



Report for UNICEF

“Challenges faced regarding child sex offenders and victims in Cambodia”

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 investigations 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.

APLE is the only NGO in Cambodia that focuses on street-based child exploitation. In general, street-based exploitation is facilitated personally by the sex offender. The first encounter is initiated in a public area and the goal is to establish a sexual relationship with the target. Characteristic for this kind of exploitation, contrary to establishment-based exploitation, offenders are mostly Western and victims mostly boys.

Since 2001, all investigations conducted by APLE that led to an arrest are documented in a database. The database contains information from the entire legal process that followed after an arrest. Our own experience, together with the database, will form the basis of this report. This report seeks answers to the following questions:

- Who are the offenders APLE deals with?
- How many offenders have prior convictions?
- How many offenders work in NGO's or related fields?
- What are the main challenges in the field of law enforcement?
- What is the legal outcome in cases investigated by APLE?
- What are the main legislative challenges when prosecuting foreign offenders?
- What are the main challenges in the field of child victim/witness protection?
- What are the main challenges in the field of extradition laws?
- What are the main challenges in the field of deportation laws?

First, a general picture of the child sex offender in Cambodia will be made explicit. Subsequently, research will go in-depth into the challenges faced by APLE when fighting child sex abuse and exploitation. Finally, some recommendations and suggestions to improve the situation will be provided.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Methods

Two different methods were used in order to gather the information needed. First, APLE staff provided information for this report based on their own experience working in the field. Secondly, APLE's database was used to analyse all cases investigated by APLE which led to an arrest since 2001.

2.2 Interviews

Questions were asked to APLE staff members. No formal or structured interview was conducted. However, everybody was free to offer their own opinion about topics addressed in this report.

2.3 Database:

The study used all cases investigated by APLE 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 led to a conviction or a release. Perpetrators and conspirators come from 25 different nationalities. Cases containing male perpetrators and conspirators are overrepresented in the study (male = 201 female = 42).

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.

2.4 Statistical analysis:

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

3.0 Child sex offenders

3.1 Nationality

In total, the database contains child sex offenders (perpetrators and conspirators) from twenty-five different nationalities (see: table 1. For a complete list of the perpetrators and/or conspirators see appendix 1 and 2). Almost forty percent of the cases, however, involve Cambodian child sex offenders (37.4 %). Thus, even though APLE focuses on foreign child 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 child sex offenders are divided into perpetrators and conspirators. 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 child sex offender 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.

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. The opposite is true for the Americans, French British and Germans. They are only involved in the perpetrator group.

3.2 Prior convictions

A total of 35 perpetrators (18.8 %) had prior convictions compared to 36 perpetrators (19.4 %) who didn't (see: table 2. See: appendix 1, cases: 7, 8, 11, 17, 27, 28, 30, 39, 47, 48, 53, 54, 62, 66, 67, 69, 77, 100, 109, 112, 116, 119, 122, 12, 128, 131, 138, 146, 147, 156, 157, 158, 160, 164, 177, 183). The difference wasn't significant. Unfortunately, for most perpetrators (61.8 %)

we didn't know whether they had prior convictions. If we exclude all cases that are unknown, a surprising 49.3 percent of the perpetrators had a prior conviction.

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

When analyzing only foreigners, 23.8 percent had a prior conviction compared to 2.0 percent who didn't. For 74.2 percent it was unknown whether they had a prior conviction or not (see: table 3). After excluding all unknown cases in the analysis, a shocking 92.3 percent of the perpetrators had a prior conviction compared to 7.7 percent who didn't.

Table 2: Number of perpetrators with or without prior convictions (2001-2012)

Prior convictions	Number	Percentage	Without unknown
Yes	35	18.8	49.3
No	36	19.4	50.7
Unknown	115	61.8	-
Total	186	100.0	100.0

Table 3: Number of foreign perpetrators with or without prior convictions (2001-2012)

Prior convictions	Number	Percentage	Without unknown
Yes	36	23.8	92.3
No	3	2.0	7.7
Unknown	112	74.2	-
Total	151	100.0	100.0

Due to the large number of unknown cases, it's hard to say anything about the exact number of foreigners with prior convictions. However, based on the available numbers it's easy to assume that more than 50 percent of Cambodia's foreign offenders have been convicted in their own country before. In other words, a lot of foreign offenders have already been prosecuted for a similar offence before entering Cambodia. One could argue that a lot of these offenders will receive high punishment if they get caught again in their own country. Cambodia's image as "country without law enforcement" is thus very appealing for them.

