

UNDERSTANDING THE EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA



Extraordinary Chambers
in the Courts of Cambodia



**UNDERSTANDING THE
EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS
IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA**

Preface

By **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei**

HUN Manet

Prime Minister

of the Royal Government of Cambodia



My beloved compatriots!

The trials related to crimes committed during the Democratic Kampuchea period were concluded by the end of 2022. Khieu Samphan, former head of state and senior leader of the Khmer Rouge, was sentenced to life imprisonment for genocide, crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, committed during the Khmer Rouge regime from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979.

The longstanding and strong common commitment of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the United Nations and the international community brought justice to the Cambodian people. By seeking the truth, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) enhanced justice and contributed to a culture that will prevent the recurrence of these heinous crimes in Cambodia.

The scale of the crimes was immeasurable, as was the pain inflicted on the Cambodian people. Diligent efforts of Cambodians and their international colleagues for many years provided justice to the

many victims of the Khmer Rouge regime. Those most responsible for the atrocities were held accountable, and the ECCC sent a strong message that will contribute to the global fight against impunity for international crimes. In Cambodia, its work facilitated to strengthen rule of law and assisted the society in turning the page and moving forward towards our new future.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to thank all involved for their professional and dignified service to the ECCC and Cambodia. My appreciation goes particularly to civil parties and witnesses before the court, who all demonstrated honorable courage in revealing the truth and sharing their shattering stories. Their involvement was critical to the process and will not be forgotten.

I appeal to the younger generations to cherish the memory of the victims and the trials as they move forward and prosper in their lives. Enjoy fully our hard earned peace while at the same time, appreciate past efforts to secure it!

Thank you!

Prime Minister

Introduction

By **His Excellency VONGSEY Vissoth**
Permanent Deputy Prime Minister,
Minister in charge of the Office of
the Council of Ministers and Chairman
of the Royal Government Task Force
on the implementation of
the ECCC Residual Functions



Since the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge regime on 7 January 1979, the Royal Government of Cambodia, led by Samdech Techo Hun Sen, the former Prime Minister, has consistently prioritised and remained steadfastly committed to uncovering the truth, delivering justice to the victims, and putting an end to the culture of impunity associated with the heinous crimes that claimed the lives of millions of Cambodians.

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC) launched its operations in 2006. During its 16 years of operations, it ended impunity for the Khmer Rouge crimes, provided recognition for the victims and enhanced the understanding of due process in Cambodia.

Beside permitting the victims to join the judicial process as Civil Party with legal representation, the ECCC facilitated more than 658,000 individuals to engage with the proceedings during its outreach work. Almost a quarter of a million of these observed

the proceedings from the courtroom itself. These efforts are unprecedented, and by allowing the victims standing in the way done by the ECCC, have made the processes meaningful to the participants as well as Cambodians at large. The ECCC enjoyed support and trust of Cambodians throughout its work.

The conclusion of the Khmer Rouge trials represents a successful milestone and marks the end of the ECCC's judicial work. Cambodia shall now commence on another chapter, which will maximise lessons learned from the ECCC experience. Through the ECCC Resource Centre in downtown Phnom Penh, all Cambodians may research and learn their own history as well as judicial craftsmanship.

The Royal Government stands committed to continue this important educational work following closure of the ECCC.

Message

By **António Guterres**

United Nations Secretary-General



are not forgotten while assisting the Cambodian people to move forward together from a terrible time of pain and suffering.

The ECCC has sent a strong message to the world that we can combat impunity and ensure justice, even decades after crimes are committed. Continued education and information efforts about the work of the ECCC will safeguard against historical revisionism, secure a lasting legacy of victim empowerment, and support future generations in upholding peace and reconciliation.

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) were established to bring justice to the people of Cambodia for the horrific crimes committed by the Khmer Rouge regime in the 1970s. Judicial work began in January 2006 and the trials were completed some 16 years later, in December 2022.

The completion of these historic trials reflects the shared commitment of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the international community to ensure accountability for the crimes committed under the Khmer Rouge regime.

During its years of operation, the ECCC tried and convicted senior Khmer Rouge leaders and those most responsible on charges of genocide, crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. It also contributed to strengthening the rule of law and improving judicial capacity in Cambodia. Its unprecedented outreach work, reaching more than 658,000 people, has been vital to ensuring that the victims of atrocities

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In numbers

- **10** individuals investigated
- Nearly **100** crimes and sites across Cambodia investigated

[See question 6 on page 27.](#)

- More than **11,000** complaints and **6,936** victim statements received

- **3,959** victims participated as Civil Parties in cases 001 and 002

- **6,422** applications received for Civil Party status in cases 003, 004, 004/01 and 004/02

