

## **Closing The Net – Episode 9, The Borderless Crime**

Disclaimer:

Due to themes of child sexual abuse and exploitation the content of this podcast may be distressing to some people. It is not suitable for children and listener discretion is advised. For advice and support please visit [accce.gov.au](http://accce.gov.au).

Rob Blount:

We see a lot of information coming to us from our foreign partners, identifying those offenders and those victims in our own backyard. And we work with them to rescue those children from those circumstances.

Grant Stevens:

The relative anonymity that people can enjoy in the online environment is a challenge for us. We have to resolve or reconcile how we actually work with our partners to investigate and rescue children we can't do this on our own anymore.

Hilda Sirec:

There is more effort, not only in Australia, but globally towards understanding and preventing child exploitation. We've scratched the soar and now we've got the wound and that's oozing out and it's coming out pretty quick.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

There's no denying that over the last few decades, the internet has opened up the world to all of us. And for our kids well, the internet is simply something they take for granted as part of their daily lives. They use it to connect with friends, do homework, listen to music, play games. It's their window to their world. A world with no borders. Sadly online child sex offenders can also take advantage of this world with no borders to gain online access to our kids. They could be next door, in the next State, or just as easily in another country.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

I'm Rodger Corser and this is Closing The Net. A podcast series that explores the world of those policing the borderless crime of online child sexual exploitation. Men and women who worked tirelessly to protect children from harm and bring child sex offenders to justice. The Australian Center to Counter Child Exploitation is at the heart of Australia's coordinated response to this horrendous crime type. The ACCCE as it's known is a world-leading facility, uniting law enforcement agencies and child protection organisations from across the country and the world to combat child exploitation in all its various forms. Some of what you're about to hear may be confronting, but these stories need to be told. There's stories that need to be talked about by teachers, by community members and by parents. People like you and I.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

The internet has accelerated the spread of child exploitation material across the globe. In a recent report from the International Justice Mission into online child sexual exploitation of children in the Philippines, Australia was listed third in terms of involved customers. Third. Millions of reports about this crime type being generated to authorities each year. On a daily basis the ACCCE receives reports

from agencies across the world about online child sex offenses, either happening in Australia or in places where there's a connection to an Australian offender. The majority come from NCMEC the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in the US and its CyberTipline.

Michelle DeLaune:

The CyberTipline has been in existence since 1998. And it started as an online reporting mechanism for members of the public to report incidents of potential child sexual exploitation. But three years later, there was a federal law passed here in the United States that requires electronic service providers. If they become aware of child sexual abuse imagery on their platforms, they're required to remove it and report it to the cyber tip line and NCMEC will then make those reports available to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Michelle DeLaune is CEO of NCMEC.

Michelle DeLaune:

So, when a CyberTipline report comes in and they are arriving every minute of every day, we receive usually between 300 and 500,000 new reports each week. Our system is also flagging for us which country a report may resolve to. In cases where a report resolves to a user in Australia, those reports are made available within minutes to the Australian law enforcement agency, in this case, AFP. We also have secondary measures built in that allow us to triage and surface reports that have a higher value or higher risk to a child, I guess I should say.

Michelle DeLaune:

I can think of a case that came in just a few months ago where we take the report regarding the user in addition to the files of child sexual abuse that user was trading. And our system was able to detect from metadata within the image that that photograph had been taken and produced just one week earlier. So, when we make that report available to the Australian authorities, we are able to put that report on the top of the pile. So, when they're allocating their resources, they're able to allocate them to those cases in which a child right now is at risk.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Online child, sexual exploitation is a borderless crime where no country is immune. In 2020 NCMEC's CyberTipline received more than 21 million reports that touched almost every corner of the world.

