

Travelling Child-Sex Offenders in South East Asia: A Regional Review - 2007/2008



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For further information or copies of this document please contact:

Anita Dodds

Child Wise Tourism Program Manager
anita@childwise.net

Anneka Farrington

Child Wise Tourism Program Officer
anneka@childwise.net

Afroz Kaviani Johnson

Child Wise Tourism Program Officer
afroz@childwise.net



Child Wise Australia

Chief Executive Officer – Bernadette McMenamin AO
PO Box 451, South Melbourne, VIC 3205, Australia
Email: office@childwise.net
Website: www.childwise.net

Disclaimer: This document is a compilation of statistics and other information reported by ASEAN government partners and other key stakeholders during the National Roundtable Series hosted by Child Wise throughout the region in February/March 2009. Additional information has been drawn from relevant research reports, media articles and similar, and has been duly cited. The information herein does not necessarily reflect the position of Child Wise nor that of individual project partners and donors.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Travelling Child-Sex Offenders in South East Asia: A Regional Review - 2007/2008 represents the third edition of this unique compendium of information relating to the complex and dynamic phenomenon of the sexual exploitation of children in tourism destinations throughout South East Asia. First published in 2006, this annual review has been gratefully received both within the region and beyond.

Only through the commitment and persistent action of key ASEAN¹ government partners in the Child Wise Tourism Program has this report become a reality. Intent on sharing lessons learned, exploring global, regional and national trends, analysing offender modus operandi, reviewing past efforts and cooperatively exploring new opportunities for prevention, detection, apprehension, and policy and legislative reform, these government partners report on a national basis and willingly share their national data for this regional publication. It is their hope that this report proves valuable in the global fight against the abhorrent crimes committed by travelling child-sex offenders.

It is widely acknowledged that there is no universally accepted definition of child-sex tourism (CST). Greater understanding of the scope and manifestations of CST has led to evolving definitions.² ECPAT International offers a useful definition, based on a current understanding of the phenomenon:

'Child sex tourism is the sexual exploitation of children by a person or persons who travel from their home district, home geographical region, or home country in order to have sexual contact with children. Child sex tourists can be domestic travellers or they can be international tourists. CST often involves the use of accommodation, transportation and other tourism-related services that facilitate contact with children and enable the perpetrator to remain fairly inconspicuous in the surrounding population and environment.'³

Another term used throughout this document is that of 'travelling child-sex offender'. This term is effectively used interchangeably with the term 'child-sex tourist' as per the above definition. Children are defined as anyone under the age of 18.⁴

There exists a dearth of reliable data and information about the prevalence of CST, as well as arrests and convictions of travelling child-sex offenders, in South East Asia.⁵ No tool exists to capture this information and there is no central repository of this information for the region. This report does not pretend to represent a full and verifiable picture of the CST situation in South East Asia but rather, a step in the right direction in terms of enhancing reporting, accountability and understanding on this very complex issue.

This report comprises a regional overview of the CST situation in South East Asia along with national reports from all ten countries in the region. Beyond this, it offers details of what lies

¹ ASEAN is the Association of South East Asian Nations.

² Subgroup Against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, *Semantics or Substance? Towards a shared understanding of terminology referring to the sexual abuse and exploitation of children*, January 2005, p 19.

³ ECPAT International, *Combating Child Sex Tourism: Questions and Answers*, 2008, p 6.

⁴ While the Convention on the Rights of the Child allows for an adjustment to this standard through national legislation, other key international instruments (such as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the ILO Convention No 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour) define a child as a person under the age of 18.

⁵ Of note is the 2007 publication by The Protection Project, The Johns Hopkins University, *International Child Sex Tourism: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies*, 2007. However, that study is limited to Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and is by no means comprehensive. Refer Appendix 1 – Summary of Arrests and Convictions for the period 2005-2006 reported in *International Child Sex Tourism: Scope of the Problem and Comparative Case Studies*.

ahead for the region with a brief insight into the South East Asian Plan, a proposed multi-year initiative that will offer a more holistic and comprehensive approach to CST. The report also offers an update on the successful ASEAN Regional Education Campaign and, a brief summary of the key findings from a situational analysis of hotline reporting numbers in the region.

We acknowledge the ongoing support of our donor, AusAID, who has been committed to working alongside ASEAN and Child Wise to address the sexual exploitation of vulnerable children in tourism destinations for over a decade. Our sincere thanks to the ASEAN Secretariat for its valuable support over recent years and for prioritising child protection as a critical issue within the region. Finally, we acknowledge the unswerving commitment of our government partners across the region. These individuals and teams continue to work tirelessly toward the goal of ensuring greater protection for vulnerable children in their respective countries and the region.

Child Wise Tourism
March 2009

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Tourism in South East Asia

South East Asia has recently been experiencing a tourism boom. Despite the challenges posed by the global financial crisis, in 2008 the region welcomed 58 million international visitor arrivals representing an annual increase of 7%.⁶ The financial rewards of this growth are, indeed, significant with tourism contributing an estimated US\$50.84 billion to regional economies in 2007. This figure represents a 17% increase since 2006.⁷

The key source markets for tourism in South East Asia have transformed in recent years. In 2007, tourists from South East Asian nations comprised 45% of international visitor arrivals within the region, while other Asian tourists (i.e. South Korea, Japan, China) comprised a further 17% of the market. The remaining 38% of international visitor arrivals comprised a diverse mix of nationalities, with citizens of the European Union, America and Australia most prominently represented.⁸

Beyond recreational tourism, international visitor arrivals to South East Asia comprise an increasing number of business travellers and short to long-term expatriates working, living, and in some cases, retiring to countries within the region. While the majority of international visitors pose no threat to vulnerable children, it follows that with increased visitor arrivals there is a concomitant increase in the number of travelling child-sex offenders entering the region.

The increasing popularity and affordability of domestic tourism within South East Asia has the potential to pose similar risks to that of international tourism, in terms of child-sex offenders taking advantage of vulnerable communities, families and children.

Other key data illustrating the tourism situation in South East Asia in 2007/2008 (see National Reporting Section below) is highlighted below:

- South Korean visitor arrivals to the region are significant. South Korea is represented in the top four international visitor arrivals in both 2007 and 2008 in Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand. Arrivals of South Korean tourists also increased over the 2007/2008 period in Brunei, Lao PDR and Myanmar.
- Cross-border tourism comprises a significant and growing proportion of international visitor arrivals within the region. For instance, in 2008 Vietnam received over 650,000 visitors from neighbouring China, a figure 45% higher than the next most frequent visitors, South Koreans.
- Domestic tourism figures within the region are quite staggering. In most cases, domestic tourism numbers far outweigh international visitor arrivals. For instance, in 2008 in Indonesia almost 118 million Indonesians were reported to have travelled domestically a figure more than 17 times higher than the 6.4 million international visitor arrivals. Similarly, in 2007 Cambodia and the Philippines reported three and five times respectively, as many domestic tourists as international visitor arrivals.
- Based on figures available, non-Asian visitor arrivals to South East Asia saw significant numbers from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

⁶ Joint Media Statement, The Twelfth Meeting of ASEAN Tourism Ministers, Hanoi, Vietnam, 8 January 2009.

⁷ ASEAN Secretariat Information Paper, *International Visitor Arrivals in ASEAN Member States Since 2007*, as of 1 July 2008.

⁸ ASEAN Secretariat, *Tourist Arrivals in ASEAN by Selected Partner Country/Region*, as of 25 February 2008, <http://www.aseansec.org/Stat/Table29.pdf>, 31 July 2008.

Travelling Child-Sex Offenders in South East Asia

Travelling child-sex offenders present a significant and growing threat in South East Asia. While local demand for the sex industry contributes to the issue, there is no doubt that global tourism growth has facilitated access to the region by travelling child-sex offenders from around the world.

In spite of sustained efforts to combat the sexual exploitation of children in South East Asian tourism destinations, travelling child-sex offenders remain. Persistently poor socio-economic circumstances continue to plague large sections of the population in South East Asia rendering local children vulnerable to unscrupulous facilitators and predatory child-sex offenders. Weak law enforcement capacity, and in some cases corruption and lack of political will, has fuelled this abhorrent criminal activity.⁹ Simultaneously, dramatic technological advances and the pervasiveness of the internet have contributed to a seemingly insatiable demand for, and ready access to, children for the purposes of sexual exploitation (including CST, child pornography and child trafficking).

As stated, in an effort to better understand the nature and dynamics of travelling child-sex offenders in South East Asia, government partners of the Child Wise Tourism Program have agreed to contribute information, where available, to this review on an annual basis. The National Reporting Section (below) presents, where available, country-by-country information pertaining to arrests, convictions and other data gathered by law enforcement agencies relating to the demographics and modus operandi of alleged offenders for the period 2007/2008.