Since a few years, APLE started an ongoing lobby for background checks at the border. When the government requires every foreigner to show a police clearance certificate at the border (only for certain offences related to child sex cases), a lot of the cases APLE investigated could have been prevented. Besides the fact that probably more than fifty percent of the cases involving foreign offenders would have been prevented, it would also send a nice message into the world.

Namely, that Cambodia is fighting against foreigners who come to Cambodia in order to abuse children.

The 92.3 percent also points out the importance of information sharing between governments. Evidence collection can take a long time and information about previous cases can provide a strong lead in child sex cases. As long as checks at the border are unavailable, information sharing provides options to speed up the process between suspicious behavior and an arrest. The Cambodian government should therefore invest in their relationship with other governments.

3.3 NGO workers

As far as the available information in the database provides, at least eleven perpetrators had work that involved direct or indirect contact with (young) children (see: appendix 1, cases: 57, 63, 107, 108, 116, 117, 124, 127, 156, 160 and 164). Four perpetrators were English teachers, six were working in NGO's (one manager) and one worked in an orphanage. Child sex offenders may use this work in order to get in close contact with children without raising suspicion from others.

Even more shocking is the fact that five of them already had been convicted in their home country (see: appendix 1, cases: 116, 124, 156, 160 and 164). Thus, although they had committed crimes against children before, they still were able to find work in a school, NGO or orphanage. One perpetrator (case 156) was even a NGO manager. Two different reasons are primarily responsible for this problem. First, people working as a volunteer/employer are almost never asked to provide a police clearance certificate. In addition, organizations only seldom do their own background check on voluntary/paid staff. The underlying problem is that organizations lack a child protection policy. Every organization, working direct or indirect with (vulnerable) children, should develop and implement a child protection policy. In this policy they should embed some background checks before anybody can start working in the organization. The importance of background checks is also stated by the Ministry of Social Affairs in Cambodia.

Secondly, people start a NGO without registering it officially. This is what happened in case 156. This man started an unregistered organization in his own house and lived there with six children. Nothing was done against this and the already convicted Dutch sex offender could do whatever he wanted to do with the children.

Concluding, it's easy for (previous convicted) child sex offenders to work and get in close contact with children. Organizations working with children should be required to do background checks on all the people within their organization (e.g. all employees, contractors, trustees, officers, interns, volunteers and all children who have contact with personnel from the organization or are involved in the organization's programs or activities). In addition, the government should do background checks on anyone who wants to start a NGO or other organization working directly or indirectly with children. Finally, there a good control mechanism is needed. This mechanism should be able to punish organizations who work without registering as a NGO.

4.0 Law enforcement

4.1 Challenges

APLE faces a lot of challenges in the field of law enforcement. Measures to deal with these challenges are much needed and should receive high priority.

One of the biggest problems in the field of law enforcement is linked to poverty. Police officers make approximately 80 dollar a month. This amount of money is not enough to make a living and as a result police officers lack willingness to properly investigate incidents regarding sexual abuse and exploitation. Also other law enforcement officials do not receive a reasonable salary. Government officials should receive a fair salary for the work they do. Higher salaries will decrease the unwillingness of police officers to investigate cases.

The second challenge had to do with knowledge. Law enforcement officers lack adequate knowledge of the Convention on the Rights of the child. In addition, not all understand the child related Cambodian laws and regulations. Especially in more rural areas knowledge doesn't reach the appropriate level. These remote areas face weaker law enforcement and this provides child sex offenders with an exceptional good climate to hunt at targets. APLE dealt with cases where the police was unaware of the legislation and procedures applicable. As a result, offenders get away with offences while there is clear evidence and applicable legislation available.

Legal training for law enforcement officers is necessary. This training should not only cover the definitions of child rights, but also why they are important and why they should be protected. Police should be informed that they are the responsible to intervene. In addition, they should not only react to complaints by victims, but also proactively respond to signs of abuse or suspicion. In case of child sexual abuse and exploitation, the police should monitor hotspot areas and detect suspicious behaviors. Clear instructions about when and how to intervene should be provided. As a consequence there would not be any space left for the police officers to decide themselves whether or not to intervene.

A third challenge, which is related to the previous challenge, is the lack of training police officers receive and the lack of good materials they have to work with. Without good training, police officers don't know how to properly investigate cases of child sexual abuse and

exploitation. Sometimes NGO's provide police officers with training, for example in the subject of child friendly interviewing. These efforts prove the good intentions from NGO's, but training the police should be a government task.

