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The USA position:

The Adoption Process in Cambodia - An Update

(The following remarks were made on February 6, 2002 by Catherine Barry, the Managing Director of the Office of Visa Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State, to Congressional staffers interested in Cambodian adoptions.)

We share your deep concern for the children and families who have been caught up in the problems associated with the adoption process in Cambodia.

We will share with you today our assessment of the overall situation in Cambodia. What is that assessment?

Two points.

- First, there is serious criminal activity associated with Cambodian adoptions that includes baby selling and baby abduction.
- Second, the legal and procedural framework of Cambodia regarding international adoptions is seriously flawed and does not offer the safeguards necessary to carry out international adoptions in a transparent manner that protects the interests of the children, the biological parents, or the prospective adoptive parents.
- We are absolutely convinced that the suspension announced by BCIS Commissioner Ziglar on December 21 was the right thing to do and must remain in force. State and BCIS are in full concurrence on this point.
- The U.S. cannot be involved in perpetuating a system that creates a market for children.
- Cambodian Government officials have shared with us their assessment that Cambodia is incapable of preventing baby theft and baby selling and they support the suspension.

Let me tell you how we arrived at our assessment of the situation in Cambodia.

- State and BCIS put together a team, a task force, and sent them to Phnom Penh. We believe that we put together a team fully capable of handling this complex issue. The leader, Phyllis Covin of BCIS, has significant experience in complex migration issues to include legal issues, interagency coordination and overseas operations. The BCIS OIC in Bangkok is also part of the team. For State, our Consul General serving in Bangkok with 20 years experience in consular work largely overseas is helping. The State Dept fraud prevention manager serving in Bangkok is part of the team as are several mid-level consular and BCIS officers serving in the region. The US Ambassador in Cambodia, Ambassador Wiedemann, has provided essential assistance and leadership.
- What did this task force do? The mission of the task force was to look at the legal and procedural framework in Cambodia to see how adoptions were being handled.
- The mission of the task force was not to investigate individual adoption agents, facilitators, or orphanages. The task force looked at the big picture.
- Ambassador Wiedemann and our Special Task Force met with a broad range of Cambodian officials to include social welfare officials, legal experts, foreign ministry officials, immigration officials and the national police.
- The task force went beyond Cambodian government circles and spoke to a range of organizations to include UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, and local NGOs.

In brief, this is what we learned. These are our conclusions about the defects in the Cambodian adoption regime.

I want to stress that we are not simply reiterating the viewpoint of any single institution.

- Cambodian law limits adoptions to abandoned, as opposed to relinquished, children. In fact, it is illegal under the current Cambodian law to relinquish a child.
- To work around this legal impediment, adoption agencies and facilitators in Cambodia routinely made false claims that children were found abandoned in local villages, with the birth mothers being unknown.
- We have reason to believe that facilitators have been able to get the paperwork for these "abandoned" children through the Cambodian system by paying significant bribes. The facilitators charge thousands of dollars for their services, very little of which goes for official fees or the bona fide cost of care for the children.
- Baby selling. We conclude that this is a significant problem and one that was clearly acknowledged by senior Cambodian officials. Facilitators and orphanages persuade mothers to relinquish their children in exchange for small (usually \$20-100) payments. For the sake of comparison, keep in mind that the per capital yearly income in Cambodia is only \$240.
- Cambodian law is silent on the issue of offering money to persuade mothers to make their babies available for international adoptions - a fundamental incompatibility between Cambodian law and international standards.

· Is there baby abduction? We conclude that there is. There are some confirmed cases of this and in fact one mother who was actively looking for her child found her child with the help of US consular officials among the children identified for adoption in the US.

· How does this happen? Cambodian law and procedure does not ensure that children offered for adoption are genuine orphans. Children acquired in such manner are not "orphans" under U.S. law, nor under the Hague Convention on Adoptions - the international standard to which the U.S. and many other nations subscribe.

· In fact, rather than focusing on their law, the Cambodian government relies heavily on a sub-decree from the executive branch as its primary source of adoption procedures. This sub-decree focuses on qualifications for foreign adoptive parents, and does not prescribe procedures and guarantees to ensure that the child is an orphan.

What constitutes a final adoption? Our view is that there is widespread misunderstanding of what actually constitutes the final adoption process in Cambodia.

