



NTNU

Norwegian University of
Science and Technology

Teknologiske faktorer som påvirker produksjon og distribusjon av materiale om seksuelle overgrep mot barn

Dr. Jan William Johnsen

Forsker

Sikkerhetsfestivalen

29. august 20223

Rapport til justis- og beredskapsdepartementet

SOBI Del III: Kartlegging og analyse av arenaer som bruker tilgang til og deling av overgrepsmateriale

<https://hdl.handle.net/11250/3064004>

Prosjektleder

Basel Katt

Rapportforfattere

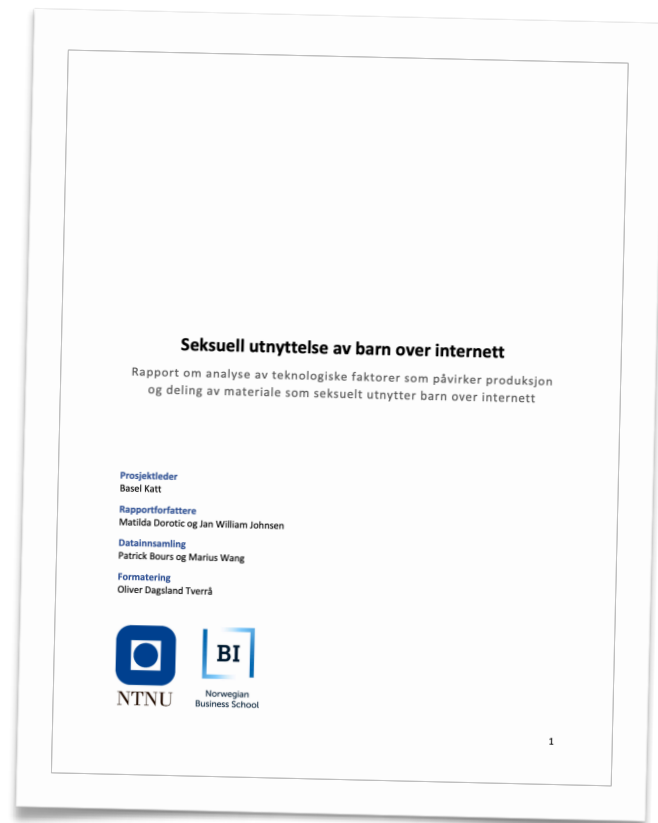
Matilda Dorotic og Jan William Johnsen

Datainnsamling og analyse

Patrick Bours og Marius Wang

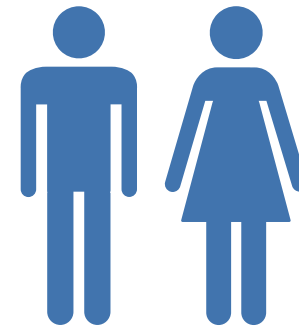
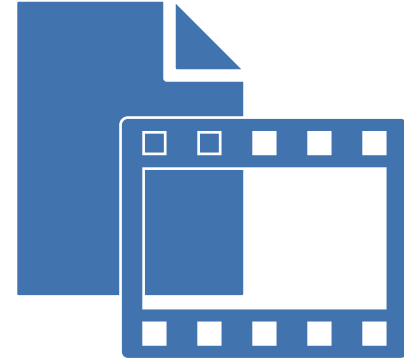
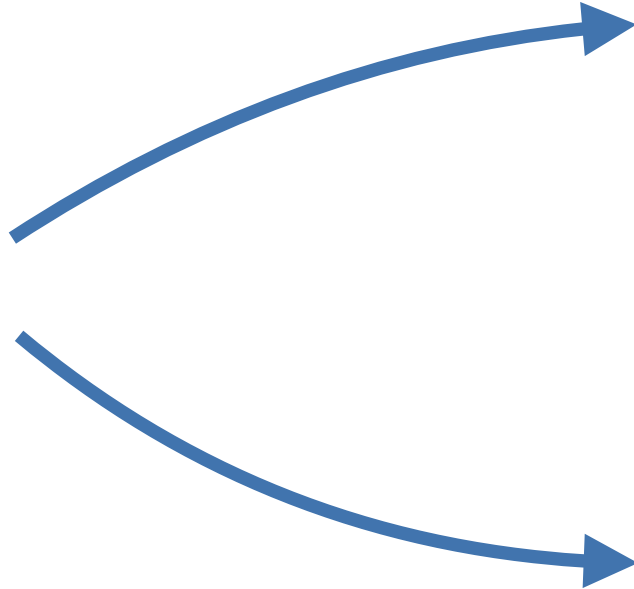
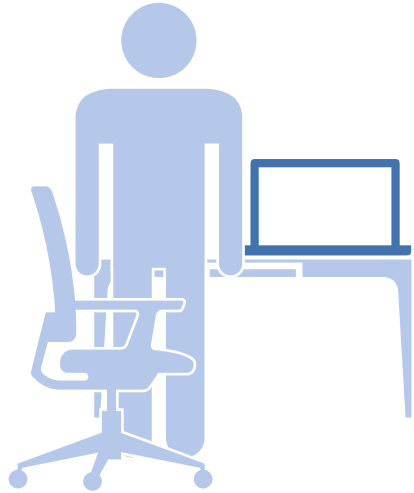
Formatering

