

Financially motivated sexual extortion

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This information produced by the National Crime Agency is an alert relevant for all schools and education settings in Wales.



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Crime Agency

Context

Globally, there has been a large increase in reports of children and young people being forced into paying money or meeting another financial demand (such as purchasing a pre-paid gift card) after an offender has threatened to release nudes or semi-nudes of them. This is financially motivated sexual extortion, **a type of online blackmail often referred to in the media as 'sextortion'**. Financially motivated sexual extortion is also referred to as sexually coerced extortion.

Financially motivated sexual extortion is usually carried out by organised crime groups (OCGs) based overseas who are typically motivated by money. These groups target all ages and genders however, a large proportion of cases have involved male victims aged 14 to 18.

Here is what you need to know as education professionals to recognise the signs of this form of abuse, understand how to respond, and increase awareness and help seeking behaviours amongst children and young people.



What we would like you to do

- Develop your understanding of financially motivated sexual extortion using this alert and read the recently updated '**Sharing nudes and semi-nudes' guidance**
- Refer concerns, if disclosed or discovered, to local police and/or local authority children's services through your safeguarding procedures
- Avoid using **victim-blaming language** and support children and young people in getting their images removed
- Whilst the responsibility is not on the child, know how you can support children and young people to understand how they can respond safely to requests or pressure to provide nude or semi-nude images

or videos

What it looks like

Child victims may report being:

- contacted by an online account that they do not know but appears to be another child or young person. They may also be contacted by a hacked account of a child or young person they do know and the communication feels unfamiliar
- quickly engaged in sexually explicit communications, which may include the offender sharing an indecent image first
- moved from a chat on social media, an online platform or game to a private messaging app that is an **end-to-end encrypted chat platform**
- manipulated or pressured into taking nude or semi-nude photos or videos
- told they have been hacked and the offender has access to their images, personal information and contacts (whether this is true or not)
- blackmailed into sending money or meeting another financial demand (such as purchasing a pre-paid gift card) after sharing an image or video, or the offender sharing hacked, digitally manipulated or **AI-generated images** of the child or young person making the threat of sharing them wider

Be aware that OCGs may target multiple children and young people within an education or wider social setting, as it is more likely that a child or young person will accept a friend request or communicate with someone they don't know if they believe they are a 'mutual friend'.

If a child or young person has disclosed an incident like this, your designated safeguarding person should immediately refer it to police or local authority children's services through your safeguarding procedures.

Delivering preventative education

Make sure that the education your setting delivers helps children and young people to:

- recognise what a financially motivated sexual extortion attempt might look like
- understand healthy and unhealthy behaviours within relationships, including recognising that any pressure put on them to send images is abusive
- identify how to seek help from trusted adults if anyone is putting pressure on them to share images, including reporting routes within, and outside of, your education setting

Register for a free CEOP Education account for guidance, resources and training to help you do this. Resources such as the **11-18s website** and **supporting toolkit** can help you to deliver sessions that develop these key skills.

Use the template letter below this alert to support parents and carers to talk to their child about financially motivated sexual extortion and understand how they can help them if they become a victim.

If you plan to raise awareness of financially motivated sexual extortion via your education setting's social media channels, use the template letter to identify the core messages to communicate in the post and link to the letter itself.

Visit the UK Safer Internet Centre for a **downloadable list of resources** from industry, law enforcement and non-government organisations for use with children, young people, parents and carers, and professionals.

Supporting victims

A child or young person who is a victim should be supported in the same way as with any other type of child sexual abuse.

You should:

- reassure them that they are not alone and that the adults around them will do all they can to help and support them
- remain solutions-focused and avoid victim-blaming language. Where a child or young person has shared an image, remember that they have been groomed and manipulated into doing so, and they are never responsible for their abuse
- work with the child or young person to determine their preferred approach for you or another appropriate professional to inform parents and carers
- support parents and carers to find further support for them and their child – a letter for parents and carers has been provided with this alert to support you with this
- help the child to remove or prevent images being shared online by following these 3 steps:

1. Use **Report Remove**, the Internet Watch Foundation and Childline's tool, to report images that have been shared or might be shared online.
2. Use **Take It Down**, a tool provided by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, to help them remove or stop the online sharing of images across participating online platforms.
3. Report directly to the platform or app that the incident has occurred on. See **Internet Matters** and **Keeping safe online** for advice on where to report online issues on major social media platforms.