- **639** hearing days

- **218** witnesses and experts testified in the courtroom at trial

- **116** Civil Parties gave evidence and provided statements of suffering

- **26** reparations initiatives endorsed by the Trial Chamber

[See question 7 on page 39.](#)

- More than **1,345** judgements, judicial decisions and orders issued

- Over **232,000** documents in the judicial archive in Khmer, English, and French, encompassing a total of 2,380,700 pages

[See question 14 on page 57.](#)

- **244,668** individuals attended public hearings

- More than **400,000** individuals participated in outreach activities

[See question 8 on page 41.](#)

- **\$405 million** in expenditure, including:

- **US \$47 million** in funding received from **the Royal Government of Cambodia**

- **US \$68 million** in subventions received from the **United Nations**

- **US \$290 million** in voluntary contributions received from **30 states** and the **European Union**

[See question 10 on page 47.](#)



Q1. Who were the Khmer Rouge?

The Khmer Rouge ruled Cambodia from 17 April 1975 to 7 January 1979 as the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK). During that time, their leaders planned and orchestrated mass crimes to implement their revolution, including displacements of populations from towns and villages, forced labor and mistreatment at worksites and cooperatives, arbitrary arrests, torture, disappearances and executions, forced marriages, and widespread discrimination against groups they regarded as enemies.

The way in which the Khmer Rouge designed and implemented their revolution resulted in crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide. An estimated 1.5 to 2 million people died under the Khmer Rouge regime.

Armed Khmer Rouge combatants enter Phnom Penh on foot on 17 April 1975.
Photo: Roland Neveu



The weapons of disarmed Khmer Republic soldiers are collected by Khmer Rouge soldiers in Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975.
Photo: Roland Neveu

THE TRIALS



Q2. Why was United Nations involved in the trials?

In June 1997, the then Co-Prime Ministers, Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen, wrote to the UN Secretary-General requesting assistance from the United Nations to prosecute the crimes of the Khmer Rouge. They asked for support because the Cambodian judiciary lacked sufficient resources and expertise to undertake such a complex task, especially given the magnitude of the crimes.



UNITED
NATIONS

A S



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

— A/51/930
GENE S/1997/488
Pift English
Agen Page 2
HUMA

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 June 1997 from the First and Second
Prime Ministers of Cambodia addressed to the
Secretary-General

Prin On behalf of the Government and people of Cambodia, we write to you to ask
assi for the assistance of the United Nations and the international community in
just bringing to justice those persons responsible for the genocide and crimes
duri against humanity during the rule of the Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979.

Repr In its resolution 1997/49 of April 1997 on Cambodia, the Commission on
the Human Rights requested:

app "the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, in
collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights, to examine any request by
Cambodia for assistance in responding to past serious violations of
Cambodian and international law as a means of bringing about national
reconciliation, strengthening democracy and addressing the issue of
individual accountability."

Cambodia does not have the resources or expertise to conduct this very
important procedure. Thus, we believe it is necessary to ask for the assistance
of the United Nations. We are aware of similar efforts to respond to the
genocide and crimes against humanity in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, and
ask that similar assistance be given to Cambodia.

We believe that crimes of this magnitude are of concern to all persons in
the world, as they greatly diminish respect for the most basic human right, the
right to life. We hope that the United Nations and the international community
can assist the Cambodian people in establishing the truth about this period and
bringing those responsible to justice. Only in this way can this tragedy be
brought to a full and final conclusion.

97-1 (Signed) Prince NORODOM Ranariddh
First Prime Minister

(Signed) HUN Sen
Second Prime Minister

Letter by the First and Second Prime Ministers of Cambodia to the United
Nations Secretary-General requesting the UN's assistance to bring to
justice persons responsible for atrocities under the Khmer Rouge.
UN Document No. A/51/930 and S/1997/488

Q3. Why did it take so long to prosecute Khmer Rouge crimes?

History shows that it is very difficult to investigate crimes while a war is still in progress. Once the civil war ended in 1998, the Royal Government and the United Nations worked together to create a tribunal to examine Khmer Rouge atrocities. It took almost three years to work out the details of the ECCC, which was established under Cambodian law in 2001. An international agreement was signed between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the UN in 2003 setting out how the international community would assist the trials.

Once the legal process commenced in 2007, it required the careful collection of evidence, investigations, trials, and appeals. These processes called for diligent attention to be given to large volumes of evidence and legal requirements to ensure that proceedings were conducted in accordance with international standards.

Skulls and bones excavated from a mass grave in Svay Rieng province in 1983.

Source: DC-Cam



Former Khmer Rouge soldiers after their reintegration into the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, around 1996-1998.

Photo: Tom Fawthrop



Q4. Why is the ECCC considered a 'hybrid' court and why was this model chosen?