Oliver Dagsland Tverrå



Forskningsmål

Gjerningsperson



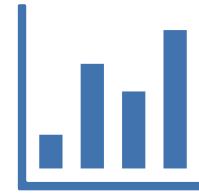
Forskningsmetodikk



Literaturstudie



16



STRASAK

2017 - 2021



8



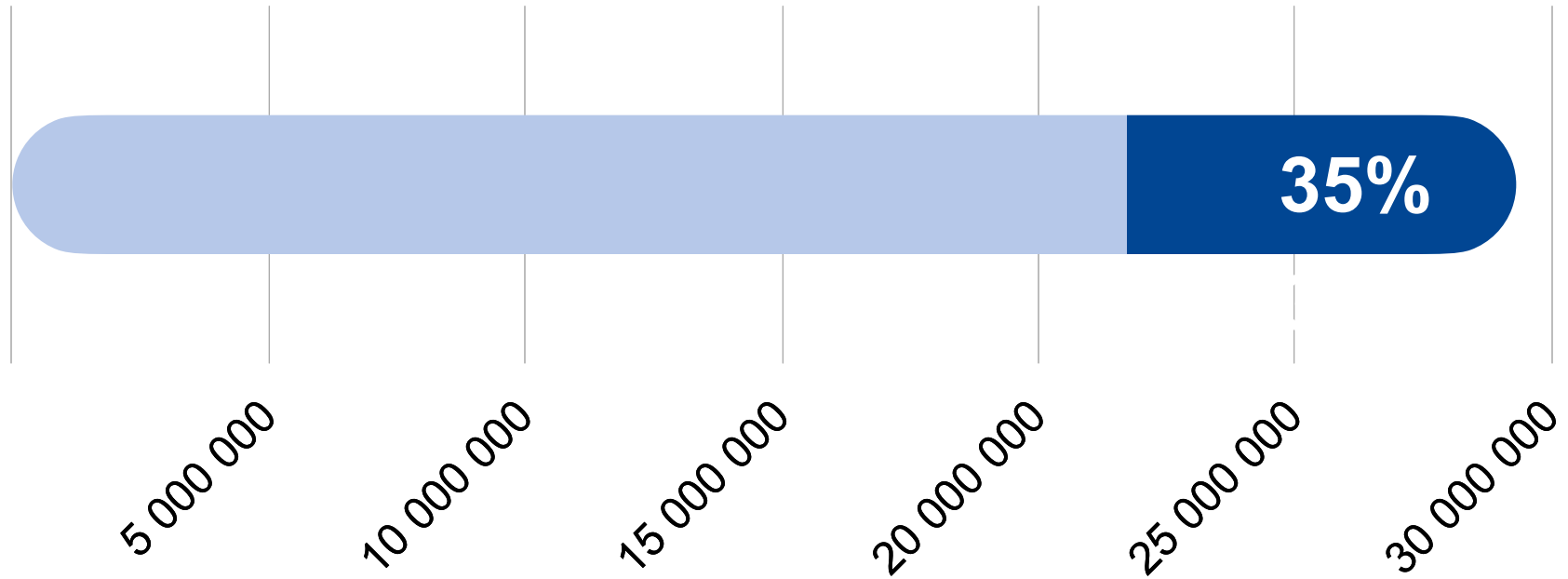
3



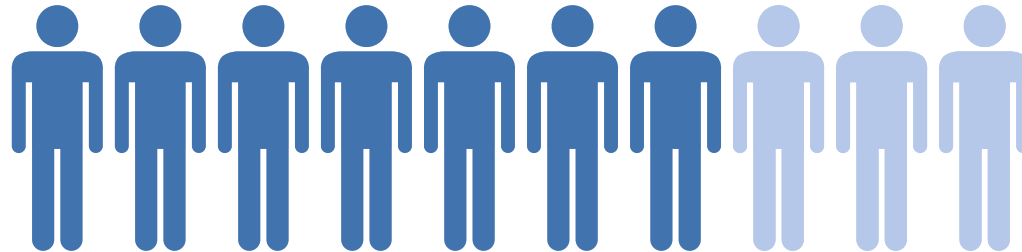
5

19 400

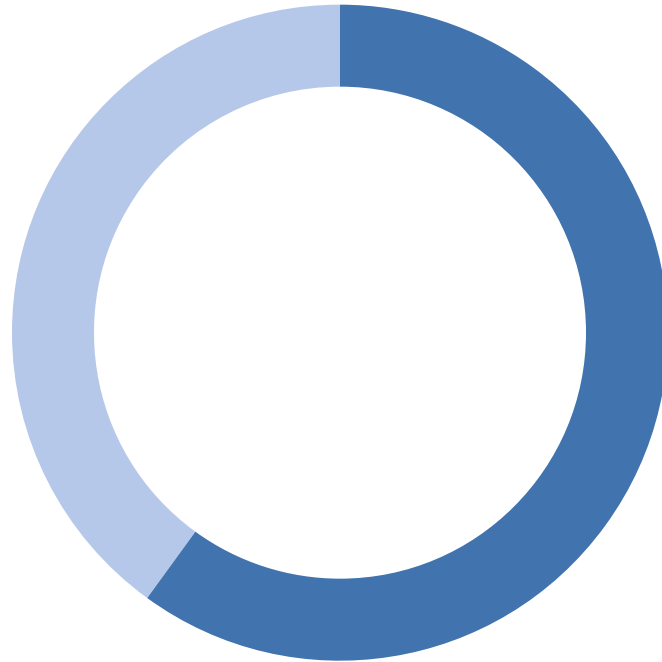
Rapporteringer til National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) [1, 10]



11 - 13 år [1]

