

24 February 2017

International Justice Mission Australia
PO Box 1442
CHATSWOOD NSW 2057
1300 045 669 | ijm.org.au

Committee Secretary
Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement
PO Box 6100
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

By email: le.committee@aph.gov.au

Dear Honourable Members,

Re: Submission of International Justice Mission Australia to the Joint Committee on Law Enforcement Inquiry into Human Trafficking

International Justice Mission Australia welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission to the Joint Committee on Law Enforcement's inquiry into human trafficking. While we are aware that we are submitting after the deadline, we believe that the information and recommendations contained in this submission are directly relevant and vital for the Committee to consider.

International Justice Mission ('IJM') protects the poor from violence in the developing world. We partner with local authorities and organisations to rescue victims, bring criminals to justice, restore survivors and strengthen justice systems. IJM combats slavery, sex trafficking, online sexual exploitation of children, sexual violence, police abuse of power, property grabbing and citizenship rights abuse.

IJM Australia joins this mission globally and works locally to grow the movement of Australians seeking justice for the oppressed. In recent years, we have partnered with the IJM Philippines Field Office to address the growing crime of cybersex trafficking – a form of trafficking that is transnational, and involves offenders in Australia who commission the abuse of children in developing countries on a pay-per-view basis. We are also proud to be the Australian arm of the world's largest anti-slavery organisation.

We submit that:

- The Committee should ensure that they consider modern day forms of human trafficking and slavery, including cybersex trafficking and forced labour in supply chains.
- Cybersex trafficking is a rapidly growing crime that is being fuelled in part by an expanding market in Australia.

- Forced labour in global supply chains is a pervasive and complex problem that involves Australian businesses.
- Not enough is currently being done to address these crimes in the Australian intergovernmental response to human trafficking.

Accompanying these submissions, we have recommended that the Commonwealth government:

1. Recognise the seriousness and urgency of the need to address cybersex trafficking and forced labour in supply chains as growing forms of trafficking that involve people and businesses in Australia and inquire further into these matters and options for reform.
2. Provide resources to maintain and enhance cooperation among law enforcement and prosecution agencies.
3. Provide resources to ensure the Australian Federal Police has adequate resources to improve their investigation of cybersex trafficking cases, particularly through the use of covert personas.
4. Give consideration to legal avenues by which to prosecute cybersex trafficking offences as a sexual servitude or slavery offence, or as aiding or procuring such offences.
5. Consider whether there is a gap in the current scheme of State and Commonwealth legislation with respect to the crime of cybersex trafficking and review the current coverage of offence provisions accordingly.
6. Consider updating the criminal offence provisions regarding servitude and forced labour, especially regarding their application to child victims.
7. Work to ensure that cybersex trafficking is directly addressed by the existing strategies within the *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19*.
8. Ensure Australian government departmental information and communications technology ('ICT') use policies address the workplace risk factors for offending with child exploitation material ('CEM') and incorporate clear guidelines on: the handling of CEM discovered on workplace computers; what material is not acceptable; and under what circumstances internet use will be filtered and monitored.
9. Make available to businesses a best practice template ICT use policy that incorporates the recommended guidelines regarding CEM.
10. Work to ensure that proactive steps are being taken, modelled off successful transparency legislation overseas, to eradicate forced labour from supply chains of Australian companies.

11. Implement and support measures in both intergovernmental and industry-based responses to forced labour in supply chains that prioritise investment in local law enforcement.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information.

Yours faithfully,

Kimberly Randle
Director of Corporate and Legal
International Justice Mission Australia

CONTENTS

Contents.....	4
1. Overview: Cybersex Trafficking and Global Supply Chains.....	5
1.1. Adequately Responding to Modern Day Slavery	5
1.2. Outline of Submissions	6
2. Cybersex Trafficking.....	7
2.1. Term of Reference 1 – Prevalence and Growth.....	7
2.2. Term of Reference 2 – Law Enforcement Responses	10
2.3. Term of Reference 6 – Criminal Legislation and Intergovernmental Initiatives	13
2.4. Term of Reference 3 – Industry Best Practice	20
3. Forced Labour in Supply Chains	23
3.1. Term of Reference 1 – Prevalence and Growth.....	23
3.2. Term of Reference 6 – National Action Plan and Procurement Policies.....	24
3.3. Term of Reference 3 – Practical Measures for Ending Labour Exploitation.....	25

1. OVERVIEW: CYBERSEX TRAFFICKING AND GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS

1.1. Adequately Responding to Modern Day Slavery

The present inquiry refers to ‘human trafficking’ as ‘including slavery, slavery-like practices (such as servitude, forced marriage and forced labour) and people trafficking’.¹

As the *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19* noted, the various forms of exploitation commonly termed ‘human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices’ share the features of ‘the manipulation of complex relationships between the offender and the victim, and that they result in the serious undermining of the victim’s personal freedom and ability to make choices for themselves’.²

We submit that there are two forms of trafficking that fit squarely within this broader view of trafficking and slavery and ought therefore to be addressed by the Committee: cybersex trafficking, and forced labour in supply chains.

Cybersex trafficking is a growing transnational crime that requires international cooperation to be addressed effectively. This form of trafficking involves two crimes: on the demand side, the commission of the abuse of children by perpetrators in Australia; and on the supply side, the facilitation of that abuse typically in developing countries such as the Philippines. These submissions are addressing offending involving the live viewing of abuse on a pay-per-view basis as opposed to the viewing of recorded child exploitation material.

Forced labour in supply chains is a growing issue that, through the drastic changes to the global economic order brought about by globalisation, is increasingly influenced by individuals and businesses based in Australia.³

These crimes present different challenges to more long-established forms of human trafficking. It is our submission that any inquiry seeking to address human trafficking must therefore examine the extent to which existing laws and policies are an appropriate and adequate response to these forms of modern day slavery.

Despite the growth of the crime and of the market for it in Australia, cybersex trafficking has not been directly addressed by the anti-trafficking strategies adopted by Australian governments in recent years.⁴ Similarly, although global supply chains profoundly affect the

¹ Term of Reference (a)(i).

² Australian Government, [*National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19*](#) (2014) 4.

³ Richard M Locke, ‘We Live in a World of Global Supply Chains’ in Dorothée Baumann-Pauly and Justine Nolan (eds), *Business and Human Rights: From Principles to Practice* (Routledge, 2016) 299, 299.

⁴ This subset of trafficking is not mentioned in the *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19*.

lives of ordinary Australians, only very preliminary steps have been taken in addressing the hidden exploitation that they facilitate.⁵

We submit that an important step that must be taken is identifying these two crimes as subsets of trafficking with which Australia is directly involved, and as areas where further inquiry and reform is both necessary and urgent.

[1] The Committee should recognise the seriousness and urgency of the need to address cybersex trafficking and forced labour in supply chains as growing forms of trafficking that involve people and businesses in Australia. The Committee should recommend that the Australian government inquire further into these matters and options for reform.

1.2. Outline of Submissions

Our submission will proceed by addressing the following terms of reference:

- In relation to cybersex trafficking:
 - The nature of the crime and its growing prevalence in Australia and around the world (term of reference 1);
 - The existing and recommended responses of law enforcement (term of reference 2);
 - The existing and recommended responses to cybersex trafficking in criminal legislation and intergovernmental initiatives (term of reference 6); and
 - Recommended measures to combat cybersex trafficking in government and industry technology use policies (term of reference 3).
- In relation to forced labour exploitation in supply chains:
 - The growth of this form of exploitation and how it is affected by businesses in Australia (term of reference 1);
 - The existing and recommended responses to supply chain exploitation in transparency legislation and intergovernmental initiatives (term of reference 6); and
 - Recommended measures to eradicate forced labour in supply chains of Australian companies (term of reference 3).