With a view to giving a regional overview, the following points highlight key information drawn from the country-by-country data, recognising that significant gaps in information exist.

Arrests

The table below outlines reported arrests of alleged travelling child-sex offenders in South East Asia in 2007 and 2008. These are arrests occurring within the region rather than arrests in the country of origin using extraterritorial powers.

Reported Arrests of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders in South East Asia*	
2007	2008
50	47

*Excludes arrests of Lao citizens due to lack of clarity as to whether arrested for child-sex tourism offences. Also excludes figures presented by Vietnam due to the inclusion of arrests relating to all child sex offences for the period. Arrests in Indonesia include child-sex tourism and child trafficking offences.

The figures suggest a 6% decrease in arrests between 2007 and 2008. In 2006, a total of 52 alleged offenders were reported to have been arrested in the region, indicating a regional trend toward fewer arrests. This is not necessarily indicative of a reduction in child-sex offences occurring throughout the region as rates of arrest are contingent upon a variety of factors including but not limited to rates of reporting, willingness and capacity of law enforcement to respond and to successfully gather evidence and make arrests, the involvement of foreign law enforcement personnel, and similar. It is widely acknowledged that arrests represent the proverbial 'tip-of-the-iceberg' and that the vast majority of travelling child-sex offenders remain undetected.

The table overleaf identifies the arrests in 2007 and 2008 by country of offence.

⁹ As noted by the US Department of State, 'The crime is typically fuelled by weak law enforcement, corruption, the Internet, ease of travel, and poverty', *2008 Trafficking in Persons Report*, p 25.

Reported Arrests of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders by Country of Offence*		
	2007	2008
Cambodia	7	10
Indonesia	31	26
Lao PDR	0	1
Myanmar	1	0
Philippines	3	2
Thailand	8	8
TOTAL	50	47

*Excludes arrests of Lao citizens due to lack of clarity as to whether arrested for child-sex tourism offences. Also excludes figures presented by Vietnam due to the inclusion of arrests relating to all child sex offences for the period. Arrests in Indonesia include child-sex tourism and child trafficking offences.

According to the information reported above, Indonesia has arrested the most alleged child-sex offenders during the period 2007/2008. After Indonesia, Cambodia recorded the next highest number with ten arrests in 2008 and seven in 2007, followed by Thailand with eight in both 2007 and 2008.

Offenders

Of the 97 alleged offenders arrested in the 2007/2008 period, 99% were male. The remaining 1% represents a female offender, a citizen of the Philippines, reportedly convicted of child-sex offences in the Philippines in 2008. Her role was as a facilitator providing children for the purposes of exploitation by others rather than being involved in committing direct sexual offences against children.

In terms of the age of alleged offenders arrested across the region in 2007/2008, the following table summarises the information available.

Age of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders Arrested in 2007/2008								
		<18 years	18-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60+	Total
2007 and 2008	Number	0	1	2	5	13	6	27
	%	0	3.7%	7.4%	18.5%	48%	22.2%	100%

These figures suggest that a significant number of offenders (48%) were in the 50-59 year old age bracket. Furthermore, a total of 70% of offenders were aged 50 and above. Including those in the 40-49 year old age bracket indicates that a total of 88.5% of offenders were aged 40 and above.

The nationality of alleged offenders arrested in South East Asia during 2007 and 2008, where available, has been tabulated below.

Nationality of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders Arrested in 2007/2008			
	2007	2008	TOTAL
German	5	2	7
Dutch	5	2	7
American	1	5	6
British	2	2	4
French	0	3	3
Italian	1	1	2
Japanese	1	1	2
Russian	1	1	2
Australian	0	1	1

Austrian	1	0	1
Canadian	1	0	1
Finnish	1	0	1
Malaysian	0	1	1
Myanmar	0	1	1
Pakistani	0	1	1
Philippino	0	1	1
Taiwanese	1	0	1
TOTAL	20	22	42

According to these figures, and recognising that they represent only those for whom nationality was known, alleged offenders came from a wide range of nationalities with German, Dutch, American, British and French being the most prevalent. It is not clear whether these figures are indicative of significant number of offenders originating from these countries or a particularly active international law enforcement presence from these countries facilitating these arrests.

In spite of the prevalence of South East Asian tourists in the region, only three offenders of South East Asian origin (Malaysia, Myanmar and Philippines) are represented in these figures. A similarly small proportion of offenders from other Asian nations are represented within these figures despite the high volume of travel to the region. It is entirely possible that local and other Asian offenders are less likely to be detected and reported in relation to these crimes. This may be related to a variety of factors including a greater focus by citizens and the media on offenders of Western appearance, and/or a more clandestine modus operandi of local and other Asian offenders.

Convictions

In terms of convictions for child-sex offences within the region during the 2007/2008 period, little information was available. Convictions were only reported three countries – Cambodia, Indonesia and Myanmar as follows:

Reported Convictions of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders by Country of Offence*		
	2007	2008
Cambodia	4	4
Indonesia	2	1
Myanmar	1	0
TOTAL	7	5

*Excludes reported convictions of Lao citizens due to lack of clarity as to whether arrested for child-sex tourism offences.

Considering the number of arrests, the number of convictions appears disproportionately low. This presents questions regarding the fate of those alleged offenders arrested. Little information has been provided to illustrate whether these individuals are yet to be prosecuted and remain in custody or whether they have been acquitted. It is also conceivable that some alleged offenders are no longer in custody. It is also important to acknowledge that the convictions listed represent only convictions recording the country of offence rather than any applied using extraterritorial legislation in the country of origin.

In regard to the use of extraterritorial legislation (where it exists) within the region, the information available suggests that no country within the region charged their own citizens for child-sex offences committed abroad.

In order to better understand the implementation of relevant national laws, governments were requested to provide information about the legislation under which offenders were prosecuted and information about sentences and other sanctions. With the exception of Myanmar, no such information was provided.

Victims

Very little information was available relating to victims of alleged travelling child-sex offenders for the nominated period. Most countries could not provide accurate information pertaining to the demographics of victims. To better understand the immediate and long-term support given to victims and witnesses, such information was requested from governments. Again, most countries could not provide any detailed information.

The information outlined below is drawn from a limited sample of information provided by Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand and does not include all victims, merely those for whom information was available. It is also important to note that, in many cases, offenders have a long history of offending and often have sexually exploited multiple children. Given the difficulties obtaining evidence in these types of cases and the known fact that the vast majority of offenders are never apprehended, it is likely that the figures below are a gross underestimation of the number of children who have become victims of child-sex offenders in the region during this period.

Gender of Known Victims of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders in 2007/2008*				
	2007		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number	15	24	21	12
Percentage	38.5%	61.5%	63.6%	34.4%

*Figures do not include data from Indonesia as it is not clear if victims listed are specifically victims of travelling child-sex offenders.

The small sample size makes the results above somewhat tenuous and it is interesting to note that the figures from 2007 and 2008 appear almost inversely proportional. Averaged out across the two year period, the figures available suggest an even split of 50% male and 50% female victims.

Regarding the age of victims of travelling child-sex offenders over the period in question, again, very limited information was available. Most countries failed to differentiate between different age groups grouping victims in broad categories such as under 15 years or between 6-17 years. No valuable generalisation can be made based on the information provided.

Hotline Reporting

Countries were asked to report on the number of cases relating to suspected travelling child-sex offenders received by national hotline numbers in the period 2007/2008. The limited information available is indicative of the fact that, with few exceptions, hotline operability, accessibility, promotion and record-keeping remain rudimentary at best.

The information tabulated below represents figures gathered in Cambodia, Indonesia and Thailand for the period 2007/2008. The data indicates a 26.5% increase in reports to hotline numbers in these countries between 2007 and 2008. It is unclear whether this figure represents an increase in the prevalence of travelling child-sex offenders or an increased willingness amongst the general public to report such offences.

Reports of Suspected Travelling Child-Sex Offenders to Hotline Numbers 2007 and 2008	
2007	2008
113	143

For further insight into issues relating to hotline numbers in the region refer to Appendix 2: Summary of the Situational Analysis of ASEAN Hotline Numbers.

International Law Enforcement Agencies Working in South East Asia

A range of international law enforcement agencies operate in countries throughout South East Asia and have a critical role in addressing the problem of their own citizens perpetrating sexual crimes against children within the region. These agencies work in close collaboration with local law enforcement authorities and offer valuable insights into trends and developments with respect to this issue.

Included below are some key points raised by international law enforcement agencies during recent National Roundtable series, which engaged a range of key stakeholders in all ten South East Asian countries.