Criminal tribunals with national and international elements are called 'hybrid', 'internationalised' or 'mixed' courts. Compared with the regular Cambodian courts, the ECCC combined Cambodian and international judges, prosecutors, defence lawyers, and administrators. The ECCC focused exclusively on Khmer Rouge atrocities, which were reviewed under both Cambodian and international law.

Hybrid tribunals are a way to provide national involvement in the investigations and trials, while at the same time ensuring that international standards are observed.



Swearing-in ceremony of ECCC judges, prosecutors and administrators at the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh on 3 July 2006.

Do you know?

Hybrid justice mechanisms have been created several times, such as for Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo. The shape of each tribunal depends on the specific circumstances of each territory and conflict.

Because of their flexibility, hybrid courts can increase the efficiency of justice.

Unlike 'international tribunals', such as those for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the ECCC was established in the country where the crimes occurred. The trials were conducted in Khmer, accessible to Cambodians, and widely reported in national media. This ensured that the population affected by the atrocities could see, hear, and – importantly – participate in the justice process.

Q5. Why were the Khmer Rouge leaders not tried at the International Court of Justice or the International Criminal Court in The Hague?

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) only hears disputes between countries. It does not try cases against individuals.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established in 2002, well after discussions about a possible Khmer Rouge tribunal commenced. The ICC can only hear cases about crimes that took place after its creation.

The ECCC Courtroom building, located in Choam Chao on the outskirts of Phnom Penh.



WHAT IS ANGKAR?

The structure of the Khmer Rouge was shrouded in secrecy. The CPK actively obscured its workings from the public under the guise of "Angkar" (the "Organisation"), an anonymous entity seen as having the power to control the whole of society. The existence of the CPK and its leadership was only disclosed to the Cambodian public (as well as the outside world) in 1977 – more than two years after the Khmer Rouge seized power.

Many ranking cadres of the CPK were killed in purges or died of other causes before the ECCC began its trials.

Learn more about Khmer Rouge leadership:

www.kr-hierarchy.eccc.gov.kh



POL Pot born SALOTH Sar (1925-1998) was the CPK General Secretary and Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea.

Ta Mok born CHHIT Choeun (1925-2006) was Second Deputy of the CPK, Deputy Chair of the CPK Military Committee, Secretary of the Southwest Zone, and a member of the CPK Central and Standing Committees. He was captured in 1999 by the military and detained but died prior to trial.

SON Sen (1930-1997) was a member of the CPK Central and Military Committees, a member of the Standing Committee, Chairman of the General Staff, and Deputy Prime Minister for National Defence. He and his family were executed on Pol Pot's orders.

SAO Phim (1925-1978) was Secretary of the East Zone, First Deputy Chairman of the State Presidium, and member of the CPK Standing and Central Committees. He committed suicide during the purges.

VORN Vet (1931-1978) was a member of the CPK Central and Standing Committees, and Deputy Prime Minister for Economics. He was detained at S-21 and later executed on Nuon Chea's orders.



Nuon Chea (left), Pol Pot (centre), and Khieu Samphan (right), seen in a propaganda video planning the capture of Phnom Penh in 1975.

Q6. Who was investigated and tried before the ECCC?

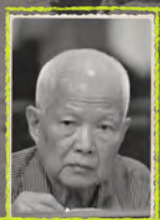
Over the years, tens of thousands of ordinary cadres and soldiers renounced their membership of the Khmer Rouge. In the spirit of achieving justice, truth, and national reconciliation, the ECCC was established to prosecute only the senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge and those who were most responsible for atrocities committed between 17 April 1975 and 6 January 1979.

Due to the passage of time, many senior leaders had passed away between the end of the regime in 1979 and the commencement of the ECCC's operations.

The ECCC tried and sentenced three individuals:



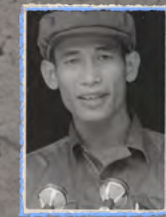
Kaing Guek Eav
alias "Duch"



Khieu Samphan



Nuon Chea



Sou Met (died prior to being charged)



Meas Muth



Yim Tith

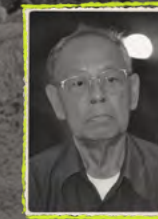


Im Chaem



Ao An

The ECCC tried two other individuals who passed away during their trials:



Ieng Sary



Ieng Thirith

Five individuals were investigated however their cases did not proceed to trial:

1 January Dam construction site in Kampong Thom province.
Source: DC-Cam

CASE 001



KAING GUEK EAV, ALIAS "DUCH"

KAING Guek Eav, alias "Duch" (1942-2020) was the Chairman and Secretary of S-21 Security Centre in Phnom Penh, a facility for detention, interrogation, and execution of perceived enemies of the Communist Party of Kampuchea ("CPK"). He was sentenced by the ECCC to life imprisonment for his participation in **crimes against humanity** and **war crimes** committed at S-21 Security Centre. He passed away while serving his life sentence at Kandal Provincial Prison.