· Parents are being matched with children by facilitators before the parents travel to Cambodia, in apparent violation of proper Cambodian legal procedure. Published regulations call for matching a particular child with the adopting parents only after the parents arrive in Cambodia, following receipt of a Foreign Ministry letter passed through the US Embassy.

· The letter many parents have received has been widely mistranslated to indicate that the adoption is final and they are legally responsible for a specific child. In fact, BCIS and State separately asked independent professional translators to prepare English translations. They determined that the letter states that the Council of Ministers agrees to authorize a particular individual to take a particular orphan to raise as their adopted child in the U.S. The letter announces an interim step.

· U.S. officials recently verified with senior Cambodian officials that the adoptions are not complete until the parents travel to Cambodia and receive the child from the proper authorities.

· Once the prospective parents arrive in Cambodia, the Cambodian officials have the right to stop the adoption and/or identify a different child. We know of cases where in fact US parents received a different child once they arrived in Cambodia. In these cases, we understand that the prospective parents concurred in the last minute change.

Where do we stand now? Let me again reiterate our position that a suspension is the right thing to do.

· On January 17, 2002, Ambassador Wiedemann delivered a demarche to Cambodian Government officials in Phnom Penh, informing them of the reasons for the BCIS suspension on and indicating that the U.S. would like to work with the Cambodian Government to establish international adoption procedures that will adequately protect birth parents, adoptive parents and children in conformity with both Cambodian and U.S. adoption law.

· This message was repeated on January 18, when Acting Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs Wayne Griffith delivered the same demarche to Cambodian Embassy officers in Washington.

· We have asked the Cambodian Government to take two immediate steps. First, cease immediately the issuance of adoption invitation letters to American citizens. And second, suspend the approval of final adoption decrees for all cases in which an invitation letter has already been issued to American citizens.

· The Government of Cambodia informed our Embassy in Phnom Penh that it has ceased the issuance of these documents. We await formal, written confirmation from the Cambodian government.

· The response of senior Cambodian government officials to the BCIS suspension and our diplomatic approach has, to date, been positive but non-specific. The Ministers of Foreign and Social Affairs have expressed their understanding of the reasons for the suspension, and responded favourably to U.S. offers of assistance in the reform of their international adoption procedures to establish reliable and transparent adoption procedures.

· We informed the Government of Cambodia that we were willing to support its efforts to put in place adoption law and procedures that meet international norms. We have evidence that much preparatory work has already been done to draft appropriate legislation. The draft legislation is consistent with international norms.

The next steps

We will brief our decision-makers ASAP. We believe that the BCIS/State task force has pulled together information necessary for responsible decisions.

· Our challenge - in the long run - is to work with Cambodian authorities to enact a transparent adoption regime, consistent with international norms.

· Our more immediate priority is to see whether we can identify, given the serious defects in the Cambodian adoption system, a humanitarian solution so that the cases submitted to the US Embassy in Cambodia prior to December 21 can be adjudicated consistent with U.S. law.

· There are several hundred pipeline cases. If we are able to identify a means of getting them processed, it will obviously take awhile. This amounts to a substantial workload.

· Once our leadership reaches a decision, we promise to return promptly and brief you again.

Now I'll let Phyllis Covin of BCIS speak to you and provide some further insight into what is going on in Cambodia based on her work there.

(source: US Department of State web site)

A deceived adoptive parent's testimony and subsequent reaction.

(From the *Cambodian Adoption Issues* web pages)

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/CamAdoptIssues>

My name is Dale Edmonds. I'm a New Zealand citizen living in Singapore, married to a Singaporean citizen. I have three children adopted from Cambodia, two from an orphanage, one directly. Their ages are approximate, but the oldest is around 12, her sister is around 10 and their little brother is almost 3. They are birth siblings and we are in contact with their birth family now.

When I first learnt about the deceit and abuse involved in my children's adoption, I was very upset and angry. The moratorium (Dec 2001 onwards) and my need to focus on my oldest daughter's adoption, gave me some time to reflect on what I could do to help the process.

After a lot of thought, I decided a website gathering all the critical information, rumors and stories about Cambodian adoption to balance out the positive sites and mailing lists available at the moment, would be the best way I could contribute.

