



**Report on the cases
investigated by APLE
Cambodia
2001-2012**

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1.0 Introduction

Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE) Cambodia is a Non Governmental Organization (NGO) with no religious and political affiliations. One of APLE's approaches is to conduct investigation into suspected incidents of child sexual abuse, child sex tourism, child pornography, child prostitution, international pedophilia, rape and human trafficking of children, women and men.

Child sex abuse and exploitation occurs frequently in Cambodia. In the last years, some cases involving foreigner child sex offenders were excessively published in the media. For that reason, many people think that this problem is caused by foreigners. Reality, however, is quite different. Most abuse is caused by local Cambodians. On the other hand, foreigners do come to Cambodia in order to abuse and exploit children. Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE) fights against child abuse with a focus on foreign offenders.

Since 2001, all investigations conducted by APLE that led to an arrest are documented in a database. This database contains information from the entire legal process that followed after the arrest. The information in this database will be used to gain knowledge about the legal process in Cambodia. This report seeks answers to the following questions:

- What are the characteristics of the perpetrators and conspirators?
- What are the charges against the perpetrators?
- What is the legal outcome in the cases?
- What are the differences between cases that end in a prosecution and cases that end in release?
- What is the punishment perpetrators receive?
- Are there any differences between foreign perpetrators and Cambodian perpetrators?

Results will provide a picture of child sex offenders in Cambodia. In addition, it provides information about the legal situation in Cambodia. This information may be useful for people working in the field of child sexual abuse and exploitation. Especially lawyers and those working in the legal field may use this information in order to gain better understanding of the situation in Cambodia.

First, a general picture of the child sex offenders in Cambodia will be made explicit. Subsequently, research will go in-depth into the legal process that follows after an arrest. Finally, the information will be incorporated and transformed into recommendations.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Sample:

The study used all cases APLE investigated which led to an arrest since 2001. The database contained a total of 243 cases. This number consists out of 186 perpetrator cases and 57 conspirator cases. A total of 26 cases are still pending and 3 offenders died during trial. Thus, for 214 cases the legal process is finished and led to a conviction or a release. The perpetrators and conspirators come from 25 different nationalities. Cases containing male perpetrators and conspirators are overrepresented in the study (male = 201 female = 42).

Because only cases APLE investigated were used in this study, this isn't a random selection of child sexual abuse/exploitation cases in Cambodia. APLE conducts investigations on suspected child sex offenders because they receive information. Information comes from different sources (e.g. hotline report, embassy report, police, etc.). All cases in this report together provide a picture about the average APLE case. Because APLE has a focus on foreign child sex offenders the relative number of Cambodian cases in the database is probably an underestimation compared to the real number. This selected group of cases, on the other hand, also gives opportunities. The database consists out of 152 foreigner cases (24 foreign nationalities). Information that is useful in order to get a more evident picture of the foreigner child sex offender.

2.2 Data collection:

Data were collected from June 2001 till October 2012. After one of APLE's investigations led to an arrest, an APLE member entered the available information into the database. From that point, APLE would attend all the court hearings and gather the necessary information about the legal process in the case.

2.3 Statistical analysis:

Differences between groups are explored using t-tests (dependent groups and independent groups). Correlation analysis are used to find trends in time.

3.0 Perpetrators and conspirators

3.1 Nationality of the perpetrators and conspirators

In total, the database contains perpetrators and conspirators from twenty-five different nationalities (see: table 1). Almost forty percent of the cases, however, involve Cambodian perpetrators and conspirators (37.4 %). Thus, even though APLE has a focus on foreign sex offenders, and the number of Cambodian cases is probably an underestimation, Cambodians still count for more than one third of the cases. Other nationalities that are overrepresented in the database are Americans (13.2 %), French (9.9 %), Vietnamese (9.1 %), British (6.6 %) and Germans (4.1 %).

