

Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online

Canada

Policy target No. 1: Enhancing efforts to identify victims and ensuring that they receive the necessary assistance, support and protection

Operational Goal:	Increase the number of identified victims in the International Child Sexual Exploitation images database (ICSE database) managed by INTERPOL by at least 10% yearly
Actions ALREADY UNDERTAKEN	
<i>Description of the actions already undertaken</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim Identification Laboratory: The National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC), a division of the Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children/Behavioural Sciences Branch (CPCMEC/BSB) at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) developed the Victim Identification Laboratory, a mobile investigative tool to assist in identifying and rescuing the victims of child sexual abuse. A duplicate of the System for Advancing Victim identification Efforts (SAVE) has been donated to INTERPOL by the RCMP so that it can be deployed at conferences, training courses and other law enforcement-related gatherings, enabling investigators to share appropriately sanitized child pornography from ongoing and unsolved investigations with the widest possible audience. Child pornography from unsolved international cases in INTERPOL's ICSE database is uploaded to the lab, with editing tools that enable viewers to manipulate the image to focus on different areas. Viewers can leave comments on the images and elements that could potentially help investigators identify the location where the material was produced, or to identify objects in the images such as a child's toy, a building, a piece of furniture which may be unrecognizable to the investigator, but could be a landmark or a well-known item to someone from another country or region of the world. The lab is being run by INTERPOL's Crimes Against Children team, which encourages member countries to take a victim-centred approach to child abuse investigations. • The RCMP has met and exceeded its previous objectives and is confident that they will continue to do so. Victim identification statistics from the previous five years are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2009: 50 victims identified; ○ 2010: 93 victims identified; ○ 2011: 189 victims identified; ○ 2012: 272 victims identified; and ○ 2013 (as of January): 344 victims identified. • Project Sentry: In 2010, Public Safety provided support to the RCMP for Project Sentry in Haiti. Following the earthquake that struck Haiti in January, which left many children orphaned and vulnerable to exploitation, the RCMP deployed three members with expertise in

	<p>victim identification techniques to provide assistance to the Haitian National Police (HNP). Phase I involved creating a database of the photos and biographical information of children in Haitian orphanages, to assist in their identification and rescue should they become exploited. In Phase II, three RCMP members were deployed to Haiti to continue the photographing and collection of biographical data of Haitian children in orphanages and to train/mentor HNP officers in the use of the photographic equipment as well as the proper cataloguing/documentation of the corresponding biographical data of each photographed child. Phase III involved the training of a team composed of 3 HNP officers and also social workers, in Canada.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Canada, the provinces and territories are primarily responsible for programs and services for victims of crime. In order to best suit the needs of victims, many provinces and territories have established special programs for child victims within their provincial/territorial victim services directorates which are available to children exploited and abused through the misuse of technology. • There are a number of special agencies in Canada providing special assistance to child victims in Canada. As an example, Edmonton’s Child Advocacy Centre - the Zebra Child Protection Centre - enables the community to respond to child abuse with a professional, compassionate and highly integrated program of healing and justice. The centre integrates a multi-disciplinary community of professionals -- Edmonton Police Service, Alberta Children’s Services, Crown Prosecutors, Child at Risk Response Teams, medical and trauma screening professionals and volunteer advocates -- in a child centred environment that nurtures the abused child. The multi-disciplinary team allows for streamlined, thorough and expert investigations, interventions, prosecutions and supports. Through their own resources as well as alliances within the community, Zebra provides children and their non-offending parents and guardians with essential social, medical and mental health services and supports.
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Actions that WILL BE UNDERTAKEN

<p><i>Description of the actions that will be undertaken and timeframe</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, improve, or support protocols and standard procedures to identify victims, and dedicate resources to the identification of victims. • Ensure cooperation and coordination between law enforcement authorities of different States on victim identification. • Participate in INTERPOL’s victim identification efforts, including contributing images to the ICSE database. • Provide timely response to the Canadian law enforcement community on ICSE database queries. • Continue to find ways to improve and strengthen the existing tools (i.e., victim identification laboratory) based on best practices and partnerships with private sector partners to exchange technical information and adapt tools for investigation purposes. <p>The Strategic and Operational Support Services (SOSS), a division of</p>
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	<p>the RCMP CPCMEC/BSB provides support to the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC). SOSS will continue to move forward in the areas of research, information exchange, training and work with partners in enhancing or developing new technology with the aim to offer performing tools and investigative techniques for the benefit of all law enforcement agencies.</p>
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Policy target No. 2: Enhancing efforts to investigate cases of child sexual abuse online and to identify and prosecute offenders

