

# CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME



## 13th Session of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons



# WHAT IS OSAEC?



# ONLINE SEXUAL ABUSE OR EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (OSAEC)

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- *Online sexual abuse or exploitation of children (OSAEC) refers to the use of ICT as a means to abuse and/or exploit children sexually, which includes cases in which offline child abuse and/or exploitation is combined with an online component.*
- This can also include, but is not limited to, the production, dissemination and possession of CSAEM; online grooming of children for sexual purposes; sexual extortion of children, sharing image-based sexual abuse; commercial sexual exploitation of children; exploitation of children through online prostitution; and live-streaming of sexual abuse, with or without the consent of the victim: *Provided, That OSAEC may be used interchangeably with online child sexual exploitation or abuse (OCSEA);*



## CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE OR EXPLOITATION MATERIAL OR CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIAL (CSAEM/CSAM)

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- *Child sexual abuse or exploitation material or child sexual abuse material (CSAEM/CSAM)* refers to any representation, whether offline, or by, through or with the use of ICT, by means of **visual, video, audio, written**, or any combination thereof, by electronic, mechanical, digital, optical, magnetic or any other means, of a **child** engaged or involved in **real or simulated sexual activities**, or depicting acts of **sexual abuse or exploitation** of a child as a **sexual object**.
- It shall also include materials that focus on the genitalia or other private body parts of a child. For purposes of this Act, CSAEM may interchangeably be referred to as CSAM;



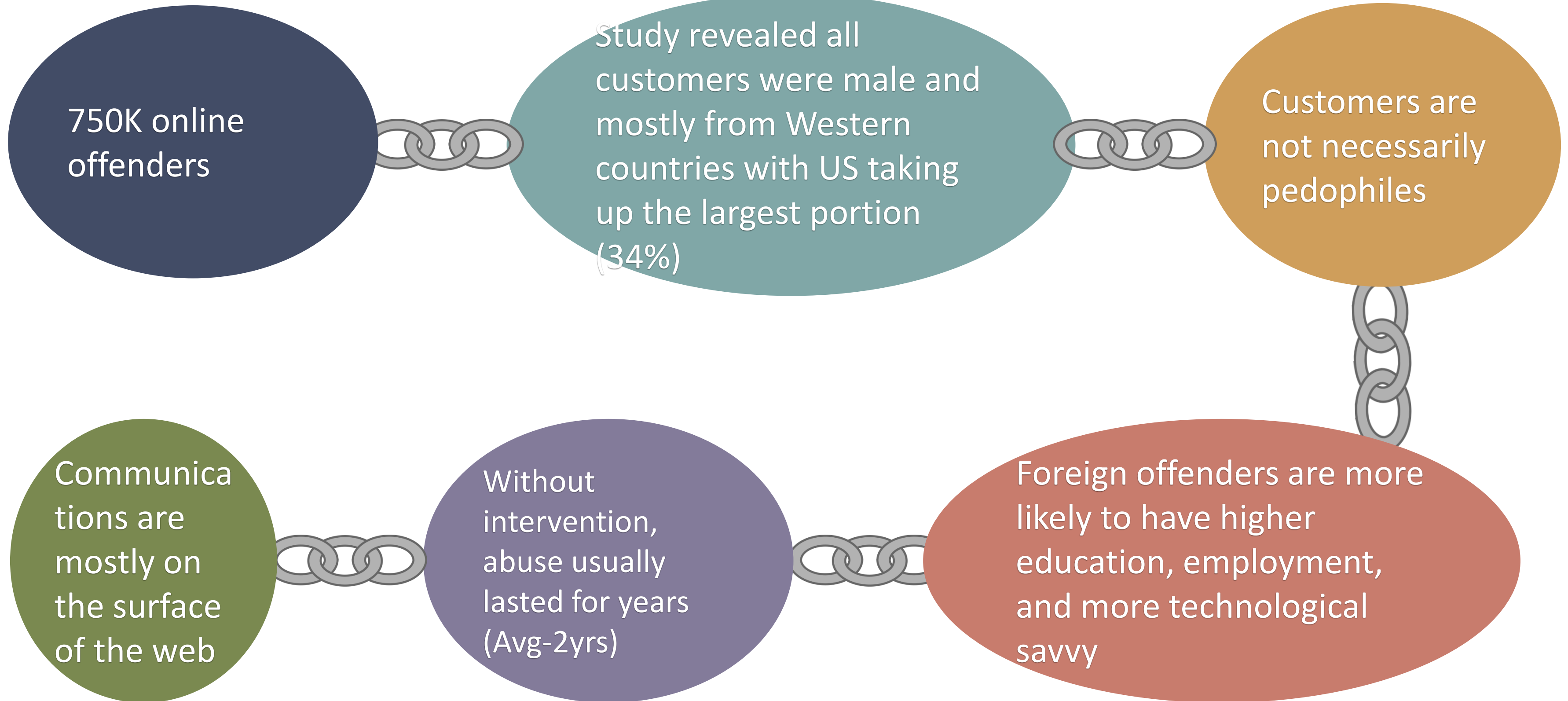
Based on the definition, there are **3 parties** to an **OSAEC case**

