



Pacific Financial
Intelligence Community

Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation in the Pacific Region

Financial Crime Guide – September 2025

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SUMMARY

Children in Pacific island countries are facing higher levels of physical, sexual, emotional and online violence in their homes, schools or wider community. Statistics from the US National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children indicate that online child sexual abuse and exploitation has also risen across nearly all Pacific countries. The most significant increases were in Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu and Cook Islands.

Internet access and improved connectivity are key drivers in this. They make it easy for offenders and those who facilitate abuse to gain access to victims.

Child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) is also increasingly allowed through financial transactions, where offenders pay a victim or a facilitator.¹

This is why financial service providers, like banks, play a key role in identifying and stopping those who abuse children and profit from it.²

HOW TO USE THIS FINANCIAL CRIME GUIDE

This guide has been developed to help financial service providers and non-government organisations (NGOs) understand and identify activity linked to the production, purchase and sale of child sexual abuse.

The guide will help you review your profiling and transaction monitoring programs, to target, identify and stop financial transactions associated with the sexual exploitation of children.

Payments for child sexual exploitation can be difficult to detect because offenders take calculated steps to hide their crimes from friends, family, financial institutions and law enforcement. In fact, no single financial indicator will show if an account is being used for exploitation purposes.

This financial crime guide has been developed by AUSTRAC, Australia's financial intelligence unit (FIU), and Papua New Guinea's Financial Analysis and Supervision Unit (PNG FASU), in collaboration with members of the Pacific Financial Intelligence Community (PFIC). It draws heavily from information provided by police agencies, financial service providers and NGOs in the region. It also uses information from AUSTRAC's financial crime guide, [Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain](#).

¹ AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p11.

² AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p29.

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SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORTING

If you identify possible child sexual exploitation, abuse or other criminal activity through financial transactions, include clear transactional, behavioural and non-financial indicators when you report it. This will help your country's financial intelligence unit and law enforcement agencies to respond quickly.

ABOUT THE PFIC

The Pacific Financial Intelligence Community (PFIC) is a regional forum of FIUs founded in 2021 by Austrac, FASU and the FIUs of Fiji and New Zealand. It now includes heads and senior representatives of FIUs from 15 countries³ in the Pacific region. The PFIC is designed to identify, develop and implement strategies to combat regional money laundering and terrorism financing. It allows Pacific Island FIUs to collaborate and make progress on issues of regional importance.

The November 2024 PFIC Plenary held in Brisbane, Australia, resolved that CSAE would be one of three priority areas for action in 2025.

This project began in February 2025, with an intelligence project to build understanding and awareness of child sexual abuse activity in the Pacific region. This financial crime guide represents initial findings from open-source research and survey responses from partners and service providers across the region.

METHODOLOGY

Our methodology included the review and refinement of existing material on child sexual abuse activity, which involved:

1. a survey of members and relevant stakeholders. This included law enforcement agencies, reporting entities and non-government organisations within each jurisdiction. The survey asked for insights about child sexual abuse activity and associated financial indicators.
2. a literature review to identify recent trends on the nature and scope of child sexual abuse activity in the Pacific region.

³ Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, PNG FASU, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

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EXPLANATION OF KEY TERMS

Child sexual abuse is when a child is forced or coerced to take part in sexual activities. This may involve physical contact or non-contact activities and can happen online or offline.⁴

Child sexual exploitation is a form of abuse where offenders and facilitators use their power, either physical, financial, or emotional, over a child to sexually or emotionally abuse them.⁵

Child sexual exploitation material is generally defined as, but not limited to, material of a child engaged in real or simulated sexual activities or the representations of a child for primarily sexual or offensive purposes or as the subject of torture, cruelty, or abuse.⁶

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The PFIC is grateful for the candid and thoughtful views of the many stakeholders who contributed to this crime guide.

We also acknowledge the many organisations and people who produced past research that informs this intelligence guide, in particular Australia's Attorney-General's Department (AGD) Indo-Pacific Child Protection Program team and AUSTRAC's Child Sexual Exploitation Response Team (CSERT), as well as the communities and individuals that informed their work.