In addition to training, materials are not up-to-date according to the appropriate international standards. The government should make a big investment for the replacement of these materials. New materials should be appropriate to conduct high level investigations. APLE's investigations lead sometimes to a big amount of evidence. However, this evidence is not obtained by the police and thus not admissible in court. Cases that have more than enough evidence fail because of this rule. Police are not able to start a good investigation and collect the same amount of evidence as APLE does because they lack resources and money. The result is that child sex offenders get away with their crimes.

5.0 Legal process

5.1 Challenges

Also during the legal process APLE faces a lot of challenges. These challenges are underlined by the data from our database.

From all the 243 cases APLE investigated that led to an arrest, 214 are dealt with by the Cambodian court (see: table 4. For an overview of the outcomes of the court cases divided by nationality see appendix 3). 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/conspirators ($r = 0.488$), telling that the relative number of convictions increased during the years. However, this correlation was not significant.

Table 4: 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 5 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 5: 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 6: 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 6 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 7 shows the outcome of court cases for perpetrators 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 Westerns who got released is significantly higher than the proportion of Cambodians ($p. <0.01$) and Asian ($p. <0.05$).

Table 7: 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

In one word this difference can be explained: corruption. Most foreigners who get arrested have a lot of money, especially in a poor country like Cambodia. They are able to change court outcomes in a positive way. In some cases the offenders are extremely rich (e.g. case 48) and it's widely known that they influenced all kinds of procedures. In case 48 the guy was released from prison by royal pardon after serving slightly more than four years of an eight-year sentence for sex crimes against 17 girls. He was the executive director of a \$300 million development project in Cambodia and it was widely known that he bought his freedom. But even less rich foreigners

have more money than the average Cambodian citizen and thus may be able to influence the court process by bribing the necessary people.

APPLE, an international NGO would face the chance of severe reputation damage if committed any corruptive offence. However, private lawyers who work for the accused have only one goal. This goal is to make sure that the accused will be released. They will do whatever is necessary and not always this goes by the legal procedures. This makes the battle unfair. While APPLE has to do everything according to the official rules defense lawyers use all measures, legal or illegal.

Table 8 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 looks 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 8: 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

On first sight, it doesn't look like foreign offenders receive lower sentences. However, in the Cambodian law system there is the possibility to decrease the 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 9). Surprisingly, this happened in a lot more foreign than Cambodian cases. 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. The difference is significant ($p. <0.001$). We have strong ideas about the nature of some of these suspending cases. Imagine that the court faces a case with overwhelming evidence in a case of sexual intercourse with a minor under fifteen years. The judge doesn't want to prosecute the accused but has not other choice than to convict him. The minimum sentence for this offence is 5 years. So the judge orders the accused to go to jail for five years, but suspends 4 years. Thus, the accused only has to serve one year in prison. The described procedure is completely in accordance with the law but it provides judges with the opportunity to punish below the minimum sentence.

Table 9: 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

For example, in case 71 the man was convicted for 1 year in prison. This was the minimum punishment for the offence he committed (indecent act). However, the court suspended ten months and as a result he only had to serve two months. Case 98 is about the same. The man was convicted for purchase of child prostitution (minimum 2 year sentence). He was ordered to sentence two years but 17 months were suspended. Thus he only had to serve seven months in prison. There are more cases like this. The problem here is that it's completely legal what the judges do. Thus nobody is able to question their decision.

A complete different challenge in the field of prosecution is the lack of cooperation from victims. There are numerous reasons that cause this problem. First, offenders groom their victims and as a result of that victims do not want to file complaint, withdraw their complaints or reverse their testimonies. There are cases in which the victim relies on the financial support of the perpetrator. This puts them in a difficult position when they are going to file complaints. Secondly, Cambodia still has a culture of impunity where victims easily forgive the wrongdoing of offenders. Thirdly, there is still a general lack of trust in the justice system. Therefore, victims

don't want to file compliant in the first place. Fourthly, victims of sexual abuse still face stigma in Cambodia. The shame of being known as a victim of sexual abuse is great and many victims rather keep it a secret. Also families of sexual abuse face stigma and not always want the victim to speak out about the abuse. Fifthly, the legal process can take very long and victims have to invest much time to participate in this process and some thus lose interest in pursuing justice. Finally, aftercare shelters sometimes encourage victims to forget about the past during their recovery or treatment process, which then leads to inconsistent statements given in Court. All these factors together lead to failures in the prosecution process.