<p>Operational Goal:</p>	<p>Establish the necessary framework for the criminalization of child sexual abuse online and the effective prosecution of offenders, with the objective of enhancing efforts to investigate and prosecute offenders</p>
<p>Operational Goal:</p>	<p>Improve the joint efforts of law enforcement authorities across Global Alliance countries to investigate and prosecute child sexual abuse online</p>
<p>Actions ALREADY UNDERTAKEN</p>	
<p><i>Description of the actions <u>already undertaken</u></i></p>	<p>Legislative Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada’s criminal law provides comprehensive protections against all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation of children. Children are protected under general offences that protect all Canadians and by child-specific sexual offences. • General Criminal Code sexual offences that protect all Canadians, including children, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sexual assault (section 271); ○ sexual assault with a weapon, threats to a third party or causing bodily harm (section 272); ○ aggravated sexual assault (section 273); and ○ indecent acts in a public place (subsection 173(1)). • Child-specific Criminal Code sexual offences include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sexual interference in respect of a person under the age of 16 (section 151); ○ invitation to sexual touching in respect of a person under the age of 16 (section 152); ○ sexual exploitation of a person aged 16 - 18 years (section 153); ○ parent or guardian procuring sexual activity in respect of a person under the age of 18 years (section 170); ○ householder permitting unlawful sexual activity in respect of a person under the age of 18 (section 171); ○ making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating the commission of a sexual offence against that child (section 171.1); ○ corrupting children (section 172); ○ luring a child (using a computer for the purpose of engaging in prohibited sexual activity with a child) (section 172.1); ○ agreement or arrangement – sexual offence against a child (section 172.2); ○ exposure of genitals, for a sexual purpose, to a person under the age of 16 years (section 173(2)); ○ bestiality with or in the presence of a person under the age of 16 (section 160(3)); ○ child pornography (section 163.1); ○ living on the avails of prostitution of a person who is under the age of 18 years (subsection 212(2));

- aggravated living on the avails of prostitution of a person who is under the age of 18 years (subsection 212(2.1));
 - obtaining for consideration the sexual services of a person who is under 18 years of age (subsection 212(4)); and
 - trafficking of children (section 279.011).
- **Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction:** Canadian criminal law allows Canada to assume extra-territorial jurisdiction to prosecute citizens or permanent residents who commit child sexual offences or trafficking in persons offences abroad (subsections 7(4.1) and 7(4.11) of the Criminal Code).
 - **Special Protections:** The Criminal Code also provides courts with the authority to impose conditions on persons who have been convicted of a child sexual offence or who it is reasonably believed will commit a child sexual offence. These conditions seek to prevent the commission of sexual offences against children. For example:
 - a judge must consider making an order of prohibition when sentencing an offender convicted of a child sex offence. A number of conditions can be imposed, including prohibiting the offender from having any unsupervised contact with a child, having unsupervised use of the Internet, attending certain public places where children may be present, or seeking, obtaining or continuing employment that involves being in a position of trust or authority toward a young person (section 161); and
 - any person who fears on reasonable grounds that another person will commit a child sex offence may ask the court to impose a peace bond that may include any reasonable conditions considered desirable to secure the defendant's good conduct, such as those that can be imposed by an order of prohibition (section 810.1).
 - As well, the Criminal Code requires a sentencing court to treat the abuse of a person under the age of 18 years, and the abuse of a position of trust or authority in committing an offence, as aggravating factors for sentencing purposes (paragraphs 718.2(a)(ii.1) and (iii)).
 - **Recent Criminal Law Reforms:** Recent substantive and procedural changes to the Criminal Code have strengthened the criminal justice system's approach to child sexual abuse by:
 - establishing new mandatory minimum penalties for seven existing child sex offences and increasing the mandatory minimum penalties for nine existing child sex offences to better reflect the serious nature of these offences, as well as to bring greater consistency in sentencing in these cases. The addition of mandatory minimum penalties to these offences also has the effect of eliminating the use of conditional sentences or house arrest in any of these cases (August 2012);
 - increasing the maximum prison sentences for four existing child sexual exploitation offences to better reflect the particularly heinous nature of these offences (August 2012);