⁵ Only one action item, item 63, in the *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19* is directed at exploitation in supply chains, and this consists only of research, rather than targeted strategies to expose and address the problem.

2. CYBERSEX TRAFFICKING

2.1. Term of Reference 1 – Prevalence and Growth

2.1.1. *The Nature of the Crime*

IJM defines cybersex trafficking, also called the online sexual exploitation of children ('OSEC'), as the production, for the purpose of online publication, of visual or audio depictions, including photos, videos, and live streaming, of the sexual abuse or exploitation of a minor for a third party who is not in the physical presence of the victim. This crime is distinct from the mere viewing of child exploitation material, as it involves the commissioning of child abuse by offenders which is watched live on a pay-per-view basis.

A typical example of this crime is where an offender in Australia pays a trafficker in the Philippines to view, via webcam footage transmitted over the internet, a child engaging in sex acts with other children, adults, animals, themselves or posing in sexually explicit photos or videos.⁶

Generally paedophiles will pay US\$20–\$150 for a 'sex show' broadcast online.⁷ The cost of such a show will increase with the level of abusiveness requested. These live shows are being broadcast through Skype or other video chat applications on a pay-per-view basis.⁸

More than half the victims of cybersex trafficking that IJM has rescued have been aged 12 years old or younger, which is significantly lower than the average age of victims of bar- and street-based commercial sex trafficking.⁹ In over half of IJM's casework, the traffickers have been a family member or close family friend of the victim,¹⁰ however, other cases involve larger scale criminal networks.¹¹

Cybersex trafficking is a global crime, the growth of which has been predominantly driven by the increasing accessibility of internet services in developing countries like the Philippines, and the increasing demand for child exploitation material ('CEM') abroad.

⁶ In *DPP (Cth) v Watson* [2016] VSCA 73, 'the respondent was also charged ... for a number of live webcam transmissions of Skype, which involved the victim touching herself and masturbating, at the request of the respondent' and Beach JA noted that '[t]his example is representative of much of the offending involving individual victims': at [26].

⁷ IJM, '[Cybersex Trafficking](#)' (IJM Casework Series, 2016). AUSTRAC has used frequent transfers of A\$10–\$100 to South East Asian countries to identify Australian predators commissioning online exploitation on a pay-per-view basis: AUSTRAC, '[Online Transactions Led to Convictions for Child Sex Offences](#)' (4 September 2015).

⁸ See, eg, the case of Kyle Dawson who used Skype: Rae Wilson, '[Kiwi Jailed Over "Degrading" Acts](#)', *The New Zealand Herald* (online), 28 July 2016.

⁹ IJM, '[Cybersex Trafficking](#)' (IJM Casework Series, 2016).

¹⁰ '[IJM's First Conviction in a Live-Streaming Cybersex Trafficking Case](#)', *IJM Newsroom* (online), 10 August 2016.

¹¹ For illustrative case studies, see [Australian Cyber Predators Using Live Streaming Technology to Abuse Children Overseas](#) (Reported by Michael Atkin, ABC 7.30, 2016); [Stalking Cyber Predators](#) (101 East, Al Jazeera, 2014); see especially at 0:07:50 ff.

2.1.2. Global Trends

In the five years from 2009 to 2014, the percentage of the Filipino population with internet access grew from under 10% to nearly 40%,¹² such that today there are around 40 million users.¹³ Further, the decreasing set-up cost of internet services has made cybersex trafficking an increasingly appealing source of income for those in poorer communities, where the daily wage is commonly as little as US\$7 per day.¹⁴ Internet credit can be purchased easily and inexpensively as pre-paid cards,¹⁵ and internet cafes offer private rooms for as little as US\$1 per hour.¹⁶

In 2011, US Attorney General Eric Holder Jr described ‘an historic rise in the distribution of child pornography, in the number of images being shared online, and in the level of violence associated with child exploitation and sexual abuse crimes’ and stated that ‘the only place we’ve seen a decrease is in the age of victims’.¹⁷ The UN and FBI estimate that as many as 750,000 paedophiles are online simultaneously at any given point in time.¹⁸

The annual number of tips to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children rose from 4560 in 1998 to 76,584 in 2006.¹⁹ In 2015, that number was 4.4 million.²⁰

2.1.3. Trends in Australia

There are several indicators that Australia is contributing to the global growth of cybersex trafficking:²¹

- The Australian Federal Police (‘AFP’) have for the past three years identified the increase in the demand for and proliferation of OSEC and CEM as a significant challenge faced by law enforcement;²²

¹² World Bank, [‘Internet Users \(per 100 People\), Philippines’](#), (World Development Indicators, 2015).

¹³ World Bank, [‘Population, Total, Philippines’](#), (World Development Indicators, 2015).

¹⁴ Lindsay Murdoch, [‘Philippine Children Exploited in Billion-Dollar Webcam Paedophilia Industry’](#), *The Sydney Morning Herald* (online), 8 July 2014; see also Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (US), [‘Philippines’](#) (2010 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 8 April 2011).

¹⁵ Liza S Garcia and Florence Y Manikan, [‘Gender Violence on the Internet: The Philippine Experience’](#) (Foundation for Media Alternatives and Association for Progressive Communications, December 2014) 18.

¹⁶ Kristen Schweizer and Clarissa Batino, [‘The “Queen of Cyberporn” and Her Town’s Industry of Abuse’](#), *Bloomberg* (online), 22 December 2014.

¹⁷ Eric Holder Jr, Attorney General (US) [‘Project Safe Childhood’](#) (Speech delivered at the National Strategy Conference on Combating Child Exploitation, San Jose, 19 May 2011).

¹⁸ Najat M’jid Maalla, [Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#), 12th sess, Agenda Item 3, UN Doc A/HRC/12/23 (13 July 2009) 9 [34].

¹⁹ [Evidence](#) to Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, Parliament of Australia, Canberra, 25 May 2010 (Australian Institute of Criminology).

²⁰ National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, [Key Facts](#) (2016).

²¹ As has been noted, some of these trends may simply reflect improved investigative techniques to actually uncover these crimes: see, eg, Australian Institute of Criminology, [Submission No 56](#) to Joint Select Committee on Cyber-Safety, *Inquiry into Cyber Safety*, 2010, 5.

- The Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (‘CDPP’) has reported a similar increase in cybersex trafficking cases over the past three years,²³ as well as increased referral of victims of OSEC to Witness Assistance Services;²⁴
- Table 1 below shows the number of charges made by the CDPP under the Commonwealth offences associated with OSEC, namely ss 474.26 and 474.27 of the *Criminal Code* (Cth), from 2008–09 to 2013–14;²⁵
- The Commonwealth Attorney-General’s Department has noted how ‘the Internet is creating ever greater demands for new material of ever greater levels of depravity and corruption’;²⁶
- There has been an increase in the number of convictions under ss 474.26 and 474.27 coming before courts in NSW and Victoria. Data from NSW and Victoria from 2010 to October 2016 indicates that there have been at least 279 convictions for offences under s 474.26. Data from Victoria alone indicates there were 124 convictions under s 474.27 from 2010 to 2015.²⁷ By contrast from October 2008 to November 2013, there were only 150 cases involving s 474.26 or s 474.27 in NSW Higher Courts;²⁸ and
- In February 2015, the AFP reported receiving 5617 referrals of online child sexual exploitation in the 12 months prior, an increase of 54% from the period before.²⁹ The figure for the whole of 2015 was 11,000.³⁰

Table 1: CDPP Prosecutions from 2008–09 to 2013–14

	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
474.26	20	25	25	48	49	44
474.27	20	20	34	49	24	39

²² ‘The increase in crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children on the internet is a significant law enforcement challenge shared by all countries’: AFP, ‘[Annual Report 2013–14](#)’ (1 October 2014) 64; the online facilitation of child exploitation is ‘an increasing problem for law enforcement’ and the AFP has received a ‘high volume and velocity of child exploitation referrals and material’: AFP, ‘[Annual Report 2014–15](#)’ (16 October 2015) 56; ‘[s]adly, societal appetite for child sexual exploitation material is increasing’: AFP, ‘[Annual Report 2015–16](#)’ (10 October 2016) 47.