KEY FINDINGS:

- Helped to establish S-21 Security Centre, designed its functioning and exercised authority over its entire staff.
- Trained interrogators to use physical and psychological violence against prisoners.
- Encouraged, assisted, and provided moral support to his staff, aware that his actions would and did enable crimes to be committed.
- Detained no fewer than 12,273 individuals and executed at least 11,742 prisoners at S-21.
- Was responsible for the inhumane treatment, torture, and deaths of S-21 prisoners.



CASE 002



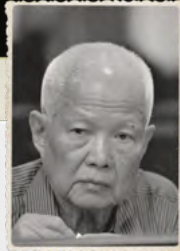
NUON CHEA

NUON Chea born LAO Kim Lorn (1926-2019), was the Deputy Secretary of the CPK, Chairman of the People's Representative Assembly, and temporarily served as acting Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for **genocide, crimes against humanity** and **war crimes**. He passed away while serving a life sentence and prior to his appeal.

KEY FINDINGS:

- Formulated, controlled, implemented, and disseminated the CPK's criminal plans.
- Ordered purges and executions of enemies across the country, including at S-21 Security Centre.
- Planned mass displacement of populations, including from Phnom Penh and elsewhere.
- Intended and facilitated the commission of crimes at cooperatives, worksites and security centres, including by forcibly marrying couples.
- Committed genocide against the Vietnamese and Cham populations, and persecuted Buddhists, Khmer Republic personnel and their families.

CASE 002



KHIEU SAMPHAN

KHIEU Samphan (born 1931) served as President of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea (Head of State). He was sentenced to life imprisonment for **genocide, crimes against humanity** and **war crimes**, which he is serving at Kandal Provincial Prison at the time of publication.

KEY FINDINGS:

- Publicly supported the CPK's crimes through his established position as a statesman and politician.
- Formulated and implemented the CPK's economic and commercial policies which starved the Cambodian population.
- Knew about mass purges, dire living conditions, food shortages and disease and did not intervene to improve conditions despite his seniority.
- Intended and facilitated the commission of crimes at cooperatives, worksites, security centres and by forcibly marrying couples.
- Committed genocide against the Vietnamese population and persecuted Buddhists, Khmer Republic personnel and their families.



CASE 002



IENG SARY

IENG Sary born KIM Tran (1925-2013) was the Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea. He was indicted for **genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes**, and crimes under the Cambodian Penal Code. Proceedings against him were terminated on 14 March 2013, following his death.

KEY ALLEGATIONS:

- Along with Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan and others, intended the commission of crimes at cooperatives, worksites, and security centres, the forcible marriage of couples, and widespread discrimination against the CPK's perceived enemies.
- Formulated the CPK's directive to smash enemies and supervised internal security matters.
- Publicly endorsed and encouraged crimes against the population through indoctrination sessions.



CASE 002



IENG THIRITH

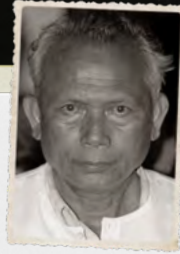
IENG Thirith (1932-2015) was the Minister of Social Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea. She was indicted for **genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes**, and crimes under the Cambodian Penal Code. The Trial Chamber found Ieng Thirith unfit to stand trial and she remained under judicial supervision until her death.

KEY ALLEGATIONS:

- Along with Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary and others, intended the commission of crimes at cooperatives, worksites, and security centres, including by forcibly marrying of couples, and widespread discrimination against the CPK's perceived enemies.
- Knew about dire living conditions, food shortages and disease and did not intervene to improve conditions despite her ranking position.
- Publicly endorsed and encouraged crimes against populations in speeches, interviews, at political indoctrination sessions and visits to the provinces.



CASE 003



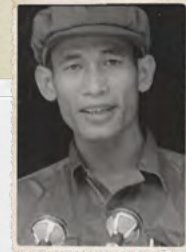
MEAS MUTH

MEAS Muth (born 1938) was the Commander of the Democratic Kampuchea Navy (Division 164) and Secretary of Kampong Som Autonomous Sector. The Co-Investigating Judges did not agree on whether charges against him should proceed to trial, and the proceedings against him were terminated.

KEY ALLEGATION:

- Involved in crimes committed by the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, in particular on the territorial seas, islands and seaports.

CASE 003



SOU MET

SOU Met (1948-2013) was the Commander of the Democratic Kampuchea Air Force (Division 502). He was identified as a suspect but died during the judicial investigation.

KEY ALLEGATION:

- Involved in crimes committed by the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, in particular purges of Division 502 and the East Zone.

