, etc



Thank you kindly for your concern on this agenda, and your effort in protecting our children

感謝您對這個議題的關注，
及保護兒童的努力