⁴ UNICEF, What Works to Prevent Online and Offline Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse? Review of national education strategies in East Asia and the Pacific, pvi

⁵ AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p.5

⁶ AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p.5

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**TRIGGER WARNING**

This guide contains explicit themes of child sexual abuse and exploitation that some readers may find distressing.

INTRODUCTION

Child sexual abuse and exploitation is a serious crime that crosses borders and causes harm to victims and communities. Offenders will take elaborate steps to hide their offending from friends, family, and police. They do this while continuing to live and operate in the community. The abuse can take many forms and may occur both in person and virtually (online).

High-tech advancements and rising globalisation make the world increasingly connected, especially online. The internet and related technologies are a prominent way to exploit children for sexual and financial purposes. The internet provides anonymity and accessibility. This also means offenders can now interact and exploit children on a global scale. Children can be targeted and groomed online before being abused in person. Or a child may be sexually abused and this can be amplified online, for example through the sharing of images.

The impact of CSAE is far-reaching. The nature of offending requires a joint approach by government, law enforcement, NGOs, and financial service providers to identify and stop this activity.

While motivation for CSAE varies, there has been an increase in cases where financial payments have enabled the offending. Examples of child sexual abuse that leave a financial footprint include:

- online purchase of child sexual exploitation material
- live online child sexual abuse
- sextortion⁷ of victims for profit
- domestic self-production
- the use of AI and role-play games (RPGs)
- childlike sex dolls
- travelling to offend.⁸

⁷ Sextortion, also known as sexual extortion, is when children are groomed or coerced by offenders they meet online into self-producing child sexual exploitation material for financial gain.

⁸ AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p.5

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CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Children in Pacific island countries are facing increased levels of physical, sexual, emotional and online violence at home, in school and in their communities. The risks have likely increased over the past five years due to COVID-19, increased migration, climate change and digital connectivity.⁹

Abuse experienced by children include family violence, physical violence, neglect, sexual violence and intimate partner violence at home. Child marriage, child labour, child trafficking and sexual abuse can take place in the wider community.¹⁰

Anecdotally, community understanding of child sexual abuse and exploitation varies widely across the Pacific region but largely relates to contact or in-person offending. Details of the nature and extent of online child sexual abuse are lesser known and understood.

Across the region, non-reporting of child sexual abuse remains common. Individuals may fail to report offences for a range of reasons including shame, stigma, fear of retribution, changes in family employment or a lack of trust in authorities. This is also an issue if the perpetrator is in a close relationship with or known to the child. Children may also not understand the behaviour is abuse and should be reported.¹¹

THE PFIC CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION PROJECT

As part of the child sexual abuse and exploitation project, all PFIC FIUs provided perception surveys to stakeholders across police, financial service providers and NGOs operating in their respective country. Respondents noted observing a range of child sexual abuse and exploitation offences, with contact offences the most prevalent. Responses are detailed in **Table 1**. A glossary of these terms is provided in **Appendix A**. Details of suspected linked financial payments noted by respondents are provided on page 15 of this guide.

⁹ Save the Children International, Regional Child Protection Situational Analysis – Pacific, p. 11

¹⁰ Save the Children International, Regional Child Protection Situational Analysis – Pacific, p. 11

¹¹ [Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024](#), a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p11.

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Table 1: Child sexual abuse and exploitation activity observed in the region

| | | % of respondents |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Contact offending | Molestation | 60% |
| | Incest | 73.33% |
| | Rape or sexual assault | 86.67% |
| | Sexual battery | 73.33% |
| Non-contact offending | Indecent exposure | 40% |
| | Voyeurism | 40% |
| | Sexual grooming | 53.33% |
| Child sexual exploitation material - related | Possession | 40% |
| | Production and distribution | 40% |
| Online child sexual abuse | Online enticement and solicitation | 60% |
| | Sextortion | 46.67% |
| | Live streaming of abuse | 26.67% |
| Human trafficking and prostitution of minors | Child sex trafficking | 26.67% |
| | Prostitution of a minor | 46.67% |
| Institutional and organised abuse | Organised child sexual abuse | 33.33% |

ONLINE CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

This is any type of child sexual abuse partly or entirely facilitated by digital technology.¹² Online exploitation is often thought of as adults abusing children, however, child sexual exploitation material can be produced and shared on social media by children themselves.¹³