Proportions change when perpetrators and conspirators are divided into different groups. Cambodians (27.9 %) still count for almost thirty percent of the perpetrator group. Americans (17.2 %), French (13.0 %), British (8.6 %) and Germans (5.4 %) also count for about the same percentage as in the combined group. However, Vietnamese count for only 2.7 percent in the perpetrator group (9.1 % in combined group). In the conspirator group the proportions change completely. Only three nationalities are present in this group. Cambodians, again, are on the first place (68.4 %). The proportion of Cambodians is, however, significantly higher in the conspirator group than in the perpetrator group ($p. < 0.001$). The proportion of Vietnamese (29.8 %) is also significantly higher in the conspirator group than in the perpetrator group ($p. < 0.001$). One Korean case (1.8 %) was found in the conspirator group. This percentage did not differ significant from the perpetrator group (0.5 %). The percentage of Americans, French, British and Germans in the conspirator group (all 0.0 %) differed significant from the percentage in the perpetrator group ($p. < 0.001$). None of the other nationalities differed significant between the perpetrator and conspirator group ($\alpha = 0.001$).

Concluding, Cambodians are the most common nationality in the perpetrator and conspirator group. Vietnamese are very present in the conspirator group but do not count for that much in the perpetrator group. They are mostly involved in the money making offences (e.g. human trafficking, pimping, etc.). The opposite is true for the Americans, French British and Germans. They are only involved in the sexual offences (e.g. indecent act, sexual intercourse etc.).

Table 1: The number of arrested perpetrators and conspirators divided by nationality (2001-2012)

Nationality	Perpetrators and conspirators	%	Perpetrators	%	Conspirators	%
American	32	13.2	32	17.2	0	0.0
Australian	7	2.9	7	3.8	0	0.0
Austrian	4	1.6	4	2.2	0	0.0
Belgian	2	0.8	2	1.1	0	0.0
British	16	6.6	16	8.6	0	0.0
Cambodian	91	37.4	52	27.9	39	68.4
Canadian	3	1.2	3	1.6	0	0.0
Danish	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Dutch	6	2.5	6	3.2	0	0.0
French	24	9.9	24	13.0	0	0.0
German	10	4.1	10	5.4	0	0.0
Greece	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Israeli	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Italian	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Japanese	4	1.6	4	2.2	0	0.0
Korean	2	0.8	1	0.5	1	1.8
New Zealander	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Norwegian	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Pilipino	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Russian	2	0.8	2	1.1	0	0.0
Spanish	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Swedish	3	1.2	3	1.6	0	0.0
Swiss	6	2.5	6	3.2	0	0.0
Thai	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Vietnamese	22	9.1	5	2.7	17	29.8
Total	243	100.0	186	100.0	57	100.0

3.2 Gender of the perpetrators and conspirators

Males (82.7 %) are significantly overrepresented ($p. < 0.001$) in the combined perpetrator/conspirator group (see: table 2). This is in accordance with the general view towards

sex offenders. However, the picture changes when the perpetrators and conspirators are spilt into separate groups. In the perpetrator group, males (97.2 %) are even more overrepresented ($p. < 0.001$). Only six females (2.8 %) belong in the perpetrator group (N=186). These six females, when investigated in-depth, show an interesting characteristics. All six of them are arrested together with a male perpetrator. They worked together with at least one male and sometimes also one or two females. In other words, none of the female perpetrators committed the offence alone, but always together with a male accomplice.

The results from the conspirator group might shock the general public. The proportion of females (63.2 %) is significantly higher than the proportion of males (36.8 %) in this group ($p. < 0.001$). This clearly indicates that more and more females work within the world of human traffic. Especially in the recruiting stage, female are important because of different reasons (e.g. women get easier in contact with children and women are trusted more easily, etc.).

Finally, a significant difference was found between the proportion of males in the perpetrator- and conspirator group ($p. < 0.001$). Also the proportion of females in the perpetrator group differed significant from that in the conspirator group ($p. < 0.001$). You can say that men are very prevalent in the perpetrator group and females are prevalent in the conspirator group.

Table 2: Number of perpetrators and conspirators divided by gender (2001-2012)

Perpetrator/conspirator	Number	Percentage
Male	201	82.7
Female	42	17.3
Perpetrator	Number	Percentage
Male	180	97.5
Female	6	2.5
Conspirator	Number	Percentage
Male	21	36.8
Female	36	63.2

3.3 Gender of the victims

A total of 183 perpetrators (in three cases the number and gender of the victim(s) was unknown) made 483 victims (see: table 3). On average each perpetrator made 2.6 victims. The number of

victims made by one perpetrator ranged from 1 till 20. Boys are significant overrepresented (58.2 %) in the total number of victims ($p. <0.05$).