- The Australian Federal Police (AFP) highlighted the extended networks supporting travelling child-sex tourists to commit their crimes. Rarely do offenders act alone. It is critical to work to detect and disrupt these networks in order to reduce instances of child sexual exploitation. Legislation needs to be sufficient to prosecute other participants in the CST web.¹⁰
- The AFP noted that offenders tend to be a step ahead of law enforcement agencies – just as law enforcement agencies develop new and an innovative means to detect offenders, the offenders find new and innovative means by which to conceal their identities and activities.¹¹
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (US Embassy in the Philippines) noted that in cases that it has recently investigated, a troubling development is the increasing number of offenders perpetrating sexual crimes against vulnerable children in remote areas.¹²
- The AFP reiterated concerns regarding offenders who are living and working as expatriates throughout the region, particularly those involved in child-contact occupations such as teachers. There currently exists little to no vigilance or processes for background checks on teachers within the region.¹³
- Interpol reaffirmed that the sexual exploitation of children is one of the agency's priority crimes. Interpol has a database for child abuse images which is available for use by law enforcement agencies around the globe. New software facilitates the recognition of particulars from photographs (hotels, etc) to assist in the identification of victims. Interpol has invited ASEANAPOL to use this new database system.¹⁴

¹⁰ Child Wise, *National Roundtable Series Report*, 8 March 2009, p.10

¹¹ *ibid.* p.10

¹² *ibid.* p.18

¹³ *ibid.* p.31

¹⁴ *ibid.* p.25

NATIONAL REPORTING

Each year, key ASEAN government partners involved in the Child Wise Tourism Program (refer Appendix 1) are asked to prepare a report based on a common template designed to provide a snapshot of the CST situation in that country. Partners are expected to source requested information from their own or other relevant ministries and any other relevant sources within the country.

In the case of this report, information covers a two year period, 2007 and 2008, due to a lack of capacity to prepare the annual report in 2007. Partners were asked to provide:

- relevant national tourism statistics,
- relevant national statistics relating to arrests and convictions of alleged travelling child-sex offenders,
- data on national hotline reporting, and
- information about efforts by government and others to combat CST.

Whilst every effort has been made to obtain accurate and up-to-date information, in some cases information is difficult or impossible to obtain.

For the purposes of this report, all ten ASEAN countries have been identified as either destination countries (i.e. those countries frequented by travelling child-sex offenders) or source countries (i.e. those countries whose citizens may be inclined and able to travel abroad to commit child-sex offences). Certainly these categorisations can be debated as some countries have been clearly identified as a combination and source country for travelling child-sex offenders.

All countries were also asked to consider domestic tourism as a potential source of travelling child-sex offenders. Whilst the phenomenon of domestic CST has been largely unacknowledged within the region previously, ASEAN countries are becoming increasingly aware of the threat posed by this phenomenon. As illustrated by the information below, obtaining data relating to domestic CST is potentially difficult given the fact that few countries have national legislation that allows local citizens to be charged CST offences per se, rather they would normally be charged under different legislation which means they are unlikely to appear in statistics relating to CST offences committed by international offenders. Additionally, the statistics provided indicate, in a number of instances, a lack of conceptual clarity between trafficking and CST. It is hoped that, in the future, more sophisticated tools for gathering such information will be developed throughout the region to give a more accurate picture of the phenomenon.

A. DESTINATION COUNTRIES

CAMBODIA

Tourism Situation

Number of International Visitor Arrivals		
Year	Number of international arrivals	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	2,015,128	18.53 %
2008	2,125,465	5.48 %

Top Four Ports of Entry for International Visitor Arrivals				
Year	Rank	Port	Number of arrivals	% of arrivals
2007	1	International Airport	1,296,513	64.38 %
	2	Cambodia-Thailand Border	329,063	16.32 %
	3	Cambodia-Vietnam Border	235,716	11.69 %
	4	Cambodia-Lao Border	11,275	0.56 %
2008	1	International Airport	1,239,407	58.31 %
	2	Cambodia-Thailand Border	389,277	18.31%
	3	Cambodia-Vietnam Border	356,847	16.79%
	4	Cambodia-Lao Border	15,903	0.75%

Visitor Arrivals to Cambodia by purpose of visit			
Year	Visa type (e.g. tourist, business, etc)	Number of arrivals	% of arrivals
2007	Holiday	1,689,976	83.86%
	Business	145,774	7.23%
	Other	36,817	1.82%
2008	Holiday	1,808,303	85.07%
	Business	158,776	7.47%
	Other	34,355	1.63%

Receipts from International Visitor Arrivals (USD)		
2006	2007	2008
\$1.049 billion	\$ 1.4 billion	\$ 1.595 billion

Top 10 International Visitor Arrivals				
2007			2008	
Rank	Country of origin	Number of arrivals	Country of origin	Number of arrivals
1	South Korea	329,909	South Korea	266,525
2	Japan	161,973	Vietnam	209,516
3	USA	137,539	Japan	163,806
4	Vietnam	125,442	USA	145,079
5	China	118,417	China	129,626
6	Taiwan, China	118,180	Thailand	109,020
7	Thailand	101,590	UK	98,093
8	France	90,168	France	97,517
9	UK	84,103	Australia	84,957
10	Malaysia	84,039	Taiwan, China	83,000

Estimated Number of Domestic Travellers	
2007	2008
5,827,518	6,729,349

Top Four Destinations for Domestic Travellers		
Rank	2007	2008
1	Phnom Penh (1,747,321)	Phnom Penh (1,785,442)
2	Siem Reap (892,226)	Siem Reap (1,195,264)
3	Coastal Area (764,324)	Coastal Area (859,637)
4	Northeast (229,786)	Northeast (273,584)

Child-Sex Tourism Situation

Number of Arrests of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders		
Year	Arrests	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	7	-29%
2008	10	+43%

Convictions of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders		
Year	Convictions	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	4	unavailable
2008	4	no change

Gender and Nationality of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders			
	Country of origin	Number of males	Number of females
2007	German	2	nil
	American	1	
	British	1	
	Canada	1	
	Russian	1	
	Austrian	1	
	TOTAL	7	
2008	American	4	nil
	French	2	
	Russian	1	
	Italian	1	
	British	1	
	Japanese	1	
	TOTAL	10	

Age of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders								
		<18 years	18-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60+	Total
2007	Number	unavailable						
	%	unavailable						
2008	Number	nil	1	2	3	2	2	10
	%	nil	10%	20%	30%	20%	20%	100%

Type of Traveller – Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders				
	2007		2008	
Type of Traveller	Number arrested	% of all arrested offenders	Number arrested	% of all arrested offenders
Tourist	5	72%	5	50%
Short-term business traveller	1	14%	2	20%
Expatriate	1	14%	3	30%
Other	0	0	0	0

Age and Gender of Victims of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders				
	2007		2008	
Age Group	Number of males	Number of females	Number of males	Number of females
Under 15 years	2	24	14	11

Arrests of Citizens Abroad

No Cambodian citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/2008.

Key Locations for Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

The majority of offences committed by travelling child-sex offenders are reported to occur in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville – all well-known tourist destinations.

Actions by Law Enforcement Agencies and Other Government Agencies to Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

- Cooperation with relevant NGOs to produce counter-CST promotional materials for dissemination.
- In addition to the operation of the National hotline Number, the Ministry of Interior, Anti-Trafficking Unit has established and operated local hotline numbers in provinces frequented by domestic and international tourists including Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom.
- The Anti-Trafficking Unit has actively promoted the recently enacted Anti-Trafficking Law and disseminated information about the modus operandi of traffickers and offenders, particularly amongst students in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap.

Hotline Reporting

According to the Anti-Trafficking Unit within the Ministry of Interior, a total of 42 cases pertaining to potential CST offences were received via the National Hotline Number in 2007. Slightly fewer (40) cases were received in 2008.

Other Actions to Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

- Training Workshop on “Promoting Child Safe Tourism” to target group from relevant Ministries, institutions, local authorities, teachers, students, IO and NGOs, employers and employees in the tourism businesses.
- Production of documents on “Promoting Child Safe Tourism to prevent trafficking in children and women for labour and sexual exploitation” including Strategic Plan 2006-2008, Operational Guideline, Training Manual and CST Tools.
- Delivery of training workshop on “Promoting Child Safe Tourism” in provinces for target groups.
- Delivery of half day workshop for 1,500 university students to promote Child Safe Tourism.

- Production of promotional materials such as stickers, leaflets, signboard, billboard, light boxes, bus wrap, key holder.
- Advertising in relevant magazines (Touch Stone and Visitor Guide).
- Production of Video Spot on “Promoting Child Safe Tourism” to be broadcasted on all local television channels.
- Production of promotional materials such as stickers and leaflets and distribution to 24 provinces/municipalities.