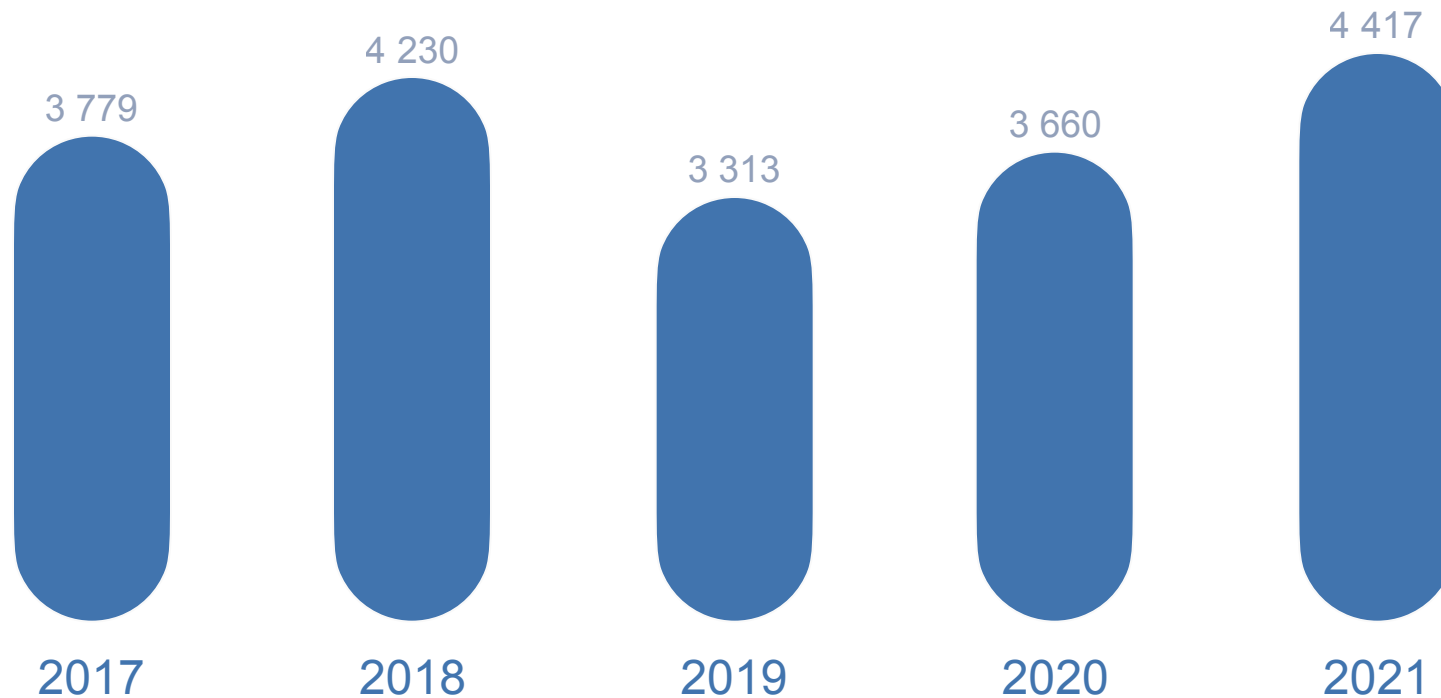


70%



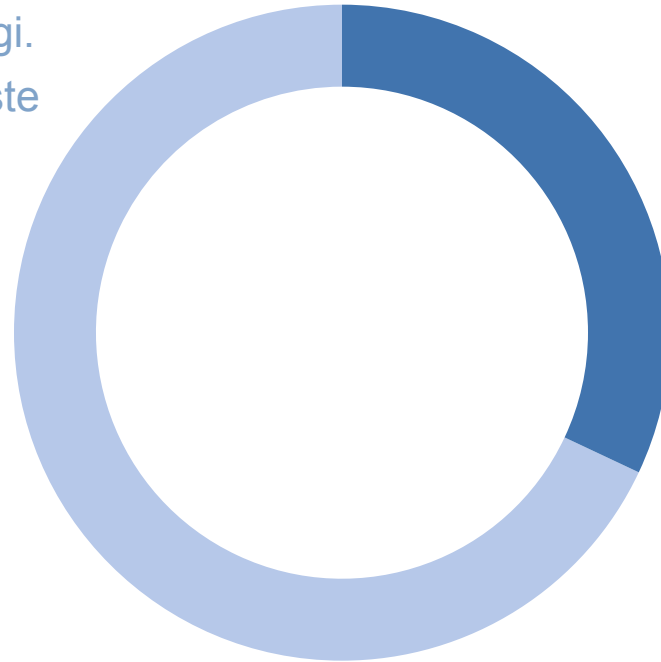
60%
Lagret i Europa [3]

Politianmeldelser med seksuelle overgrep mot barn



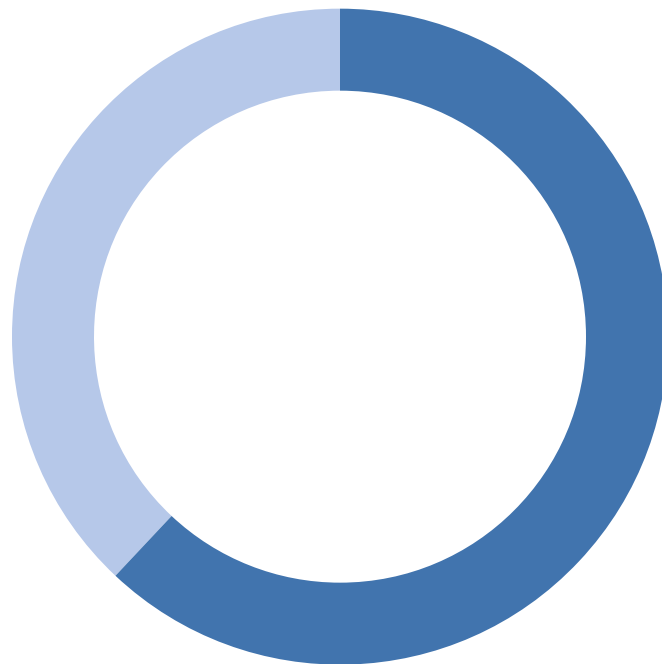
Gjerningspersoners bruk av teknologi

- Ta sakte i bruk ny teknologi.
- Mobile enheter er den neste store tingen [7, 8].



32%
Bing-søk fra
mobile enheter [5]

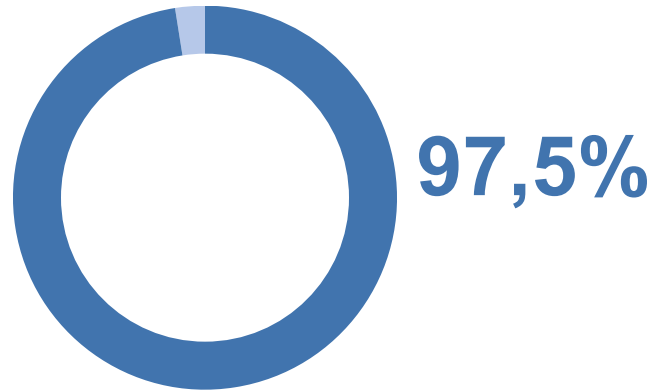
Gjerningspersoners bruk av teknologi



62%

**Mindreårige mottok
nakenbilder på
mobilenheten sin [6]**

Grooming



750 000

Gjerningspersoner forsøker å innynde seg hos barn på generelt grunnlag, med det forsett å ha seksuell kontakt med vedkommende [13].