Table 3: Number of victims made by perpetrators divided by gender (2001-2012)

Gender victim	Number of victims	Percentage
Boy	281	58.2
Girl	202	41.8
Total	483	100.0

Table 4 shows the number of boy and girl victims divided by the gender of the perpetrator. In total, 83 perpetrators made boy victims compared to 104 perpetrators that made girl victims (four perpetrators made boy as well as girl victims). The difference was not significant. Thus, while the number of boy victims was higher (than girls) the number of cases involving girl victims was higher than the number of cases involving boy victims. Male perpetrators had a slight preference for girl victims (54.1 %) over boy victims (45.9 %), but the difference was not significant. Female perpetrators, on the other hand, all made girl victims (100.0 %). The difference was significant ($p. < 0.001$).

Table 4: Number of boy and girl victims divided by the perpetrator's gender (2001-2012)

Gender perpetrator	Boy victim(s)	Girl victim(s)	Total
Male	83	98	181
Female	0	6	6
Total	83	104	187

3.4 Perpetrator's prior convictions

Table 5: Number of perpetrators with or without prior convictions (2001-2012)

Prior convictions	Number	Percentage
Yes	35	18.8
No	36	19.4
Unknown	115	61.8
Total	186	100.0

A total of 35 perpetrators (18.8 %) had prior convictions compared to 36 perpetrators (19.4 %) who didn't (see: table 5). The difference wasn't significant. Unfortunately, for most perpetrators

(61.8 %) we didn't know whether they had prior convictions. Still, from the group of perpetrators that we did know 49.7 percent had prior convictions.

3.5 Tourist or resident

A total 55 of the perpetrators is a tourist in Cambodia. A total 131 of the perpetrators lives in Cambodia. All of the conspirators are Cambodian residents. We know that eleven perpetrators have work that involves contact with (young) children. Four perpetrators are known as English teachers. Six perpetrators work in NGO's (one manager of a NGO). Finally, one perpetrator works in an orphanage. Child sex offenders may use this work in order to get close contact with children without raising suspicion from others.

Table 6 shows the number of tourist compared to residents divided by years. Only western perpetrators are included in this analysis. Furthermore, 2001-2003 are excluded because they had less than five cases. Correlation analysis shows a significant positive correlation between the percentage of tourist and the year ($r = 0.82, p. <0.01$). In other words, the relative number of tourist cases increased during the years.

Table 6: Number of western tourists and residents divided by year (2004-2012)

Year	Tourist	Percentage tourist	Resident	Percentage resident
2004	1	10.0	9	90.0
2005	0	0.0	5	100.0
2006	4	36.4	7	63.6
2007	3	33.3	6	66.7
2008	6	50.0	6	50.0
2009	15	62.5	9	37.5
2010	7	38.9	11	61.1
2011	8	53.3	7	46.7
2012	5	55.6	4	44.4

4.0 Court handlings

4.1 Outcome of court cases

From all the 243 cases APLE investigated that led to an arrest, 214 are dealt with by the Cambodian court (see: table 7. For an overview of the outcomes of the court cases divided by nationality see appendix 1). Twenty-six cases are still pending and in three cases the suspect died. Significant more cases ended in a conviction (76.2 %) than in a release ($p. < 0.001$). As expected, there was a positive correlation (year 2001 not included) between the year and the percentage convicted perpetrators ($r = 0.488$), telling that the relative number of convictions increased during the years. However, this correlation was not significant.