²³ ‘Child exploitation is a burgeoning area of practice for the CDPP’: CDPP, ‘[Annual Report 2013/14](#)’ (30 September 2014) 52; ‘[t]he number of referrals and victims of crime in this practice area is increasing, as is the technical complexity of the work’: CDPP, ‘[Annual Report 2014–15](#)’ (30 September 2015) 65; CDPP, ‘[Annual Report 2015–16](#)’ (28 September 2016) 49.

²⁴ The majority of referrals to the CDPP’s Witness Assistance Service were the victims of OSEC and their families, including 222 in 2015–16: CDPP, ‘[Annual Report 2014–15](#)’ (30 September 2015) 27; CDPP, ‘[Annual Report 2015–16](#)’ (28 September 2016) 52.

²⁵ The respective annual reports can be downloaded here: CDPP, [Publications and Policies: Annual Reports](#) (12 September 2016).

²⁶ Attorney-General’s Department (Cth), ‘[Proposed Reforms to Commonwealth Child Sex-Related Offences](#)’ (Consultation Paper, 2009) 44.

²⁷ Sentencing statistics from [Judicial Information and Research System](#) (NSW) and [Sentencing Advisory Council](#) (Vic).

²⁸ New South Wales Sentencing Council, [Standard Non-parole Periods: Sexual Offences against Children](#) (2013) 24.

²⁹ Cameron Stewart and Paul Maley, ‘[Aussie Predators at Heart of Online Surge in Abuse of Children](#)’, *The Australian* (online), 28 February 2015.

³⁰ Michael Atkin, ‘[Australian Cyber Sex Trafficking “Most Dark and Evil Crime We Are Seeing”](#)’, *ABC News* (online), 7 September 2016.

2.1.4. *Cross-over between OSEC and Hands-on Offenders*

The growth of cybersex trafficking also poses a threat to children in Australia. In 2014, Dr Jeremy Prichard and Dr Caroline Spiranovic reviewed the available research on the risk that viewers of CEM would go on to commit hands-on offences against children. The evidence indicates that ‘there is an association between hands-on sexual offences and CEM’.³¹ There is also a consensus that viewing CEM may lead to hands-on offending for some people by reinforcing their paedophilic tendencies.³²

The prevalence of online networks associated with cybersex trafficking³³ is an additional factor that increases the likelihood of hands-on offending taking place within Australia. A recent study by the Australian Institute of Criminology found ‘a significant relationship between involvement in a CEM network and contact offending’.³⁴

Furthermore, while there is evidence to suggest that there is an identifiable subset of CEM viewers that do not commit hands-on offending,³⁵ there is also evidence that users who are directly contacting victims and using pay-per-view services are more likely to be ‘dual offenders’ – that is, also commit hands-on offending.³⁶ This second set of users are also those that are involved with cybersex trafficking.

Therefore, by taking action to address the demand side of cybersex trafficking in Australia and disrupt online CEM networks, the government will also be protecting the people of Australia from persons who may be at risk of committing hands-on offences against children.

2.2. Term of Reference 2 – Law Enforcement Responses

2.2.1. *Interagency Cooperation*

In response to the growth of OSEC, the AFP established the Joint Anti Child Exploitation Team to facilitate coordination and information sharing between the child protection teams at each of the federal, state and territory police agencies.³⁷ In August 2016, this arrangement

³¹ Jeremy Prichard and Caroline Spiranovic, ‘[Child Exploitation Material in the Context of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse](#)’ (Report, Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, September 2014) 21. The review also noted that current evidence had not yet identified a direct causal link between the two deviant behaviours.

³² Ibid 20–21.

³³ See discussion at section 2.2.1 below.

³⁴ Tony Krone and Russell G Smith, ‘[Trajectories in Online Child Sexual Exploitation Offending in Australia](#)’ (Trends and Issues in Criminal Justice No 524, Australian Institute of Criminology, January 2017) 10.

³⁵ Jeremy Prichard and Caroline Spiranovic, ‘[Child Exploitation Material in the Context of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse](#)’ (Report, Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, September 2014) 17.

³⁶ Ibid 19; see also Antonia Quadara et al, ‘[Conceptualising the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse](#)’ (Research Report No 33, Australian Institute of Family Studies, June 2015) 50.

³⁷ AFP, ‘[Annual Report 2014–15](#)’ (16 October 2015) 56–7.

led to a joint investigation and arrest between the AFP and the NSW Police Force regarding OSEC offences by a member of the Australian Defence Force.³⁸

The Australian Communications and Media Authority ('ACMA') has also entered into formal agreements with State and Commonwealth police agencies to improve the investigation of CEM through the referral of such material reported to or identified by the ACMA.³⁹ Cases that fall under the targeted commonwealth offence provisions are referred from state police agencies to the CDPP for prosecution.⁴⁰ Such interagency cooperation is essential in order to bring down the networks that facilitate the cybersex trafficking of women and children.⁴¹

In IJM's experience working on cybersex trafficking cases in the Philippines, cooperation between agencies working in different fields including investigation, prosecution and victim support and in different jurisdictions has been critical to ensuring operations are as effective as possible. This is particularly because of the interconnected nature of cybersex trafficking networks.

For example, in September 2013, Philippine National Police ('PNP') received a tip from US Homeland Security Investigations after a transaction was detected by agents in Portland, Maine, for cybersex trafficking occurring in Cebu, The Philippines.⁴² IJM then assisted the PNP in conducting a sting operation, which in turn produced leads for investigators in the US from the hard drives seized.⁴³ IJM lawyers then worked with local prosecutors and Cebu's Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking to secure a conviction in July 2016.⁴⁴

Close cooperation between agencies was an integral part of the success of this operation and ensuring evidence obtained in each case was properly passed on to assist further inquiries.

[2] The Australian government should provide resources to maintain and enhance cooperation among law enforcement and prosecution agencies.

2.2.2. Increased Resources

Cybersex trafficking is made particularly difficult to investigate due to the highly technical setting of the crime. ACT Police Chief Justine Saunders has acknowledged that the

³⁸ AFP, '[45-year-old Townsville Man Charged with Online Procuring Offence](#)' (Media Release, 26 August 2016).

³⁹ See, eg, Australian Communications and Media Authority, '[ACMA Hotline and NSW Police Join Forces to Combat Child Abuse Material](#)' (Media Release, 81/2013, 25 October 2013).

⁴⁰ See, eg, Gareth Griffith and Lenny Roth, '[Protecting Children from Online Sexual Predators](#)' (Briefing Paper No 10/07, Parliamentary Library, NSW, 2007) [6.5].

⁴¹ IJM Australia, '[It Takes a Network to Break a Network](#)' (7 October 2016); NetClean, '[Eleven Unbelievable Truths: The NetClean report 2015](#)' (2015) 44.