6.0 Child victims and witnesses

6.1 Child victim and witness protection challenges

The Cambodian government does not put enough efforts in the protection of child sexual abuse and exploitation victims and witnesses. Because victims and witnesses are treated the same, we will speak only about victims from now on. Almost no legislation regarding child victim protection exists in the Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2008). However, a minimum standard which outlines rules that all residential care and alternative care facilities have to fulfill is available. This minimum standards deal for example with health, hygiene, clothing and food, social and cultural development, education, participation and discipline. In reality, residential care and alternative care facilities lack the money to fulfill all the rules. Thus, not all victims will receive the services they need in order to deal with the trauma caused by the abuse/exploitation.

On top of that, not all services are equally available for child victims. The limited numbers of services that exist are only to supply for “normal” children. In addition, most NGO services are only provided to children within shelters (e.g. education). Children who decide to live with their parents sometimes do not have access to some of those services. It is of great importance that the government starts to provide victims with the necessary services and stops relying solely on the help of NGO’s.

One aspect that is covered in the LSHTSE is the privacy of victims. Art 49 of the Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2008) prevents the media from publishing, broadcasting or disseminating any information that could reveal the identity of a victim person to the public. However, the identity of the victim is easy to obtain because legal proceedings aren’t confidential. Thus, more comprehensive legislation is needed if the goal really is to protect the identity of the victim.

While authorities do not provide victims with the necessary services, authorities do encourage victims to participate in the investigation and prosecution process. For numerous rational reasons (weak law enforcement, corruption, lack of protection, etc.) victims mostly refuse. On top of that, victims who do agree to participate are not always provided with a victim friendly process.

In some cases victims still have to face their offenders in court or are put in a distressful situation to challenge offenders during police interrogation, and provide testimony in the presence of the perpetrator. Without the help of NGO's victims sometimes do not receive any legal assistance during the legal process. The government needs to address this question with high priority.

Another problem is the common practice in Cambodia to negotiate a settlement between victims and offenders. In those cases the victim has to drop all the charges against the offender and the offender pays the victim money to settle. Because of this practice, offenders stay unpunished. Such settlements should never be encouraged or practiced in child abuse or exploitation cases.

Finally, article 46 of the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2008) indicates that a person who obtains enrichment without a legal cause knowing that the enrichment has been obtained from the act of selling/buying or exchanging a person or sexual exploitation shall be liable for restitution of the whole unjust enrichment along with accrued interest. An aggrieved person (a person being exploited) may claim for damages in addition to the restitution of such unjust enrichment. However, even if there is a financial compensation awarded to the victim(s), the offender is not obligated to pay the money until he/she finishes the jail term. Thus, in some cases victims have to wait for years before they receive the compensation they are entitled to.

APLE works hard to get the financial compensation in each case (see: table 10). 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.

It would be good to make financial compensation or restitution mandatory for all offenders. There is no doubt that all victims of child sexual abuse or exploitation suffered and will face a less bright future compared to children who were not victimized. This suffering should be enough to entitle the child to a financial compensation.

Table 10: 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

7.0 Deportation/extradition

7.1 Extradition laws

Art. 567 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states “The extradition of a foreign resident who has been arrested in the territory of the Kingdom shall be governed by the provision of international conventions and treaties ratified by the Kingdom of Cambodia. If there is no such treaty or convention the provisions of this Chapter shall apply, unless otherwise provided in a separate law.”

Cambodia only has an extradition treaty with four other countries, namely Thailand, Lao, China and South Korea. Thus for all other countries the Code of Criminal procedure applies. Art. 579 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states that all extradition requests shall be submitted to Royal Government of Cambodia through the diplomatic channel. Each request shall contain the supporting documents. The supporting documents shall include:

- Documents adequate for identifying the wanted person;
- A report of the acts for which the wanted person is prosecuted;
- The legal provisions applicable to such offense and the possible sentence; and
- A copy of the sentence decision, if any.

All documents shall be signed, officially sealed and enveloped. If they are not in the Khmer, French or English language, the request shall be accompanied by a certified translation of the documents into one of the three languages.

Thus, child sex offenders who commit crimes in Cambodia can still be extradited to their home country based on these articles. It’s not really important where an offender is prosecuted but it is important that the prosecution is in no way subject to corruption. In the case of western offenders, prosecuting them in their home country may be better because of a better offender management system.

Table 11 shows the number of extraditions and cases in which a foreigner was sentenced in his home country for an offences committed in Cambodia. 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 efforts in fighting their own citizens 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 already punished here. However, the conclusion that more cooperation between Cambodia and countries that supply Cambodia with child sex offender is needed seems legitimate.