Cathal Delaney:

We have over 55 million unique images and videos in the repository of child abuse material that we have at Europol. And each of those files depicts an abuse that has taken place against a child. And that to me is an incredible statistic. It's an incredible thing to contemplate that there is that much recording of abuse that has gone on.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

On Europol is another key international partner for the AFP and the ACCCE when it comes to combating this particular crime type. Cathal Delaney leads, the Europol team that deals with online child sexual exploitation and abuse. Cathal was heavily involved in Europol's Stop Child Abuse – Trace an Object

initiative, a version of which the ACCCE recently launched in Australia. Despite the scale of the child exploitation issue that confronts them, Cathal and his team never lose sight of the reason they do this. Which is to rescue children from harm.

Cathal Delaney:

You should never despair. Every action that you take in order to prevent a child from being harmed is a positive action and it is a step towards that. And Trace an Object is an example of that. Another example which Trace an Object came from was there the Victim Identification Taskforces. And because we have had those, they are a way in which we get people from all over the world, investigators from all over the world together here at Europol, either in person or virtually. And they collaborate on the material that has been collected here. We try to develop the clues that are in the images and the videos along with additional intelligence from the large volume of intelligence that we hold here at Europol to locate the victims themselves and to locate those who are abusing them and who are victimising them. With those efforts and with the efforts from our own team here, what we have managed to do is to examine about 20% of those 55 million unique files.

Cathal Delaney:

As a result of that over 850 children have been rescued in the last six years now. Cooperation is the most important thing that we can do in trying to combat this crime. It's an international level crime, and no single country can defeat it on its own. It's only by everybody contributing the pieces of the puzzle that each of them have and those puzzle pieces being assembled through that cooperation and collaboration that we can find the full picture, or at least that many pieces of the picture as we can. And then using those picture pieces to target these individuals and to take down the networks that they are building and to discover who the children are that are being abused in order to defeat them.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Another vital part of the AFP and the ACCCE. And one of the driving forces in tackling global child exploitation is INTERPOL. Despite the similar names Interpol and Europol are two separate organizations. Europol coordinates cross border investigations and operations within the European union. Whereas, Interpol is a global organisation helping law enforcement agencies around the world. Uri Sadeh is Head of the Crimes Against Children Unit for INTERPOL and knows that global cooperation is critical in the fight against online child sexual exploitation.

Uri Sadeh:

Yeah, very good cooperation with Australia who is a major player in the enforcement of this crime area. There's also regular liaisons through our main tool, which is the International Child Sexual Exploitation Database. That's the tool that we launched already a decade ago and keep updating. Which is putting investigators in, at the moment, in 64 countries in immediate touch with each other. And giving them direct access to a tool for analysis of child abuse material, they can compare against existing material. They can find additional pieces of the puzzle. And essentially they can also communicate with colleagues. Very often, we see this collaborative efforts of the community on our international database, as a platform, leading to an identification. Each investigator bringing personal knowledge and another piece of evidence or a clue, and is slowly narrowing down on a location and allowing us to find an offender and rescue a victim. So, cooperation is key to the online child sexual exploitation domain.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Within that domain, the task facing the AFP and the ACCCE and their international law enforcement partners like INTERPOL is enormous. But they share a common goal, rescuing children and preventing further harm. The caseload might be grim, but every success provides them with yet another reason to keep going.

Uri Sadeh:

Obviously every victory, and it can be an individual one or a wide scale one, is further motivating. We're sitting in this international hub. We're aware of successes around the world. Every day we see more victims being identified and more tools dedicated. And a lot of our work goes towards that. Indeed, that is motivating. My team here, they come to work very willing. They know they're doing something meaningful with their hours, as hard as it is to go over those images and go into the minds of offenders through chats, et cetera, not a pleasant thing to do in your day after day. But they see very clearly who they're doing it for.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

INTERPOL's International Child Exploitation Database holds more than 2.7 million images and videos. Allowing specialised investigators from more than 60 countries to share data and intelligence. It's helped identify more than 23,000 victims and thousands of offenders. But as much as technology is helping law enforcement, it also presents them with one of their biggest challenges.