1. Buyer
2. Child victim
3. Facilitator



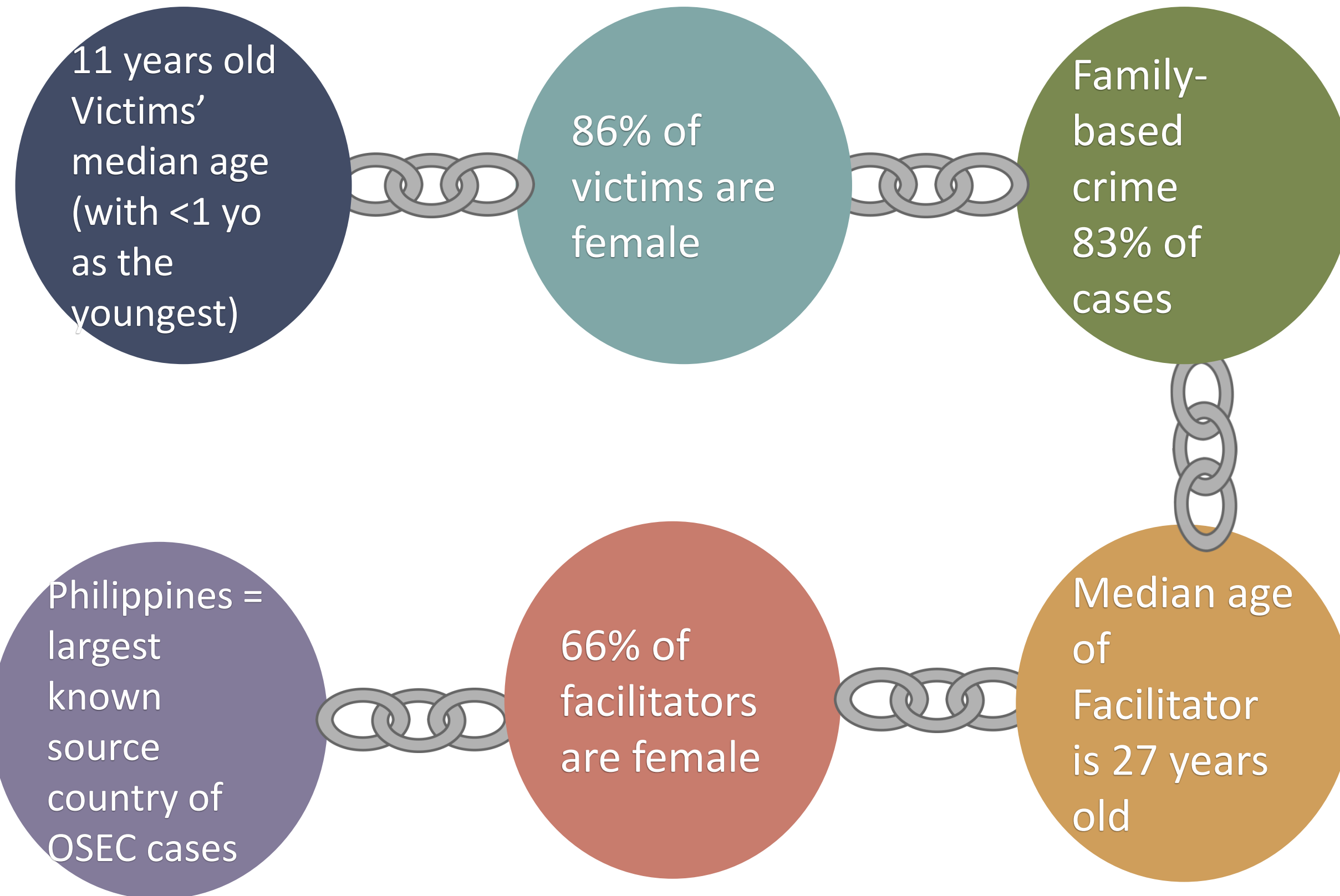
- Philippines has emerged as the **center of child sex abuse materials production in the world**, with 80% of Filipino children vulnerable to online sexual abuse, some facilitated even by their own parents (UNICEF, 2016)
- Philippines ranked **second** worldwide when it comes to online sexual abuse and exploitation of children (OSAEC), according to the Cybercrime Investigation and Coordinating Center (CICC)

# OSAEC STATISTICS



\* [https://www.ijm.org/documents/Final\\_OSEC-Public-Summary\\_05\\_20\\_2020.pdf](https://www.ijm.org/documents/Final_OSEC-Public-Summary_05_20_2020.pdf)

# OSAEC STATISTICS







- **In 2022 alone, nearly half a million Filipino children, or roughly 1 in 100 children, were trafficked to produce child sexual exploitation material (CSEM) for profit**
- **The sex offenders pay Philippine-based traffickers as little as \$25 (USD) to participate in online sexual abuse of children. Although it is a small amount for the offender, it is sufficient within the Philippines to drive an ongoing**



## WHY ARE FILIPINO CHILDREN THE SUBJECTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION

- Perpetrators from around the world easily find willing Filipino adults they can pay to abuse and exploit children
- Most Filipinos can speak and understand English well
- Children are usually left at home without parental guidance or adult supervision. Parents go to work everyday, and others even work abroad (OFWs)
- Most families live below the poverty line. Parents and adult guardians think selling children online is the easiest way to earn money. They think that as long as these children are not being "touched" the act of abuse is harmless.



## WHY ARE FILIPINO CHILDREN THE SUBJECTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION

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- It is easy to get access to the internet
- K to 12 curriculum does not cover protective measures against online sexual abuse and exploitation
- The issue is not openly discussed with the family, and does not get talked about on social media
- We do not realize the lasting impact of abuse to children.

\*National Study on Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children in the Philippines



# CHALLENGES

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- Monitoring of online platforms/internet providers/intermediaries
- Lack of properly trained personnel and resources for monitoring and detecting OSAEC-related cybercrimes
- Dealing with familial relationships between the victim and the perpetrator



## RECOMMENDATIONS

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- Trainings on OSAEC awareness, online safety, and referral protocols
- Strengthen collaborative efforts from various sectors of society
- Upgrade the technology used by law enforcement agencies to aid in identifying, gathering, and processing evidence; expediting rescue operations; and coordinating with other agencies

Thank you!