Table 7: Outcome of court cases (perpetrators and conspirators) divided by year (2001-2012)

Year	Arrest	Conviction	Released	% conviction/release	Pending	Died	Total
2001	1	0	0	0.0/0.0	0	0	0
2002	1	1	0	100.0/0.0	0	0	1
2003	7	0	2	0.0/100.0	0	0	2
2004	10	6	9	40.0/60.0	0	0	15
2005	5	0	4	0.0/100.0	0	0	4
2006	23	3	3	50.0/50.0	0	1	7
2007	20	21	4	84.0/16.0	0	0	25
2008	18	14	2	87.5/12.5	0	0	16
2009	51	17	8	68.0/32.0	5	0	30
2010	37	40	11	78.4/21.6	3	1	55
2011	39	36	1	97.3/2.7	4	1	42
2012	31	25	7	78.1/21.9	14	0	46
Total	243	163	51	76.2/23.8	26	3	243

Table 8 shows the outcome of the court cases for perpetrators only. One hundred and sixty-five cases are dealt with by the Cambodian court. Eighteen cases are still pending and in three cases the suspect died. Significant more cases ended in a conviction (75.2 %) compared to a release ($p. < 0.001$). As before, we found a positive correlation between the year and the percentage convicted perpetrators (year 2001 not included), but this correlation was again not significant ($r = 0.507$).

Table 8: outcome of court cases (perpetrators) divided by year (2001-2012)

Year	Arrest	Conviction	Released	% conviction/release	Pending	Died	Total
2001	1	0	0	0.0/0.0	0	0	1
2002	1	1	0	100.0/0.0	0	0	2
2003	7	0	2	0.0/100.0	0	0	9
2004	10	6	9	40.0/60.0	0	0	25
2005	5	0	4	0.0/100.0	0	0	9
2006	13	3	3	50.0/50.0	0	1	20
2007	12	11	3	78.6/21.4	0	0	26
2008	14	10	2	81.8/18.2	0	0	25
2009	39	16	2	87.5/12.5	5	0	60
2010	26	33	9	76.3/23.7	1	1	66
2011	35	28	1	96.4/3.6	4	1	68
2012	23	24	6	80.0/20.0	8	0	61
Total	186	124	41	75.2/24.8	18	3	186

Table 9: outcome of court cases (conspirators) divided by year (2001-2012)

Year	Arrest	Conviction	Released	% conviction/release	Pending	Died	Total
2001	0	0	0	0.0/0.0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0.0/0.0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0.0/0.0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0.0/0.0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0.0/0.0	0	0	0
2006	10	0	0	0.0/0.0	0	0	10
2007	8	10	1	90.9/9.1	0	0	19
2008	4	5	0	100.0/0.0	0	0	9
2009	12	3	6	33.3/66.7	0	0	21
2010	11	11	2	84.6/15.4	2	0	26
2011	4	9	0	100.0/0.0	0	0	13
2012	8	1	1	50.0/50.0	6	0	16
Total	57	39	10	79.6/20.4	8	0	57

Finally, table 9 shows the outcome of court cases for conspirators. From all 57 cases, 49 are dealt with by the Cambodian court. Eight cases are still pending. In significant more cases the outcome was a conviction (79.6 %) compared to a release ($p, <0.001$). In case of the conspirators, unlike the perpetrator cases, we found a negative correlation ($r = -0.2915$) between the year and the percentage convicted conspirators (year 2001-2006 not included). This means

that the relative number of convictions went down over the years. However, the correlation is not significant and the small number of cases in some of the years might influence the outcome a lot.

Table 10 shows the outcome of court cases divided into Cambodians, Asians and westerns. The results are surprising. A total 14.3 percent of the Cambodians got released and 85.7 percent got convicted. Within the group of Asians, everybody got convicted (N=10). Slightly above one third (31.0 %) of the westerns got released. The proportion of western people who got released is significantly higher than the proportion of Cambodians ($p. <0.01$) and Asian ($p. <0.05$). Different explanations are possible. Cases against western people might be weaker, thus leading more often to releases. Another explanation is that the court takes more caution when convicting a western sex offender compared to a sex offender from Asia. Finally, one could argue that, because of money or other resources, western people might be able to influence the court outcome in a, for them, positive way.