Uri Sadeh:

New technologies coming every day are utilised by offenders, through each spectrums or through each other offenders regularly. The sheer volume of this phenomenon of child abuse material and activity online is definitely overwhelming for law enforcement, which finds itself facing huge collections to go through huge traffic, to try and find individuals within. It's clear to law enforcement that we're unfortunately getting to the tip of the iceberg. The challenge is defined prevention tools or tools technology that will assist investigators in working through this high volumes.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Europe is in the eye of the storm with the internet watch foundation revealing that 89% of known websites containing images and videos of child sexual abuse are hosted in European countries. These websites are accessed by thousands of offenders across the world. Some of those offenders are Australian, producing and sharing their own vial collections that depict children being sexually abused. In recent years, AFP officers have been deployed overseas to help strengthen Australia's cooperation with international partners providing real time intelligence to support investigations happening anywhere in the world. Stationed in the Hague, Carly Smith is an AFP officer attached to the Joint Cybercrime Action Task Force within Europol. Where, like here in Australia, child exploitation is taken very seriously.

Carly Smith:

Europol considers this to be a completely global phenomenon and or global issue. They work very well with other countries, that's probably the one crime type where everybody cooperates, everybody shares intelligence. There's no politicalness around any of the sharing of information. Everybody's in it for one particular purpose and that's protecting children and prosecuting offenders. It doesn't matter who does it, where it's done as long as somebody is doing it.

Carly Smith:

And I find that's the attitude that they have in this particular crime type. Child exploitation is always at the top of the list, whether it links into Australia or Australia is doing an investigation that's linked into other European countries or other countries around the world that Europeans are also looking into particular targets. I didn't understand it until I came to Europol, the scale of cooperation between the law enforcement agencies here. And I think that it's great to see that everybody is focused on one thing.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

A recent investigation that originated with Taskforce Argos in Queensland highlights the importance of that international cooperation with the exchange of information between investigators leading all the way to Georgia in Eastern Europe.

Carly Smith:

Georgia had never run a child exploitation investigation before. They had the legislation, but they'd never actually investigated it before. We also identified that there was an Australian offender and a US offender located in Georgia at the time. And so with the US HSI, the Homeland security, Europol, Taskforce Argos in Georgia commenced an investigation into these two particular persons, as well as the syndicate involved in Georgia. Georgia arrested, I believe about 13 people was part of this operation, including an Australian man who had previously been subject to or come to notice, sorry, in Australia, before. So, the American and the Australian were arrested and both were convicted and sentenced to 16 years in prison. And the Georgian authorities were so thankful to Taskforce Argos, the amount of work that they put in to that particular investigation and were able to give to Georgia. I think to me highlighted the importance of Europol, because if it hadn't been for having that conduit and Georgia being at Europol, and Australia being there, and the US being there with Europol, that we wouldn't have been able to have such a successful operation. So, that, to me, highlighted the importance of my role here.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

The AFP has more than 180 offices stationed in numerous locations across the world. Investigating all manner of illegal activity, including organized crime, money laundering, and child sexual offenses.

Leisa James:

Yes, it's happening in every country and whether or not that country wants to acknowledge that it's happening. It is happening.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Federal Agent, Leisa James works within the Child Protection Triage Unit at the ACCCE. Leisa's work with the AFP has taken her to numerous international posts. And she's seen just how quickly child sex offenders, particularly white males, can manipulate families to gain access to children in poor or underdeveloped countries.

Leisa James:

I guess in some countries that I've worked in, a white male person has a lot of power. They also have a lot of money in proportion to the local population. They also have the opportunity of perhaps offering jobs, whether it be simple things like taking care of their house or providing goods or things like that to the community. So, they sort of have quite a strong power base and they're able to then manipulate people in that community and gain access to children that way through money and their position of

power. They also have the ability in countries to really understand, if they're living there long-term, the culture of the community. And that's another way of manipulating the community into obtaining children.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

For almost 20 years Detective Superintendent, Paul Hopkins has been working with victim based crime, including human trafficking. Much of her time has been spent in the Philippines. A region Paul says has often been considered a hotspot for sex crimes against children.