Grooming

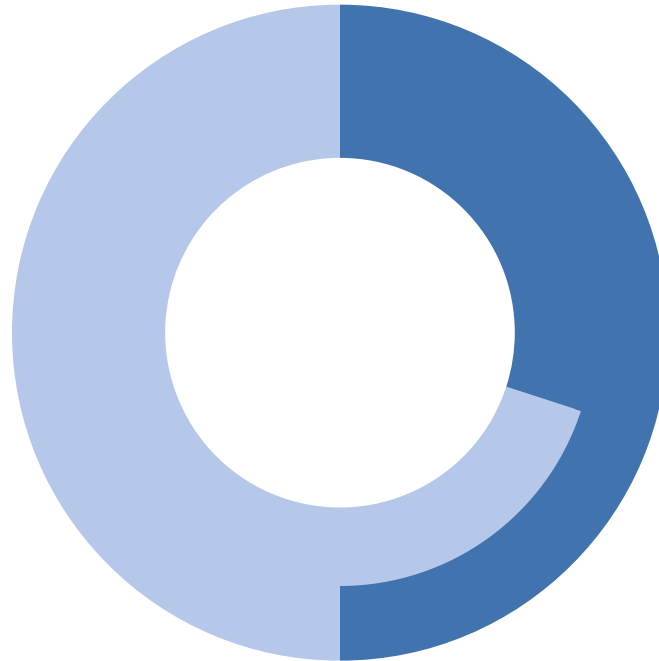
Utpressinging



Komplementer

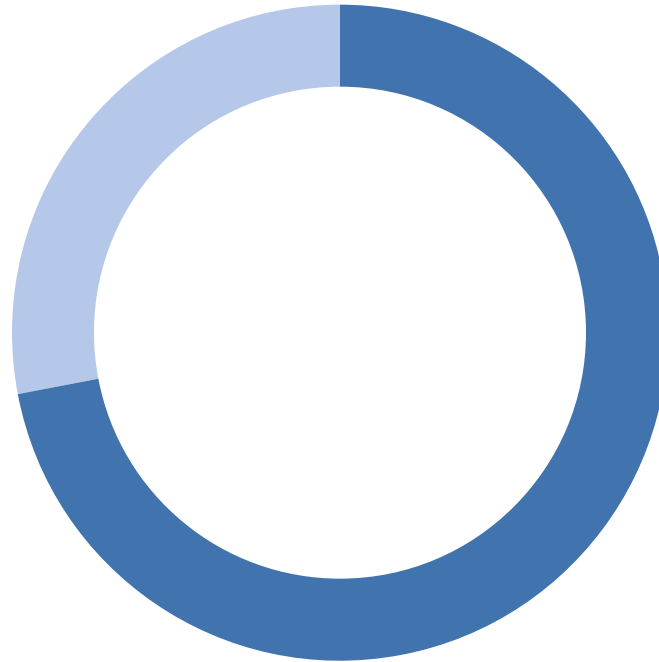


Grooming



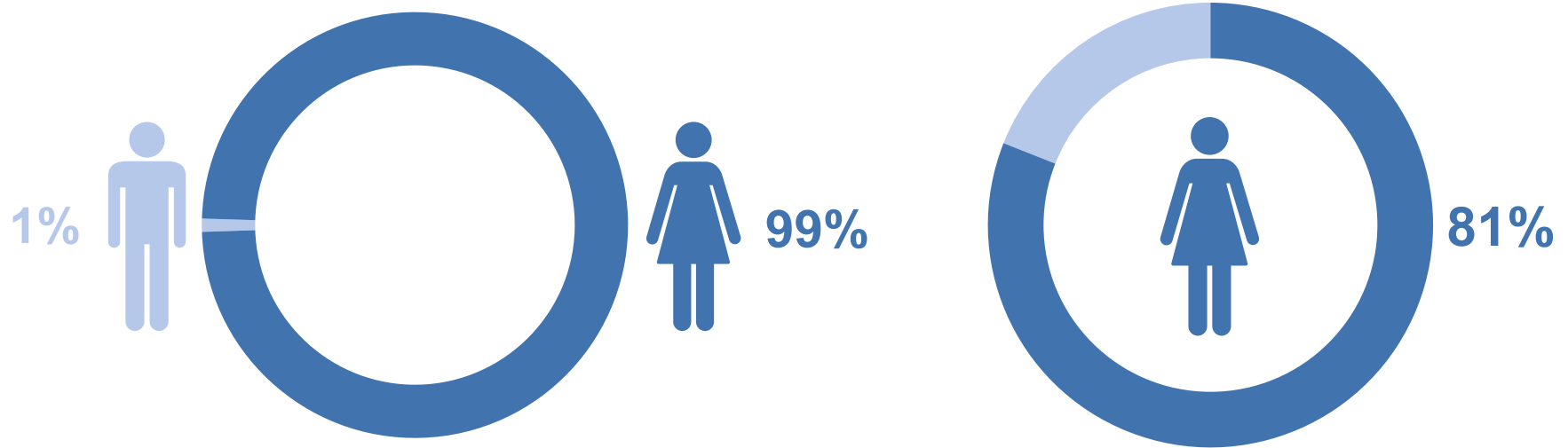