INDONESIA

Tourism Situation

Number of International Visitor Arrivals		
Year	Number of international arrivals	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	5,505,769	13.02%
2008	6,433,507	16%

Top 10 International Visitor Arrivals				
2007			2008	
Rank	Country of origin	Number of arrivals	Country of origin	Number of arrivals
1	Singapore	unavailable	Singapore	unavailable
2	Malaysia		Malaysia	
3	Japan		Japan	
4	South Korea		South Korea	
5	Australia		Taiwan	

Estimated Number of Domestic Travellers	
2007	2008
116.107 million	117.848 million

Child-Sex Tourism Situation

Number of Arrests of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders*		
Year	Arrests	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	31	unavailable
2008	26	-16%

*Arrests in Indonesia include child-sex tourism and child trafficking offences.

Convictions of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders		
Year	Convictions	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	2	unavailable
2008	1	-50%

Gender and Nationality of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders			
	Country of origin	Number of males	Number of females
2007	German	1	nil
	Dutch	1	
	Italian	1	
	Permanent Resident	1	
	Other	27	
	TOTAL	31	
2008	Australian	1	nil
	Malaysian	1	
	Other	24	
	TOTAL	26	

Age and Gender of Victims of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders		
	2007 and 2008	
Age Group	Number of males	Number of females
6 to 17years	99*	62**

*Bali 95 victims and DKI Jakarta 4 victims

** 1 victim from Cianjur to Sarawak (Trafficking), 14 victim from West Kalimantan (Trafficking), 47 victims from Bali (Source: NGOs, Kompas, ECPAT Affiliate Indonesia)

Arrests of Citizens Abroad

No Indonesian citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/2008.

Actions by Law Enforcement Agencies and Other Government Agencies to Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

- Cooperation between Police Department (POLRI) and the Australian Federal Police (AFP) at JCLEC in Semarang (100 participants).

Hotline Reporting

A total of 29 cases pertaining to potential CST offences were received via the National Hotline Number in 2007. A further 31 cases were received in 2008.

Other Actions to Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

- In 2007, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MOCT) organised a workshop on Combating CSEC in Tourism in Bandung in 2007 (67 participants), Yogyakarta (80 participants) and Makassar (50 participants).
- In 2007, the Regional Tourist Office organised workshops in Jakarta (120 participants) and Denpasar (100 participants).
- The Regional Tourist Office in Denpasar organised a workshop for 100 students.
- The MOCT, in collaboration with Child Wise, delivered a Child Wise Tourism Workshop in February 2008 (65 participants) and July 2008 (50 participants).
- A workshop organised by the Tourism School of Sahid was held in Jakarta (100 students)

CASE STUDY¹⁵

Carl Francis Walker

63 year old Australian, Carl Francis Walker was sentenced in the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory to 14 years imprisonment on child-pornography and CST charges on 8th October 2007.

The home of the former Charles Darwin University lecturer and now part-time teacher was raided in a joint effort between NT and Federal police in February 2007. In their search police discovered over 15,000 child-pornographic images including both still images and movies on a laptop and home computer. At least 60 of the images involved "cruelty or torture" of children. Police also found documents including what security measures an offender could take to avoid detection, and text from an offender who claimed not to be a molester but to 'love' his victims. The article states that the offender is "a slave to the beauty of young girls."¹⁶

Mr. Walker, who has admitted visiting Indonesia at least twice a year over a twenty year period, had access to a bed-sit on the property of his extended family in Kupang, Indonesia. Walker was in Indonesia between June and July 2006. The first offence of child-sexual abuse was committed during this time. Walker abused a 13 year old Indonesian boy at the bed-sit. He pleaded guilty to committing acts of indecency upon the child and to photographing the abuse.

The second offence occurred between December 2006 and January 2007 when Mr. Walker was once again visiting Indonesia. On this occasion the abuse took place whilst two children, also 13 year old boys, were asleep. Walker has never revealed how he came to be in the same room as the children, whether he had invited them to his home or if they were the children of friends. He placed the sleeping children in sexual poses before manipulating the boys' genitals and photographing the acts of abuse.

Mr. Walker removed the memory card from his digital camera before re-entering Australia, but police later found the evidence on his computer, as he had emailed the images to his internet address in the hope of avoiding detection.

Following his initial arrest and bail, Walker again committed child-pornography offences, using the internet to access more images. He has denied any other illegal sexual behaviour other than the two offences committed in Indonesia during 2006-2007.

Walker described his actions as "inexcusable" and expressed feelings of relief following his apprehension.

LAO PDR

Tourism Situation

Number of International Visitor Arrivals		
Year	Number of international arrivals	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	1,623,943	+34%
2008	1,736,787	+7%

¹⁵ Extract from yet to be published Child Wise media analysis of CST, titled *Making Headlines*. Refer to Appendix 3 for a summary of key findings from the Media Analysis.

¹⁶ The Supreme Court of the Northern Territory, Transcript of proceedings. Darwin 08/10/2007.
http://www.supremecourt.nt.gov.au/archive/doc/sentencing_remarks/2007/10/2007100 Accessed 12/12/2008.

Top Four Ports of Entry for International Visitor Arrivals				
Year	Rank	Port	Number of arrivals	% of arrivals
2007	1	Friendship Bridge 1 (Laos-Thai Border, Vientiane)	656,470	40.42
	2	Dan Savan (Laos-Vietnam Border)	399,667	24.61
	3	Wattay Airport (Vientiane)	105,673	6.51
	4	Vang Tao + Veankham (Laos-Thai Border)	103,288	6.36
2008	1	Friendship Bridge 1 (Laos-Thai Border, Vientiane)	547,586	unavailable
	2	Friendship Bridge 2 (Laos-Thai Border, Savannakhet)	251,606	unavailable
	3	Dan Savan (Laos-Vietnam Border)	157,197	unavailable
	4	Wattay Airport (Vientiane)	151,941	unavailable

Receipts from International Visitor Arrivals (USD)		
2006	2007	2008
\$173,249,896	\$233,304,695	\$250,689,430

Top 10 International Visitor Arrivals				
2007			2008	
Rank	Country of origin	Number of arrivals	Country of origin	Number of arrivals
1	Thailand	949,452	Thailand	891,448
2	Vietnam	290,584	Vietnam	351,384
3	China	54,920	China	105,852
4	USA	45,691	USA	54,717
5	France	34,584	France	39,077
6	United Kingdom	31,352	United Kingdom	36,038
7	Japan	29,770	Japan	31,569
8	Australia	24,492	Australia	28,180
9	Germany	19,299	South Korea	25,191
10	South Korea	13,060	Malaysia	18,065

Child-Sex Tourism Situation

Number of Arrests of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders		
Year	Arrests	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	7	none reported in 2006
2008	11	+57%

N.B. It is unclear as to whether all of these cases constitute CST.

Convictions of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders		
Year	Convictions	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	7	none reported in 2006
2008	9	+29%

Of the 11 individuals arrested in 2008, of those not convicted, two have subsequently been acquitted and two are reportedly awaiting trial.

Gender and Nationality of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders			
	Country of origin	Number of males	Number of females
2007	Lao	7	nil
2008	Lao	10	
	Pakistan	1	

Where available, the occupation of alleged travelling child-sex offenders was noted. In 2007/2008 occupations included drivers, vendors, workers and farmers.

Age and Gender of Victims of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders				
Age Group	2007		2008	
	Number of males	Number of females	Number of males	Number of females
Under 5 years	nil	nil	nil	nil
6-11 years		nil		nil
12-15 years		3		4
15-20 years		2		3

Arrests of Citizens Abroad

No Lao PDR citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/2008.

MYANMAR

Tourism Situation

Number of International Visitor Arrivals		
Year	Number of international arrivals	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	716,434	13.71%
2008	731,230	2.07%

The most popular entry point to Myanmar in both 2007 and 2008 was via the Thilawa Airport in Yangon receiving in the vicinity of 50% percent of all international visitor arrivals.

Receipts from International Visitor Arrivals (USD)		
2006	2007	2008
\$164 million	\$182 million	\$165 million

Top 10 International Visitor Arrivals				
2007			2008	
Rank	Country of origin	Number of arrivals	Country of origin	Number of arrivals
1	Thailand	35,002	China	30,792
2	China	29,551	Thailand	27,311
3	Japan	15,623	South Korea	12,369
4	France	15,521	Taiwan	11,472
5	Germany	15,432	Japan	10,881
6	Italy	10,130	Germany	8,947
7	Singapore	9,130	Singapore	8,599
8	Malaysia	8,693	Malaysia	8,268
9	India	7,675	France	8,217
10	Spain	6,728	United Kingdom	5,397

Top Four Destinations for Domestic Travellers	
Rank	2007 and 2008
1	Bagan-Mandalay
2	Taunggyi-Inlay Lake
3	Kyaik-hti-yo
4	Chaung-tha

Child-Sex Tourism Situation

One case of CST was reported by Myanmar authorities in 2007. This case involved a 57 year old German citizen, Mr Hans Gert Broder. It is alleged that he committed sexual offences against five local boys. He was convicted of these offences on 6 June 2007 and sentenced to seven years imprisonment under Sections 377 and 270 of the Criminal Law. Mr Broder was subsequently released in accordance with the Criminal Code of Procedure. No further information on this case is currently available.