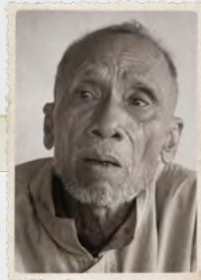
CASE 004/01



IM CHAEM

IM Chaem (born 1946) was Secretary of Preah Net Preah District in Sector 5 (Northwest Zone). The Co-Investigating Judges dismissed the charges against her because she was not among those “most responsible” for crimes due to her lower rank.

CASE 004/02



AO AN

AO An (1933-2020) was a Secretary of Sector 41 before being appointed as Deputy Secretary of the Central Zone. The Co-Investigating Judges did not agree on whether charges against him should proceed to trial, and the proceedings against him were terminated.

KEY ALLEGATION:

- Crimes were committed at sites under his supervision.

CASE 004



YIM TITH

YIM Tith (born 1936) was Secretary of Sectors 1, 3, 4 (Northwest Zone) and 13 (Southwest Zone), and Secretary of Kirivong district. The Co-Investigating Judges did not agree on whether charges against him should proceed to trial, and the proceedings against him were terminated.

KEY ALLEGATION:

- Crimes were committed at sites under his supervision.

Q7. How did victims contribute to the judicial proceedings?

Victim-survivors of Khmer Rouge crimes participated at the ECCC in several important ways:

(I) As **'complainants'**, providing information about their experiences to the Co-Prosecutors for use in their prosecution.

The ECCC received more than 11,000 statements

(II) As **Civil Parties**, supporting the prosecution in trials and in court providing statements of suffering. Civil Parties are recognised as parties to proceedings and are represented by lawyers.

The ECCC received 6,936 applications for Civil Party status and 3,959 applicants participated as Civil Parties in trials

(III) As **witnesses**, testifying about their experiences under the Khmer Rouge

313 victims testified in the courtroom

(IV) By requesting moral and collective **reparations**, to officially recognise and commemorate harm suffered under the Khmer Rouge

The ECCC endorsed 26 reparation projects

(V) Through participation in **outreach** programs and **non-judicial measures** which engaged and educated the public, and contributed to intergenerational dialogue and memorialisation



A Civil Party testifies before the Trial Chamber in Case 002/02 about the mistreatment of Cham people during the Khmer Rouge.



Civil Parties observe proceedings from inside the courtroom.



Civil Party lawyers and Lead Co-Lawyers consult with Civil Parties prior to a hearing.



One of many regional forums to consult with Civil Parties and provide information about ongoing trials is held in Svay Rieng province in 2011.

Q8. How many people has the ECCC reached?

Due to its presence in Cambodia and sustained outreach, the ECCC reached an unprecedented number of people – **over 658,000!**

More than **245,000** individuals watched justice unfold in the ECCC's courtroom, including rural farmers, young students and foreign dignitaries. Over **230,000** students took part in study tours organised by the ECCC, while a further **183,000** people attended screenings, lectures and briefings.

The ECCC's true reach is beyond numbers, however. Countless people have benefitted in different ways, including victims and witnesses, whose voices were heard for the first time and recorded by prosecutors and judges. The ECCC's findings and documentation provide invaluable historical and legal records to the Cambodian and foreign public, students, practitioners, and scholars.

The legacy of these contributions will continue to serve future generations with important information to prevent the reoccurrence of mass atrocities.



An outreach program to Pong Teuk High School in 2011.



500 Cham Muslim youths visit the ECCC on 17 April 2008.



An outreach activity to a community in Kampong Thom on 1 March 2007.



A public screening of Duch's apology video in Kampong Thom province on 11 February 2010.

Q9. Were victims entitled to compensation?

The ECCC could not award financial compensation to victims, however it did acknowledge their suffering by endorsing certain **reparations**. These are social and cultural initiatives proposed by the civil parties as a form of “moral and collective” redress for the harm by the Khmer Rouge regime.

A total of 26 reparations were endorsed by the ECCC as means of memorialisation, rehabilitation, education, and documentation. These initiatives were funded and implemented by various civil society and public entities.

Do you know?

There are three main types of reparations endorsed by the Chamber: **memorialization**, **rehabilitation**, and non-repetition in the form of **documentation** and **education**.

Memorialisation pays tribute to the deceased and honours victim-survivors. It enables us to contemplate the past with clarity.

Rehabilitation provides victim-survivors the opportunity to reclaim their dignity. By acknowledging the harm they suffered and the pain they continue to endure, victims' histories are recognised by society and better understood, contributing to societal healing.

Documentation and education preserve and deepen understanding of the crimes of the Khmer Rouge and help prevent the reoccurrence of atrocities in Cambodia and beyond.