- creating two new offences to prohibit anyone from providing sexually explicit material to a child for the purpose of facilitating the commission of a sexual offence against that child, and to prohibit anyone from using any means of telecommunications, including the Internet, to agree or make arrangements with another person for the purpose of committing a sexual offence against a child (August 2012);
- requiring judges to consider prohibiting suspected or convicted child sex offenders from having any unsupervised contact with a young person under the age of 16 years or having any unsupervised use of the Internet or other digital network (August 2012);
- extending extra-territorial jurisdiction to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada who commit trafficking in persons abroad, including trafficking of children (June 2012);
- requiring all those convicted of sexual offences abroad to report to a police service within 7 days of arriving in Canada (April 2011);
- requiring those who provide Internet services to the public to make a report to a designated agency when they are advised of an Internet address where child pornography may be available to the public, and to notify police and preserve computer data if they believe that a child pornography offence has been committed using their Internet service (December 2011);
- creating a new offence of child trafficking which imposes a mandatory minimum sentence of 5 years on child traffickers (June 2010);
- doubling the duration of peace bonds and protective court orders for offenders who were previously convicted of a sexual offence against a young person and where there are reasonable grounds to believe will commit a sexual offence against a person under 16 years in the future, and including conditions regarding curfews, electronic monitoring, drug and alcohol prohibitions and treatment, as well as other conditions the court considers necessary (July 2008);
- raising the age of consent for non-exploitative sexual activity from 14 to 16 years (May 2008);
- eliminating the availability of conditional sentences (sometimes referred to as “house arrest”) for specific offences including, for example, sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon, and aggravated sexual assault (December 2007);
- increasing the maximum penalties from 5 to 10 years imprisonment on indictment and from 6 to 18 months on summary conviction for using a computer to communicate with a child for the purpose of engaging in prohibited sexual activity with that child (i.e., Internet luring) (June 2007);
- enhancing provisions to aid the testimony of **child victims and witnesses** under 18 years of age, as well as other vulnerable victims and witnesses, including the use of screens, closed-circuit television, and support persons (January 2006); and
- creating a new test to enable children under 14 years to testify in

any proceeding where they are able to understand and respond to questions and promise to tell the truth (January 2006).

- **Mutual Legal Assistance:** The International Assistance Group (IAG) of the Department of Justice acts as the central authority for Canada for all incoming and outgoing requests for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. As such, the IAG makes requests, on behalf of Canadian prosecuting authorities, to foreign states to gather evidence abroad for use in a Canadian prosecution. Canada is party to thirty-four bilateral mutual legal assistance treaties. Those treaties typically provide, inter alia, for the following types of assistance: the production of evidence (e.g., telephone records, ISP records); search warrants; compelling statements or testimony, including by video link.
- In addition, through the **Ontario Provincial Strategy on Internet Child Exploitation** there are dedicated Crown Attorneys (both local forensic experts and two provincial leads) with best practice standards in place and an Education Coordinator who works to educate all criminal justice personnel and the public on legal and policy issues. In addition, dedicated services such as the Internet Child Exploitation Counselling Service ensure that children and their families receive the appropriate support they may need.

Relevant Initiatives:

- **National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet** (The Strategy). Public Safety Canada leads the Strategy, which was launched in 2004, to increase law enforcement capacity to investigate and track down online predators, to enhance public education and awareness, and to support further research on child sexual exploitation. In February 2009, the Government announced the renewal and expansion of the Strategy on an ongoing basis, committing \$41 million over five years (2009 – 2014). With an additional \$6 million per year provided through Budget 2007, the total allocation of \$71 million over five years will:
 - reinforce law enforcement’s capacity to combat child sexual exploitation and abuse on the Internet through the Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, including a focus on the identification and rescue of child victims;
 - continue to support the Canadian Centre for Child Protection, which operates the national reporting tipline, Cybertip.ca, including public awareness and education programming;
 - support research on child sexual exploitation and human trafficking, including child trafficking; and
 - reinforce the overall coordination, oversight, evaluation and training associated with the Strategy.
- Under the Strategy, the **National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC)**, a division of the Canadian Police Centre for Missing

and Exploited Children/Behavioural Sciences Branch (CPCMEC/BSB) at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), serves as Canada's headquarters for combating child exploitation. The Centre provides a range of services to law enforcement, including the ability to respond immediately to a child at risk, investigative coordination, expertise in victim identification techniques, management of multi-jurisdictional cases, undertaking operationally relevant research, and providing specialized training in the area of online child sexual exploitation investigations. The Centre works in close collaboration with municipal, provincial and international law enforcement agencies and plays a key role in tracking down and assisting in the prosecution of offenders.

