



A Model for Preventing the Misuse of Financial Service Providers in Child Sexual Transactions

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Abstract. *The paper, "A Model for Preventing the Misuse of Financial Service Providers in Child Sexual Transactions," addresses the challenge of financial systems being exploited to fund and profit from child sexual exploitation (CSE). The objective is to propose a preventive model for financial institutions to detect and report CSE-related transactions. The authors employ secondary data analysis to explore current practices and identify gaps in regulatory frameworks and detection mechanisms. Findings reveal that financial service providers (FSPs) are often unaware of the illicit use of their systems for CSE due to weak detection protocols and a lack of regulatory urgency. The proposed model emphasizes the integration of machine learning, artificial intelligence, and inter-agency cooperation, while training staff to identify red flags. The conclusion underscores the necessity for a comprehensive approach involving technological advancements, regulatory improvements, and industry-wide collaboration to prevent CSE crimes through FSPs.*

Keywords: *Child Sexual Exploitation, Financial Service Providers, Detection Mechanisms, Machine Learning, Regulatory Frameworks*

1. Introduction

According to data compiled by the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA), from 2020 to 2022, there were 1,418 reported cases and 1,581 victims of human trafficking. The data indicates that 96% of the victims of human trafficking are women and children [1]. Human trafficking comes in many forms, but every form violates human rights and involves the exploitation of people [2]. The Eradication of Human Trafficking Law of Indonesia defines exploitation as [3]:

"Actions, with or without the victim's consent, including but not limited to prostitution, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, oppression, extortion, exploitation of physical or sexual nature, reproductive organs, or the illegal transfer or transplantation of organs and/or body tissues, or the use of someone's labor or abilities by others for material or immaterial gain."

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) itself happens when a child or young person is coerced, manipulated or deceived into sexual activity in exchange for things that they may need or want like gifts, drugs, money, status and affection [4]. With the rise of digitalisation, CSE is a grave and pervasive issue that transcends borders. CSE takes many different forms. It can include contact and non-contact sexual activities and can occur online or in person, or a combination of each [5]. Through technology, the forms of exploitation are changing, the methods stay the same [6].

Despite stringent laws and international conventions aimed at curbing this crime, offenders continue to exploit financial systems to fund, organize, and profit from CSE. Recognizing this, financial institutions have a critical role in identifying and preventing the misuse of their services for such illicit activities. There is also a strong potential for these acts to be facilitated by financial transactions through legitimate financial service providers

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A. Sofian et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the ASEAN Conference on Sexual Exploitation of Children (ACOSEC 2024)*, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 876,
https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-325-2_6

(FSPs). The implementation of robust detection and reporting mechanisms is essential to disrupt the financial flows supporting child sexual exploitation. Up to 56% of online CSE and abuse in Indonesia goes undisclosed and unreported, according to new survey [7].

Therefore, the authors contend that obtaining precise data on the involvement of FSPs in these heinous transactions necessitates more extensive research and thorough analysis by the government as law makers. Nevertheless, as noted by Freedom Collaborative, there is presently a lack of accurate data on the misuse of FSPs for sexual exploitation crimes. On the other hand, a report by the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (INTRAC) found 41 transactions related to trafficking in persons involving children in 2021, this number is likely to reflect only a fraction of the total, because the financial sector in Indonesia does not see these activities as a priority issue in its fight against money laundering and related crimes [8].

To address this challenge, a model for preventing the misuse of FSP in child sexual transactions should be developed. This model outlines a set of good practices aimed at detecting and reporting transactions that are suspected to be related to CSE. It underscores the importance of a collaborative approach, bringing together financial institutions, regulatory bodies, law enforcement, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). By leveraging data analytics, risk assessment frameworks, and inter-agency cooperation, this model aims to fortify the defences against financial crimes associated with child exploitation.

Central to the model are comprehensive training programs for financial institution staff. These programs emphasize the identification of red flags and suspicious transaction patterns that may indicate involvement in CSE. Employees are trained to recognize behavioural and transactional anomalies, enabling them to act swiftly and effectively. However, the training in recognizing suspicious transactions revolves around anti money laundering (AML), fraud and transactions related to campaigns/politics. Additionally, the model advocates for the integration of advanced technology, such as machine learning and artificial intelligence, to enhance the detection capabilities of financial systems, making it harder for offenders to evade scrutiny.