Find out more
about reparations: _____



Memorialization



• Inclusion of Civil Party names in the Case 001 Judgment



• Publication of statements of apology by Duch during his trial and appeal



• National Remembrance Day, 20 May



• Monument 'For Those Who Are No Longer Here'



• Memory Sketches of Kraing Ta Chan



• Songwriting Contest: 'A Time to Remember'



• The Unheard Stories of Civil Parties Participating in Case 002/02 at the ECCC



• Legal Documentation Center related to the ECCC

Rehabilitation

Case 002/01

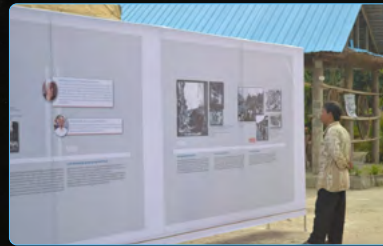
Case 002/02



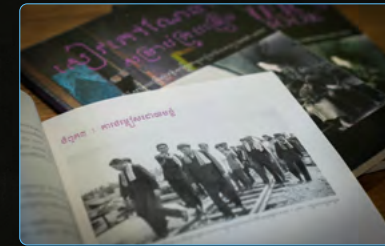
• Testimonial Therapy Project



• Self-Help Groups



• Mobile exhibition on forced transfer



• Textbook chapter on forced transfer



• Illustrated Civil Party booklet



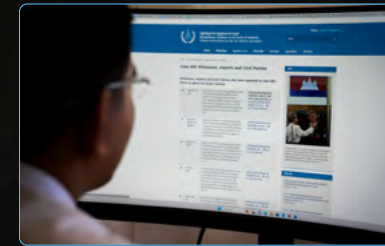
• Healing and reconciliation for survivors of the Khmer Rouge regime



• Improving health and mental wellbeing and reducing the risk of poverty and social exclusion



• Publication and distribution of Case 002/01 Judgment



• Publication of Civil Party names on the ECCC website



• App-Learning on Khmer Rouge History

Guaranteeing Non-Repetition in the Form of Education and Documentation



• Community Peace Learning Centre in Samrong Khong



• Exhibition on forced transfer



• Voice from Ethnic Minorities



• Community Media Project: 'The Cham People and the Khmer Rouge'



• Legal and civic education for minority Civil Parties

Q10. How was the ECCC financed?

The ECCC was financed by contributions from the Royal Government of Cambodia, 30 countries, the European Union, and the United Nations. As of publication, \$405 million was collectively provided for its operations.

The five largest contributors were Japan, Cambodia, Australia, the European Union and USA (in order of amounts).

Do you know?

- **US\$47 million** in funding received from the Royal Government of Cambodia
- **US\$290 million** in voluntary contributions received from 30 states and the European Union
- **US\$68 million** in subventions received from the United Nations



The Supreme Court Chamber



The Trial Chamber



The Pre-Trial Chamber

BEYOND THE TRIALS



Q11. What happened after the ECCC completed the trials?

The last case at the ECCC was completed in December 2022, when Khieu Samphan's sentence and convictions for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes were confirmed on appeal.

The Royal Government and United Nations agreed to continue working together after the conclusion of trials on important residual functions to preserve the legacy of the ECCC.*

** See question 12 for more information on residual functions.*

The ECCC premises in downtown Phnom Penh, accessible to the public.



Q12. What residual functions are conducted by the ECCC?

Following the completion of trials and judicial proceedings, the ECCC continues to perform the following residual functions:

1. Maintaining, preserving, and managing the judicial archives, including declassification of documents
2. Protection of victims and witnesses
3. Supervision of enforcement of sentences and monitoring treatment of convicted prisoners
4. Monitoring the implementation of reparations awarded to civil parties
5. Reviewing any applications and conducting proceedings for the revision of final judgements
6. Sanctioning or referring wilful interferences with the administration of justice or provision of false testimony
7. Responding to requests for information and access to case file documents
8. Disseminating information to the public regarding the Extraordinary Chambers

The ECCC Mobile Resource Centre reaches communities across the country and provides information about the ECCC, its contributions, and legacy.



Visitors to the Resource Centre receive a briefing from staff about the ECCC and its contributions.

Q13. How does the ECCC continue to support witnesses and victims?

Through its Resource Centre in Phnom Penh and mobile outreach, the ECCC continues its longstanding engagement with victims, witnesses, and Civil Parties throughout Cambodia. It continues to work with civil society and mental health organisations, share information, and empower stakeholders.

Meeting with Civil Party focal persons in Battambang province in November 2023.



Q14. What is the ECCC Archive?

The ECCC Archive contains all documents from the investigations, trials, and appeals, including evidence and judicial findings.