¹² ACCCE, What is Online Child Sexual Abuse, <https://www.accce.gov.au/help-and-support/what-is-online-child-exploitation>, accessed 7 July 2025

¹³ ACCCE, What is Online Child Sexual Abuse, <https://www.accce.gov.au/help-and-support/what-is-online-child-exploitation>, accessed 7 July 2025

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Online-facilitated abuse can include consuming child sexual exploitation material, online enticement or grooming, sextortion, misleading content (for example, digitally altered images), live-streamed abuse, coercion and blackmailing for sexual purposes, and inappropriate contact or conduct using platforms like social media, gaming or messaging apps.¹⁴

The prevalence of online child sexual abuse and exploitation material-related offences in the Pacific Islands is rising – mirroring global trends – with both victims and perpetrators present in the region.¹⁵ This happens on social media platforms, messaging apps and online sharing forums, with some children voluntarily sharing sexual images and videos. Children may themselves create sexual exploitation material to sell or exchange for goods. Sextortion is also occurring in the region involving local perpetrators and children.¹⁶

The risk factors associated with online child sexual abuse in the Pacific by foreign nationals are also being observed in Southeast Asia. These factors include financial pressure, poor digital literacy, investigative barriers, capabilities to investigate online criminal activity, and exposure to urban violence and crime.¹⁷

Online sexual abuse and exploitation material-related offences were also noted by survey respondents. While less common than contact offences, visibility of online-facilitated offending is likely hampered. This may also be because of non- or under-reporting, rather than the absence of harm.

While definitive numbers are difficult to determine, figures provided by the US National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children's (NCMEC) CyberTipline¹⁸ indicate the extent of online child sexual abuse and exploitation has increased in all Pacific countries except Niue. Between 2019 and 2023, the most significant increases were in Papua New Guinea (721%), Tonga (422%), Tuvalu (325%) and Cook Islands (311%), as table 2 shows.

¹⁴ ACCCE, What is Online Child Sexual Abuse, <https://www.accce.gov.au/help-and-support/what-is-online-child-exploitation>, accessed 7 July 2025

¹⁵ AGD, Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024 a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p5.

¹⁶ AGD, Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024 a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p5.

¹⁷ AGD, Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024 a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p5.

¹⁸ The NCMEC compiles data relating to both online and offline child sexual abuse offending. However, the majority of its data, especially from the CyberTipline, relates to online-facilitated abuse.

*Worldometer provides real-time statistics online.

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Table 2: NCMEC referrals 2019 - 2023

| Country | 2019 | 2021 | 2023 | % Increase | % Increase | Population 2024 (Worldometer*) |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | 2019 - 2021 | 2019 - 2023 | |
| American Samoa | 33 | 114 | 90 | +245% | +172 | 46,765 |
| Australia | 33,645 | 65,535 | 74,919 | +94% | +122.67% | 26.71M |
| Cook Islands | 9 | 61 | 37 | +578% | +311% | 13,729 |
| Fiji | 3,560 | 8,175 | 3,638 | +130% | +2.19% | 928,784 |
| Kiribati | 136 | 179 | 279 | +32% | +105.14 | 134,518 |
| Nauru | 31 | 49 | 46 | +58% | +48.38 | 11,947 |
| New Zealand | 4,973 | 9,971 | 16,474 | +101% | +231.26% | 5.213M |
| Niue | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1,819 |
| Palau | 81 | 157 | 110 | +94% | +35.8% | 17,695 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1353 | 7076 | 11,108 | +423% | +720.99% | 10.5M |
| Marshall Islands | 34 | 105 | 70 | +209% | +105.88 | 37,548 |
| Solomon Islands | 462 | 1,466 | 1,294 | +217% | +180.08% | 819,198 |
| Tonga | 37 | 188 | 193 | +408% | +421.62 | 104,175 |
| Tuvalu | 4 | 25 | 17 | +525% | +325% | 9,646 |
| Vanuatu | 478 | 1,414 | 1,321 | +196% | +176.35% | 327,777 |
| Samoa | 122 | 463 | 366 | +280% | +200% | 218,019 |

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION FOR FINANCIAL GAIN

CSAE for profit involves a child being coerced or manipulated into engaging in forced sexual activity for a financial benefit.¹⁹

The **victim** often receives little to no money for their involvement while the facilitator and/or offender retains most of the profits. In some cases, victims can be coerced or manipulated into producing online child sexual exploitation material themselves to receive payment. Victims subjected to abuse and

¹⁹ AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p15.