⁴² Immigration and Customs Enforcement (US), '[ICE Works with Philippine Law Enforcement to Capture Cybersex Operators and Rescue Child Victims](#)' (News Release, 8 September 2013); '[IJM's First Conviction in a Live-Streaming Cybersex Trafficking Case](#)', *IJM Newsroom* (online), 10 August 2016.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ '[IJM's First Conviction in a Live-Streaming Cybersex Trafficking Case](#)', *IJM Newsroom* (online), 10 August 2016.

investigation, particularly of live-streaming cases, is ‘very, very difficult’ and becoming more so, and Former IJM Field Office Director of IJM Cebu, Sam Inocencio, has highlighted the need for increased resources to be directed towards the investigation of the crime.⁴⁵

In IJM’s work partnering with local law enforcement in developing countries, we have seen firsthand how targeted, sustained investment in law enforcement has a dramatic effect on the prevalence of specific crime types. In Cebu, the Philippines, after four years of collaborative casework with local authorities against the trafficking of minors in the commercial sex trade, external researchers found a 79% drop in the prevalence of minors available for exploitation.⁴⁶ A foundational strategy in deterring crime through increased arrests and convictions for trafficking of minors was the investment in training, expert support, and facilities for a specialist police unit established to address the crime.⁴⁷

Targeted investment to address cybersex trafficking would involve capacity building in the use of covert personas. During IJM’s casework against bar- and street-based sex trafficking in the Philippines, the use of covert investigations to identify and verify perpetrators has emerged as an effective investigative technique.⁴⁸ IJM and the Philippine National Police have applied this technique with success to cybersex trafficking investigations, such as the arrest of a woman who had been supplying cybersex shows for Australian man Kyle Dawson.⁴⁹

Likewise in Australia, the joint operation between the AFP and NSW Police Force discussed at section 2.2.1 above was initiated by the NSW Joint Anti Child Exploitation Team (‘JACET’) communicating with the offender, posing as a 14-year-old girl.⁵⁰ Similar covert operations involving cooperation between state and federal police forces have resulted in the rescue of hundreds of children and multiple arrests,⁵¹ and just one covert operation can potentially dismantle an entire network.⁵²

The successful identification and arrest of cybersex traffickers requires further enhancement of state and federal capabilities with respect to covert investigation techniques. As stated in an oft-cited judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada: ‘If the struggle against crime is to be won, the ingenuity of criminals must be matched by that of the police; as crimes become more sophisticated so too must be the methods employed to detect their commission’.⁵³

⁴⁵ [Australian Cyber Predators Using Live Streaming Technology to Abuse Children Overseas](#) (Reported by Michael Atkin, ABC 7.30, 2016).

⁴⁶ IJM, ‘[Project Lantern Results Summary](#)’ (2010) 13.

⁴⁷ Ibid 3–4.

⁴⁸ See Visayan Forum Foundation, ‘[Lessons Learned from the Successful Prosecution of Human Trafficking Cases in the Philippines](#)’ (2016) 16–17.

⁴⁹ Michael Atkin, ‘[Australian Cyber Sex Trafficking “Most Dark and Evil Crime We Are Seeing”](#)’, *ABC News* (online), 7 September 2016.

⁵⁰ AFP, ‘[45-year-old Townsville Man Charged with Online Procuring Offence](#)’ (Media Release, 26 August 2016).

⁵¹ See [Inside the Police Sting that Netted One of the World’s Largest Paedophile Rings](#) (Reported by Mark Willacy and Mark Solomons, ABC 7.30, 2015).

⁵² Madonna King, ‘[Stalking the Stalkers: The Heroes of Task Force Argos](#)’, *The Sydney Morning Herald* (online), 28 November 2015.

⁵³ [R v Mack](#) [1988] 2 SCR 903, [16] (The Court); see also [Ridgeway v The Queen](#) [1995] HCA 66, [23], [25] (Mason CJ, Dawson and Deane JJ), which stated: ‘The effective investigation by the

[3] The Australian government should provide resources to ensure the Australian Federal Police has adequate resources to improve their investigation of cybersex trafficking cases, particularly through the use of covert personas.

2.3. Term of Reference 6 – Criminal Legislation and Intergovernmental Initiatives

*Table 2: Key Offence Provisions Related to OSEC * 54*

Act	Provision	Description	Maximum Sentence
Criminal Code (Cth)	s 270.5	Causing a person to enter into or remain in servitude	15 years imprisonment
	s 272.14	Procuring child to engage in sexual activity outside Australia	15 years imprisonment
	s 474.25A(1)	Engaging in sexual activity with child using a carriage service	15 years imprisonment
	s 474.26(1)	Using a carriage service to procure persons under 16 years of age	15 years imprisonment
	s 474.26(2)	Using a carriage service to procure person under 16 years of age (to engage in sexual activity with another person)	15 years imprisonment
	s 474.26(3)	Using a carriage service to procure persons under 16 years of age (to engage in sexual activity with another person in the presence of i) the sender; or ii) another person)	15 years imprisonment
	s 474.27(1)	Using a carriage service to ‘groom’ persons under 16 years of age	12 years imprisonment
	s 474.27(2)	Using a carriage service to ‘groom’ persons under 16 years of age (to engage in sexual activity with another person)	12 years imprisonment
	s 474.27(3)	Using a carriage service to ‘groom’ persons under 16 years of age (to engage in sexual activity with another person in the presence of i) the sender; or ii) another person)	15 years imprisonment
	s 474.27A	Using a carriage service to transmit indecent communication to person under 16 years of age	7 years imprisonment
Crimes Act 1900 (NSW)	s 80D	Causing sexual servitude	15 years imprisonment
	s 91G(1)	Children (under 14 years old) not to be used for the production of child abuse material	14 years imprisonment
	s 91G(2)	Children (aged 14–15 years) not to be used for the production of child abuse material	10 years imprisonment
	s 91H(2)	Production, dissemination or possession of child abuse material	10 years imprisonment

2.3.1. ‘Human Trafficking, Slavery and Slavery-like Practices’ Includes Cybersex Trafficking

The present inquiry’s collective consideration of ‘human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices’ is consistent with the broad approach to trafficking taken by previous government inquiries including the *Inquiry into the Exploitation of People through Trafficking, in All Its*

police of some types of criminal activity may necessarily involve subterfuge, deceit and the intentional creation of opportunities for the commission by a suspect of a criminal offence’.

⁵⁴ For a comprehensive list of non-contact and child abuse material offences in the Commonwealth, State and Territory jurisdictions, see Hayley Boxall and Georgina Fuller, ‘[Brief Review of Contemporary Sexual Offence and Sexual Abuse Legislation in Australia: 2015 Update](#)’ (Special Report, Australian Institute of Criminology, 2016) Table 6, Table 7.

Forms in NSW,⁵⁵ and the Commonwealth Government's *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19*.⁵⁶ Offences to cover these various forms of exploitation have been enacted in response to international recognition that modern day slavery is constantly adapting and requires the law and law enforcement to similarly adapt.⁵⁷

Cybersex trafficking involves forcing persons, often children, to perform sexual acts at the request of perpetrators overseas, for the profit of the provider. Under the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* this falls within the definition of 'trafficking'.⁵⁸ The pay-per-view user recruits children,⁵⁹ with or without a third party, to be sexually exploited.⁶⁰ As the victim is a child, this is deemed to be trafficking whether or not any means of coercion are employed.⁶¹

Cybersex trafficking would also fall within the definitions of servitude, forced labour and possibly slavery under the *Criminal Code* (Cth),⁶² and State offences such as those under the *Crimes Act 1900* (NSW).⁶³ The victims in cybersex trafficking cases are forced to perform the sexual acts to which they are incapable of consenting and are 'not free to cease providing sexual services',⁶⁴ usually due to the threat of some detrimental action by someone abusing a position of authority.⁶⁵

We submit that Australian perpetrators who commission cybersex trafficking are liable under these provisions, either as a principal offender, under joint criminal enterprise⁶⁶ or accessorial liability at common law,⁶⁷ or under extensions of criminal responsibility in the *Criminal Code* (Cth).⁶⁸ If this is not the case, there is once again a 'need to modernise Australian law and ensure that penalty provisions are effective'.⁶⁹ In any case, there is a need

55 Community Relations Commission for a Multicultural NSW, [Inquiry into the Exploitation of People through Trafficking, in All Its Forms in NSW](#) (2013); see especially at 2, 17–18.

56 Australian Government, [National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19](#) (2014); see especially at 4.