30-50%
Av norske lov-
brytere var under
18 år [14] (2018)

Egenprodusert overgrepsmateriale

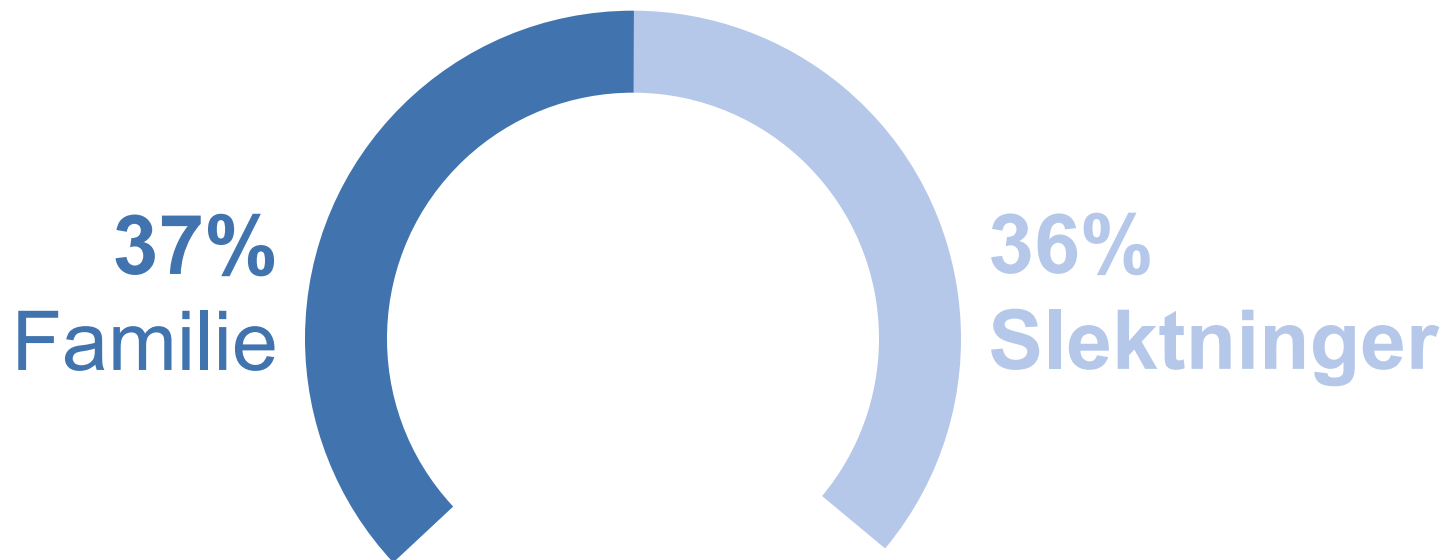


72%
Klassifiseres som
egenprodusert [11]