Arrests of Citizens Abroad

No Myanmar citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/2008. (The report from the Government of Thailand suggests that one Myanmar citizen was arrested for CST offences in 2008.)

Other Actions to Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

- Myanmar Hotelier Association (MHA) organised “Child Sex Abuse” Meeting inviting Myanmar Police Force, UNICEF (Myanmar) and other related Ministries.
- Distribution of ASEAN Traveller’s Guide Posters, Postcards, and Triangular Table Stands through the Union of Myanmar Travel Association (UMTA), Myanmar Hotelier Association (MHA), Myanmar Marketing Committee (MMC) and Myanmar Travels Tours (MTT) under Myanmar Hotels and Tourism Services

PHILIPPINES

Tourism Situation

Number of International Visitor Arrivals		
Year	Number of international arrivals	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	3,091,993	+8.74%
2008	3,139,422	+1.53%

Top Four Ports of Entry for International Visitor Arrivals				
Year	Rank	Port	Number of arrivals	% of arrivals
2007	1	Manila	2,541,619	82.20%
	2	Cebu	374,047	12.10%
	3	Clark	96,860	3.13%
	4	Laoag	21,278	0.69%
2008	1	Manila	2,569,254	81.84%
	2	Cebu	397,355	12.66%
	3	Clark	106,016	3.38%
	4	Laoag	13,288	0.42%

Receipts from International Visitor Arrivals (USD)		
2006	2007	2008
\$ 3.465 billion	\$ 4.883 billion	Unavailable

Top 10 International Visitor Arrivals				
2007			2008	
Rank	Country of origin	Number of arrivals	Country of origin	Number of arrivals
1	South Korea	653,310	South Korea	611,629
2	USA	578,983	USA	578,246
3	Japan	395,012	Japan	359,306
4	China	157,601	China	163,689
5	Australia	112,466	Australia	121,514
6	Taiwan	112,206	Taiwan	118,782
7	Hong Kong	111,948	Hong Kong	116,653
8	Singapore	94,008	Canada	102,381
9	Canada	91,308	Singapore	100,177
10	United Kingdom	79,670	United Kingdom	87,422

Estimated Number of Domestic Travellers	
2007	2008*
16,760,539	6,278,098

*Figures from January through June 2008 only.

Top Four Destinations for Domestic Travellers		
Rank	2007	2008
1	Oriental Mindoro	Laguna
2	Laguna	Cebu
3	Cebu	Batangas
4	Baguio	Baguio

Child-Sex Tourism Situation

Number of Arrests of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders		
Year	Arrests	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	3	-63%
2008	2	-33%

Gender and Nationality of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders			
	Country of origin	Number of males	Number of females
2007	Japanese	1	
	Indian	1	
	Taiwanese	1	
	TOTAL	3	Nil
2008	French	1	
	Filipina		1
	TOTAL	1	1

Arrests of Citizens Abroad

No Philippine citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/2008.

Key Locations for Travelling Child-Sex Offenders In-Country

- City of Manila
- Pasay City
- Cebu City

Other Actions to Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

- Child Wise Tourism Training for tourism front-liners including tourist drivers and tour guides.
- Dissemination of Regional Education Campaign materials.
- Partnership with tourism private sector about Child Wise Tourism programs.
- The Special Committee for the Protection of Children composed of 9 government agencies and 3 NGOs receive reports on regular bases from the Task Force on Child Protection on the nature of child abuse cases. This structure through the Secretary Justice issued a Department Order to prosecutors directing them not to dismiss child abuse cases on the basis of affidavits of desistance particularly in rape and child sexual abuse cases. This is to shift the pressure from child when the offender requests for the out of court settlement of the case particularly when the offender is a family member.
- At the national level, the Sub-Committee on Sexual Abuse and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (SC-SACSEC) closely coordinates the implementation and monitoring of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography. SC SACSEC is a sub-committee of the Committee on Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP). The SC SACSEC is responsible for the development of the National Framework of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (FA SACSEC) for 2001–2005 as reported to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child 2nd periodic report. This five-year framework is anchored on the Philippine National Strategic Framework for Plan Development for Children 2000-2025 or 'Child 21' and served as a child rights-based response guide and roadmap for actions, initiatives or endeavours pursued by the Local Government Units (LGUs), NGOs, private sectors and the national agencies from the prevention to re-integration of children who became victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The draft of the 2nd Medium Term FA SACSEC 2006-2010 is presently being finalised based on progress made along the issue of Sexual Abuse, Prostitution, Trafficking and Pornography affecting children. The Center for the Promotion, Advocacy and Protection

of the Rights of the Child (CPAP RC), a civil society organization serves as Chair of SC SACSEC together with the Philippine National Police as Co-Chair.

- In 2005, the Sub Committee on Sexual Abuse and Commercial Exploitation of Children (SC SACSEC) initiated the drafting of the Strategic Framework on Addressing Child Pornography through the 1st National Consultation on Child Pornography. This framework on child pornography aims to provide the focus, urgency and effort that the issue deserves, and offer directional guide for the implementation of various initiatives and interventions by all stakeholders dealing with the issue. Together with Child Sexual Abuse strategic framework, this document has been validated nation wide and being finalised for integration into the updating of the comprehensive FA SACSEC 2006 - 2010.
- As of 2007, an offenders' database has now been established by the Special Committee for the Protection of Children (SCPC) of the Department Justice. The database is about offenders of child abuse cases taken from prosecution offices nationwide and is continuously being maintained and built. The identities of the victims in the database are protected under a confidentiality policy to protect their privacy. From 2000-2008, there are 5,352 cases in the database.

THAILAND

Tourism Situation

Number of International Visitor Arrivals		
Year	Number of international arrivals	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	14,464,228	+4.64%
2008*	10,995,615	Unavailable

* Figures from January to September 2008 only.

Top Four Ports of Entry for International Visitor Arrivals				
Year	Rank	Port	Number of arrivals	% of arrivals
2007	Unavailable			
2008*	1	Suvarnabhumi Airport	7,770,750	70.67%
	2	Phuket Airport	882,364	8.02%
	3	Sadoo (Songkla)	721,078	6.56%
	4	Nongkai	527,585	4.80%

* Figures from January to September 2008 only.

Top 10 International Visitor Arrivals				
Rank	2007		2008*	
	Country of origin	Number of arrivals	Country of origin	Number of arrivals
1	Malaysia	1,540,080	Malaysia	1,309,640
2	Japan	1,277,638	Japan	909,336
3	South Korea	1,083,652	South Korea	724,992
4	China	907,117	China	698,601
5	UK	859,010	UK	601,598
6	USA	681,972	Australia	515,409
7	Australia	658,148	USA	494,960
8	Singapore	604,603	Laos	453,743
9	Germany	544,495	Singapore	430,400
10	India	536,356	India	412,634

* Figures from January to September 2008 only.

Estimated Number of Domestic Travellers	
2007	2008
144,301,357	Unavailable

Top Four Destinations for Domestic Travellers		
Rank	2007	2008
1	Bangkok	Unavailable
2	Chonburi	
3	Nakorn Ratchasima	
4	Chiang Mai	

Child-Sex Tourism Situation

Number of Arrests of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders		
Year	Arrests	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	8	-20%
2008	8	no change

Gender and Nationality of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders			
	Country of origin	Number of males	Number of females
2007	Dutch	4	nil
	German	1	
	Finnish	1	
	British	1	
	Unknown	1	
	TOTAL	8	
2008	Dutch	2	nil
	German	2	
	American	1	
	British	1	
	Myanmar	1	
	Unknown	1	
	TOTAL	8	

Age of Alleged Travelling Child-Sex Offenders								
		<18 years	18-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60+	Total
2007	Number					7	1	8
	%					87%	13%	100%
2008	Number				2	3	3	8
	%				26%	37%	37%	100%

Age and Gender of Victims of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders				
	2007		2008	
Age Group	Number of males	Number of females	Number of males	Number of females
Under 5 years				
6-11 years				
12-15 years	3		5	1
15-20 years	5		2	
TOTAL	8	nil	7	1

Arrests of Citizens Abroad

No Thai citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/2008.

Hotline Reporting

According to the Royal Thai Police, a total of 42 reports pertaining to suspected CST offences were received on the National Hotline Number in 2007. In 2008, 72 such reports were made via this number.

Other Actions To Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

Activities in 2007

- Thailand hosted the Greater Mekong Sub-regional Seminar on Protecting Children from Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in Tourism during 5 – 6 November, 2007.

Activities in 2008

- Thailand held two seminars to prevent child sexual exploitation in tourism for 134 relevant personnel in tourism industry on 3 March, 2008 and 6 June, 2008.