Table 10: Court outcome for perpetrators divided into Cambodian and foreigners (2001-2012)

Nationality	Released	Convicted	% released convicted
Cambodian:	6	36	14.3/85.7
Asian: (Thai, Vietnamese, Japanese, Korean and Pilipino)	0	10	0.0/100.0
Western: (American, Australian, Austrian, Belgium, British, Canadian, Danish Dutch French, German Greece, Italian, Israeli, New Zealander, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Swiss)	35	78	31.0/69.0
Total	41	124	165

One could argue that the more victims a perpetrator made, the higher the change that the perpetrator gets convicted. In table 11 the results are shown (in three cases the number of victim(s) was unknown). Released perpetrators made an average of 2.63 victims compared to 2.78 victims for the convicted perpetrators. The difference was not significant.

Table 11: Outcome of the court case, number of victims and the average number of victims (2001-2012)

Outcome	Number of victims	Number of perpetrators	Average number of victims
Released	108	41	2.63
Convicted	337	121	2.79

4.2 Charges perpetrators face

In table 12 and 13 the offences (if known) which perpetrators faced in first court are shown. Only cases of convicted perpetrators are included in this analysis. In addition, only convictions after 2007 are included in the analysis. In 2008 the new Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation was installed. Before that time, wide ranges of offences belonged to one offences (e.g. debauchery ranged from touching till sexual intercourse). The in 2008 installed law makes more distinctions. This gives the opportunity to divide the offences as follows:

- 1: Human traffic;
- 2: Child prostitution;
- 3: Child pornography;
- 4: Indecency;
- 5: Sexual intercourse.

One hundred and four cases were included in the analysis. Offences considering child prostitution are most common (32.7 %) followed by sexual intercourse (30.8 %) and indecency (26.9 %).

Table 12: Charges perpetrators face in court (2008-2012)

Year	Human trafficking	Child prostitution	Child pornography	Indecency	Sexual intercourse	Total
2008	0	1	0	5	2	8
2009	0	3	2	6	1	12
2010	1	16	1	8	8	34
2011	0	12	1	4	11	28
2012	5	2	0	5	10	22
Total	6	34	4	28	32	104

Table 13: Charges perpetrators face in court in percentages (2008-2012)

Year	Human trafficking	Child prostitution	Child pornography	Indecency	Sexual intercourse	Total
2008	0.0	12.5	0.0	62.5	25	100.0
2009	0	25	16.7	50	8.3	100.0
2010	2.9	47.1	2.9	23.5	23.5	100.0
2011	0.0	42.9	3.6	14.3	39.3	100.0
2012	22.7	9.1	0.0	22.7	45.5	100.0
Total	5.8	32.7	3.8	26.9	30.8	100.0

Table 13 provides us with the opportunity to calculate correlations between the year and the charge. None of the five correlation found was significant, but some interesting findings were found. A strong positive correlation was found between the year and the proportion of human traffic cases ($r = 0.72$). Thus, the proportion of human traffic cases got higher during the years. For child prostitution a weak positive correlation was found ($r = 0.10$). A negative weak correlation was found for child pornography ($r = -0.30$). The correlation between year and the proportion of indecency cases is a strong negative one ($r = -0.73$), while for intercourse we found a strong positive correlation ($r = 0.78$). Because all the correlations weren't significant it's hard to say anything. More years are needed to provide the correlation tests with more power. However, it looks like a shocking finding that indecency cases went down while intercourse cases went up. That would mean that the cases nowadays a more serious than a few years ago.

Table 14: Charges perpetrators face divided into foreigner and Cambodian (2008-2012)

Year	Human trafficking	Child prostitution	Child pornography	Indecency	Sexual intercourse	Total
Foreigner	1	30	4	26	9	70
%	1.4	42.9	5.7	37.1	12.9	100.0
Cambodian	5	4	0	2	23	34
%	14.7	11.8	0.0	5.9	67.6	100.0
Total	6	34	4	28	32	104

When it comes to human trafficking, only one foreigner (1.4 %) is charged compared to five (14.7 %) Cambodians (see table 14). The difference is significant ($p. < 0.05$). Child prostitution charges are, on the other hand, dominated by foreigners. Significantly more foreigners (42.9 %) than Cambodians (11.8 %) are charged with child prostitution ($p. < 0.001$). Only foreigners face

a child pornography charge (N=4), which makes the difference significant ($p. <0.001$). Also indecency charges are a lot more common under foreigners (37.1 %) than Cambodians (5.9 %) and the difference is significant ($p. <0.001$). Finally, Cambodians (67.6 %) face significant more charges of sexual intercourse than foreigners (12.9 %) do ($p. <0.001$). Concluding, foreigners and Cambodians do not commit the same criminal offences in the same proportion. For Cambodians, sexual intercourse is the main offence. For foreigners, child prostitution and indecency are the main offences they commit.