2. Literature Review

Given the pervasive exposure to the internet in our increasingly digital society, CSE is no longer confined to offline environments but has also proliferated online. Through its Disrupting Research Program, UNICEF stated that 5 key discoveries should be of concern to the general public, namely [9]:

- (a) In the past year, at least 2% of internet-using children aged 12-17 in Indonesia were subjected to clear examples of online sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA), including being blackmailed into engaging in sexual activities, having their sexual images shared without permission, or being forced to engage in sexual activity through the lure of money or gifts.
- (b) According to household surveys, OCSEA perpetrators are most often people that the child already knows – often an adult friend, peer or family member. Children, especially those targeted by social media, say this happens through major platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook and Facebook Messenger.
- (c) Children who are targeted by OCSEA tend to tell people in their interpersonal networks, especially their friends and siblings. Helplines and the police are almost never their avenue of seeking help.
- (d) Mandated government agencies in Indonesia recognize OCSEA is a threat, but government efforts to address it need to be broader. The capacity of law enforcement agencies, justice professionals and social support workers to provide OCSEA victims access to child-friendly justice and support services is limited by low levels of OCSEA awareness, inadequate human and budgetary resources, and inadequate technical knowledge and skills.

- (e) While existing laws, policies and standards in Indonesia include provisions relevant to OCSEA, further legislative action is needed to criminalize all OCSEA-related actions.

Based on these facts, CSE is a serious matter to be taken care of immediately and comprehensively. UNICEF has once again provided several methodologies to protect our children from experiencing CSE, which include:

- (a) Action: Amend laws to criminalize live broadcasting, online sexual blackmail, grooming, and attendance at child pornography performances. Expand programs promoting dialogue among youth, encourage reporting, and raise awareness of helplines. Law enforcement should be trained to investigate and handle cases effectively, using tools like INTERPOL's ICSE database.
- (b) Teaching: Increase public awareness of CSEA and online risks. Support caregivers in creating open environments for discussing sexuality and abuse. Provide digital literacy and safety training for children, caregivers, and teachers, ensuring programs reach all demographics, including those in rural or marginalized communities. Educate law enforcement and professionals on child-friendly approaches.
- (c) Investing: Allocate resources to agencies handling CSEA, including criminal justice professionals and support services. Improve investigation capacity using modern technology, and ensure adequate human resources in protection units for women and children.

The exposure to the internet has also fostered a desire for fame and easy money on social media platforms by posting pictures, videos, or simply going live. A case of child exploitation at an orphanage in Medan recently came into the spotlight for its cruelty. The caretaker at the orphanage was conducting live sessions on TikTok solely to gain fame and money from the 'gifts' feature during the live stream. They deliberately fed a baby, who was only two months old, with porridge and water at 1 am, even though babies of that age should not be given solid food. The caretaker went live on TikTok to receive gifts from viewers or donations. It was found that the caretaker gained Rp 20 - Rp 50 millions [10]. He was later found guilty of child exploitation with the charge of 5 years of prison time [11]. This is just one of many undetected cases of child exploitation that occurs.

However, in 1989, the Convention on the Rights of the Child established by the General Assembly of the United Nations was expected to be a shield to protect children from any type of threats and/or dangerous situations - authors believe. Article 19 (1) stated that States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child [12]. Furthermore, Article 13 (1) of Law of The Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2022 regarding Child Protection stated that, every child, while under the care of parents, guardians, or any other responsible parties, has the right to protection from **exploitative** treatment, whether economic or sexual [13] - this illustrates that issues involving children's safety are being acknowledged to be a concerning matter.

3. Methodology

The authors have 2 (two) hypotheses; 1) Inadequate Detection and Reporting Mechanisms; and 2) Lack of Regulatory Framework and Urgency. In order to answer the hypotheses, this research uses secondary data analysis (SDA) or archival study. SDA is a wide field, related to literature search and internet search, literature review, cross-national research, demographics data, qualitative and quantitative data analysis, comparative research, etc [14]. Furthermore, through internet and digital resources, researchers are able to gain access to data that cannot be reached through traditional SDA. It allows researchers to compare between data collected to previous findings available on the internet. Comparison brings

greater power to answer scientific questions, for example when a dataset can be combined with data beyond its own sample or geographical limitations [15].