57 See, eg, Jennifer Norberry and Krysti Guest, [Criminal Code Amendment \(Slavery and Sexual Servitude\) Bill 1999](#), No 167 of 1998–99, 4 May 1999; [Explanatory Note](#), Crimes Amendment (Sexual Servitude) Bill 2001 (NSW) sch 1.

58 [Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children](#), opened for signature 12 December 2000, 2237 UNTS 319 (entered into force 25 December 2003).

59 Ibid art 3(a)

60 Ibid.

61 Ibid art 3(c).

62 [Criminal Code](#) (Cth) div 270.

63 [Crimes Act 1900](#) (NSW) div 10A.

64 [Crimes Act 1900](#) (NSW) s 80B(1)(a); see [Criminal Code](#) (Cth) s 270.4(1)(a).

65 [Criminal Code](#) (Cth) s 270.1A (definition of 'coercion'); [Crimes Act 1900](#) (NSW) s 80B(2) (definition of 'threat').

66 See generally [McEwan v The Queen](#) [2013] VSCA 329, [32] (Dixon AJA).

67 See [R v Al Qassim](#) [2009] VSCA 192.

68 [Criminal Code](#) (Cth) div 11.

69 Jennifer Norberry and Krysti Guest, [Criminal Code Amendment \(Slavery and Sexual Servitude\) Bill 1999](#), No 167 of 1998–99, 4 May 1999.

to ensure that the infrastructure surrounding these offences is functioning such that the law is being effectively enforced.⁷⁰

2.3.2. Utilising Servitude Offences in Prosecutions

As discussed in section 2.3.1 above, when Australian offenders engage in cybersex trafficking, their conduct falls within current offence provisions under State and Commonwealth law relating to sexual servitude or forced labour.

Typical pay-per-view offending involves a perpetrator requesting and paying for abuse to be carried out on a child that is not free to leave or refuse the abuse.⁷¹ Thus, in a literal sense, the perpetrator is ‘causing’ the child to remain in sexual servitude; the child would not be forced to provide those services but for the commissioning.⁷² This is far more direct than just creating a market for the sexual servitude (as in the case of child exploitation material offences discussed at section 2.3.3 below).

Alternatively, perpetrators could be prosecuted under the principles of joint criminal enterprise or ‘joint commission’. The perpetrator forms an agreement with a hands-on offender in the Philippines to abuse a child in circumstances of sexual servitude, and the child is held in sexual servitude in accordance with that agreement.⁷³ They could otherwise be seen as procuring or aiding in the commission of the offence, as even mere presence, let alone payment, with the intent to assist or encourage offending incurs liability at common law.⁷⁴

However, in recent cases of cybersex trafficking, the offender has not been charged in this manner, with the Crown relying on procurement offences. For example, in the case of *DPP v Hickey*, the offender specifically requested on multiple occasions and was provided with live abuse of children under the age of nine.⁷⁵ The offender was only charged with (and convicted of) an offence of procuring a child to engage in sexual activity outside Australia, despite the availability of sexual servitude offences under state and Commonwealth law.⁷⁶

Such decisions may be due to difficulties in prosecuting trafficking in persons offences,⁷⁷ or issues particular to the individual case. Nevertheless, consideration should be given to whether the current offence provisions and prosecution strategies are an appropriate use of the criminal law to address cybersex trafficking.⁷⁸

⁷⁰ See section 2.2.2 above.

⁷¹ See above n 6 and accompanying text.

⁷² Regarding causation see, eg, *R v CLD* [2015] NSWCCA 114, [38]–[43] (The Court).

⁷³ See *McEwan v The Queen* [2013] VSCA 329, [32] (Dixon AJA); *Criminal Code* (Cth) s 11.2A.

⁷⁴ *R v Al Qassim* [2009] VSCA 192, (Dodds-Streeton JA); see also *Criminal Code* (Cth) s 11.2.

⁷⁵ *DPP v Hickey* [2013] VCC 1319.

⁷⁶ *Crimes Act 1958* (Vic) s 60AB; *Criminal Code* (Cth) s 270.5.

⁷⁷ See Fiona David, ‘[Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons: Known Issues, Emerging Responses](#)’ (Trends and Issues in Criminal Justice No 358, Australian Institute of Criminology, June 2008).

⁷⁸ See Jeremy Horder, *Ashworth’s Principles of Criminal Law* (Oxford University Press, 8th ed, 2016) 210 ff.

[4] The Australian government should give consideration to legal avenues by which to prosecute cybersex trafficking offences as a sexual servitude or slavery offence, or as aiding or procuring such offences.

2.3.3. Recognising the Seriousness of the Commissioning of Cybersex Trafficking in Australia

As has been demonstrated above, the growth of cybersex trafficking in recent years is attributable to both the increased supply of live-streamed abuse of children, as well as the increased demand for such material. Therefore, it is crucial to recognise that offenders residing in Australia are directly contributing to the expansion of this form of trafficking and exploitation.

The criminal justice system has recognised the need to target those creating a market for exploitation with respect to the related but distinct crime of recorded CEM.⁷⁹ This is based on two rationales that are equally applicable to cybersex trafficking:

- in *practice*, to reduce the abuse of children in the production of the material, the market for such material must be reduced; and
- in *principle*, ‘those who make up that market cannot escape responsibility for such exploitation’.⁸⁰

In alignment with the first of these, Commonwealth sentences for the possession of such material were intended to deter those on the demand side and thereby reduce the market for and commission of the crime,⁸¹ recognising that: ‘People will not be inclined to exploit children to make child pornography if there is no market for it’.⁸² Similarly, the Commonwealth offences concerning child abuse material target the use of the internet in the transmission of the material because of ‘the consequent boost to that market [for child abuse material] of which internet access is such an important element’.⁸³

In alignment with the second rationale, the sentences for NSW criminal offences of possessing CEM were raised to reflect the seriousness of these offences. Then Attorney-General (NSW), John Hatzistergos, stated:

⁷⁹ Note, while this material is often described as ‘child pornography’, this term suggests that the abuse of children in this way is somehow a legitimate subset of adult pornography, which it is not. Describing the content as ‘child exploitation material’ or ‘child abuse material’ more accurately describes the crime that is occurring. See Australian Federal Police, ‘[Northern Territory Man Arrested on Child Exploitation Charges](#)’ (Media Release, 15 January 2016); Jeremy Prichard and Caroline Spiranovic, ‘[Child Exploitation Material in the Context of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse](#)’ (Report, Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, September 2014) 8.

⁸⁰ [Director of Public Prosecutions \(Cth\) v D’Alessandro](#) [2010] VSCA 60, [21] (Harper JA) (citations omitted).

⁸¹ Judicial Commission of NSW, ‘[Sentencing Offenders Convicted of Child Pornography and Child Abuse Material Offences](#)’ (Monograph 34, September 2010) 4.

⁸² [R v Cook; Ex parte Attorney-General \(Qld\)](#) [2004] QCA 469, [21] (McMurdo P).

⁸³ [R v Gordon](#) [2009] QCA 209, [37] (Keane JA).

This penalty reflects the seriousness of this crime. Any person who knowingly possesses images of a child being sexually abused is perpetuating such abuse and also providing a continuing market for such material. The Government is of the view that the criminality involved in that behaviour is the same as if the offender had produced the material themselves.⁸⁴

These principles were developed and applied in relation to offences relating to recorded CEM material, rather than the live online exploitation of children in cybersex trafficking cases. However, they are equally applicable in relation to cybersex trafficking cases.

In light of these principles, there is no reason for distinguishing, in terms of the seriousness of the crime and the Australian government's capacity to respond to it, between human trafficking that is located physically within Australia, and cybersex trafficking where the physical exploitation takes place overseas but has been commissioned by perpetrators within Australia.