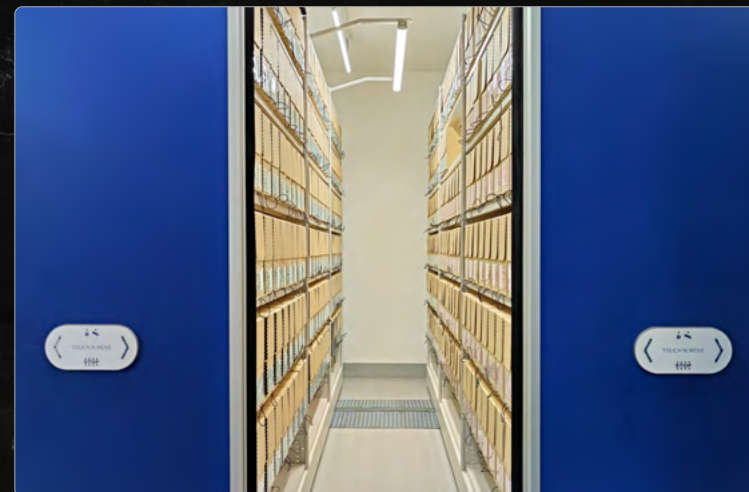
Due to their significant historical and legal value, these documents are maintained, preserved, and managed in paper and digital formats according to international standards, and are the national patrimony of Cambodia.

Public case file documents may be accessed in hard copy at the ECCC Resource Centre in Phnom Penh or online at archive.eccc.gov.kh.

Do you know?

The ECCC's Archive is fully digitised and housed in Phnom Penh. It contains over 232,000 records comprising nearly 2.4 million pages, including more than 1,345 judicial decisions and orders, 670 court transcripts, and tens of thousands of evidentiary exhibits.

The ECCC's documents are maintained, preserved, and managed in accordance with international standards to ensure their longevity. This ensures that they can be kept in prime state for 100 years or more!



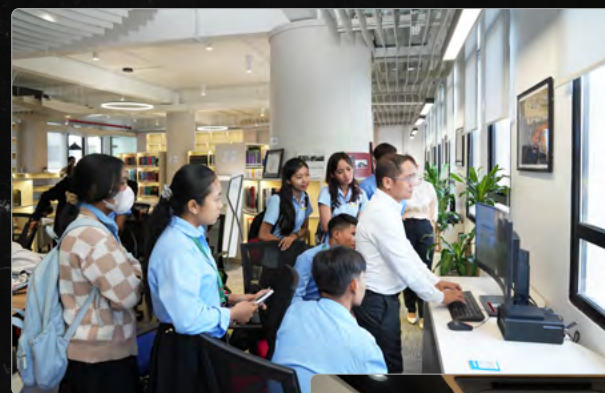
Q15. What is the ECCC Resource Centre?

The Resource Centre is:

- the public's access point to the ECCC, including to the Archive, publications, and various informational materials
- stands as a legacy of the trials and victim support
- disseminates information about the ECCC to Cambodian and foreign stakeholders
- contains a specialised reference collection of more than 1,800 books and e-books in Khmer, English and French, including over 100 volumes on Khmer Rouge history, and perpetrators' and victims' stories from the period
- a research hub with workstations and spaces for consultation and reflection
- publicly accessible at no charge.



Consult our specialised collection free of charge.



Visit us in person or contact us at resource.centre@eccc.gov.kh



Our facilities are available for education, training, and engagement. Simply contact us to reserve a space!

Q16. How did the ECCC benefit Cambodians?

The ECCC shined light on a devastating period of darkness in Cambodia's history. It collected the voices of the Khmer Rouge's victims and inscribed an indelible public record of the atrocities that took place under the 3-year, 8-month, 20-day regime. Importantly, it held to account the architects of a regime that claimed the lives of millions of Cambodians.

Remembrance and reconciliation stand firmly among the ECCC's legacies. The ECCC provided a safe space for Cambodians to speak out about their horrific experiences and, in partnership with civil society organisations, helped foster inter-generational dialogue and mental health awareness. This assisted the healing process of victim-survivors.

The unique structure and important jurisprudence of the ECCC set Cambodia apart as a model for transitional justice, post-conflict accountability and ending impunity.

Members of the public attend the initial hearing of Case 002/01 on 30 June 2011.



Q17. What can be done to prevent future atrocities in Cambodia and beyond?

Knowledge and education are the most valuable contributions we leave behind for the prosperity of future generations.

As part of its residual functions the ECCC will reach out to the wider public across the country to disseminate information about its work. It will engage with victim-survivors and Cambodian youth to advance ongoing inter-generational dialogue and build awareness on how atrocities were addressed.

The ECCC will continue fostering a culture of learning while promoting remembrance, recognition of victims, and memorialisation of the past.