4. Discussion And Findings

4.1 Child Sexual Exploitation

Exploitation itself is the use of something in order to get an advantage from it. They can do this by providing money, food, nice clothes, phones, game credits, status, a sense of belonging or perhaps to give the feeling of 'fitting in' that often attracts those who are considered to be vulnerable [16]. Therefore terms such as 'trading', 'swapping' or 'exchanging' are more frequently, if not exclusively, referred to within the context of CSE but not CSA (child sexual abuse) [17]. There are 5 types of crimes regarding CSE according to Ending The Sexual Exploitation of Children (ECPTA) Indonesia, which include [18]:

- (a) Child prostitution - An act of offering a service or directly serving a child to perform sexual activities in order to gain money or other rewards.
- (b) Child Pornography - Any show, including pictures, visual performance, audio, writings or in any way involving children in sexual activities that are physical or showing parts of a child's body for sexual goals.
- (c) Child Sale - A recruitment process, relocation or sheltering and receiving children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Child sale could occur with or without coercion, violence or deceit because children are not able to give the right to exploit themselves. Children who are being sold are most likely for sexual exploitation, slavery, transplants or harvesting of human organs and illegal adoptions.
- (d) Child Sex Tourism - Involves giving money, clothes, foods or any kind gestures to a child or third parties for sexual activities. This happens in many places, from red districts to beaches or five star hotels and suburbs or villages.
- (e) Child Marriage - Child marriage involve children and teens under the age of 18. This can be considered to be a crime of CSE if the child is used for sexual activities in order to receive things or payment of money or services.

With the advancement of technology, CSE ventures to online CSE through these actions; a) online grooming, b) sexting, c) sextortion, d) live stream [19]. Perpetrators of CSE use a power imbalance to exploit children and young people. This may arise from a range of factors including; age, gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, access to economic or other resources [20]. Some difficulties faced by children and young people who have been sexually exploited include; isolation from family and friends, falling behind on schoolwork, failing exams or dropping out of school altogether, teenage parenthood, unemployment, mental health problems, alcohol and drug addiction, having a criminal record, and suicidal thoughts and attempts [21].

According to UNICEF, no fixed blueprint exists to guide violence prevention [22]. UNICEF through its Theory of Change framework describes how sexual exploitation and abuse occur in children's life. It can be used to aid description, to get agreement about the process of change, to aid planning and the evaluation of outcomes. It can also be linked to sources of evidence which can be useful in trying to improve evidence-informed approaches. The key actions to achieve this are:

- (a) Enabling Environments such as implementing national strategies, aligning and enforcing laws with international standards, and also investing in resources.
- (b) Service Delivery which concludes with building capacity for services, investing in resources to prevent and respond to CSE, and Improving participation, advocacy, and accountability to children.
- (c) Social & Behavioural Change consists of addressing risks & drivers in context, changing social norms & behaviour that support sexual abuse, and supporting parents or caregivers to prevent and protect.

4.2 Governmental Actions And Preventive Model

CSE is a crime that occurs internationally. It is vital to understand the impact it creates. In relation to CSE, Interpol managed a Child Sexual Exploitation database holds more than 4.9 million images and videos and has helped identify 41,900 victims worldwide [23]. This database improves the efficiency and effectiveness of their efforts to identify victims and offenders. The exchange of child sexual abuse material online is multi-jurisdictional. This has resulted in a requirement for law enforcement to cooperate at both national and international levels to share information and intelligence [24]. Possessing data on the number of detected cases, the identities of victims and offenders, and the times and locations of occurrences could provide the necessary insights to effectively prevent and ultimately eradicate CSE. Out of The Shadows (OOTS) Index Report on 202, reported that Every year, over 400 million children around the world are exposed to child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA). The experience can leave children with a lifetime of physical and emotional damage, thwarting their potential and their ambitions along the way [25].

The report was organised around two governance dimensions [26]: (a) Prevention: protective legislation, policy and programmes, and national capacity and commitment pillars; (b) Response: support services and recovery, and justice process. Indonesia's current effort towards eliminating CSE, are:

- (a) Law No. 35 of 2014 on the Amendment of Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection,
- (b) Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking,
- (c) Law No. 19 of 2016 on the Amendment of Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions,
- (d) Law No. 44 of 2008 on Pornography,
- (e) Law No. 1 of 2000 on the Ratification of ILO Convention 182,
- (f) Law No. 31 of 2014 on the Amendment of Law No. 13 of 2006 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims,
- (g) Law No. 10 of 2012 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography.

The main purpose of these laws and regulations is that Indonesian children have the widest possible opportunity to develop and develop properly spiritually, physically and socially [27]. The government must enact comprehensive legislation specifically targeting CSE that encompass the following key elements:

- (1) Clear Definitions and Terminologies - Providing clear definitions and terminologies related to CSE within the law to ensure uniform understanding and application across different sectors and jurisdictions.
- (2) Describe and detail relevant offences as:
 - a. Exploitation offences.
 - b. Preparatory/Grooming (offline and online) offences.
 - c. Offences relating to pornography and prostitution.
 - d. Trafficking offences.
 - e. Sexual offences against a child under 13 and 16.
 - f. Offences committed by those in a position of trust (family members, teachers, adult figures).
 - g. Offences of rape and sexual assault (including abuse).
- (3) Safeguards for Digital Platforms and FSPs - Imposing stringent requirements on digital platforms to implement safeguards against CSE, including age verification systems, content moderation, and the removal of exploitative material.
- (4) Reporting Mechanism - Requiring financial institutions, internet service providers, and other relevant entities to report suspicious activities related to CSE to the authorities immediately.