Adoptive parents create the adoption industry in Cambodia. We provide the money that feeds the corruption. The Cambodian government has larger problems to tackle than the profitable adoption industry. The NGOs cannot do very much except act as witnesses for the vulnerable caught in this industry. The agencies and facilitators are able to act unethically and make money from the trafficking of children because adoptive parents turn a blind eye to the system.

If adoptive parents demanded to know where their money went and refused to pay bribes. If adoptive parents only accepted referrals of children above three months, with known histories. If adoptive parents accepted they would have to wait at least six months to a year for their paperwork. If adoptive parents demanded their children get sufficient health care and nutrition, that older children went to school, that orphanages had trained staff and were monitored. If adoptive parents refused to use facilitators with known bad records.

The system would clean up a lot faster. It is market driven, mostly by American demand.

Trafficking for sex work, by comparison, cannot change if overseas demand vanishes. Sex tourism by international visitors makes up a small part of the sex industry. The root causes of poverty, broken families and human rights abuses are the same as trafficking for adoption. The demand for adoption however comes from other countries.

If international adopting parents refused to deal with unethical facilitators and orphanages, the corrupt industry would shut down. We support it, we create it, and we can change it.

I wish I had known then what I do now. I would not have accepted a referral without a birth history. I would not have taken the referral of my two children blindly. I'm extraordinarily grateful that I am their parent. They're wonderful children, and I believe it's true - you get the child you were meant to get. I hope you get the child you were meant to get - ethically.

I run this site by myself. I invite comments, articles, and stories. Please feel free to join the mailing list, [CamAdoptIssues](http://groups.yahoo.com/group/CamAdoptIssues).

I am not associated with any adoptive agencies or facilitators. I do not work for any NGOs or orphanages in Cambodia.

Dale Edmonds (dale@oggham.com)

"Deborah Porter is the list-owner of [CAL](#), currently the largest mailing list for adoptions from Cambodia. She also runs a large information site for Cambodian adoptions. She moderates the CAL list in line with those views. Most people are also subscribed to the other big list, [CamAdopt](#), which is not moderated. She used to work for Seattle International Adoptions, an agency run by Lynn Devin, Lauryn Galindo's sister. Lauryn

Galindo is the most active facilitator in Cambodia and includes SIA in the agencies she facilitates for. Ms Porter is in the process of establishing her own adoption agency. She intends to use Mr Sunny as her facilitator. He used to be a driver for Ms Galindo”.

List of persons interviewed for the purpose of this report

#	Title Name	Surname	Function	Organisation
1	Maj. Sok	REAK SMEY	Vice-Chief of Staff	Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department / Ministry of Interior
2	Mr. Jean-Yves	FUSIL	IT Manager	ASPECA - Enfants d'Asie
3	Ms. Naly	PILOGE	Director	Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO)
4	Mr. Pietro	PARRINO	Country Representative	Centro Italiano Aiuti all'Infanzia (CIAI)
5	Ms. Caterina	PRAZZOLI	Legal Advisor	Centro Italiano Aiuti all'Infanzia (CIAI)
6	Ms. Martina	CANNETTA	Children Health Care Program Assistant	Centro Italiano Aiuti all'Infanzia (CIAI)
7	Ms. Thany	MOM	Executive Director	Child Rights Foundation (CRF)
8	Mrs. Marie-Claire	REYNERS-MARX	Secrétaire	Consulate of Belgium
9	Mr. Claes	LEIJON	Counsellor / SIDA Resident Representative	Embassy of Sweden
10	Ms. Denise R.	HENSEL	Attaché, Consular, press and PR affairs	Embassy of the federal Republic of Germany
11	Mrs. Jean M.	CHRISTIANSEN	District Director	Embassy of the United States of America in Bangkok
12	Mr. Long D.	KAISER	Assistant District Director	Embassy of the United States of America in Bangkok
13	Mr. Douglas L.	VINCENT	Immigration Officer	Embassy of the United States of America in Bangkok
14	Mr. Charles J.	WINTHEISER	Consul and first Secretary	Embassy of the United States of America in Bangkok
15	Mr. Thomas	CAIRNS	Adoption Task Force	Embassy of the United States of America in Phnom Penh
16	Mr. Tobias H.	GLUCKSMAN	Political and Economic Officer	Embassy of the United States of America in Phnom Penh
17	Mr. Michel	BILLET	Consul	French Embassy
18	Just. Michel	BONNIEU	Magistrat, Chef de Projet Appui Etat de Droit / Conseiller du Ministre de la Justice	French Embassy
19	Mr. Jean-Paul	JAMMES	Affaires Consulaires	French Embassy
20	Mr. Sébastien	MAROT	Director	Friends
21	Mrs. Nuon	PHALY	Executive Director	Future Light Orphanage
22	Mr. Mohammad	AL-NASSERY	Programme Officer / Officer in Charge	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
23	Mr. Man	SOEUNG	Director	Khmer Children Relief Program Organization / Children's Relief Center (CRC)
24	Mr. Benoit	DECHATEAU-ARMINJON	Founder and ex-Executive Director	Khrouсар Thmey
25	Mr. Christian	GUTH	Law enforcement Adviser	Ministry of Interior / UNICEF
26	Mr. Keo	BORENTA	Director General	Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSALVY)