2.3.4. Updating Offences

Cybersex trafficking involves the actual abuse of children, and should be treated seriously even though the viewer may not be a hands-on offender. It may be necessary to consider whether a more targeted offence provision is required.

Some steps have been taken to ensure that criminal offences remain applicable to modern day crimes such as cybersex trafficking. Section 474.25A of the *Criminal Code* (Cth) which prohibits engaging in sexual activity with a child via a carriage service was introduced '[t]o ensure that Internet-related child sexual exploitation is comprehensively covered in light of rapidly changing technologies and the anonymity that the Internet provides'.⁸⁵ However, cybersex trafficking is another, new form of trafficking, and the relationship between the procurer, the victim and the supplier, is not fully captured by the existing Commonwealth and State legislation.

For example, under the *Crimes Act 1900* (NSW) s 66C(5), the presence of another person is a circumstance of aggravation that effectively increases the sentences for the offences of sexual intercourse with persons between 10 and 14 and between 14 and 16. The explanation of this circumstance of aggravation is that it can work to 'embolden or reassure the offender in committing the crime'.⁸⁶ The Commonwealth offences involving sexual activity with or procurement of a child via the internet and the State offences concerning child abuse material do not have similar aggravating circumstances, despite the fact that third parties are often present and produce the same effect.⁸⁷

Furthermore, the median sentences for the Commonwealth cybersex offences have been significantly lower than for the equivalent hands-on offences under State legislation. Of 12

⁸⁴ New South Wales, [Parliamentary Debates](#), Legislative Council, 26 November 2008, 11 706 (John Hatzistergos).

⁸⁵ [Explanatory Memorandum](#), Crimes Legislation Amendment (Sexual Offences Against Children) Bill 2010 (Cth) 7; [DPP \(Cth\) v Watson](#) [2016] VSCA 73, [26] (Beach JA).

⁸⁶ [R v Button](#) [2002] NSWCCA 159, [124]–[126] (Kirby J).

⁸⁷ See case studies at above n 9.

convictions for engaging in sexual activity with a child via a carriage service⁸⁸ in Victorian courts from 2010–15, none received a term of imprisonment. The median term of imprisonment for 2011–16 in NSW courts was 2.25 years (n = 4).⁸⁹

By contrast, for convictions for sexual intercourse⁹⁰ with a child under the *Crimes Act 1900* (NSW), the figures were 8 years (for victims aged less than 10 years; n = 59),⁹¹ 3 years (for victims aged from 10 to 14 years; n = 71),⁹² and 3 years (for victims aged from 14 to 16 years; n = 61).⁹³

Therefore, although the Commonwealth legislature has expressed its intention ‘to ensure that engaging in sexual activity with a child online is criminalised in a comparable way to equivalent activity engaged in in “real life”’,⁹⁴ it appears that in practice there remains a tendency to see these acts as a ‘victimless crime’, such that the ‘paramount public interest objective in promoting the protection of children’ is not being met.⁹⁵

[5] The Australian government should consider whether there is a gap in the current scheme of State and Commonwealth legislation with respect to the crime of cybersex trafficking and review the current coverage of offence provisions accordingly.

2.3.5. Tailoring Commonwealth Criminal Offences

The offences under the *Criminal Code* (Cth) ss 474.20–474.29 are specifically directed at conduct commonly involved in cybersex trafficking cases, as they target the use of the internet in the transmission of the material, as well as offences of ‘grooming’ and ‘procuring’ children.⁹⁶ The Commonwealth offences have an express evidentiary provision which makes it easier for the prosecution to prove that the offender believed the victim to be a certain age.⁹⁷ Such a provision is especially useful in cybersex trafficking cases as there is typically interaction between the provider of the material and the viewer.⁹⁸

IJM commends these efforts to tailor the offence provisions to cover the new methods used by offenders to exploit children.

⁸⁸ [Criminal Code](#) (Cth) s 474.25A(1).

⁸⁹ Sentencing statistics from [Judicial Information and Research System](#) (NSW) and [Sentencing Advisory Council](#) (Vic).

⁹⁰ Sexual intercourse is relatively broadly defined under the [Crimes Act 1900](#) (NSW) s 61H(1).

⁹¹ [Crimes Act 1900](#) (NSW) s 66A.

⁹² [Crimes Act 1900](#) (NSW) s 66C(1).

⁹³ [Crimes Act 1900](#) (NSW) s 66C(3).

⁹⁴ [Explanatory Memorandum](#), Crimes Legislation Amendment (Sexual Offences Against Children) Bill 2010 (Cth) 86; [Adamson v The Queen](#) [2015] VSCA 194, [25] (Weinberg JA).

⁹⁵ [R v De Leeuw](#) [2015] NSWCCA 183, [72] (Johnson J).

⁹⁶ [R v Gordon](#) [2009] QCA 209, [37] (Keane JA).

⁹⁷ See [Criminal Code](#) (Cth) s 474.28.

⁹⁸ See case studies at above n 9.

However, as argued at section 2.3.2, cybersex trafficking could, and arguably should, fall within the servitude or forced labour offences under the *Criminal Code* (Cth). There are two elements of the current offences which may make prosecution more difficult.

The current offence requires that the servitude or forced labour be brought about by means of the use of ‘coercion, threat or deception’.⁹⁹ Under the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, when the victim is a child, trafficking can be proved whether or not any means of coercion are employed.¹⁰⁰ The definition of ‘coercion’ includes ‘abuse of power’.¹⁰¹ However, we submit that the Commonwealth should make it clear that if ‘a reasonable person in the position of the [child] victim would not consider himself or herself to be free: (i) to cease providing the labour or services; or (ii) to leave the place or area where the victim provides the labour or services’, then it is irrelevant whether ‘coercion, threat or deception’ were used.

[6] The Australian government should consider updating the criminal offence provisions regarding servitude and forced labour, especially regarding their application to child victims.

2.3.6. *National Action Plan and Cybersex Trafficking*

Despite the broad approach of the National Action Plan and the identification of newly recognised forms of slavery such as forced marriage and serious labour exploitation,¹⁰² the Plan makes no mention of cybersex trafficking and the online exploitation of children.

Several existing areas of the Plan would be particularly applicable to cybersex trafficking:

- Information campaigns under action item 14 would be effective at preventing the normalising of CEM,¹⁰³ as well as making the public aware of the problem. This is important given that in 2015, 83% of police surveyed by NetClean said that ‘the public, and in many cases even decision-makers, are unaware of the extent of the problem [of CEM]’.¹⁰⁴
- Research and intelligence collection concerning cybersex trafficking falls well within the ambit of action item 17: ‘Monitor new and emerging technologies and platforms to identify opportunities for these to be exploited by offenders’.
- Reducing opportunities for offenders under action item 18 should be pursued in relation to cybersex trafficking, for example, by implementing the best practice ICT use guidelines as recommended in section 2.4.1 below.

⁹⁹ [Criminal Code](#) (Cth) ss 270.4, 270.6.

¹⁰⁰ [Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children](#), opened for signature 12 December 2000, 2237 UNTS 319 (entered into force 25 December 2003) art 3(c).

¹⁰¹ [Criminal Code](#) (Cth) s 270.1A (definition of ‘coercion’).

¹⁰² Australian Government, [National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19](#) (2014) 20.

¹⁰³ Jeremy Prichard and Caroline Spiranovic, ‘[Child Exploitation Material in the Context of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse](#)’ (Report, Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, September 2014) 29.

¹⁰⁴ NetClean, ‘[Eleven Unbelievable Truths: The NetClean report 2015](#)’ (2015) 31.