4.3 County of court handling

Table 15 shows the number of cases that led to a court handling in the country of origin or an extradition. While there are cases with 24 different foreign nationalities, only four countries sentenced a perpetrator back home or asked for extradition. Leading in this is America. Seven cases in which they sentenced a perpetrator back home, three cases that are still pending in America and nine cases in which they asked for an extradition. It seems like America is determined to combat their traveling child sex offenders. Besides America, there are three countries that seem to put some effort in fighting their own citizen that commit crimes against children. These countries are Britain, Canada and Germany. It's difficult to say anything about the other 20 countries. It may be the case that they sentenced a child sex offender back home in a case that was not included. Furthermore, it could be the case that all child sex offenders are punished here. However, the conclusion that more cooperation between Cambodia and countries that supply Cambodia with child sex offenders is needed seems legitimate.

Table 15: Cases perpetrators sent to country of origin for sentencing or extradition (2001-2012)

Country	Sentenced	Pending	Extradition
America	7	3	9
Britain	0	2	0
Canada	1	0	0
Germany	1	0	1
Total	9	5	10

5.0 Punishment

5.1 Prison time

Table 16 shows the average prison time that the court in first instance ordered. Suspended prison time is not taken into account in this table. All sentences were rounded to whole years before calculating averages. A correlation analysis shows that during the years the sentences went down ($r = -0.74$). This negative correlation is marginally significant ($p. <0.10$). Unless the crimes got less serious this is a disturbing trend. On the other hand, the average prison time in 2007 may have a great influence on this outcome. Prison term ordered after 2007 seems quite stable.

The average prison term (2007, 2009-2012) for Cambodians is 7.4 years. For Foreigners (2007-2012) this average is 6.8 years. The difference is not significant. However, the last three years ($N > 20$ for all three years) Cambodians receive higher prison term than foreigners. In 2012 Cambodians even receive, on average, twice as much prison term compared to foreigners.

Table 16: Average prison time ordered by the court in first instance (2007-2012)

Year	Cases	Cases with prison time	Average prison time	Cambodians	Foreigners
2007	11	10	13.6	11.7	14.4
2008	10	10	6.5	-	6.5
2009	16	15	5.4	3.0	5.6
2010	33	33	6.5	10.5	6.0
2011	28	27	5.7	5.9	5.6
2012	24	23	4.8	6.1	2.8
Total	122	118	7.0	7.4	6.8

5.2 Suspending prison term

The Cambodian Court can, if they want to, suspend a part or the whole jail term. This means that the suspect is sentenced to (...) years in prison, but the offender only has to do a part of this sentence or no time at all. In total this happened 24 times (see: table 17). Surprisingly, this happened in a lot more foreigner cases than Cambodian case. Relatively, Cambodians see their sentence get suspended in 5.7 percent of the cases, while foreigners see this happen in 22 percent of their cases. This difference is significant ($p. <0.001$). It is difficult to say why this happens so

much more to foreigners than to Cambodians. One explanation is that foreigners have more influence in court and thus realize this more often than Cambodians do.

Table 17: Times suspended prison time divided by Cambodian/foreigner (2001-2012)

Nationality	Cases	Times suspended	Percentage
Cambodian	35	2	5.7
Foreigner	100	22	22.0

5.3 Financial compensation

The possibility of financial compensation for the victim exists. APLE works hard to get this compensation in each case. So, we expect that the proportion of cases with a financial compensation increased during the years. In table 18 you find the results.

Table 18: Number of case in which financial compensation was granted to the victim (2001-2012)

Year	Number of cases	Number of cases with financial compensation	Percentage
2004	6	2	33.3
2005	0	-	-
2006	3	2	66.7
2007	11	4	36.4
2008	10	8	80.0
2009	16	14	87.5
2010	34	20	58.8
2011	28	16	57.1
2012	23	17	73.9
Total	131	83	63.3

In 63.3 percent of the cases the victim received a financial compensation. A correlation analysis shows a not significant positive correlation between the year and the percentage of compensations awarded to victims ($r = 0.45$). Thus, the relative number of financial compensations awarded to victims did not go up significantly.