27	Mr. Chhem	SUNHENG	Chief Adoption Bureau	Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSALVY)
28	HE Sochua	MU	Minister	Ministry of Women's and Veterans Affairs
29	Mme Sathavy	KIM	Director	Royal School of Judges and Prosecutors
30	Mrs. Dale	EDMONDS	Adoptive mother (3)	Self
31	Ms. Karen	BATLER	International Program Director	Society for Orphan Support (SOS)
32	Mr. Santepheap	SOUNG	Managing Director	Society for Orphan Support (SOS)
33	Ms. Janne	RITSKES	Director	Tabitha Cambodia
34	Mr. Glenn	MILES	Children at Risk Facilitator	Tearfund
35	Ms. Christa Foster	CRAWFORD	Associate Social Affairs Officer / Editor	UN Economic & Social Affairs Commission (ESCAP)
36	Mr. Phil	MARSHALL	Programme Manager	UN Interagency Project to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region
37	Ms. Caroline	BAKKER	Head of Section / Children in Need of special Protection	UNICEF
38	Ms. Sarah	MILLS	Consultant Legal Protection of children	UNICEF
39	Ms. Rose-Anne	PAPAVERO	Assistant Project Officer / Social Services	UNICEF
40	Mr. Surya P.S.	DHUNGEL	Chief Lagal Assistance Unit / Officer in Charge	United Nations Cambodia Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNCOHCHR)
41	Mr. Laurence	GRAY	Asia Region Coordinator / Advocacy & Child Protection	World Vision Cambodia
42	Mr. Esa	JOHNSSON	Consular Officer	Embassy of Finland in Bangkok
43	Mr. Tan	PENG SENG	Consular Officer	British Embassy in Cambodia
44	Ms. Christa	CRAWFORD	Not disclosed	UN Human Rights Commission
45	Mr. Paul	GROVE	Not disclosed	US Senate / Subcommittee. Foreign Operations
46	Ms. Yoshiko	YASUDA	Legal Expert	JICA
47	Mr. Edwin	FERNER	Consul	Austrian Embassy in Bangkok
48	Dr. Etienne	POIROT	Medical Officer	UNICEF Cambodia
49	Father François	PONCHAUD	Priest (Author of <i>"Cambodia, Year Zero"</i>)	Cambodian Catholic Church
50	Mr. Jean-François	FRYS	Executive Director	MEDICAM
51	Ms. Béatrice	MONTARIOL	Director	SIPAR
52	Mr. Pierre	GILLETTE	Rédacteur-en-Chef	Cambodge Soir
53	Mr. Marc	BONNET	Regional Resident Representative	Norwegian People's Aid SEA
54	Dr. Maurice	HOURS	Chief of Health Unit [adoptive parent]	UNICEF
55	Mr. Moni	UNG	Director	Ministry of Agriculture
56	Mr. Philip	SCOTT	Director [adoptive parent]	YWAM
57	Mr. Norbert	KLEIN	Director	NGO Forum