In rare cases, financially motivated sexual extortion has been linked to self-harm and suicide. Be aware of changes in behaviour that may suggest a child or young person is at risk of developing or experiencing poor mental health.

If you have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, follow your setting's child protection policy and speak to your designated safeguarding person. Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Further information can be found in Welsh Government statutory safeguarding guidance [Keeping learners safe](#).

Make sure that children and young people are aware of what local and national mental health support services are available to them. Child support services like [Childline](#) that can act as a gateway to wider support.

Adult victims

Adults that have experienced financially motivated sexual extortion can use the [Stop Non-Consensual Intimate Image Abuse tool](#) to immediately prevent their content being shared online across [StopNCCI.org's Industry Partners](#). They should also report the incident to the police and the platform or app that the has occurred on

Parents and carers template letter



Letter for parents and carers

PDF 90 KB

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Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



Blacmel rhywiol ag ysgogiad ariannol

CYNNWYS

Cyd-destun

Sut beth yw e

Cyflwyno addysg ataliol

Cefnogi dioddefwyr

**Llythyr templed at rieni a
gofalwyr**

Mae'r wybodaeth hon a gynhrychir gan yr Asiantaeth Troseddu Cenedlaethol (NCA) yn rhybudd sy'n berthnasol i bob ysgol a lleoliad addysg yng Nghymru.



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Cyd-destun

Yn fyd-eang, bu cynnydd mawr mewn adroddiadau bod plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu gorfodi i dalu arian neu i wneud rhywbeth ariannol arall (fel prynu cerdyn rhodd rhagdaledig) ar ôl i droseddwr fygwth rhyddhau delweddau noeth neu hanner noeth ohonynt. Blacmel rhywiol ag ysgogiad ariannol yw hyn, sef **math o flacmel ar-lein y cyfeirir ato'n aml yn y cyfryngau fel 'blacmel rhywiol'** neu'n 'sextortion'. Mae'n fath o gam-drin plant yn rhywiol.

Fel arfer, mae blacmel rhywiol ag ysgogiad ariannol yn cael ei gyflawni gan grwpiau troseddu cyfundrefnol tramor sydd fel arfer yn cael eu hysgogi gan arian. Mae'r grwpiau hyn yn targedu pob oedran a rhywedd, fodd bynnag, mae cyfran fawr o achosion wedi cynnwys dioddefwyr gwrywaidd 14 i 18 oed.

Dyma beth sydd angen i chi ei wybod fel gweithwyr addysg proffesiynol fel y gallwch adnabod arwyddion y math hwn o gam-drin, deall sut i ymateb, gan gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth a helpu i ddod o hyd i ymddygiadau o'r fath ymhlith plant a phobl ifanc.

i Yr hyn yr hoffem i chi ei wneud

- Datblygu'ch dealltwriaeth o flacmel rhywiol ag ysgogiad ariannol gan ddefnyddio'r rhybudd hwn a darllen y canllawiau '**Rhannu delweddau noeth a hanner noeth**' sydd wedi'u diweddarau'n ddiweddar
- Cyfeirio'ch pryderon, os cânt eu datgelu neu eu darganfod, at wasanaethau plant yr heddlu lleol neu awdurdodau lleol drwy'ch gweithdrefnau diogelu
- Osgoi defnyddio **iaith sy'n beio'r dioddefwr** a chefnogi plant a phobl ifanc i gael y delweddau wedi'u tynnu
- Er nad yw'r cyfrifoldeb ar y plentyn, gwybod sut y gallwch gefnogi plant a phobl ifanc i ddeall sut y gallan nhw ymateb yn ddiogel i geisiadau neu bwysau i ddarparu delweddau neu fideos noeth neu

Sut beth yw e

Gall dioddefwyr sy'n blant roi gwybod:

- bod rhywun nad ydyn nhw'n ei adnabod, ond sy'n ymddangos fel pe bai'n blentyn neu'n berson ifanc arall, wedi cysylltu â nhw drwy gyfrif ar-lein. Efallai y bydd rhywun o gyfrif plentyn neu berson ifanc y maen nhw'n ei adnabod, ond sydd wedi'i hacio, hefyd yn cysylltu â nhw a bod y cyfathrebu'n teimlo'n anghyfarwydd.
- eu bod wedi dechrau cyfathrebu'n rhywiol gignoeth mewn dim o dro, a all gynnwys y troseddwr yn rhannu delwedd anweddus yn gyntaf
- eu bod wedi symud o sgwrs ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasol, ar blatfform ar-lein neu o fewn gêm i ap negeseuon preifat sy'n **blatfform sgwrsio amgryptio o'r dechrau i'r diwedd**
- eu bod wedi'u manipwleiddio neu eu rhoi dan bwysau i gymryd lluniau neu fideos noeth neu hanner noeth
- eu bod wedi cael gwybod eu bod wedi cael eu hacio a bod gan y troseddwr fynediad at eu delweddau, gwybodaeth bersonol a'u cysylltiadau (p'un a yw hyn yn wir ai peidio)
- eu bod wedi cael eu blacmelio i anfon arian neu wedi eu gorfodi i wneud rhywbeth ariannol arall (fel prynu cerdyn rhodd rhagdaledig) ar ôl rhannu delwedd neu fideo, neu fod y troseddwr wedi rhannu delweddau wedi'u hacio neu wedi'u trin neu **ddelweddau wedi'u cynhyrchu drwy ddeallusrwydd artiffisial** yn ddigidol o'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc i'w ddychryn ac wedi awgrymu y bydd y bygythiad yn gwaethygu

Byddwch yn ymwybodol y gall grwpiau troseddu cyfundrefnol dargedu plant a phobl ifanc niferus mewn lleoliad addysg neu leoliad cymdeithasol ehangach, gan ei bod yn fwy tebygol y bydd plentyn neu berson ifanc yn derbyn cais ffrind neu'n cyfathrebu â rhywun nad yw'n ei adnabod os yw'n credu ei fod yn 'gyfaill cyffredin'.

Os yw plentyn neu berson ifanc wedi datgelu digwyddiad o'r fath, dylai eich swyddog diogelu dynodedig ei gyfeirio ar unwaith at wasanaethau plant yr heddlu a/neu awdurdodau lleol drwy eich gweithdrefnau diogelu.

Cyflwyno addysg ataliol

Gofalwch fod yr addysg y mae'ch lleoliad yn ei darparu yn helpu plant a phobl ifanc i:

- adnabod sut olwg allai fod ar flacmel rhywiol ag ysgogiad ariannol
- deall ymddygiadau iach ac afiach o fewn perthnasoedd, gan gynnwys cydnabod bod unrhyw bwysau a roddir arnyn nhw i anfon delweddau yn fath o gamdriniaeth
- nodi sut i ofyn am gymorth gan oedolion dibynadwy os oes unrhyw un yn rhoi pwysau arnyn nhw i rannu delweddau, gan gynnwys rhoi gwybod am lwybrau o fewn eich lleoliad addysg a thu hwnt

Cofrestrwch ar gyfer cyfrif CEOP Education am ddim i gael arweiniad, adnoddau a hyfforddiant i'ch helpu i wneud hyn. Gall adnoddau fel y **wefan 11 i 18 oed** a **phhecyn cymorth ategol** eich helpu i gyflwyno sesiynau sy'n datblygu'r sgiliau allweddol hyn.

Defnyddiwch y llythyr templed sydd ynghlwm wrth y rhybudd hwn i gefnogi rhieni a gofalwyr i siarad â'u plentyn am flacmel rhywiol ag ysgogiad ariannol ac i ddeall sut y gallan nhw eu helpu os byddan nhw'n dioddef.

Os ydych chi'n bwriadu codi ymwybyddiaeth o flacmel rhywiol ag ysgogiad ariannol drwy sianeli cyfryngau cymdeithasol eich lleoliad addysg, defnyddiwch y llythyr templed i nodi'r negeseuon craidd i'w cyfleu yn y neges a chyfeiriwch at y llythyr ei hun.

Ewch i'r UK Safer Internet Centre i gael **rhestr o'r adnoddau y gallwch eu lawrlwytho** gan ddiwydiant, sefydliadau gorfodi'r gyfraith a sefydliadau anllywodraethol i'w defnyddio gyda phlant, pobl ifanc, rhieni a gofalwyr, a gweithwyr

proffesiynol.