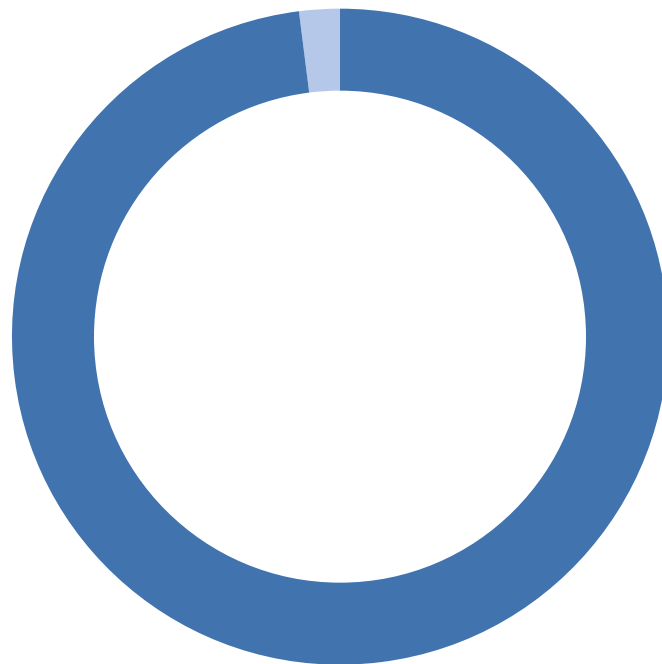
Strømming av barnemishandling



Strømming av barnemishandling

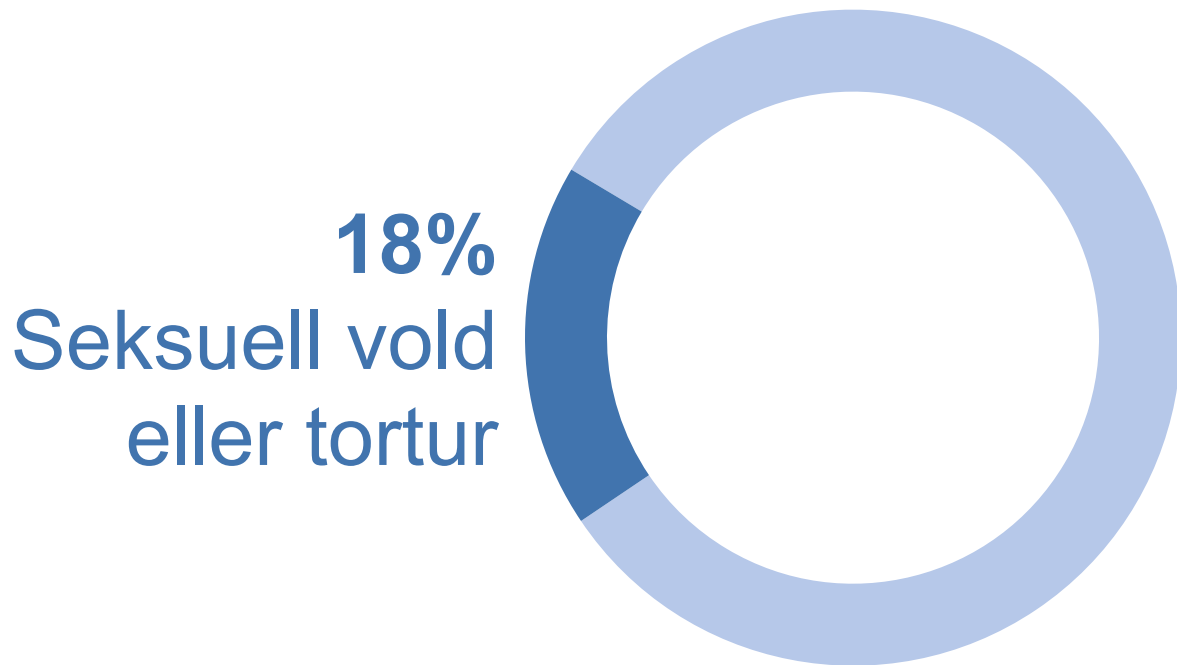


Strømming av barnemishandling



98%
Yngre enn
13 år [18]

Strømming av barnemishandling



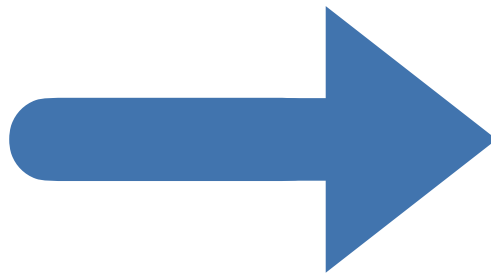
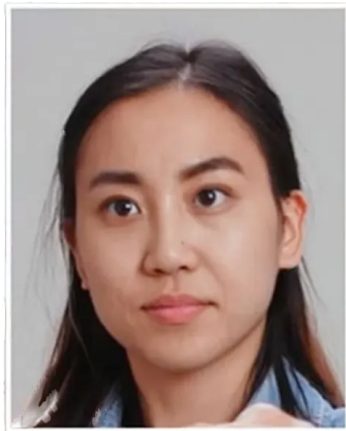
- Lovbryteren kan samhandle med overgriperen og be om handlinger i sanntid [15, 16].