Position of individual countries on adoption in Cambodia

Country Name	Position vis a vis Adoption in Cambodia	Caseload per year	Contact person	Remarks
Austria	Proceeds	0	Mr. Edwin Ferner (Consul)	<i>Authorised but last case was 2 years ago.</i>
Belgium	Proceeds	Unknown	Mrs. Marie-Claire Reyners-Marx	
Canada	Proceeds	Unknown		
Denmark	Unknown	Unknown		
Finland	Suspended	0	Mr. Esa Johnsson	<i>Licensed agency decided not to proceed</i>
France	Suspended	270 in 2002	Mr. Gérard Billet	<i>Suspended upon request from RCG</i>
Germany	Proceeds	13	Ms. Denise Hensel	<i>13, since 2002. Suspension under consideration</i>
Greece	Proceeds	None	Mr. Stamatiou	
Italy	Unknown	Unknown		
Portugal	Unknown	Unknown		
Spain	Proceeds	None	Mr. Augustin Ribollo	<i>MFA currently considering position.</i>
Sweden	Suspended	None	Mr. Claes Leijon	<i>Embassy unhappy with NIA licensing of agency in Cambodia (in Press).</i>
Switzerland	Suspended	None		<i>Suspended since 9th Dec. 2002</i>
United Kingdom	Proceeds	4	Mr. Peng Seng Tan	<i>in 2003: 2 complete+2 in pipeline (May)</i>
USA	Suspended	1200 bef Sus	Mr. Tobias Glucksman	<i>Investigated thoroughly</i>

International Treaties ratified by Cambodia

Compilation prepared by Bunthan- Licadho - May 2003

- Cambodia became a member state of the United Nations December 14, 1995.
- Cambodia is Member State of UNESCO.
- Cambodia became a member state of the International Labour Organisation in 1969.
- Cambodia is a member of the World Tourist Organisation, and has served as Vice Chairman of East Asia/Pacific since Dec, 2002.
- Cambodia gained status of accession to the World Trade Organisation in Dec, 2002, and will gain membership in September 2003.

International Instruments, Conventions, Optional Protocols, and Treaties	Entered into force	Ratification, Accession
Economic Social and Cultural Rights-ICESCR	03:01:1976	S:20-04-92 R:26-05-92 Eif:26-08-92 (1)
Civil and Political Rights- ICCPR	23:03:1976	S:20-04-92 R:26-05-92 Eif:26-08-92 (2)
Eliminate of all Form of Racial Discrimination –CERD	04:01:1969	S:12-04-66 R:28-11-83 Eif:20-12-83 (3)
Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment- CAT	26:06:1987	S:22-09-92 R:15-10-92 Eif:14-11-92 (4)
Rights of the Child-CRC	02:09:1990	S:22-09-1992 R:15-10-92 Eif:14-11-92 A:12-08-97 (Art.43-2) (5)
**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of the children in Armed Conflict	12:02:2002	S:27-06-00 Not in the list of Ratification yet (6)
**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	18:01:2002	S:27-06-00 R:30-05-02 Eif:30-06-02 (7)
Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women-CEDAW	03:09:1981	S:22-09-92 R:15-10-92 Eif:14-11-92 (8)
**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination All Form of Discrimination Against Women-AW-OPT	22:12:2000	*S:11-11-01 (9)
Convention on the Status of Refugees- CSR 1951	22:04:1954	S:22-09-92 R:15-10-92 (HCHR) (10)
Optional Protocol- CSR-OP 1967 (non-European refugees)	04:10:1967	22-09-1992 (11)
Geneva Convention (I) for Amelioration of Condition of Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (1949)	21:10:1950	*Mention in Human Rights