- The specialist training provided to Australian officials posted overseas under action item 21 should also include the identification of online sexual exploitation of children.
- Action items 25–29 concerning improved investigation and prosecution should be directed in part towards prosecution of child abuse material offences.
- In promoting cooperation in the region under action items 13, 33–35, cybersex trafficking should be placed on the agenda, including by introducing it as a priority for the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. Cybersex trafficking is a truly transnational crime that requires transnational cooperation to address.
- The cooperation of federal, state and territory legal accountability networks under action items 38–39 should include reviewing the relevant offence provisions and prosecution strategies with respect to cybersex trafficking.
- The provision of victim support through compensation, remedial, protective, intervention and ongoing care, especially for minors, under action items 40–45, 48–61 should be expanded to the overseas victims of OSEC that were exploited by Australians. This is especially relevant as OSEC victims are often much younger than those of more traditional forms of cybersex trafficking and often have complex trauma experiences.¹⁰⁵

[7] The Australian government should ensure that the existing strategies in the *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19* are used or modified to directly address cybersex trafficking.

2.4. Term of Reference 3 – Industry Best Practice

2.4.1. *Implement Best Practice Guidelines for Use of Information and Communications Technology ('ICT') Resources in the Public Sector*

In 2015, a NetClean survey of 368 police officers working on cases involving child abuse material from 28 different countries found that '58% of police say that they have worked on cases involving child sexual abuse material on work computers within the public sector during the past year'.¹⁰⁶

Early identification and discouragement of such users of CEM will simultaneously help reduce the commissioning of cybersex trafficking. IJM's casework in the Philippines indicates that online perpetrators tend to be opportunistic, rather than preferential predators,¹⁰⁷ and use of CEM and engagement with 'online paedophilic subcultures' helps to foster and reinforce the belief that sexual interactions between children and adults are acceptable.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁵ See above nn 9–11.

¹⁰⁶ NetClean, '[Eleven Unbelievable Truths: The NetClean report 2015](#)' (2015) 27.

¹⁰⁷ See IJM, '[Sex Trafficking](#)' (21 October 2016).

¹⁰⁸ Jeremy Prichard and Caroline Spiranovic, '[Child Exploitation Material in the Context of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse](#)' (Report, Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, September 2014) 14–15.

Prichard and Spiranovic have identified several ways in which the implementation of workplace policies with respect to the use of ICT resources is important in addressing the proliferation of child abuse material:

- Institutions who discover child abuse material on employee’s devices may not know how to handle it because:
 - The State and Commonwealth offences require that the material be ‘offensive’ before it is deemed child abuse material, and certain images, such as parents sharing photos of their children, may be borderline;¹⁰⁹
 - Institutions may be concerned about the damage to their reputation if one of their employees is convicted of possession of such material;¹¹⁰ or
 - Managers may delete the material not realising it should be used as evidence.¹¹¹
- Workplace filters can block inappropriate websites and make CEM more difficult to access and distribute. Workplaces have greater flexibility than governments and service providers in the filtering they implement, and this will reduce the ‘easy opportunities’ to access such material and thus reduce the situational factors that encourage this criminal behaviour.¹¹²
- Increasing the perception of risk of discovery for offenders can reduce their propensity to seek out child abuse material in the workplace. This can be accomplished by:
 - Monitoring staff internet use (possibly by automated means);
 - Identity verification for computer use, reducing the sense of anonymity; and
 - Behavioural strategies such as positioning monitors where they are observable by others.¹¹³
- Setting out clearly what ICT usage is and is not acceptable through codes of conduct will prevent potential offenders from justifying or normalising their behaviour or perceiving it as permissible.¹¹⁴

The THORN ‘Sound Practices Guide to Fight Child Sexual Exploitation Online’ recommends that workplaces have procedures in place for communicating with the national body responsible for handling tips of CEM,¹¹⁵ that is, the Children’s eSafety Commissioner.

[8] The Australian government should ensure its departmental ICT use policies address the workplace risk factors for offending with CEM and incorporate clear guidelines on: the handling of CEM discovered on workplace computers; what material is not acceptable; and under what circumstances internet use will be filtered and monitored.

2.4.2. Promoting Best Practice in Use of ICT Resources the Private Sector

The 2015 NetClean survey also found that ‘76% of police say that they have worked on cases involving child sexual abuse material on work computers within the private sector during the

¹⁰⁹ Ibid 25.

¹¹⁰ Ibid 23–25.

¹¹¹ Ibid 24.

¹¹² Ibid 14, 26–7.

¹¹³ Ibid 27–8.

¹¹⁴ Ibid 28–9.

¹¹⁵ THORN, ‘[Sound Practices Guide to Fight Child Sexual Exploitation Online](#)’ (August 2014).

previous year'.¹¹⁶ The effective promulgation of best practice workplace policies will be effective at reducing the prevalence of this behaviour.¹¹⁷

The Victorian government's Department of Business and Innovation developed an ICT use policy template to be used by businesses in the State.¹¹⁸ The Commonwealth government could similarly create a best practice policy template based on the revised internal policy recommended above to be provided to, for example, businesses engaged by the government to provide services.

[9] The Australian government should make available to businesses a best practice template ICT use policy that incorporates the recommended guidelines regarding CEM.

¹¹⁶ NetClean, '[Eleven Unbelievable Truths: The NetClean report 2015](#)' (2015) 27.

¹¹⁷ Jeremy Prichard and Caroline Spiranovic, '[Child Exploitation Material in the Context of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse](#)' (Report, Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, September 2014) 28.

¹¹⁸ Department of Business and Innovation (Vic), '[Information Technology Policy and Procedure Manual Template](#)' (2011).

3. FORCED LABOUR IN SUPPLY CHAINS

3.1. Term of Reference 1 – Prevalence and Growth

3.1.1. *Overview of Forced Labour in Supply Chains*

When Australia’s offence provisions criminalising slavery were modernised in 1999,¹¹⁹ the offences of entering ‘into any commercial transaction involving a slave’ or simply exercising ‘control or direction’ over such a transaction or ‘conducting a business involving forced labour’ were introduced.¹²⁰ This was a first step in recognising that the responsibility for slavery should extend beyond the physical coercion of another human to those who profit or benefit, even indirectly, from this coercion.

As noted in relation to cybersex trafficking at section 2.3.3 above, those responsible for creating the market for exploitation should also be held responsible for that exploitation. In the case of slavery-like practices in supply chains, however, the ultimate market for this exploitation is created or at least fuelled by everyday consumers in Australia.

In supply chains for ‘apparel, electronics, footwear, food, toys’, and other industries, the poor regulation in many developing countries allows for people to be exploited through ‘child labour, hazardous working conditions, excessive working hours and poor wages’.¹²¹ It may be difficult to distinguish in many cases between forced labour and poor working conditions or rights. For example, in the Malaysian electronics industry, one third of 438 foreign workers surveyed by Verité were in situations of forced labour,¹²² however, 90 per cent of all workers surveyed had their passports retained, which significantly restricted their freedom of movement.¹²³ Similarly, in Guatemala, of 372 workers in the coffee sector, nearly two-thirds were completely dependent on their employer for accommodation, and therefore ‘even if eviction were not explicitly threatened’, their freedom of movement was restricted.¹²⁴

3.1.2. *Scale*

The International Labour Organisation estimates that there are 21 million people in forced labour worldwide, in an industry that generates US\$150 million in illegal profits per year.¹²⁵ The complicated network that global supply chains form mean that even if, for example, a

¹¹⁹ Jennifer Norberry and Krysti Guest, [Criminal Code Amendment \(Slavery and Sexual Servitude\) Bill 1999](#), No 167 of 1998–99, 4 May 1999.

¹²⁰ [Criminal Code](#) (Cth) ss 270.3(1)(c)–(d), (2), 270.6A(2).

¹²¹ Richard M Locke, ‘We Live in a World of Global Supply Chains’ in Dorothee Baumann-Pauly and Justine Nolan (eds), *Business and Human Rights: From Principles to Practice* (Routledge, 2016) 299, 299.