Table 11: Cases perpetrators send 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

8.2 Deportation laws:

Art 53 of the Criminal Code states as an additional penalty “prohibition of a convicted alien from entering and remaining in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia”. There are no further requirements or guidelines for the application of this extra penalty.

Article 36 of the Immigration Law states that, “The Ministry of Interior has full right to deport any alien who has dangerous behavior and activities that harm the social security of Cambodia.”

Based on one of the above two articles a judge can decide to deport a sex offender. However, it's still not mandatory to expel child sex offenders to their native countries after serving their sentence in Cambodia. Therefore, child sex offenders can sometimes abuse Cambodian children again. Everybody convicted for any child sex offence poses serious harm to the country and the children in the country. Thus, deportation should be mandatory after such an offence.

Furthermore, offenders can choose freely to which country they want to be deported. It is no solution to just move the offenders to a third country where they don't get monitored and have the possibility to continue abusing children. Ideally they have to be sent back to their home countries, where their passports must be revoked and where a system of monitoring must be in place to prevent further abuse by the perpetrators.

In 3 recent conviction cases, the courts ordered deportation of 4 child sex convicts upon completion of their jail term. However, the four were not deported at all after their release from prison; the verdict was not fully executed. The immigration department that is responsible for such a deportation was not notified of the court decision. Later, two of them voluntarily chose to leave the country and went out without police escort, and as a result of APLE advocacy, the immigration, however, decided to blacklist the two.

8.0 Conclusion

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

- Who are the offenders APLE deals with?
- How many offenders have prior convictions?
- How many offenders work in NGO's or related fields?
- What are the main challenges in the field of law enforcement?
- What is the legal outcome in cases investigated by APLE?
- What are the main legislative challenges when prosecuting foreign offenders?
- What are the main challenges in the field of child victim/witness protection?
- What are the main challenges in the field of extradition laws?
- What are the main challenges in the field of deportation laws?

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. The opposite is true for the Americans, French British and Germans. They are only involved in the perpetrator group.

After excluding unknown cases, a shocking 92.3 percent of the perpetrators had a prior conviction in his home country. This finding points out the importance for border checks and information sharing between governments.

Five of the child sex offenders working in a school, NGO or orphanage already had been convicted in their home country. Thus, although they had committed crimes against children before, they still were able to find work in a school, NGO or orphanage. This clearly points out the need for child protection policies within organizations working with children. All organizations should be required to have such a policy if they work with children.

APLE faces a lot of challenges in the field of law enforcement. The first is the low salary government officials receive which lead to police officers that are not willing to properly investigate cases. All people working for the government should receive a fair salary for the work they do. The second challenge is that law enforcement officers lack adequate knowledge of the Convention on the Rights of the child, the child related Cambodian laws and regulations.

Legal training for law enforcement officers is therefore necessary. Finally, the lack of training police officers receive and the lack of good materials they have to work with decreases the quality of their work. The government should invest in trainings for police officers and in up-to-date materials for them to work with.

More foreign offenders get released than Cambodian offenders. One reason for this difference is corruption. Foreigners with money are able to change court outcomes in a, for them, positive way. APLE's lawyer doesn't make use of these corruptive methods but private lawyers (who defend the accused) do. This makes the battle unfair.

On first sight, it doesn't look like foreign offenders receive lower sentences. However, when looking at suspended sentences there is an obvious difference between locals and foreigners. A lot more foreigners see their prison term get suspended. The possibility to suspend a part or the whole prison term provides judges with the opportunity to punish below the minimum sentence without doing anything illegal.

Finally, prosecution is challenged because of the unwillingness of victims to participate in the legal process. Numerous reasons lead to victims that don't want to file complaints, withdraw their complaints, reversing their statement or give inconsistent statements in court.

When it comes to child victim/witness protection the Cambodian government falls short. The minimum standard provides care facilities with a comprehensive book of guidelines but the facilities lack the money and resources to fully implement all these rules. On top of that, not all services are equally available for child victims. Finally, victims who participate in the legal process are not always provided with a victim friendly process.

Another problem is the common practice in Cambodia to negotiate a settlement between victim and offender. In child sexual abuse or exploitation cases these settlements should never be encouraged or practiced. In addition, child victims have the right to ask for a financial compensation. However, even if there is a financial compensation awarded to the victim(s), the offender is not obligated to pay the money until he/she finishes the jail term.