- (5) Strict Penalties - Imposing severe penalties for individuals and organizations involved in CSE, including hefty fines and long-term imprisonment, to deter potential offenders.
- (6) Enhanced Monitoring - Mandating the implementation of advanced technological systems, such as AI and machine learning, to monitor and detect suspicious transactions and online activities indicative of CSE.
- (7) Victims and Whistleblowers Protection and Support - Ensuring comprehensive support systems for victims and whistleblowers, including medical care, psychological counselling, legal assistance, and safe housing to facilitate their recovery and reintegration into society.
- (8) International Cooperations - Establishing frameworks for international collaboration and data sharing between law enforcement agencies, financial institutions, and child protection organizations to combat cross-border CSE activities effectively.

These are proposed detection measures by the authors:

- (1) Transaction Monitoring Systems – Automated monitoring with sophisticated software to monitor and analyze transactions in real-time, flagging unusual patterns or behaviours that may indicate CSE-related activities.
- (2) Red Flag Indicators – Focus on unusual patterns and identify attempts of unusual transactions.
- (3) Customer Due Diligence (CDD) – Implementing Know Your Customer (KYC) to verify the identity of customers and understand their financial behaviour and risk profiles and Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) measures for high-risk customers or transactions.
- (4) Behavioural Analysis – Identifying rapid movement of funds and inconsistent activity.
- (5) Collaboration and Information Sharing – Industry collaboration, government and NGO reports.
- (6) Advanced Analytics and Machine Learning - Data analytics and AI machine learning to continuously improve the detection of suspicious activities based on historical data and emerging trends.

Thus, with digitalization, there is an opportunity to further enhance detecting measures through implementing advanced artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning algorithms to detect suspicious transactions. Especially unusual patterns related to CSE. Understanding the importance of raising awareness, these are ways of promoting awareness regarding CSE that FSP could implement within their company, proposed by the authors:

- (1) Training and Education
 - a. Regular Workshops and Seminars: Conduct mandatory training sessions for all employees to educate them on identifying signs of suspicious transactions related to CSE.
 - b. E-learning Modules: Develop online courses that staff can complete at their own pace, ensuring widespread understanding of the issues and detection methods.
 - c. Expert Talks: Invite experts in CSE and financial crime to provide insights and real-world examples.
- (2) Clear Policies and Procedures
 - a. Detailed Guidelines: Create and disseminate clear guidelines on how to recognize and report suspicious transactions.
 - b. Regular Updates: Ensure that policies are regularly updated to reflect the latest trends and regulatory requirements.
- (3) Collaboration with Authorities
 - a. Partnerships with Law Enforcement: Collaborate with local and international law enforcement agencies to stay informed about emerging threats and best practices.
 - b. Information Sharing: Participate in information-sharing initiatives with other FSPs and relevant organizations to stay ahead of potential risks.

- (4) Advanced Technology and Tools – AI machine learning system.
- (5) Awareness Campaigns – Internal and public campaigns to educate customers about the signs of financial exploitation and encourage them to report any suspicious activities.
- (6) Reporting Mechanisms - Establish anonymous reporting mechanisms and enables clear reporting channels.
- (7) Community Engagement and Investment
 - a. Support Victim Organizations through Partnership and Investment: Partner with organizations that support CSE victims to demonstrate your commitment and enhance your understanding of the issue.
 - b. Community Outreach: Engage with the community to raise awareness and educate the public about the role of FSPs in combating CSE.

5. Conclusion

The model for preventing the misuse of financial service providers in child sexual transactions is heavily anchored in a robust regulatory framework. This approach integrates proactive detection, reporting, and cross-institutional collaboration, all aimed at curbing CSE crimes. Key regulations require financial institutions to implement stringent transaction monitoring systems, focusing on patterns indicative of child exploitation. Moreover, clear guidelines for reporting suspicious activities to regulatory bodies strengthen the responsiveness of law enforcement. Regulatory compliance, particularly under laws that address money laundering and financial crime, forms a backbone for this model, ensuring that financial institutions are not only watchdogs but active participants in the fight against CSE. Through coordinated legal and financial controls, the model promotes a sustainable and accountable approach to preventing these crimes at multiple levels.

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