Strømming av barnemishandling

**Barn oppmuntret selv
til seksuelle aktiviteter
for "likes" [19]**



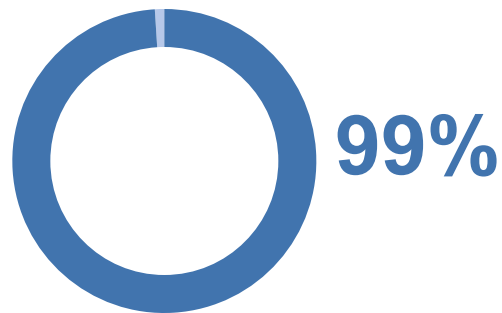
Deepfake



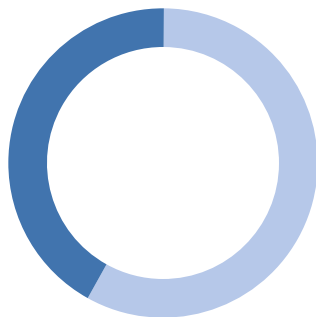
Mottiltak

- Hash-databaser og -lister
- Filnavn og metadata
- Popup-varsler og omdirigering av nettverkstrafikk
- Overvåking av fildelingsnettverk (f.eks. P2P)
- Nettstedsfingeravtrykk
- Søkeroboter

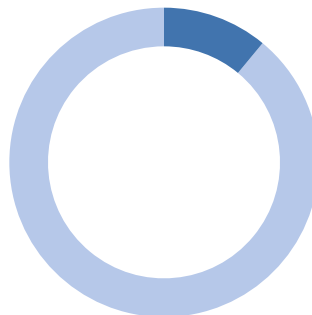
Elektronisk tjenestetilbydere (ETT)



16,9 millioner
42%
Unike bilder



5,1 millioner
11%
Unike videoer



Konklusjon

- Teknologi kan normalisere skadelig atferd
- Rettshåndhevelse trenger støtte fra lovgivende instanser og tjenesteleverandører.
- Regelverket må oppdateres for å håndtere dagens teknologi og politiets behov. Slik som at VPN-leverandører ikke loggfører brukeraktivitet.
- Manglende regulering fører til at Europa blir et hovedsted for overgrep mot barn på nett.

C.S. TECHNOPOLY

OUR MISSION

Making cyber security strategy interesting and fun

- NTNU is building a serious game community
- Devoted to providing society with a deeper understanding of cyber security



A role-playing and scenario game where to win, you will need to learn:

Threat Intelligence



Cybersecurity investments



Security value chain



Systems thinking & Socio-technical transitions



Registrering



Når: onsdag 30. august, kl. 9-12

Hvor: Festsalen, Kulturhuset Banken, Lillehammer

SOBI Del III: Kartlegging og analyse av arenaer som bruker tilgang til og deling av overgrepsmateriale

<https://hdl.handle.net/11250/3064004>

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Takk for oppmerksomheten



Referanser I

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[10] National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, “CyberTipline,” *National Center for Missing & Exploited Children*, 2021. <http://www.missingkids.org/gethelpnow/cybertipline.html> (accessed Nov. 30, 2022).

[11] Internet Watch Foundation, “Self-generated Child Sexual Abuse Online - IWF Annual Report 2021,” 2021. <https://annualreport2021.iwf.org.uk/trends/selfgenerated> (accessed Nov. 30, 2022).

[12] B. O’Donnell, “Rise in Online Enticement and Other Trends: NCMEC Releases 2020 Exploitation Stats,” *National Center for Missing & Exploited Children*, Feb. 24, 2021. <http://www.missingkids.org/blog/2021/rise-in-online-enticement-and-other-trends--ncmec-releases-2020-.html> (accessed Nov. 30, 2022).

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[13] N. M. Maalla, “Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.” Koninklijke Brill NV, 2009. doi: 10.1163/2210- 7975_HRD-9970-2016149.

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[16] N. M. Maalla, “Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.” Koninklijke Brill NV, 2009. doi: 10.1163/2210- 7975_HRD-9970-2016149.

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[19] Internet Watch Foundation, “Trends in Online Child Sexual Exploitation: Examining the Distribution of Captures of Live-Streamed Child Sexual Abuse.” 2018. Accessed: Feb. 06, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.iwf.org.uk/media/23jj3nc2/distribution-of-captures-of-live-streamed-child-sexual-abuse-final.pdf>