Paul Hopkins:

There's a number of reasons. One, it's a society which has some very rich people and some very, very poor people. But it has access to high technology so everyone has the internet. They generally speak English quite well, and Australians are quite well-regarded over there. And so the Australians who are pedophiles can move into the country, use the good nature and the good reputation of Australians to insidiously abuse children. And we come from such a privileged background in Australia and for Australians to go overseas into use their position and their money and their privilege to abuse children overseas is about as bad as it gets.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

It was while stationed in the Philippines that Paul became aware of the activities of an Australian man regarded as one of the world's worst pedophiles, Peter Gerard Scully. Scully fled Australia in 2011 to try and escape fraud charges. But the AFP and local police would ultimately connect him to a series of horrific crimes, including human trafficking, rape and sexual assault of underage girls.

Paul Hopkins:

In 2013, we were looking for Peter Scully by his real name, but we were looking for him for fraud. So, what we did is we heard he was Cagayan de Oro. We distributed pictures of him and he was going by the name Peter Scully or Peter Ridell. And we gave these photos to the local police. In September 2014, two young girls escaped and came to the local police force in Cagayan de Oro. And they said, "A man called Peter Russell had been molesting them and chained them up, and made them dig their graves." And the place had gone, "Peter Russell, you say? Does he look anything like this?" And showed the photo Peter Scully and they said, "Yes, that's him."

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

What followed was an intense game of cat and mouse as local authorities in the Philippines worked with the AFP and Dutch investigators to apprehend Scully. Intelligence exchanged between international law enforcement agencies would soon lead these same investigators to become aware of a deeply disturbing child abuse video known as Daisy's Destruction. And Scully's involvement in its production.

Paul Hopkins:

The International Victim Identifications Team and this is where it's great in this crime time, how well people work together. They were looking for this, the authors of a video called Daisy's Destruction that had surfaced in 2012 in Europe, and also in Australia, I think at the same time. But the person who'd created that was obviously high tech he'd hidden all the IPs. And was very hard to locate where it had come from. But someone on that used Cebuano, which is a language of the Philippines, the Southern Philippines. So, they knew it was in the Philippines. In the end, we located all five of the places where

he'd filmed. One of those places, we found a poor little lass who'd been killed as part of the crime of Scully's and she was buried under the kitchen. And that was awful.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Scully was arrested in 2015. He's alleged to have built up an international child sex abuse network that offered pay-per-view video streams. He's currently serving a life sentence.

Paul Hopkins:

I guess the thing about the Scully cases, whilst it's a horrific case and left a lot of children and indeed, we, the people working on it, scared, there has been a lot of positives out of it. We really got everyone working together beautifully in the Philippines, the Americans, the British, but above all the local Philippines, the NBI and the PNP the Philippines National Police and the National Bureau of Investigation in the Philippines worked wonderfully well together. And they hadn't ever done that before on a case.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Southeast Asia and the Philippines in particular has sadly been a favoured destination for those Australians traveling overseas with the intent to sexually abused children. Australian Border Force Commissioner, Michael Outram says, "These so-called sex tourists are high on their radar."

Michael Outram:

So the first thing I say there is that the term sex tourism is something that we've been discussing, I guess, as to whether that term is appropriate, to describe people who are going overseas to commit horrendous crimes against children. It's been put to me that I shouldn't use that term because it underplays or plays down the gravity of that kind of offending. That's the first thing I'd say is that sex tourism could be somebody going overseas for any number of different purposes. But with children involved, I think it's a particularly heinous problem that we're dealing with.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

In 2017, the Australian Government introduced a world-leading proposal to ban registered sex offenders from traveling overseas, without permission or from holding an Australian passport. The move was hailed around the world and the legislation potentially impacts the movement of 20,000 registered offenders.

Michael Outram:

Where we do have the registers of child sex offenders. We have the ability in Australia to take their passports off them. And within the border system, the police, the federal police, the state and territory police, they have the ability to put people on alert for us at the border force, so that when people try and travel, we can take certain actions at the border either to prevent them traveling or to report the fact they are traveling. So, I think we have a very good system in place in Australia of monitoring and managing the movement of child sex offenders internationally, doesn't mean we see everything and we know everything, but it's a pretty good system.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

The AFP has spent years building strong crime prevention systems and partnerships with Australia's neighboring countries in Asia to help track offenders across a range of different crime types. Detective

Superintendent, Andrew Perkins is attached to the AFP's International Command Post in Manila, combating transnational criminal threats that may impact Australia. In the Philippines that work includes countering child exploitation.