- Through Cybertip.ca, the public can report suspected cases of online sexual exploitation of children. This may include reports of child pornography, online luring, children exploited through prostitution, travelling sex offenders, and child trafficking. Cybertip.ca analysts examine and triage the reports received from the public and forward them, as necessary, to the appropriate law enforcement agencies. From September 2002 to November 2012, Cybertip.ca processed over 74,000 tips from the public.
- **Canadian Travelling Child Sex Offenders:** In March 2012, Public Safety Canada hosted the **Workshop on Travelling Child Sex Offenders** for relevant federal partners and law enforcement agencies from all levels to share information, learn about roles and responsibilities, and gain knowledge about the issue of travelling child sex offenders. In April 2013, a document entitled **Practical Guide for Law Enforcement and Prosecutors on Investigating and Prosecuting Travelling Child Sex Offenders** was also developed and shared with law enforcement, prosecutors and other relevant stakeholders via SharePoint site.
- **Project Spillover:** In order to increase knowledge on the nature and extent of Canadian travelling child sex offenders, the RCMP conducted **Project Spillover**, an intelligence assessment of Canadians involved in child sexual exploitation abroad, compiled through questionnaires sent to law enforcement across Canada, as well as to other partner agencies.
- **Project Sunrise:** To augment the research conducted through Project Spillover, Public Safety Canada provided support to the RCMP for **Project Sunrise**, which included the deployment of an RCMP officer to popular destination countries for Canadian travelling child sex offenders in South East Asia and the Americas, in order to assess the situation of Canadian offenders. This research enhanced Canada's understanding of Canadians who travel abroad to engage in sex with children, which will further support work in this area.
- **Project Salvo:** On March 26, 2009, the NCECC coordinated, with the assistance of 35 police departments and Cybertip.ca, Canada's largest

investigation into child sexual victimization on the Internet. Project Salvo resulted in more than 50 arrests on charges of sexual assault, sexual interference and possessing, making and distributing child pornography.

- **Project Sentry:** In Spring of 2010, Public Safety provided support to the RCMP for Project Sentry in Haiti. Following the earthquake that struck Haiti in January, which left many children orphaned and vulnerable to exploitation, the RCMP deployed three members with expertise in victim identification techniques to provide assistance to the Haitian National Police. This involved creating a database of the photos and biographical information of children in Haitian orphanages, to assist in their identification and rescue should they become exploited as well as the training of Haitian National Police officers.
- **Operation Snapshot & Operation Snapshot II:** On October 17, 2012, the Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children/Behavioural Sciences Branch (CPCMEC/BSB) announced that [Operation Snapshot](#) resulted in one child being rescued and 30 investigations resulting in a variety of charges. This operation took place with partners in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In addition, on June 26, 2013, the RCMP completed [Operation Snapshot II](#), which rescued two children from harm and the arrest of 22 individuals from across Atlantic Canada.

International Cooperation:

- Canada works closely with international partners in combating online child exploitation. This includes not only the exchange of intelligence in the tracking of online predators, but also sharing of best practices and lessons learned in combating child exploitation on the ever-changing terrain of the Internet.
- The RCMP is a founding member of the Virtual Global Taskforce via the Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children/Behavioural Sciences Branch (CPCMEC/BSB). This taskforce represents an international police alliance dedicated to the protection of children from online child sexual exploitation.
- The Government of Canada has fully endorsed and continues to support several international efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation, including:
 - the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;
 - the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography that requires countries to undertake measures to prevent all forms of sexual exploitation of children;
 - the G-8 Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet;
 - the International Labour Organization's Convention concerning