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exploitation not only suffer physical harm but endure long-term trauma resulting in psychological, social and economic problems.²⁰

An **offender** is someone who pays for sexual activity involving children. They consume and produce online child sexual exploitation material or share it with other offenders to gain status. Offenders can pay victims or facilitators to enable the abuse and can profit or benefit from it.²¹

Facilitators force children to engage in different forms of sexual activity on behalf of, or with, an offender. They are attracted to the profits and may use financial and other incentives such as threats, violence, intimidation and detention to coerce victims.²²

The facilitator will have no obvious links to the offender(s) sending money and may engage with offender(s) from multiple countries to maximise profits. Facilitators may receive a series of payments from an offender. These may seem like support payments to a family member or romantic partner to disguise the true reason for payment. As a result, the facilitator can receive payments from various countries.

Motivations to sexually exploit children are complex and varied. However, financial profit is a key motive and most criminals leave a money trail. This is why financial service providers play an important role in combating child sexual exploitation, as transactions allow the abuse to happen. Payments can range between AUD\$13 and \$500, depending on the severity or extreme nature of the online child sexual exploitation material and the offence.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE DRIVERS

There are several interconnected factors contributing to child sexual abuse in the Pacific region.

INTERNET ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY

Internet access and connectivity are key drivers in the increased presence and harm of child sexual abuse. This is demonstrated by internet access being more far reaching than ever with the growing presence of satellite communications service Starlink²³. The use of undersea cables also enhances internet capabilities and impact in the region. Further, more children have access to mobile phones and

²⁰ AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p13.

²¹ AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p14.

²² AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p14.

²³ The Conversation, Starlink is transforming Pacific internet access – but in some countries it's still illegal, <https://theconversation.com/starlink-is-transforming-pacific-internet-access-but-in-some-countries-its-still-illegal-257905>, accessed 4 July 2025

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other devices²⁴ with internet while not necessarily knowing how to safely navigate online spaces. This ultimately increases their risk of sexual exploitation²⁵.

Internet access and connectivity have made it easy for motivated offenders and facilitators to gain access to child victims without offenders having to travel. The online space provides an opportunity for collaboration among perpetrators with secure messaging, dark web forums, digital cameras and online storage providing a forum for child sexual abuse material and live-distance child abuse.²⁶ Additional features and tools are used by offenders to hide their identity, expand their reach and accessibility to child sexual exploitation material, evade detection, recruit and identify children and victims, facilitate grooming activities, and increased and/or repeat victimisation.²⁷

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL NORMS

In many Pacific island communities, discussing sexual abuse is considered taboo, which contributes to poor awareness and underreporting. Silence also perpetuates a cycle where victims are reluctant to come forward and perpetrators are not held accountable.²⁸ In addition, child sexual abuse may also be reported by and/or to police as domestic violence.

Community views towards issues of child sexual abuse can be a barrier to disclosure and reporting to authorities. This can be for victims and survivors, as well as those who are aware of the abuse, such as family or friends. In small remote communities, this can be a significant barrier as any reporting could become public or those involved could be easily identified.²⁹

POVERTY OR FINANCIAL POSITION

Poverty, financial disadvantage and limited education are contributing factors in child sexual abuse. Families may be coerced or subject children to sexual abuse due to financial hardship.

Another significant risk factor in the region is child marriage. This can be linked to financial gain as disadvantaged families may see it as a way to ease economic burdens or secure perceived social and/or material benefits. Rates of child marriage vary across the region, ranging from under 5 per cent in Fiji to

²⁴ AGD, Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024 a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p6. (O)

²⁵ AGD, Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024 a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p6. (O)

²⁶ AGD, Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024 a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p13. (O)

²⁷ AGD, Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024 a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p13. (O)

²⁸ AGD, Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024 a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p10. (O)

²⁹ AGD, Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024 a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p10. (O)

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over 20 per cent in the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The practice of a ‘bride price’ prevails in some Pacific island countries.³⁰

Easy access to children in some locations or remote, small communities make it harder to trace them. Certain areas allow children to be adopted by grandparents or family friends with no legal paperwork.³¹

DETECTING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE THROUGH FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Increasingly, child sexual abuse is being enabled by financial transactions either between an offender and victim, or between an offender and facilitator. Financial intelligence is vital in detecting and disrupting this.³²

Financial activity associated with child sexual abuse and exploitation can involve a single payment or multiple payments.

FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE ACTIVITY

You can use the financial indicators and behaviours in this guide, in combination with your business and customer knowledge, to identify and stop transactions linked to child sexual abuse.

PAYMENT PATTERNS

Multiple small-value transfers on a single, or consecutive days, were the highest reported financial indicator in detecting child sexual abuse in the Pacific region. This is because child sexual exploitation material, including self-produced exploitation material, is inexpensive, with transactions ranging between AUD\$10 and \$500. For more extreme content involving multiple children or acts of torture, payments can range from AUD \$500 to \$1000.³³ Due to their lower value, these payments avoid financial reporting thresholds. These micropayments can be to a facilitator or a victim, and may be used to buy online exploitation material or pay for livestreamed child abuse. When done frequently or in regular patterns, this may indicate participation in a child sexual abuse network, where exploitation material may be shared among offenders, or alternatively a relationship between one offender and a facilitator. Payments sent to the same individual over a short time also may indicate repeated abuse.

Payments from multiple senders can also indicate child sexual abuse. If payments are directed toward a single recipient or account, it is often associated with live-distance online child sexual abuse, production and distribution.

³⁰ AGD, Pacific Environmental Scan Report 2024 a scan of child sexual exploitation and abuse in Pacific Island countries, p19. (O)

³¹ Information provided by PNG FASU, Project co-lead CSAE Intelligence Project, in review of this paper, 16 July 2025 (O)

³² AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p15.

³³ AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p18 & 25.

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Payments through unconventional platforms, such as creator-tipping sites or social media, as well as to mobile credit top-up websites are also indicators of offenders trying to hide illegal payments.

Payments for additional products or services, such as social media features, spyware applications, or software capturing video from websites or social media, have also been identified as an indicator of child sexual abuse activity. This can be important in detecting child sexual abuse, particularly when these purchases are inconsistent with an individual's profile or are seen with other red flags or indicators.

Offenders may use encrypted apps, remote-access software or video editing tools to produce, store, or distribute online child sexual exploitation material. Paying for premium features on social media – such as virtual gifts, direct messaging capabilities or anonymous browsing tools – also support grooming and solicitation.

Offenders can target children through gaming platforms, such as Roblox. Using private messaging or chat features, avatar customisation, and RPGs are used to identify, target, desensitise, and groom children.³⁴

INTERNET SLANG

Offenders use coded language (for example, an emoji with specific connotations) to communicate in online forums and in encrypted messaging apps. The Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation (ACCCE) has a glossary of terms and internet slang that can help detect illicit activity. See Appendix B.³⁵ Integrating linguistic data and financial indicators strengthens the ability of financial institutions and law enforcement agencies to detect, disrupt and stop child sexual abuse and exploitation activity.

WORKING TOGETHER TO STOP CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION

The impact of child sexual abuse and exploitation activity is far-reaching. Identifying and stopping this serious crime requires a joint approach by government, industry and the wider international community.³⁶

Financial service providers play an important role in combating child sexual abuse and exploitation for profit. Through the periodic audit and review of profiling and transaction monitoring programs, financial service providers can identify and stop financial transactions associated with child sexual exploitation.³⁷

³⁴ Miller Law Group PLLC, Blog – Roblox Grooming: How Online Predators Exploit Game Features, <https://millerlawgroupnc.com/blog/roblox-grooming-how-online-predators-exploit-game-features/>, accessed 24 July 2025.

³⁵ AFP, AFP releases glossary of terms used by some sex predators to groom children, <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-centre/media-release/afp-releases-glossary-terms-used-some-sex-predators-groom-children>, accessed 7 May 2025.

³⁶ AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p29.

³⁷ AUSTRAC, Combating the sexual exploitation of children for financial gain FCG, p29.