Cefnogi dioddefwyr

Dylid cefnogi plentyn neu berson ifanc sy'n ddioddefwr yn yr un modd ag y byddech gydag unrhyw fath arall o gam-drin plant yn rhywiol.

Dylech:

- eu sicrhau nad ydyn nhw ar eu pen eu hunain ac y bydd yr oedolion o'u cwmpas yn gwneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i'w helpu a'u cefnogi
- parhau i ganolbwyntio ar atebion ac osgoi iaith sy'n beio'r dioddefwr. Pan fo plentyn neu berson ifanc wedi rhannu delwedd, cofiwch ei fod wedi cael ei fanipwleiddio a bod wedi rhywun wedi meithrin perthynas amhriodol â'r plentyn i'w gael i wneud hynny, ac nad yw'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc byth yn gyfrifol am gael eu cam-drin
- gweithio gyda'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc i benderfynu sut y bydden nhw'n hoffi i chi neu weithiwr proffesiynol priodol arall roi gwybod i'w rhieni a'u gofalwyr
- cynorthwyo rhieni a gofalwyr i ddod o hyd i gymorth pellach iddyn nhw a'u plentyn – mae llythyr ar gyfer rhieni a gofalwyr wedi cael ei atodi gyda'r rhybudd hwn i'ch cefnogi i wneud hyn
- helpu'r plentyn i dynnu neu atal delweddau rhag cael eu rhannu ar-lein drwy ddilyn y tri cham canlynol:



1. Defnyddio **Report Remove**, adnodd yr Internet Watch Foundation a Childline, i riportio delweddau sydd wedi'u rhannu a delweddau y bygythiwyd eu rhannu ar-lein.
2. Defnyddio **Take It Down**, adnodd gan y Ganolfan Genedlaethol ar gyfer Plant Coll a Phlant sydd wedi dioddef Camfanteisio, i'w helpu i dynnu delweddau sydd ar-lein ac i atal delweddau rhag ymddangos ar-lein, ar draws y platfformau ar-lein sy'n cymryd rhan.

3. Rhoi gwybod yn uniongyrchol i'r platfform neu'r ap perthnasol. Gweler [Internet Matters](#) neu [Cadw'n ddiogel ar-lein](#) i gael cyngor ar ble i adrodd problemau ar-lein ar y platfformau cyfryngau cymdeithasol mawr.

Mewn achosion prin, mae blacmel rhywiol ag ysgogiad ariannol wedi'i gysylltu â hunan-niweidio a hunanladdiad. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o newidiadau mewn ymddygiad a allai awgrymu bod plentyn neu berson ifanc mewn perygl o ddatblygu neu brofi iechyd meddwl gwael.

Os oes gennych chi bryder iechyd meddwl am blentyn sydd hefyd yn bryder diogelu, dilynwch bolisi amddiffyn plant eich lleoliad a siaradwch â'ch swyddog diogelu dynodedig. Dim ond gweithwyr proffesiynol sydd wedi'u hyfforddi'n briodol ddylai geisio gwneud diagnosis o broblem iechyd meddwl. Mae rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael yng nghanllawiau diogelu statudol Llywodraeth Cymru [Cadw dysgwyr yn ddiogel](#).

Gofalwch fod plant a phobl ifanc yn ymwybodol o ba wasanaethau cymorth iechyd meddwl lleol a chenedlaethol sydd ar gael iddyn nhw. Gall gwasanaethau cymorth i blant fel [Childline](#) fod yn borth i gymorth ehangach.

Dioddefwyr sy'n oedolion

Gall oedolion sydd wedi profi blacmel rhywiol ag ysgogiad ariannol ddefnyddio'r adnodd [Stop Non-Consensual Intimate Image Abuse tool](#) i atal eu cynnwys rhag cael ei rannu ar-lein ar unwaith ar draws [Partneriaid Diwydiant StopNCCI.org](#). Dylent hefyd riportio'r digwyddiad i'r heddlu a'r platfform neu'r ap perthnasol

Llythyr templed at rieni a gofalwyr



Llythyr rhieni a gofalwyr

PDF 104 KB

Efallai na fydd y ffeil hon yn hygyrch. [Cais am fformat gwahanol](#)

Cyhoeddwyd gyntaf

29 Ebrill 2024



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