Andrew Perkins:

The borderless nature of these crime combined with advances in technology and evolving methodology means that the exploitation of children has expanded significantly across the globe. And this obviously includes regions of concern for Australia, such as Asia, where children are exploited by local and international child sex offenders. What we have seen is that there's been a real shift from traditional child sex tourism, to the exploitation of children via the internet, including live online child sexual abuse.

Andrew Perkins:

Many of the victims of live online child sexual abuse have been concentrated in the Philippines with other countries across Southeast Asia of interest also. For offenders, this type of crime is convenient as there is no need for them to travel. It can be accessed from almost anywhere. All they need is an internet enabled device and a connection to the internet. Financial transactions involved in live online child sexual abuse are typically of a small value from \$10 or \$15. Sex offenders and predators anywhere in the world can search online and pay to direct live sexual abuse of children and Australian nationals are among those perpetrators.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

The production and distribution of child abuse material is estimated to be a multi-billion dollar global industry. It's not just images and videos, but pay-per-view and live streaming of abuse online. Payments are made with Bitcoin, digital currency exchanges and sometimes seemingly innocent transactions. But every payment leaves a trace, a criminal breadcrumb for investigators to follow. AUSTRAC is Australia's financial intelligence agency that monitors transactions for any signs of criminal activity. It oversees the compliance of 16,000 regulated businesses in many industries, including the financial and gambling sectors, businesses who are obligated to report anything they believe to be suspicious.

Bradley Brown:

So, we're really trying to uplift their knowledge and understanding of the obligations to which they must comply. But we're also trying to help them frequently better understand the risks that they face and that they're exposed to by criminals, who will look to use the financial system to do money laundering, terrorism financing, and all of the other serious crimes that we face. And that certainly includes child exploitation, which is a really a focus of our efforts with the Australian Center to Counter Child Exploitation.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Bradley Brown is the National Manager for Education Capability and Communications within AUSTRAC.

Bradley Brown:

In relation to child exploitation, we see an increasing number of transactions and suspicious reports provided to AUSTRAC based on information and advice that we provided to businesses about what they need to look out for, which countries are those that are impacted the most by child exploitation. And in particular, we have had a focus for the last several years in relation to the Philippines, which is at great



risk of this particular crime type. So, we have actually worked with that jurisdiction together with working with domestic law enforcement agencies.

Bradley Brown:

Some of the activity that we are actually focused upon in AUSTRAC is obviously relates to the live distance child abuse, which means people are online viewing the sexual offending in another location. For AUSTRAC we have seen an increase in the reporting of this activity. That increase over the last three years, since 2017 has been in the order of 945% increase in the amount of reports that we have seen in relation to these crimes. So, 2018, 2019, there was in the order of 3000 reports provided to us from our regular identities. We being banks and remittance businesses. And in the last year, it was closer to 6,000. The increase in just the 2020 year has been quite significant in terms of what AUSTRAC has seen in right relation to possible offending in relation to this.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

AUSTRAC also works closely with the Australian Border Force in following the money trail to identify child sex offenders. While border force doesn't have policing powers as such. It does collaborate with the AFP in relation to child exploitation with its officers, always on the lookout for potential child abuse material. Michael Outram is the Australian Border Force Commissioner.

Michael Outram:

We're not leading the charge here in terms of countering child sexual abuse, but we are, we've got a dog in the fight. We very much want to support the AFP and others who are leading the charge. And in our customer's function, of course, we're interested in what people are bringing into Australia and what people sometimes are taken out from Australia in terms of their goods. And that can include of course, electronic files or mobile phones and laptops and those sorts of things. When we're searching people, their bags, their goods, their electronic devices, our officers are on the lookout for child exploitation material. There's something called regulation 4A material under the Customs Prohibited Imports Regulations. And that gives us powers to search and powers to detain the goods if we find the images and those sorts of things, and also to arrest and prosecute.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

With an officer embedded inside the ACCCE, the ABF can provide important intel on people who may not be on any radars. Yet. People who may be involved in the trafficking of children through Australian borders, for the purposes of slavery and sexual abuse.