Child sex offenders who commit crimes in Cambodia can be extradited to their home country. While some countries seem to make use of this procedure, most are not. America, for example

seems determined to combat their traveling child sex offenders. Besides America, Britain, Canada and Germany also put effort in the prosecution of their child sex offenders. However, more cooperation between Cambodia and countries that supply Cambodia with child sex offender is needed.

After an offender served his sentence in Cambodia, the possibility exists to deport him. However, this is still not mandatory for child sex offenders and offenders can choose freely to which country they want to be deported. Ideally they have to be sent back to their home countries, where their passports must be revoked and where a system of monitoring must be in place to prevent further abuse by the perpetrators

9.0 List of perpetrators:

#	Gender	Nationality	Year	Place	Employment	Outcome
1	M	French	2001	SHV	Running business	Convicted
2	M	Austrian	2002	PP	Resident	Released
3	M	American	2003	PP	Resident	Convicted
4	M	American	2003	PP	Resident	Convicted
5	M	Austrian	2003	PP	Resident	Released
6	M	French	2003	PP	Resident	Convicted
7	M	Dutch	2003	PP	Resident	Released
8	M	American	2003	PP	Tourist	Convicted
9	M	American	2003	PP	Tourist	Released
10	M	Canadian	2004	PP	Tourist	Convicted
11	M	French	2004	PP	Resident	Released
12	M	American	2004	PP	Resident	Released
13	M	Australian	2004	PP	Resident	Released
14	M	New Zealander	2004	PP	Resident	Convicted
15	M	Dutch	2004	PP	Resident	Convicted
16	M	French	2004	PP	Resident	Pending
17	M	French	2004	PP	Resident	Released
18	M	American	2004	PP	Resident	Released
19	M	Dutch	2004	PP	Resident	Released
20	M	Dutch	2005	PP	Resident	Released
21	M	British	2005	PP	Resident	Released
22	M	British	2005	PP	Resident	Released
23	M	Belgian	2005	PP	Resident	Released
24	M	Australian	2005	PP	Resident	Convicted
25	M	German	2006	PP	Tourist	Released
26	M	American	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
27	M	Belgian	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted

28	M	German	2006	SHV	Resident	Convicted
29	M	German	2006	SHV	Resident	Convicted
30	M	American	2006	SHV	Resident	Convicted
31	M	German	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
32	M	German	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
33	M	Swiss	2006	PP	Tourist	Convicted
34	M	Cambodian	2006	SHV	Resident	Released
35	M	Cambodian	2006	SHV	Resident	Released
36	M	American	2006	PP	Tourist	Convicted
37	M	American	2006	PP	Tourist	Released
38	M	American	2007	PP	Tourist	Convicted
39	M	British	2007	PP	Resident	Released
40	M	German	2007	SHV	Tourist	Convicted
41	M	German	2007	PP	Resident	Convicted
42	M	Swedish	2007	SHV	Resident	Released
43	M	Cambodian	2007	SHV	Resident	Convicted
44	M	Cambodian	2007	SHV	Resident	Convicted
45	M	American	2007	SHV	Tourist	Released
46	M	Cambodian	2007	SHV	Resident	Convicted
47	M	Austrian	2007	PP	Resident	Convicted
48	M	Russian	2007	SHV	Resident	Convicted
49	M	German	2007	PP	Resident	Convicted
50	M	Russian	2008	SHV	Tourist	Convicted
51	M	Australian	2008	SHV	Tourist	Released
52	M	Italian	2008	SHV	Tourist	Convicted
53	M	American	2008	PP	Resident	Convicted
54	M	French	2008	SHV	Resident	Released
55	M	French	2008	SHV	Resident	Convicted
56	M	German	2008	SHV	Tourist	Released

57	M	Austrian	2008	SHV	Orphanage director	Convicted
58	M	French	2008	SHV	Resident	Convicted
59	M	Japanese	2008	SHV	Tourist	Convicted
60	M	American	2008	PP	Tourist	Convicted
61	M	American	2008	PP	Tourist	Convicted
62	M	American	2008	PP	Resident	Convicted
63	M	Pilipino	2008	PP	Teacher of English	Convicted
64	M	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
65	M	Canadian	2009	SHV	Tourist	Convicted
66	M	American	2009	SR	Resident	Convicted
67	M	American	2009	PP	Tourist	Pending
68	M	Canadian	2009	SR	Tourist	Released
69	M	American	2009	SR	Resident	Pending
70	M	French	2009	SHV	Resident	Released
71	M	German	2009	SHV	Tourist	Convicted
72	M	British	2009	SHV	Tourist	Pending
73	M	British	2009	SHV	Tourist	Pending
74	M	Greece	2009	PP	Tourist	Convicted
75	M	French	2009	PP	Tourist	Convicted
76	M	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
77	M	Swedish	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
78	M	American	2009	PP	Company Worker	Convicted
79	M	French	2009	SR	Restaurant Owner	Convicted
80	F	Vietnamese	2009	SR	Massage parlor owner	Convicted
81	M	Vietnamese	2009	SR	Massage parlor owner	Convicted
82	F	Vietnamese	2009	SR	Massage parlor owner	Convicted
83	M	Korean	2009	PP	Tourist	Convicted
84	M	American	2009	SHV	Tourist	Convicted
85	M	Cambodian	2009	SHV	Resident	Released