Preserving the ECCC's documentation for future generations is crucial to the non-recurrence of atrocities in Cambodia. Promoting the Cambodian experience outside Cambodia also benefits victim-survivors working on transitional justice issues elsewhere.

“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it”

– George Santayana



An outreach event to students from
Pour un Sourire d'Enfant (PSE)
on 15 August 2009.

Q18. How can I find out more information about the ECCC and Khmer Rouge regime?

 • Visit us in person at Building no. 40, Russian Federation Boulevard (Street 110) in Phnom Penh

 • Visit us online at www.eccc.gov.kh.

 • Write to us at resource.centre@eccc.gov.kh

 • Call us on (+855) 23 861 525

 • Find us on social media:

 @eccckh

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 t.me/eccckh

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

VIDEO SERIES



PUBLICATIONS



ONLINE



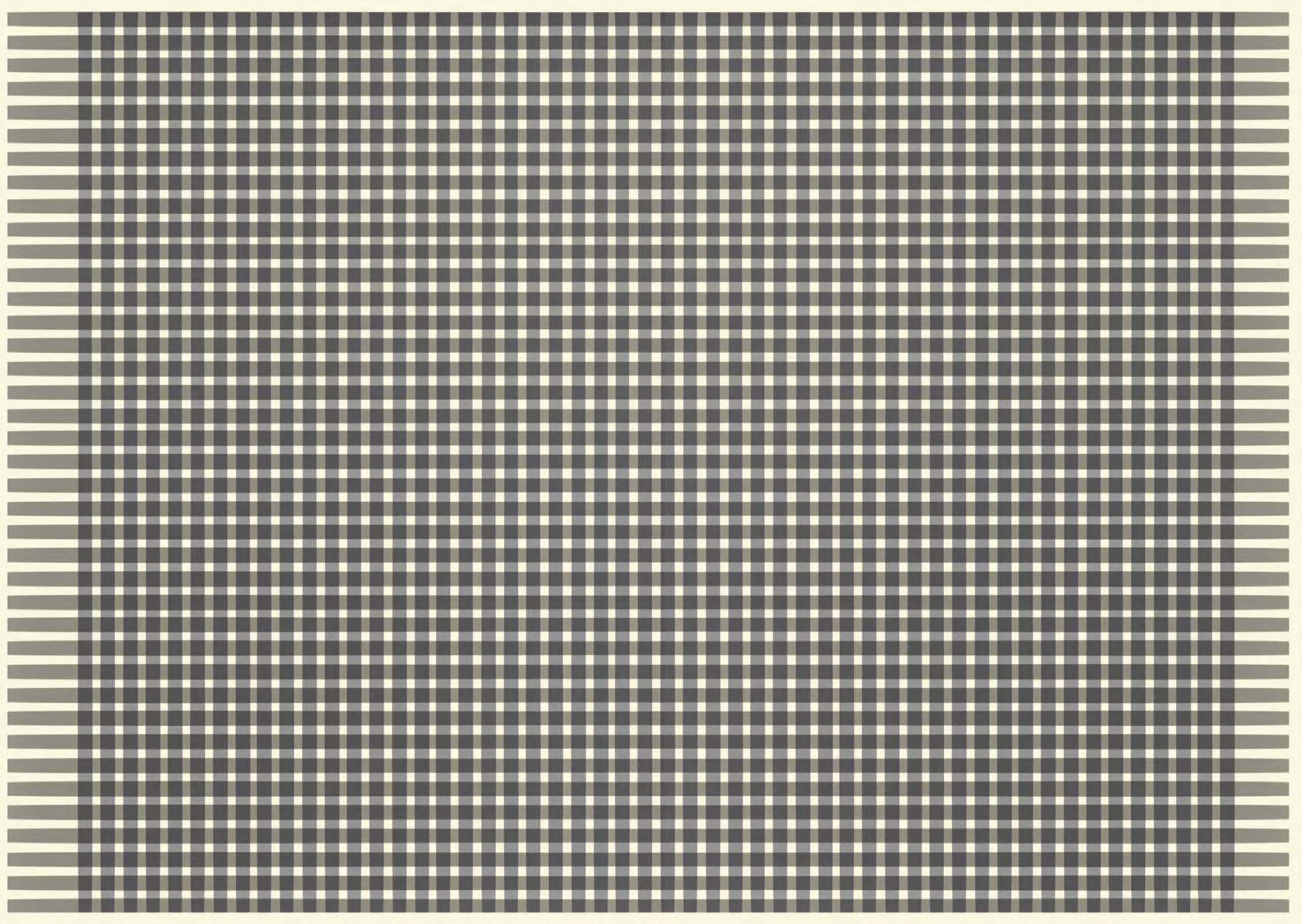
LEGAL RESOURCES



JUDICIAL RECORDS



Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
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Extraordinary Chambers
in the Courts of Cambodia