		Major International Instrument. Status as at 31-05-2001 (12)
Geneva Convention (II) for Amelioration of Condition of Wounded and Sick and shipwrecked of Armed Forces at Sea (1949)	21:01:1950	*Mentioned in Human Rights Major International Instrument. Status as at 31-05-2001 (13)
Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War	21:10:1950	*Mentioned in Human Rights Major International Instrument. Status as at 31-05-2001 (14)
Geneva Conventions(IV) relative to the Protection of the Civil Persons in Time of War -GCs 1949	21:10:1950	*1958 (15)
Additional Protocol- AP I 1977 (Victims of International armed conflicts)	07:12:1978	*1998 (16)
Additional Protocol-AP II 1977 (Victims of non- International armed conflicts)	07:12:1978	*1998 (17)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of GENOCIDE- CPPCG 1948	12:01:1951	19:08:1950 (18)
ILO Forced Labor- C 29, 1930	01:05:1932	24:02:1969 (19)
ILO Freedom of Association- C 87, 1948	04:07:1950	23:08:1999 (20)
ILO Collective Bargaining- C 98, 1949	18:07:1951	23:08:1999 (21)
ILO Convention Equal Remuneration- C 100, 1951	23:05:1953	23:08:1999 (22)
ILO Abolition of Forced Labor- C 105, 1957	17:01:1959	23:08:1999 (23)
ILO Convention on Discrimination- C 111, 1958	15:06:1960	23:08:1999 (24)
ILO Minimum Age- C 138, 1973	19:06:1976	23:08:1999 (25)
International Convention on the Suppression and punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	18:07:1976	28:07:1981 (26)
Supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery and the slave trade	30:04:1957	12:06:1957(a) (27)
ILO Convention No. 122 , 1964 Concerning Employment Policy	15:07:1966	28:09:1971 (28)
ILO Convention on Night Work (Women) convention 1919. (Convention C 004)	22:11:1936	24:02:1969 (29)
ILO convention on Night Work of Young Persons (industry) Convention, 1919- (Convention C 006)	13:06:1921	24:02:1969 (30)
ILO Convention concerning the use of White Lead in Painting, 1921 (Convention C 013)	31:08:1923	24:02:1969 (31)
ILO convention on Concerning Labor Administrative, 1978 (Convention C 150)	11:10:1980	23:08:1999 (32)
**International Criminal Court- ICC	01:07:2002	S:23-10-00 R:11-04-02 (33)
The Convention for Protection of Cultural property in the events of Armed Conflict –The Hague 1954)	1954	R: 1962 (34)

The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property- Paris 1970)	1970	R: 1972 (35)
The Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage- Paris 1972)	1972	R: 1991 (36)
The 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (UNESCO)	01:06:1995	Based on UNESCO in Cambodia information (37)
IN TOTAL		37

Note:

S: signatory.

R: ratification or accession.

Eif: Enter into force.

- *Based on reference UN Info-Pack 2001 and Forum Asia- Human Rights Network.
- Ratification ILO Fundamental
- UN Website
- Year of ratification by Cambodia could not find out. Information based on Human Rights, Major International Instruments (Droits de l'homme les principaux instruments internationaux). Statues as 31 May 2001.
- **CRC-OPT-AC up to December 2002, there are 111 signatories, plus Cambodia and 43 parties.
- CRC-OPT-SC up to December 2002, there are 105 signatories, and 43 parties plus Cambodia.
- ICC as December 10, 2002, there are 87 states that ratified or acceded to the Rome Treaty. There are 139 states signed and will open for signatory up to December 31, 2002. 60 states have signed and ratified the status; the status will enter into force for those countries that have ratified it. Cambodia has sent Dr. Heng Vong Bun Chhath as candidate to ICC court. February 2003 Cambodia candidacy is rejected for this term.
- The optional Protocol to CEDAW convention entered into force on December 22, 2000. As of October 18, 2002, there are 75 signatories of states, and 47 parties' states

References:

- *Human Rights, major International Instruments, status as at May 31, 2001. Division of Human Rights, democracy, Peace and tolerance. Sector of Social and Human Sciences. UNESCO, 7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France. Fax (33-10 45 68 57 26.*
- *International Service for Human Rights. Info-Pack. January 31, 2001.*
- *Status of ratification of the Principal International Human Rights Treaties. As of August 21, 2002.*
- *United Nations. Cambodia Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights. A Selection of Laws Currently in Force in the Kingdom Of Cambodia. Third edition, November 2000. Khmer Version*
- www.unhchr.ch
- www.isrhr.ch
- www.ilo.org
- <http://ilolex.ilo.ch>
- *Ratification of ILO Fundamental Conventions (APPLIS). International Labour Standards Department. Email: norms@ilo.org. Listing generated by APPLIS on March 4, 2002.*
- <http://www.autoroteapsara.org/eng-0-laws/4-convenetionsinternationales.html>
- <http://www.cityac.uk/artspol/Schneider.html>