¹²² Verité, [‘Strengthening Protections against Trafficking in Persons in Federal and Corporate Supply Chains’](#) (January 2015) 15.

¹²³ *Ibid* 53.

¹²⁴ *Ibid* 31.

¹²⁵ International Labour Organisation, [Profits and Poverty: The Economics of Forced Labour](#) (2014) 13

Australian company does not use forced labour directly, it is highly possible that a second- or third-tier supplies does, and this is borne out by internal industry reports.¹²⁶

In 2013, ABC reported that some of Australia’s leading retailers, including Rivers, Coles, Target and Kmart were sourcing clothes from factories that threatened workers with abuse.¹²⁷ Nevertheless, garment manufacturing for Australian companies in Bangladesh had increased 1500% in the five years since 2008.¹²⁸

Although not all of the global forced labour exploitation is linked to global supply chains, and ones that reach Australia, a significant amount is. Concerning the examples in section 3.1.1 above, Malaysia was one of the top eight exporters of electronic goods in 2013,¹²⁹ and Guatemala was the fifth largest supplier of coffee to the US in 2013.¹³⁰

3.2. Term of Reference 6 – National Action Plan and Procurement Policies

3.2.1. National Action Plan and Forced Labour in Supply Chains

At present, only one of the action items, item 63, of the National Action Plan addresses forced labour in supply chains, despite the fact that supply chains are listed as a ‘key focus area’.¹³¹ Further, this action item involves only ‘understanding the problem and developing the response’.¹³² However, there are already existing strategies that have been implemented overseas that could be replicated to improve the accountability of multinational corporations operating in Australia for the conditions of the workers supplying their raw materials.

For example, there is US legislation that ‘requires all listed companies to report on the sources of minerals used in their products that originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo’,¹³³ in part to deter companies from using minerals that have been mined, sold or transported using civilian labour at the hands of armed groups.¹³⁴

Similarly, in the UK, the *Modern Slavery Act 2015* (UK) requires that every organisation supplying goods and services with a turnover above a certain threshold must prepare an

¹²⁶ Richard M Locke, ‘We Live in a World of Global Supply Chains’ in Dorothée Baumann-Pauly and Justine Nolan (eds), *Business and Human Rights: From Principles to Practice* (Routledge, 2016) 299, 303.

¹²⁷ Four Corners, ‘[Australian Retailers Rivers, Coles, Target, Kmart Linked to Bangladesh Factory Worker Abuse](#)’ (24 June 2013).

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Verité, ‘[Strengthening Protections against Trafficking in Persons in Federal and Corporate Supply Chains](#)’ (January 2015) 50.

¹³⁰ Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, [US Food Imports](#) (3 October 2016).

¹³¹ Australian Government, [National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19](#) (2014) 20.

¹³² Ibid 62.

¹³³ Justine Nolan, ‘Mapping the Movement: The Business and Human Rights Regulatory Framework’ in Dorothée Baumann-Pauly and Justine Nolan (eds), *Business and Human Rights: From Principles to Practice* (Routledge, 2016) 32, 37–8.

¹³⁴ 15 USC § 78m(p); see Global Witness and Amnesty International, [Digging for Transparency](#) (2015) 22.

annual statement stating ‘steps the organisation has taken during the financial year to ensure that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place ... in any of its supply chains’.¹³⁵

Australia can and should adopt such measures, rather than delaying action in favour of research as outlined in the National Action Plan.

[10] The Australian government should ensure that proactive steps are being taken under the, modelled off successful transparency legislation overseas, to eradicate forced labour from supply chains of Australian companies.

3.2.2. *Requiring Ethical Procurement Standards for Australian Government Contracts*

At the Commonwealth level, the Attorney-General’s Department has stated that the ethical obligations of Commonwealth procurement officers extend to ‘ensuring that no business providing goods or services to the Australian Government is tainted by human trafficking, slavery or slavery-like practices anywhere in the supply chain’.¹³⁶ There is an ‘Information Sheet for Commonwealth Government Procurement Officers’ on human trafficking, making such persons aware that products they could be purchasing on behalf of the Commonwealth could involve forced labour.¹³⁷

Such procurement guidelines are one of the ‘important regulatory tools’ available to governments in addressing supply chain exploitation,¹³⁸ and IJM commends the government for taking this action.

3.3. Term of Reference 3 – Practical Measures for Ending Labour Exploitation

3.3.1. *A Holistic Approach to Supply Chain Labour Exploitation*

Many existing strategies targeted at labour exploitation in supply chains focus on what companies can do at the management and strategic level and what they can do in the absence of the effective enforcement of local labour laws.¹³⁹ However, from IJM’s experience addressing forced labour at the source of supply chains, it is clear that ‘slavery won’t be eradicated from electronics, fishing or any other industry unless and until national and local governments protect workers – including migrant workers – by enforcing laws against forced labor and trafficking and sending slave owners and traffickers to jail’.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁵ [Modern Slavery Act 2015](#) (UK) ss 54(2), (4).

¹³⁶ Attorney-General’s Department (Cth), [Human Trafficking Guidelines and Factsheets](#) (24 October 2012).

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Ryan J Turner, ‘[Transnational Supply Chain Regulation: Extraterritorial Regulation as Corporate Law’s New Frontier](#)’ (2016) 17 *Melbourne Journal of International Law* (online), 21–2.

¹³⁹ See, eg, AHRC, ACCSR and GCNA, ‘[Human Rights in Supply Chains: Promoting Positive Practice](#)’ (December 2015) 14–16; Fiona David et al, ‘[Starting a Dialogue: Harnessing the Power of Business to Eliminate Modern Day Slavery](#)’ (December 2012) 3.

¹⁴⁰ Gary Haugen, ‘Lessons from Two Decades of Casework: How to Restore Survivors and Communities’ in Margaret S Archer and Marcelo Sánchez Sorondo (eds), [Human Trafficking: Issues Beyond Criminalization](#) (Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences, 2016) 247, 262.

The problem of labour exploitation in supply chains needs to be addressed by implementing both ‘top-down’ and ‘bottom-up’ strategies.¹⁴¹ Without strong policy and accountability frameworks designed and enforced by company leadership on the one hand, the desirability of cheap goods and services will allow injustice to go overlooked. On the other hand, unless companies invest in the anti-trafficking infrastructure of the regions in which they work, they will perpetually be just one carelessly-arranged sub-contract away from exploiting slaves in their supply chain.¹⁴²

IJM has seen success in addressing exploitation in supply chains of the commercial sex trade in India by beginning with collaborative casework with local law enforcement at a particular point in the supply chain. The operation was then scaled up and along the supply chain until key individuals causing the exploitation could be identified and prosecuted.¹⁴³

Recognising the effectiveness of this approach, Walmart has provided funding for IJM to investigate the extent of forced labour exploitation in their supply chain for seafood sourced in Thailand.¹⁴⁴ This will allow targeted responses to be developed not only by Walmart and partner NGOs, but also importantly by government stakeholders.¹⁴⁵

In approaches led by Australian governments and businesses to address forced labour in supply chains, investment in local law enforcement in source countries should be a top priority.

[11] The Australian government should support and advocate for measures in both intergovernmental and industry-based responses to forced labour in supply chains that prioritise investment in local law enforcement.

¹⁴¹ Anti-Slavery International, ‘[Organisational Strategy 2015–20](#)’ (2015) 7.

¹⁴² See Michael Hobbs, ‘[The Myth of the Ethical Shopper](#)’, *The Huffington Post* (online), 15 July 2015.

¹⁴³ USAID, ‘[Scaling Up Interventions to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence: An Analytical Report](#)’ (30 March 2015) 35–7.

¹⁴⁴ Walmart and Walmart Foundation, ‘[Giving Report: Fiscal Year 2015](#)’ (2015) 13.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.