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Appendix A – Glossary of terms

| Contact offending: These involve physical sexual contact between the offender and the child. | |
|--|---|
| Molestation | Unwanted touching, groping, or fondling of a child's private parts |
| Rape or Sexual Assault | Rape or Sexual Assault – Any form of forced sexual intercourse |
| Incest | Sexual acts between a child and a close family member, such as a parent, sibling, or guardian. |
| Sexual battery | Any non-consensual sexual contact with a child that does not necessarily involve penetration. |
| Non-contact offending: These offences do not involve direct physical contact but still constitute child sexual abuse. | |
| Indecent Exposure | An adult exposing their genitals to a minor for sexual gratification. |
| Voyeurism | Secretly watching, filming, or recording a child in a sexual or private act. |
| Sexual grooming | Manipulating a child through communication, gifts, or emotional connections to prepare them for future sexual abuse. |
| Child sexual exploitation material-related: These crimes involve the production, possession, or distribution of sexual material featuring minors. | |
| Possession | Owning, creating, selling, or sharing images or videos of children engaged in sexual activity. |
| Production & Distribution | Producing, owning, distributing, disseminating, or storing explicit materials involving children. |
| Online Child Sexual Abuse: With the rise of digital platforms, online offences have become prevalent. | |
| Online Enticement & Solicitation | Using the internet to lure minors into engaging in sexual activities or meeting in person for abuse. |
| Sextortion | Coercing a minor to provide sexually explicit content through threats or blackmail for either personal or financial gain. |
| Live-streaming of sexual abuse | Broadcasting or participating in the abuse of a minor through live video or chats. |
| Human Trafficking & Prostitution of Minors: These crimes involve forcing or coercing minors into sexual acts for financial gain. | |
| Child Sex Trafficking | Exploiting minors for commercial sex acts, often through threats, force, or deception. |
| Prostitution of a minor | Engaging or attempting to engage a child in prostitution. |

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Institutional & Organised Abuse: This includes abuse that occurs in settings such as schools, churches, foster care, or organised crime rings.

| | |
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| Organised Child Sexual Abuse | Groups or networks engaging in systematic abuse, often involving multiple offenders and victims. |
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Appendix B – Acronyms and internet slang³⁸

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Catch a case | Willingness to being arrested and charged for something, often used in relation to sexual desire for someone who is much younger or underage. |
| CD9 or Code 9 | Parents are around. |
| DNI | Do not interact, especially as a warning of explicit/sexual content for under 18s. |
| DM;HS | Doesn't matter; had sex. |
| DPW | D*** pictures welcome. |
| Down in the DM | Using private messages (DM refers to Direct Message) on social media to ask for nude photos and/or to filter through people to find a sexual encounter. |
| GNRN | Get Naked Right Now. |
| GNOC | Get Naked On Camera. |
| LMIRL | Let's meet in real life. |
| LMP | Like my pic. |
| NIFOC | Naked in front of computer. |
| NP4NP | Naked Pic For Naked Pic. |
| P911 | Parent Alert. |
| PIR | Parent in room. |
| POS | Parent Over Shoulder. |
| POV | Point of view. Often indicates that a video is supposed to be filmed as if you're seeing through someone else's eyes. |
| Rule 34 | Any topic can be made into pornographic content. |

³⁸ <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-centre/media-release/afp-releases-glossary-terms-used-some-sex-predators-groom-children> , accessed 7 May 2025.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Snacc/Snack | A person you find attractive. |
| Sneaky Link | Seeing someone for sex but you want to keep the relationship quiet. |
| Smash | To have casual sex. |
| TDTM | Talk dirty to me. |
| 1174 | Nude club. |
| 143 | I love you. |
| 9 | Parent watching. |
|  | Porn (rhymes with corn), can be used to get around word restrictions on social media. |
|  | Bottom. |
|  | Feeling frisky or naughty. |
|  | Desiring someone sexually (often used in response to nudes). |
|  | Nudes, which are often called 'noods'. |
|  | Used when sending or receiving nudes. |
|  | Sexual activity. |
|  | Spiciness for example, inappropriate or risque content. |
|  | Cuddles. |
|  | Drunkenness, sexual arousal, or a grimace. |

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