	<p>the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime; and ○ the Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse Online.
Actions that WILL BE UNDERTAKEN	
<p><i>Description of the actions that will be undertaken and timeframe</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A horizontal Evaluation of the National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet is currently underway. The objective of the evaluation will be to examine the core issues of relevance and performance of the Strategy. • The Government of Canada continues to support several international efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation, such as: the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography that requires countries to undertake measures to prevent all forms of sexual exploitation of children; the G-8 Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet; the International Labour Organization’s Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour; the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime; and the Global Alliance Against Child Sexual Abuse Online. • As part of the G8 Law Enforcement and Policing Subgroup, the United Kingdom (UK) and United States (US) will be hosting the “Global Symposium on Transnational Child Sex Offenders – Preventing the International Sexual Exploitation of Children” in October 2013. At this symposium, a Canadian expert will be presenting on innovative approaches for law enforcement to work with non-governmental organizations in travelling child sex offender investigations, including a Canadian case study. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will also be presenting at the symposium on the subject of increasing international capacity building in travelling child sex offender investigations through enhanced training, research and coordination thereby ensuring a consistent approach in this domain while also ensuring best value and limiting duplication of efforts. • Continue to advance policy development informed by evidence-based research.

Policy target No. 3: Enhancing efforts to increase public awareness of the risks posed by children's activities online, including grooming and self-production of images that results in the production of new child pornography that may be distributed online

<p>Operational Goal:</p>	<p>Develop, improve, or support appropriate public awareness campaigns or other measures which educate parents, children, and others responsible for children regarding the risks that children's online conduct poses and the steps they can take to minimize those risks</p>
<p>Operational Goal:</p>	<p>Share best practices among Global Alliance countries for effective strategies to inform the public about the risks posed by online, self-exploitative conduct in order to reduce the production of new child pornography</p>
<p>Actions ALREADY UNDERTAKEN</p>	
<p><i>Description of the actions already undertaken</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet, Public Safety Canada provides support to the Canadian Centre for Child Protection for the operation of Cybertip.ca, Canada's national tipline for the public to report suspected cases of online sexual exploitation of children. The Cybertip.ca website also provides the public with a broad range of education and awareness materials for children, youth, educators and parents, as well as support and referral services. • Beyond managing Cybertip.ca, the Canadian Centre for Child Protection also provides the public with a broad range of education and awareness materials for children, youth, educators and parents, as well as support and referral services. Recent awareness campaigns include: • The Door that's Not Locked - Launched on Safer Internet Day in February 2011, The Door that's Not Locked is designed to be a one-stop-shop for parents and educators. The website provides Canadians with easy-to-access material, including information on the newest online trends and nearly 20 new downloadable information sheets on topics such as: Healthy and Unhealthy Friendships and Internet Safety, Personal Boundaries, How to Monitor your Child's Online Activities, The Vulnerability of Adolescents, and age-specific Internet Safety Tool Sheets for Parents. • Commit to Kids - This program is based on the knowledge that sex offenders seek employment and volunteer opportunities within child-serving organizations as a way to access children. Easy to use and suitable for organizations of any size, the program provides organizations with policies, strategies and step-by-step plans for reducing the risk of child sexual abuse; and it helps organizations more quickly identify, terminate and intervene if abuse has occurred. • Acknowledging the challenges that schools and families face in addressing self/peer exploitation, the Canadian Centre for Child Protection has also created a new resource guide titled "School and Family Approaches to Intervention and Prevention: Addressing Self/Peer Exploitation". This guide was created in consultation with