86	M	British	2009	SHV	Resident	Convicted
87	M	American	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
88	M	French	2009	PP	Tourist	Convicted
89	M	French	2009	PP	Tourist	Convicted
90	M	Swiss	2009	SR	Resident	Convicted
91	M	Japanese	2009	PP	Tourist	Convicted
92	M	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Pending
93	M	Vietnamese	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
94	M	French	2009	SHV	Tourist	Released
95	M	Cambodian	2009	PP	Businessman	Convicted
96	M	Thai	2009	SHV	Resident	Released
97	M	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
98	M	French	2009	PP	Tourist	Convicted
99	M	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
100	M	French	2009	PP	Tourist	Convicted
101	M	Israeli	2009	PP	Tourist	Convicted
102	M	Cambodian	2009	SHV	Resident	Convicted
103	M	American	2010	SHV	Tourist	Released
104	M	Norwegian	2010	SR	Tourist	Convicted
105	M	American	2010	PP	Tourist	Convicted
106	M	Australian	2010	PP	Resident	Convicted
107	M	British	2010	SR	English Teacher	Pending
108	M	Dutch	2010	SHV	NGO Founder	Convicted
109	M	American	2010	SHV	Businessman	Convicted
110	M	Cambodian	2010	SR	Resident	Convicted
111	M	Cambodian	2010	SR	Resident	Pending
112	M	British	2010	PP	Computer Engineer	Convicted
113	M	American	2010	SR	Tourist	Released
114	M	Cambodian	2010	SR		Convicted

115	M	Australian	2010	SHV	Resident	Released
116	M	British	2010	PP	NGO Founder	Convicted
117	M	Cambodian	2010	SR	NGO deputy director	Convicted
118	M	Cambodian	2010	SHV	Police Officer	Released
119	M	Swiss	2010	SR	Guesthouse Owner	Convicted
120	M	Danish	2010	SR	Guesthouse Owner	Convicted
121	M	Spanish	2010	PP	Tourist	Convicted
122	M	British	2010	PP	Tourist	Convicted
123	M	Cambodian	2010	PP	Fortune teller	Convicted
124	M	British	2010	SR	NGO founder	Convicted
125	M	Japanese	2010	SR	Tourist	Convicted
126	M	Cambodian	2010	SR		Convicted
127	M	Australian	2010	SR	NGO consultant	Released
128	M	Swiss	2010	SHV	Tourist	Convicted
129	M	British	2011	SR	Shop owner	Died
130	M	French	2011	SHV	Resident	Convicted
131	M	American	2011	SHV	Tourist	Pending
132	M	American	2011	SHV	Tourist	Convicted
133	M	Cambodian	2011	SR	Resident	Convicted
134	M	American	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
135	M	French	2011	SHV	Tourist	Convicted
136	M	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
137	M	French	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
138	M	American	2011	PP	Tourist	Convicted
139	M	British	2011	SR	Tourist	Released
140	M	Cambodian- French	2011	PP	Resident	Pending
141	M	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
142	M	Cambodian	2011	SR	Massage parlor owner	Convicted
143	F	Cambodian	2011	SR		Convicted