CASE STUDY¹⁷

Wayne Nelson Corliss

Dubbed the “Santa Claus paedophile” by the media, American Wayne Nelson Corliss was arrested on May 9th, 2008 after two years of investigation by INTERPOL.

The international law enforcement agency had released photos of 59 year old Corliss to the media in an effort to identify the man who appeared in over 800 child-pornography photographs, found on a Norwegian paedophile’s computer in 2006. It was only the second time Interpol employed such a tactic. It had been successfully trialled in 2007, with identifying the location of Canadian child-sex offender, Christopher Neil. At the time of releasing Corliss’ photograph, the secretary general of Interpol was quoted as saying, “The law enforcement community around the world has done all that it can to find this man who clearly presents a danger to young children, and we are now asking the public to help identify this predator and protect other potential victims of abuse.”¹⁸

Corliss was arrested in his New Jersey apartment, by a joint taskforce of Interpol and ICE operatives, following his identification. When authorities raided his home they discovered child-pornography on his computer as well as boy’s underwear. This included a pair that Corliss claimed were a ‘souvenir’ from his trip to Thailand.

He was charged on October 28th, 2008 with 3 counts of engaging in illicit international sex tourism, 1 count of producing child pornography, and on 1 count of possession of child pornography.

¹⁷ Extract from yet to be published Child Wise media analysis of CST, titled *Making Headlines*. Refer to Appendix 3 for a summary of key findings from the Media Analysis.

¹⁸ Ronald K Noble, “Interpol hope Norwegian pictures will trap suspected paedophile in Asia” www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/crime/article3880222.ece? Accessed 12/12/2008.

Corliss, aka Casey Wayne, was an actor and face-painter who worked predominantly at children's parties in the United States. He is reported to have also worked at shopping centres in the US as Santa Claus during Christmas holidays.

He travelled on numerous occasions to Thailand over a two year period with the intent to exploit and abuse children as a sex tourist. Unlike other offenders analysed in this report, Corliss was noted as admitting to travelling with the intent of sexually abusing Thai boys, an experience he described as "euphoric". His three victims were no older than 10 years old and as young as four years old. From the available media reports located, it is unclear how many locations Corliss used, however he had paid a Canadian man located in Thailand for the service of providing children, and a residence in which to abuse and record his offences.

Mr. Corliss reported the activities of three other men engaged in illegal child-sex offences in Thailand to authorities which led to their subsequent arrests. Corliss provided the names of Americans; Burgess Lee Burgess, Mitchell Kent Jackson and the Canadian facilitator of the abuse in Thailand, John Wrenshall.

The two Americans have since been sentenced, in USA to 30 years imprisonment charged with travelling and conspiring to travel, in foreign commerce with the intent to engage in illicit sexual conduct with children. In late December 2008 John Wrenshall was apprehended by British police, trying to enter the UK at Heathrow airport.

The data gathered for this report indicates that Wayne Nelson Corliss, Burgess Lee Burgess, and Mitchell Kent Jackson travelled to Thailand at the invitation of John Wrenshall who provided a home for the men to stay, whilst also sourcing and rotating children for the three men to sexually abuse. Corliss and the other men captured much of the abuse on camera, neglecting to hide their own identities. "This is undoubtedly among the most depraved conduct we've seen, with the extent of the victimization,"¹⁹ said Michael Drewniak, spokesman for the U.S. Attorney's Office in Newark.

The photographs that Interpol used in their man-hunt to reveal Corliss' identity, garnered an enormous response. According to a MSNBC media report those identifying the photographs of Corliss expressed shock and disbelief that the actor could be capable of such crimes.

Corliss was regarded by colleagues back in The US as a witty man. His landlord has been quoted as saying "He's a very amiable man. He seemed very stable and always paid his rent."²⁰ Whilst a colleague, working with him on the children's party circuit stated "He's the best Santa Claus anyone has ever seen. I've never seen him act in a way that is creepy or predatory towards children."²¹

Wayne Nelson Corliss is due to be sentenced in February 2009.

¹⁹ Michael Drewniak, "Man in child-porn manhunt pleads guilty" <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/27426418/> Accessed 12/12/2008.

²⁰ Raven Squire, "Santa Claus paedophile suspect arrested" www.theage.com.au/news/general/santa-claus-pedophile-nabbed/2008/05/09/1210131206589.html Accessed 12/12/2008.

²¹ Judy Stone, "Suspected paedophile arrested in NJ" <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/24522050/> Accessed 12/12/2008.

VIETNAM

Tourism Situation

Number of International Visitor Arrivals		
Year	Number of international arrivals	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	4,171,564	+ 17.2%
2008	4,253,740	+ 0.6%

Means of Entry for International Visitor Arrivals				
Year	Rank	Means of transport	Number of arrivals	Growth rate %
2007	1	Air	3,216,941	20.7%
	2	Sea	224,389	0.14%
	3	Land	685,234	4.3%
2008	1	Air	3,283,237	+ 2.86%
	2	Sea	157,198	- 29.94%
	3	Land	813,305	+ 18.69%

Visa Type Granted to International Visitor Arrivals			
Year	Visa type (e.g. tourist, business, etc)	Number of arrivals	% of arrivals
2007	Tourism & Recreation	2,569,150	61.59%
	Business	643,611	15.42%
	Visit relatives and families	603,847	14.47%
	Others	354,956	8.52%
2008	Tourism & Recreation	2,631,943	61.87%
	Business	844,777	19.86 %
	Visit relatives and families	509,627	11.98%
	Others	267,393	6.29%

Receipts from International Visitor Arrivals (USD)		
2006	2007	2008
\$3.187 billion	\$ 3.5 billion	\$3.58 billion

Top 10 International Visitor Arrivals				
2007			2008	
Rank	Country of origin	Number of arrivals	Country of origin	Number of arrivals
1	China	558,719	China	650,055
2	South Korea	475,535	South Korea	449,237
3	USA	412,301	USA	417,198
4	Japan	411,557	Japan	392,999
5	Taiwan	414,026	Taiwan	303,527
6	Australia	227,300	Australia	234,760
7	France	182,501	Thailand	183,142
8	Thailand	160,747	France	182,048
9	Cambodia	150,655	Malaysia	174,008
10	Malaysia	145,535	Singapore	158,405

Estimated Number of Domestic Travellers	
2007	2008
19.2 million	20.0 million

Top Four Destinations for Domestic Travellers		
Rank	2007	2008
1	Ba Ria – Vung Tau	Ha Noi
2	An Giang	Ba Ria – Vung Tau
3	Hai Phong	An Giang
4	Quang Ninh	Quang Ninh

Child-Sex Tourism Situation

Disaggregated data identifying offences committed by travelling child-sex offenders is not currently available. Statistics provided by the Vietnamese Government include all child-sex offences. These statistics have not been included in this report.

Arrests of Citizens Abroad

No Vietnamese citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/2008.

Other Actions To Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

Activities in 2007

- Launch of Regional Education Campaign in Nha Trang with the theme: “*Protect Children in Nha Trang*”
- Establishment of Regional Education Campaign billboard at Cam Ranh Airport in Nha Trang
- Distribution of Regional Education Campaign leaflets donated by Daewoo Motor Company in Nha Trang
- Co-delivery of CWT Training Workshops in Can Tho, Sapa, Nha Trang and Lao Cai.

Activities in 2008

- Distribution of Regional Education Campaign leaflets donated by Daewoo Motor Company in Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho, Ha Noi, and Hoa Binh Province
- Co-delivery of CWT Training Workshops in Ha Noi and Hoa Binh Province

B. SOURCE COUNTRIES

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Tourism Situation

Top 10 International Visitor Arrivals				
2007			2008	
Rank	Country of origin	Number of arrivals	Country of origin	Number of arrivals
1	Malaysia	unavailable	Malaysia	unavailable
2	China		China	
3	Australia		Australia	
4	Singapore		South Korea	
5	United Kingdom		United Kingdom	
6	Indonesia		Indonesia	
7	Philippines		Singapore	
8	New Zealand		Philippines	
9	Thailand		New Zealand	
10	Japan		Thailand	

Child-Sex Tourism Situation

Royal Brunei Police Force notes no reported cases of CST.

Arrests of Citizens Abroad

No Bruneian citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/2008.

Other Actions To Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

- Community Development Department has been working in conjunction with other government and non-government agencies to promote the Regional Education Campaign using materials such as flyers, stickers and posters.
- An alliance of government departments have been involved in the implementation of National Roadshows that have delivered social messages including CST awareness to schools (secondary and tertiary) throughout the country.
- Tourism Development Department is aware of the issue and has actively assisted in distribution of campaign materials to travel agencies and relevant government departments.