	<p>educators, law enforcement officers, crown prosecutors, child development experts, and psychologists. The purpose is to help educate school personnel and families (youth) about the issue of self/peer exploitation and offer them a structure and framework on, firstly, how to proactively prevent self/peer exploitation incidents, secondly, minimize any negative impact on youth should an incident occur, and thirdly, educate youth on the potential criminal ramification of this type of activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All products developed by the Canadian Centre for Child Protection are available to Global Alliance partners and the general public in French and English on their website: www.protectchildren.ca/app/en/overview. • Through the Contribution Program to Combat Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking, Canada has partnered with DiverseCity, an organization which serves immigrants and newcomers to Canada, to raise awareness about Internet safety and child sexual exploitation on the Internet, targeting the South East Asian population in British Columbia. This organization has the unique position of working closely with these communities, through direct engagement with parents and children so that they can understand how to protect their children and combat this problem. • Canada has also partnered with the Safe Online Outreach Society to develop and deliver a training program on Internet safety and child sexual exploitation on the Internet for service providers working with Aboriginal youth. While providing core information on these issues, each training session is tailored to address the specific needs of the different organizations so that it is relevant to their experience and work.
Actions that WILL BE UNDERTAKEN	
<p><i>Description of the actions that will be undertaken and timeframe</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet, Public Safety Canada continues to support and manage the contribution agreement with the Canadian Centre for Child Protection (a charitable organization) for the operation of Cybertip.ca, Canada's national tipline for the public to report suspected cases of online sexual exploitation of children. • Canada will continue to work with non-governmental organizations and other levels of government through programs such as the Contribution Program to Combat Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking and the Department of Justice's Victims Fund to further advance projects and/or initiatives that support public education and awareness, research, and targeted initiatives in the area of child sexual exploitation on the Internet and human trafficking and also to give victims a more effective voice in the criminal justice system.

Policy target No. 4: Reducing as much as possible the availability of child pornography online and reducing as much as possible the re-victimization of children whose sexual abuse is depicted

<p>Operational Goal:</p>	<p>Encourage participation by the private sector in identifying and removing known child pornography material located in the relevant State, including increasing as much as possible the volume of system data examined for child pornography images.</p>
<p>Operational Goal:</p>	<p>Increase the speed of notice and takedown procedures as much as possible without jeopardizing criminal investigation</p>
<p>Actions ALREADY UNDERTAKEN</p>	
<p><i>Description of the actions already undertaken</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Canadian Coalition Against Internet Child Exploitation (CCAICE) is a voluntary group of partners that works to reduce child sexual exploitation on the Internet. The Coalition began in response to growing public pressure to take action against child pornography on the Internet. It is a multi-sector group of industry, government, non-governmental and law enforcement stakeholders from across the country, that works to devise and implement a strategy to help address the issue of online child sexual exploitation. Projects initiated through CCAICE and its members include: Project Cleanfeed; Customer Name and Address templates (used by law enforcement agencies); and blocking child pornography spam. • Project Cleanfeed: Cybertip.ca created and maintains a regularly updated list of specific foreign-hosted Internet addresses (URLs) associated with child pornography and provides that list in a secure manner to participating ISPs. The ISPs' filters automatically prevent access to addresses on the list. There is essentially no "human" intervention on the part of participating ISPs. ISPs do not have input into creating the list nor knowledge of what is contained on it. Only those URLs hosted outside Canada are added to the database. Law enforcement proceeds with their normal course of investigation for those sites hosted within Canada. IP address lookup software is used to automatically block access to Canadian URLs. Content is checked for modification on a weekly basis through an automated process. • The private sector, specifically some large Internet service providers, has shown its commitment to combat child sexual exploitation through financial support for the Canadian Centre for Child Protection, which manages Cybertip.ca and raises awareness across multiple stakeholder groups across the country using a variety of awareness and educational materials and initiatives. • Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international NGOs based in Canada have also been successful in engaging the private sector, including airlines and airport authorities, to raise awareness about child sexual exploitation (e.g., Plan Canada, the International Bureau of Children Rights), including the joint rollout of

	<p>awareness campaigns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection Partnership (CPP): The project improved the protection of children from sexual exploitation enabled by information and communication technology, including the Internet. The CPP worked to enhance the capacity of law enforcement, support services and communities to effectively address child sexual exploitation and to improve collaboration amongst them. This project is implemented by the International Institute for Child Rights & Development (IICRD) along with key partners, the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC), a division of the Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children/Behavioural Sciences Branch (CPCMEC/BSB), Microsoft and Plan Canada. Numerous local partners are involved in each country. The NCECC hosted representatives from Brazil and Thailand during the Canadian study tour and sent representatives to Thailand to participate in the study tour in Thailand.
Actions that WILL BE UNDERTAKEN	
<p><i>Description of the actions that will be undertaken and timeframe</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada will continue to work with non-governmental organizations and other levels of government through programs such as the Contribution Program to Combat Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking and the Department of Justice's Victims Fund to further advance projects and/or initiatives that support public education and awareness, research, and targeted initiatives in the area of child sexual exploitation on the Internet and human trafficking and also to give victims a more effective voice in the criminal justice system.