

80% of children between the ages of 10 and 17 have intentionally watched pornography online. [1]

Why is watching PORNOGRAPHY a concern?

[2]



1. Pornography often depicts acts of sexual violence towards women
2. It creates abnormal sexual expectations and unwanted sexual advances leading to violent behaviour.
3. Exposure to pornography at a young age enhances sexist stereotypes that can develop into unrealistic notions of sex and relationships.
4. Creates higher rates of risky behaviours, including the use of drugs and alcohol.
5. Creates higher unsafe sexual health practices, like not using condoms and unsafe anal and vaginal sex.
6. Frequent pornography use for young males can intensify supporting sexual coercion behaviour and increase likelihood of perpetrating assault.

In 2018 alone, approximately 17,338 IP addresses were detected to have downloaded, uploaded, or accessed CSA material from, onto, and via the Internet (in Malaysia). [6]

Over 400 websites containing child sexual abuse materials were blocked between 2015-2018 following public complaints. However, there have been no prosecutions or convictions.

#Call it what it is [7]

Use the term “child sexual abuse material” instead of “child pornography”.

- Normalising the word “pornography” contributes to diminishing what is actually sexual abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children.
- Using the term “child pornography” may suggest that the acts are performed with the child’s consent and represents legitimate sexual material.

“It’s just a picture, don’t make a big deal about it.”

This is what a picture can do to a child [8][9]:

- Shut down social media and online presence due to persistent sexual harassment
- Experience a general loss of trust in others.
- Medically diagnosed for PTSD, anxiety, and depression.
- Changes their self-esteem and confidence after they were victimized.
- Ruin their chances of employment, family life, or friendships.
- Worry that others assume they willingly partook in it.
- Feelings of guilt and shame that can linger even into adulthood.



Child Sex Offender Registry

Malaysia does have a child sex offender registry that is only accessible to employers [12].

A sex offender registry is a list of all convicted sex offenders in Malaysia. This system was built to ensure the safety of children and prevent any future child sexual abuse cases. Launched in 2019, this list can be accessed through the social welfare department.

If you intend to hire a babysitter, you can request for the sex offender registry through the social welfare department. Here's how to do it:

1. Get the IC of the person you'd like to check
2. Head to the state/district Social Welfare Department and pass the IC number there:
 - If you visit a state Social Welfare Department, you will get results instantly
 - If you go to a district centre, you will have to wait up to 5 working days
3. You must explain why you're performing the check.
4. You'll be given the results if your explanation is accepted.
5. If the person has not committed a sexual crime against a child, you'll get a letter stating "no records". If there is a record, the letter will say "further checks by JKM"



Spot a Predator? Use Lapor Predator!

Lapor Predator is Malaysia's first automated chatbot that helps combat Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA).

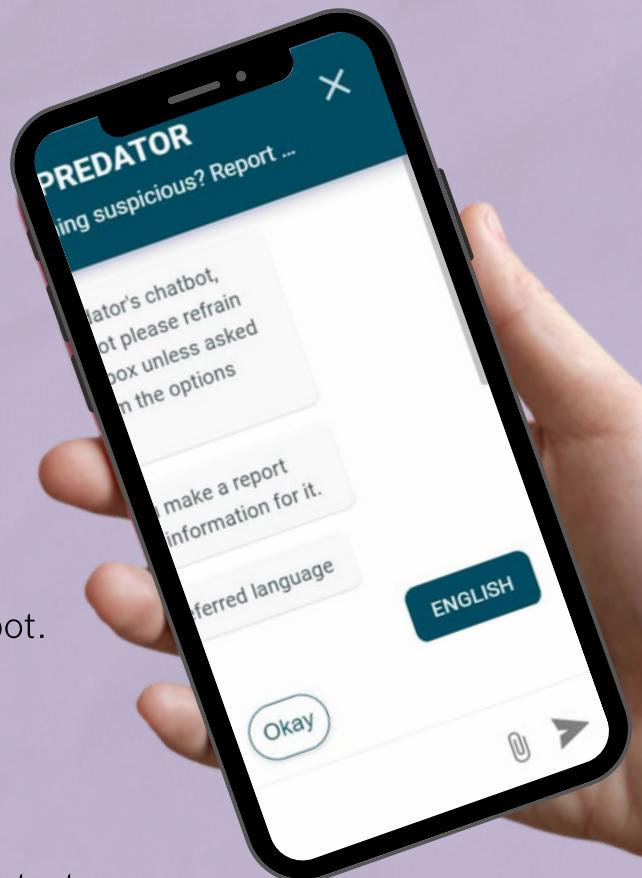
Operating Hours

Self Report: 24 hours

Live Chat: Mon-Fri (12pm-8pm)

How to Lapor Predator?

1. Go to laporpredator.org to report to our chatbot.
2. Choose from the 2 options:
 - Self Report (automated)
 - Live Chat (with our case managers)
3. Upload all evidence into the chatbot
4. Request for case updates by providing your contact information.



F.A.Q

- **Can I report about physical sexual abuse?**

For now Lapor Predator only focuses on online sexual crimes. Even so, we will guide you with information on the reporting process.

- **Can I report about someone else?**

Yes! You can report if it involves yourself, a friend, or even a stranger!

- **Can I report if the victim is an adult?**

Sadly, no. Lapor Predator is designed especially for child survivors. We can refer you to our referral points to guide you.

References

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2. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-23645-8_7
3. <https://www.comparitech.com/internet-providers/cyberbullying-statistics/>
4. <https://www.verywellfamily.com/reasons-why-victims-of-bullying-do-not-tell-460784>
5. <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2021/08/14/govt-to-draft-law-specific-to-combat-cyberbullying>
6. <https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/ECPAT-Country-Overview-Research-Report-Malaysia-2019.pdf>
7. https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/TerminologyGuidelines_en.pdf
8. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F1557085116654565>
9. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0145213418301510>
10. <https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/antisexual-harassment-bill-be-tabled-year-rina-319330>
11. <https://www.awam.org.my/sexual-harassment/>
12. <https://says.com/my/news/the-malaysian-child-sex-offenders-registry-is-finally-up-and-running>
13. <https://asklegal.my/p/sex-offender-registry-Megan's-law-Hannah-Yeoh-social-welfare>

Additional resources:

14. <https://mcchr.org/cyber-harassment-survivorskit>
15. <http://chng.it/gpCv99TXmQ>