MALAYSIA

Tourism Situation

Number of International Visitor Arrivals		
Year	Number of international arrivals	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	20,972,822	+19.5%
2008	22,545,783	+7.5%

Receipts from International Visitor Arrivals (USD)		
2006	2007	2008
Unavailable	\$46.1 billion	\$49.6 billion

Top Five International Visitor Arrivals	
2007	2008

Rank	Country of origin	Number of arrivals	Country of origin	Number of arrivals
1	Singapore	unavailable	Singapore	unavailable
2	Thailand		Thailand	
3	Indonesia		Indonesia	
4	Brunei		Brunei	
5	Philippines		Philippines	

Estimated Number of Domestic Travellers	
2007	2008*
36,253,589	27208999

*Figures for January through September 2008 only.

Child-Sex Tourism Situation

Royal Malaysian Police Force noted no arrests in the 2007/2008 period for CST offences. It appears, however, that cases have occurred given the reporting of victims of CST in this period. It is not entirely clear whether the offenders in these cases were, in fact, travelling child-sex offenders.

Age and Gender of Victims of Travelling Child-Sex Offenders				
Age Group	2007		2008	
	Number of males	Number of females	Number of males	Number of females
15-20 years		38		6
TOTAL		38		6

Arrests of Citizens Abroad

No Malaysian citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/2008. (The report from the Government of Indonesia suggests that a Malaysian citizen was arrested in Indonesia in 2008 for such offences.)

Other Actions To Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

- Over the past two years the Malaysian Government has been involved in a range of workshops, seminars, roadshows and training relating to the broader issue of trafficking under which CST has reportedly been addressed.
- There has been active dissemination of the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials in Malaysia. Materials have been distributed at key festivals such as the International Dragon Boat Festival (Penang), at Kuala Lumpur International Airport, through children's institutions, via all state and district welfare offices and it is also promoted through the Social Welfare and Development website (www.jkm.gov.my)

SINGAPORE

Tourism Situation

Number of International Visitor Arrivals		
Year	Number of international arrivals	% increase/decrease since previous year
2007	10,284,545	+5.47%
2008	10,115,638	-1.64%

Top Five International Visitor Arrivals				
2007			2008	
Rank	Country of origin	Number of arrivals	Country of origin	Number of arrivals
1	Indonesia	unavailable	Indonesia	Unavailable
2	China		China	
3	Australia		Australia	
4	India		India	
5	Malaysia		Malaysia	

Receipts from International Visitor Arrivals (USD)		
2006	2007	2008
unavailable	\$13.8 billion	\$14.8 billion

Child-Sex Tourism Situation

The Singapore Police Force noted no arrests in the 2007/2008 period for CST offences occurring in Singapore.

Arrests of Citizens Abroad

No Singaporean citizens were reported to have been arrested abroad for CST offences in 2007/2008.

Other Actions To Combat Travelling Child-Sex Offenders

- In 2007-2008 the Singapore Government focused its efforts on better protection for children through (i) Legislative enhancements, (ii) Review of Legislation and (iii) International Conventions.
- Penal Code Amendments saw a new law enacted with extraterritorial effect to make it an offence for a Singapore citizen or permanent resident, while outside Singapore: (i) to obtain commercial sex with a minor under 18 years of age, (ii) to communicate with another person for purpose of obtaining commercial sex with a minor under 18 years of age. It is also now an offence for a person to make or organise child sex tours or to print, publish or distribute any information that is intended to promote commercial sex with a minor under 18 years of age.
- On-going review to amend the Children and Young Persons Act to enhance the care, protection and rehabilitation of children and young persons.
- Adoption of the Rio Pact to Prevent and Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in November 2008.
- Public consultation and preparation on National Period Report on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child with particular reference to Singapore's actions to safeguard the welfare of children including those children vulnerable to sexual exploitation.
- In 2008, Singapore agreed to the inclusion of a police hotline number (1800-255-0000) for inclusion in all ASEAN Regional Education Campaign materials.
- The Singapore Government continues to work with local NGOs including UNIFEM, AWARE, Women Make A Difference on education and awareness campaigns.
- Provision of comprehensive victim assistance offered by the government.

ASEAN REGIONAL EDUCATION CAMPAIGN UPDATE

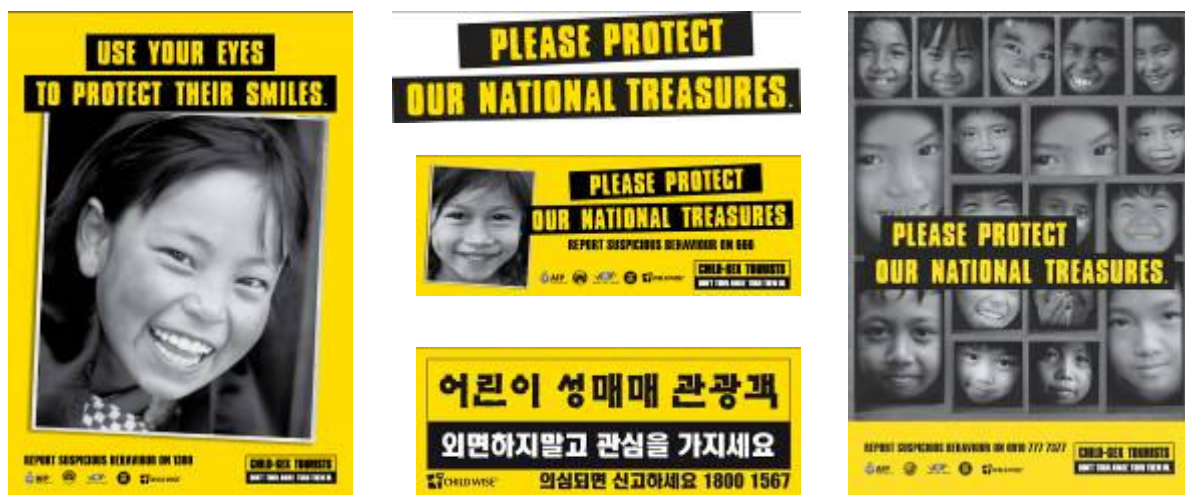


Background

In 2005, in a pivotal advance in the fight against CST, the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign was launched to great acclaim. In an unprecedented example of regional unity, all ten ASEAN nations resolved to work together to send a powerful message that travelling child-sex tourists are not welcome in the region. The campaign was conceived as a means to mobilise responsible travellers and local citizens to report suspected CST whilst simultaneously acting as a powerful deterrent to potential offenders. Over the past four years, this campaign has received incredible support from government and private sector alike. It has also been hailed as an example of best-practice by the US Government and the United Nations World Tourism Organisation. Independent market research has also confirmed the effectiveness of the campaign. Outlined below are several of the broad campaign achievements during the period 2007/2008.

1. Phase II of the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign

In July 2007, at the ASEAN Regional Taskforce Meeting in Hanoi, Child Wise and Grey unveiled the second phase of the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign. The new theme, *Please Protect Our National Treasures*, and new designs complement the existing campaign artwork but assist in reaching an extended audience due to the softer, but still compelling, nature of the message.



2. ASEAN Private Sector Event & Regional Campaign Launch

On Monday 7 July 2008, Child Wise conducted a private sector event in the form of an official business dinner at the Sofitel Philippine Plaza (Manila). Co-hosted by the Australian Government, the ASEAN Secretariat and the Philippines Department of Tourism, this event coincided with the annual ASEAN Tourism Investment Forum (ATIF) and was attended by over 250 business representatives, international donors and child protection stakeholders. The key objective of the event was to introduce the issue of CST to key regional private sector representatives and senior political figures with a view to encouraging investment in the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign and other ASEAN efforts to combat CST.

The Private Sector Meeting also saw the unveiling of the Phase II of the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign, developed through the generous pro-bono support of Grey Worldwide. Importantly, the event also promoted the partnership between ASEAN and Australia to prevent CST and invited private sector stakeholders to invest in future activities proposed by ASEAN Member Countries to combat this abuse. Over 60 attendees made formal commitments to support ASEAN regional actions to prevent CST.

3. Australian Federal Police Agree To Fund Roll-Out of Phase II

In June 2008, the Australian Federal Police agreed to provide a total of AUD\$50,000 toward the region-wide roll-out of Phase II of the ASEAN Regional Education Campaign. This generous support has enabled the development, production and dissemination of country-specific campaign materials on the *Please Protect Our National Treasures* theme. Each country was consulted to determine the most appropriate materials and distribution channels for maximum impact. Each country was also required to include a relevant national reporting hotline number on all materials. The funding also enabled the production of an in-flight video that could be adapted for use in all ASEAN countries. This in-flight video was also designed to have application beyond use in-flight, for instance, the video was utilised as a community service television commercial across a number of Australian television stations in 2008. In light of widespread internet use, country-specific web banners featuring the campaign were developed for distribution through government partner websites and may be utilised by interested private sector partners as a means to enhance campaign exposure. Rollout of this phase of the campaign is expected to continue into 2009.