Conclusion

This report was conducted to find answers to a number of questions:

- What are the characteristics of the perpetrators and conspirators?
- What are the charges against the perpetrators?
- What is the legal outcome in the cases?
- What are the differences between cases that end in a prosecution and cases that end in release?
- What is the punishment perpetrators receive?
- Are there any differences between foreign perpetrators and Cambodian perpetrators?

Cambodians are the most overrepresented nationality in the perpetrator and conspirator group. Vietnamese are very present in the money making offences (conspirator group) but not at all in the sexual offences (perpetrator group). Western foreigners (Americans, French British and Germans) show the opposite trend. They are only involved in the sexual offences.

In 6 of the 186 cases the perpetrator was a female. No female perpetrator committed the offence alone, but always together with at least one male accomplice. In the conspirator group, however, females are overrepresented compared to men. This supports the notion that more females get a significant place as conspirator in the world of human traffic. When it comes to awareness, vulnerable families should get informed that human traffic is not a men's business. Primarily in the recruiting stage, females are used in order to gain trust from families.

From all the 243 cases APLE investigated that led to an arrest, more cases ended in a conviction than in a release. When cases are divided into Cambodians, Asians and Westerns shocking results emerge. More westerns are released than Cambodians or Asians. One could argue that Westerns may be more cautious and as a result the cases against them are weaker. Judges, as another explanation, may be more cautious when convicting a western compared to a Cambodian or Asian. Finally, there is reason to consider the explanation that foreigners have more money and thus may have more influence in court than Cambodians or Asians. Further research should investigate this difference in-depth in order to find out which mechanism lies behind this finding.

Foreigners and Cambodians do not commit the same criminal offences. Cambodians are mostly convicted for sexual intercourse while foreigners engage more in child prostitution and indecency acts. Although not significant, a shocking finding was that in the last years the relative

number of indecency cases went down while sexual intercourse cases went up. More years are needed to explore this trend more in-depth.

When it comes to other countries and their determination to convict their own citizen if they commit an act of child sexual abuse in another country, America is leading by far. Besides America, there are three countries that seem to put some effort in fighting their own citizen that commit crimes against children. These countries are Britain, Canada and Germany. Countries should be encouraged to collaborate more with the Cambodian National Police in order to prosecute travelling sex offenders in their home country.

There seems to be some difference in the outcome of court cases for Cambodians compared to foreigners. Although there is no significant difference in the prison term for Cambodians compared to foreigners, Cambodians received on average a higher prison term in the last three years. In 2012 Cambodians even receive, on average, twice as much prison term compared to foreigners. Furthermore, Cambodians see their sentence get suspended in fewer cases than foreigners do. Also for this finding extra research is needed in order to establish the truth. At first sight, there should not be any reason why foreigners should have their prison time suspended more often than Cambodians.

Finally, APLE works hard in order to receive financial compensation for every victim. However, no significant trend was found that shows that the relative number of financial compensations awarded to victims did go up. Thus, more effort is still needed in order to change the situation.

Appendix 1:

Nationality	Arrest	Sentenced in Cambodia	Sentenced in Country of Origin	Pending Trial in Cambodia	Pending Trial in Country of Origin	RELEASE IN CAMBODIA					Extradition	Died in/during detention
						Release at/after the police enquiry	Detained in jail and released without trial	Detained in jail and tried not guilty	Charge dropped	Released on bail		
American	32	14	7	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	9	1
Australian	7	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Austrian	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Belgian	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
British	16	7	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	1
Cambodian	91	64	0	15	0	6	2	3	1	0	0	0
Canadian	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dutch	6	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Danish	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French	24	16	0	1	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	0
German	10	7	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Greece	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italian	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israeli	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealander	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swiss	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swedish	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillipino	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnamese	22	16	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Korean	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thai	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norwegian	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	243	154	9	21	5	22	13	11	3	2	10	3