144	M	Cambodian	2011	SR	Resident	Convicted
145	M	Cambodian	2011	SR	Resident	Convicted
146	M	Swedish	2011	PP	Tourist	Convicted
147	M	American	2011	PP	Doctor	Convicted
148	M	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
149	M	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
150	M	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
151	F	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
152	F	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
153	M	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
154	F	Cambodian	2011	BM	Resident	Pending
155	M	Cambodian	2011	BM	Resident	Pending
156	M	Dutch	2011	SR	NGO Manager	Released
157	M	French	2011	BM	Tourist	Pending
158	M	French	2011	BM	Tourist	Pending
159	M	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
160	M	British	2011	PP	English Teacher	Convicted
161	M	Cambodian	2011	BM	Labor worker	Convicted
162	M	Cambodian	2011	Kandal	Royal Arm Force	Convicted
163	M	Vietnamese	2011	PP	Construction worker	Convicted
164	M	British	2012	SR	English Teacher	Pending
165	M	French	2012	PP	Resident	Released
166	M	Cambodian	2012	PP	Resident	Convicted
167	M	Cambodian	2012		Resident	Convicted
168	M	Cambodian	2012		Resident	Convicted
169	M	Cambodian	2012		Resident	Released
170	M	Cambodian	2012	PP	Resident	Convicted
171	M	American	2012	SHV	Tourist	Released
172	M	Swiss	2012	SR	Tourist	Released

173	M	Australian	2012	SR	Resident	Convicted
174	M	French	2012	SR	Tourist	Convicted
175	M	British	2012	SR	Tourist	Convicted
176	M	Cambodian	2012	SR	Resident	Pending
177	M	Swiss	2012	PP	Tourist	Pending
178	M	Cambodian	2012	PP	Resident	Convicted
179	M	Cambodian	2012	PP	Resident	Pending
180	M	Cambodian	2012	SR	Resident	Pending
181	M	Cambodian	2012	Kampot	Resident	Pending
182	M	Japanese	2012	SR	Resident	Pending
183	M	French	2012	PP	Resident	Pending
184	M	Cambodian	2012	SR	Resident	Pending
185	M	Cambodian	2012	SR	Resident	Pending
186	M	Cambodian	2012	SR	Resident	Pending

10.0 List of conspirators

#	Gender	Nationality	Year	Place	Employment	Outcome
1	F	Vietnamese	2006	SHV	Resident	Convicted
2	M	Vietnamese	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
3	F	Vietnamese	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
4	F	Vietnamese	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
5	M	Vietnamese	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
6	F	Cambodian	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
7	M	Cambodian	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
8	M	Cambodian	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
9	M	Cambodian	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
10	F	Vietnamese	2006	PP	Resident	Convicted
11	F	Cambodian	2007	PP	Resident	Released
12	F	Cambodian	2007	SHV	Resident	Released
13	F	Cambodian	2007	SHV	Resident	Convicted
14	F	Cambodian	2007	SHV	Resident	Convicted
15	F	Cambodian	2007	SHV	Resident	Released
16	F	Cambodian	2007	SHV	Resident	Convicted
17	F	Cambodian	2007	SHV	Resident	Convicted
18	M	Cambodian	2007	PP	Resident	Convicted
19	F	Vietnamese	2008	PP	Resident	Convicted
20	F	Vietnamese	2008	SHV	Resident	Convicted
21	F	Vietnamese	2008	SHV	Resident	Released
22	F	Vietnamese	2008	SHV	Resident	Released
23	M	Vietnamese	2009	PP	Resident	Released
24	M	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
25	F	Vietnamese	2009	SR	Resident	Convicted
26	F	Vietnamese	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
27	F	Vietnamese	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted

28	M	Korean	2009	PP	Resident	Released
29	M	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
30	F	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
31	M	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
32	F	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
33	F	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
34	M	Cambodian	2009	PP	Resident	Convicted
35	M	Cambodian	2010	PP	Resident	Convicted
36	F	Cambodian	2010	PP	Resident	Convicted
37	M	Cambodian	2010	PP	Resident	Pending
38	M	Vietnamese	2010	PP	Resident	Pending
39	M	Cambodian	2010	SR	Resident	Released
40	M	Cambodian	2010	SR	Resident	Convicted
41	M	Cambodian	2010	PP	Resident	Convicted
42	F	Cambodian	2010	PP	Resident	Convicted
43	F	Cambodian	2010	PP	Resident	Convicted
44	F	Cambodian	2010	PP	Resident	Convicted
45	M	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
46	M	Cambodian	2010	SR	Resident	Released
47	F	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
48	F	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
49	F	Cambodian	2011	PP	Resident	Convicted
50	F	Cambodian	2012	PP	Resident	Convicted
51	F	Cambodian	2012	SR	Resident	Released
52	F	Cambodian	2012	PP	Resident	Pending
53	F	Vietnamese	2012	PP	Resident	Pending
54	M	Vietnamese	2012	PP	Resident	Pending
55	F	Cambodian	2012	PP	Resident	Pending
56	F	Cambodian	2012	PP	Resident	Pending

57	F	Cambodian	2012	PP	Resident	Pending
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11.0: Court handlings by nationality

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
Philippine	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