THE SOUTH EAST ASIA PLAN: A BRIEF OUTLINE

Proposed Title

The South East Asian Plan – A Sustainable Regional Response to Preventing the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism Destinations (2009 – 2013)

Proposed Goal and Purpose

Goal: To make a significant, sustainable contribution to the prevention of child-sex tourism in South East Asia.

Purpose: To support the development of enhanced capacities within governments, the private sector and vulnerable communities to counter the sexual exploitation of children in tourism destinations.

Proposed Approach

The Five Year Plan comprises activities falling under four key components which, in concert, will serve to significantly strengthen the safety net that exists to protect children from CST within the region.

The key components have been identified by ASEAN Member States as follows:

- Component 1: Strengthening CST Prevention
- Component 2: Enhancing Mechanisms to Protect Children from CST
- Component 3: Enhancing the Recovery and Reintegration of Children Affected by CST
- Component 4: Enhancing Local, National and Regional Cooperation and Coordination on CST

The Five Year Plan will recognise and appropriately respond to the diversity of needs, risks, and capacity that exist both within and between countries in the region, and will offer the opportunity for each country to select a tailored suite of activities that best complements their unique situation.

Drawing together a wide range of key stakeholders at the regional, national and local levels, from governments, International Organisations, NGOs, the private sector, as well as vulnerable communities, including children and youth, the Five Year Plan will take a collaborative approach which serves to strengthen vital protections for children vulnerable to sexual exploitation in tourism destinations throughout the region. These entities have been identified as having an important role to play in both the successful implementation of the plan and the achievement of the overarching goal of ensuring a sustainable contribution to CST prevention in the region.

Further Information and Next Steps

A detailed Strategy Paper relating to The South East Asian Plan has been developed and is available upon request.

AusAID, in collaboration with Child Wise, will undertake a design phase for The South East Asian Plan between April and June 2009. It is hoped that implementation of The South East Asian Plan will commence in late 2009.

Please contact Child Wise for further information about opportunities to support The South East Asian Plan.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF KEY ASEAN PROJECT PARTNERS

Country	Title
ASEAN Secretariat	Bureau for Economic Integration ASEAN Secretariat
Brunei	Criminal Investigation Department Royal Brunei Police Force
	Women and Children Unit – Family Division Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
Cambodia	Child Safe Tourism Commission Ministry of Tourism
	Anti Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department Ministry of Interior
Indonesia	Department of Community Empowerment Ministry of Culture and Tourism
	Criminal Investigations Department Indonesian National Police
Lao PDR	Tourism Development and Training Division Lao PDR National Tourism Administration
	Case Section Lao PDR Tourist Police
Malaysia	Children Division Department of Social Welfare
	Sexual Unit Royal Malaysian Police Force
	International Relations Department Ministry of Tourism, Malaysia
	Myanmar Hotel and Tourism Services Ministry of Hotels and Tourism
Philippines	Department against Transnational Crime Myanmar Police Force
	Office of Tourism Standards Department of Tourism
Singapore	Women and Children Protection Center Philippine National Police
	Residential and Aftercare Service Branch Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports
Thailand	International Relations Singapore Tourism Board
	Policy and Operations Division Ministry of Home Affairs
Vietnam	Office of Tourism Development Ministry of Tourism and Sports
	Office of the Commissioner General Royal Thai Police
Vietnam	Hotel Department Vietnam National Administration of Tourism
	Vietnam Tourist Police Ministry of Public Security

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF ASEAN HOTLINE NUMBERS

Background

Since late 2005, Child Wise has worked in partnership with the ten ASEAN Member States to develop and implement a region-wide public education campaign to address CST. Beyond mere awareness-raising, the campaign aims to effectively catalyse action amongst the target group. Each country has identified the most appropriate telephone number to which reports of CST can be directed. This hotline number is included in all campaign materials.

Summary of Findings

Country	No. of Hotlines	Operating Hours	Toll Free	Languages	Operators	Key Recommendation(s)
Brunei Darussalam	1	7:45am-12.15pm, 1.30pm-4:30pm Monday-Thursdays, Saturdays	Y	Malay, limited English	Social Workers, Department of Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 hour, 7 day operability
Cambodia	2	24 hours	Y/N	Khmer, English, Vietnamese	Police, Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department, Ministry of Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports
Indonesia	1	Variable	N	Bahasa, English	Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish one national toll-free hotline 24 hour, 7 day operability Effective processes to record and respond to reports
Lao PDR	1	9am-5pm weekdays	N	Lao, English	Tourist Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish one national toll-free hotline Position hotline number within a suitable police department 24 hour, 7 day operability Multi-lingual operators available at all times. Specialised training for operators Effective processes to record and respond to reports
Malaysia	1	24 hours	-	English, Malay, Chinese, Tamil	Department of Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports
Myanmar	2	24 hours	-	Myanmar, English	Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish one national toll-free hotline Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

Country	No. of Hotlines	Operating Hours	Toll Free	Languages	Operators	Key Recommendation(s)
Philippines	1	24 hours	Y	English, Tagalog	Philippine National Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports
Singapore	1	24 hours	Y	English, Mandarin, Malay, Tamil	Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports
Thailand	1	24 hours	Y	Thai, limited English	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-lingual operators available at all times Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports
Vietnam	1	7am-9pm daily	-	Vietnamese, limited English	Social Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 hour operability Multi-lingual operators available at all times Evaluate processes to record and respond to reports

Conclusion and Recommendations

- **Hotline Numbers**

All ten South East Asian countries now include a hotline number on campaign materials. Strong support exists for the adoption of a regional, easy-to-recall number such as 1-4-1. Currently, a number of countries have multiple numbers and/or lengthy numbers that make recall difficult. Hotline numbers in a number of countries are not toll-free. **Countries should enhance accessibility to hotlines by adopting a national (or regional), short, toll-free number.**

- **Operating Hours**

Six countries have hotline numbers that operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The other five hotlines operate variable or limited hours, which means that critical calls regarding child-sex offences may go unanswered. **Brunei, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam should work towards 24 hour hotline operability as a matter of urgency.**

- **Lead Agency**

Each country has selected a different agency to manage and answer the hotline. For example, police manage the hotlines in Cambodia, Indonesia, and Laos, whereas Vietnam and Brunei use hotlines that are part of the Child Helpline International network (designed for counselling children and families). **Cooperation between national agencies must be enhanced to ensure children's best interests are paramount and suspected offenders can be rapidly apprehended.**

- **Human Resources**

Few countries have comprehensive and specialised training for operators. Limited language ability is another key constraint. **Trained and multi-lingual operators should be available at all times to ensure reports are dealt with appropriately.**

- **Records and Processes**

Limited information was provided about the processes for receiving (including whether anonymous calls are accepted), referring and recording calls. **To identify and encourage best practice in the region, site visits to call centres and further consultation are necessary.**

APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY OF MEDIA ANALYSIS OF REPORTED CST OFFENCES OCCURRING IN ASEAN IN 2007/2008

Background

In late 2008, Child Wise undertook a brief analysis of available online, English-language media reports pertaining to arrests and/or prosecutions for alleged cases of CST occurring in South East Asia in the period 2007 to 2008. Acknowledging the limitations inherent in scope and methodology of this analysis, it is hoped that the findings provide an alternative framework via which a better understanding of the dynamics of this phenomenon can be better understood and addressed.

Key Findings

- A total of 42 offenders were reported in the media as having been arrested and/or charged with child-sex offences in ASEAN during the 2007-2008 periods.
- Citizens of thirteen different nationalities were identified in the media as have being arrested for child-sex offences in ASEAN. The offenders were predominantly from developed nations such as the UK 25%, USA 22%, Canada 14% and Australia and Germany (both at 10%). Asian offenders comprise 4% of overall offenders.
- 99% of alleged offenders were male.
- Of the 42 alleged offenders identified in the 2007-2008 period, the research indicates that the highest portion, 34%, of recorded offenders were in the 51-60 age bracket. More broadly speaking, 76% of offenders were aged between 36 and 60 years of age.
- Of the 22 offenders for whom their occupation was available, 56% were teachers, 12% involved in business, 8% doctors and a further 24% listed as other (including two chefs, an international art dealer, hotel manager, accountant and actor).
- Alleged offenders were reportedly arrested Cambodia (19 cases), Indonesia (4 cases), Philippines (1 case), Thailand (20 cases) and Vietnam (1 case).
- Victims between the ages of 11 to 16 years old made up the greatest number of children abused by child-sex predators across ASEAN, totalling almost 70% of all victims recorded during the 2007-2008 period. 5% of victims were aged less than five years old and almost 25% of victims were under the age of 11.

Further Information

A full report into this media analysis will be available from Child Wise in late April 2009.