Michael Outram:

It's an issue for every country. In Australia we have seen cases of children being brought for exploitative purposes, including sexual exploitation. And generally speaking, that's been in sort of familial settings, family settings, but it's still an issue for us, but modern slavery, which includes child exploitation is an issue globally. And our officers is at the frontline. They're obviously trained to look out for any potential exploitive practices and children traveling alone, those sorts of things. They're on the lookout for that. Obviously we do though, largely rely on intelligence. So, it's something we've got to be alive to. And we have officers who are trained in the ABF to look out for signs of human trafficking, including relation to obviously children. And we make referrals, there's a process in place, quite a mature process, between ourselves and the AFP, where any suspicions we have around human trafficking refer to the AFP. And particularly, of course, if children are involved, that'd be something that would be front of mind.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Human trafficking and slavery are issues of grave concern facing the international community. According to the United Nations, there are more people in slavery now, than at any other time in history. An estimated 40 million people are currently being held as slaves around the world. One in four are children, with many having been trafficked for the sole purpose of producing online sexual abuse material.

Steve Baird:

This is a major criminal and social problem with really unlimited growth potential.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

Steve Baird is CEO of the International Justice Mission Australia. The world's largest antislavery organisation and says we can't separate slavery and human trafficking from online child exploitation.

Steve Baird:

The online sexual abuse of children is one of the worst forms of slavery. These children are obviously not an age where they have the will to be making these decisions. So, that is a big focus for us at IJM around the eradication of that problem. Now, typical consumers of the online sexual exploitation of children. So, that is those who commission and pay for the abuse, many in Western countries. And Australia regrettably plays a role in this. According to IJM study, Australia ranked third amongst global consumption of online sexual exploitation of children material. And also it's known that 256 Australians spent more than \$1.3 million to watch live stream child sexual abuse.

Steve Baird:

This is a complex and a hidden crime and the live stream nature of the crime makes it actually very difficult to detect. The abuse of these victims is often uncovered only when a foreign law enforcement agency identifies an offender for a different, but related offense. Like the possession or sharing of child sexual exploitation materials. This is likely far more widespread than we can ever currently measure. In Australia, sometimes we feel far removed from these issues and it's important that we start to have more of a national conversation around terrible forms of slavery like the online sexual exploitation of children that we understand that Australia is part of both the problem and the solution. And the extent to which we can start to form strong partnerships through government, private sector and NGOs like ourselves to understand these issues and start to tackle them, I think will be very important for solving these issues around the world.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

In the final episode of Closing The Net, we look towards the future and the work being done by the ACCCE and its partners to eradicate this crime type and create an online space where our kids can feel safe.

Chris Woods:

I think it is important to have realistic, but aspirational goals and towards zero obviously would be a fantastic effect to be able to have through centers like the ACCCE and our international partners and through state and territory law enforcement. And I do think we have to aim high because the problem is that big. It is just an ever-present constant challenge, I mean, I can't overstate it.

Julie Inman Grant:

I think We all have a responsibility to make, create a safer online world. And I am heartened that more governments, law enforcement, parents, companies are mindful to that and that we're able to work together towards a safer online future. But there's still a lot more work to do. And a lot more people and companies and governments that we need to bring along, frankly.

Rodger Corser, Narrator:

If the content in this podcast has caused any distress, or if you know a child is being contacted or groomed online, visit [acce.gov.au](http://acce.gov.au) to find out how to report and where you can seek support. If you see child abuse material online, it's important to report it to the Office of eSafety Commissioner who can help get it removed. And if you think a child is in immediate danger, please call 000 or your local police. You can provide anonymous information to [crimestoppers.com.au](http://crimestoppers.com.au) or by phoning 1800 333 000.

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