



Extraordinary Chambers  
in the Courts of Cambodia

## ECCC AT A GLANCE

### DO YOU HAVE A QUESTION? CONTACT US!

(+855) 023 861 525  
[RESOURCE.CENTRE@ECCC.GOV.KH](mailto:RESOURCE.CENTRE@ECCC.GOV.KH)

### VISIT US

**In person at** Building No. 40, Russian  
Federation Boulevard (Street 110),  
Phnom Penh  
**Online at** [www.eccc.gov.kh](http://www.eccc.gov.kh)

### FIND OUT MORE

[@krtribunal](https://www.facebook.com/krtribunal)



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[t.me/ecccckh](https://t.me/ecccckh)



**Q&A Booklet**





**639** hearing days in the courtroom

**219** witnesses and experts testified in the courtroom at trial



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



More than **1,350** judgements, judicial decisions and orders issued

Over **232,000** documents in the judicial archive in Khmer, English, and French

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

**244,668** people attended public hearings

Convictions and sentences were imposed for **genocide**, **crimes against humanity** and **war crimes**



## DURING THE TRIALS

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) were established under Cambodian law and operated with the assistance of the United Nations, to prosecute senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge and those most responsible for atrocities committed during the period of the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

The ECCC's judicial phase lasted from 2007 through 2022.

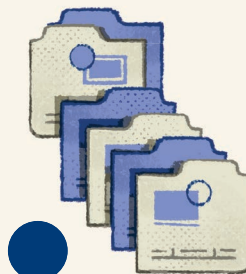


Around **100** crimes and sites across Cambodia investigated

**10 individuals** investigated

**3,945** 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



## OUR CONTINUED WORK INCLUDES:

- Disseminating information to the public regarding the ECCC
- Providing the public **access to information**
- Protecting **victims and witnesses**
- Monitoring the enforcement of **reparations** awarded to Civil Parties
- Maintaining, preserving, and managing the **Archive**
- Reviewing and **declassifying** documents



### ECCC PREMISES

Russian Federation Blvd  
(Street 110) Phnom Penh

## AFTER THE TRIALS

After the conclusion of the trials, the Royal Government of Cambodia and the United Nations agreed to continue working together to **preserve the ECCC's legacy.**



### COURTROOM

Former premises by the Army  
Headquarters in Choam Chao



**COOPERATIVES AND WORKSITES:** the purpose of displacing populations from urban centres and forcibly relocating them to cooperatives and worksites was to increase national crop production and fulfil economic goals, building the country and transforming the population into a society of worker-peasants.

**SECURITY CENTRES AND EXECUTION SITES:** at over 200 sites throughout the country the CPK implemented a criminal policy of identifying, arresting, isolating, and "smashing" (i.e. executing) the most serious categories of enemy; whereas lesser offenders, known as "bad elements", were re-educated through political indoctrination, criticism/self-criticism, and work assignments designed to temper counter-revolutionary tendencies.

**TARGETED GROUPS:** as found by the ECCC, the Khmer Rouge persecuted specific groups and minorities who were perceived as ideological enemies: Buddhists, Cham, Vietnamese, Khmer Republic officials and their families, and New People (urban population), among others.

**REGULATION OF MARRIAGE:** the CPK implemented a criminal policy to forcibly arrange marriages and enforce consummation, to increase Cambodia's population to build the country, defend it against enemies, and transform society.

**1.5 TO 2 MILLION:** the estimated number of people who died under the Khmer Rouge, either by starvation, overwork, torture, or execution.

## KEY FACTS

**KHMER ROUGE:** the movement that ruled Cambodia under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK).

**REVOLUTION:** the goal of the Khmer Rouge was to implement a socialist revolution through a "great leap forward" designed to build the country, defend it from enemies, and radically transform the population into an atheistic and homogenous Khmer society of worker-peasants.

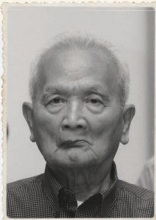
**17 APRIL 1975-7 JANUARY 1979:** the Khmer Rouge ruled Cambodia during this time, committing mass crimes, including displacements of populations from towns and villages, forced labour and mistreatment at worksites and cooperatives, arbitrary arrests, torture, disappearances and executions, forced marriages, and widespread discrimination of various groups they regarded as enemies.

**ZONES:** to ensure tight control, the Khmer Rouge divided Cambodia into zones (such as the North, Northeast, East, Southwest, West, Northwest), which were further organised into districts, sub-districts, and villages.

**EXPULSION AND DISPLACEMENT OF POPULATIONS:** upon seizing power, the Khmer Rouge forcibly expelled the population from Phnom Penh and other populations centres, and moved large numbers of people between cooperatives and worksites, according to production needs.

## CASE 002

# NUON CHEA



**WHO WAS HE?** Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK), Chairman of the People's Representative Assembly, and temporarily acting Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea.

## WHAT WAS HE CONVICTED OF?

Life imprisonment for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. He died while serving his sentence.

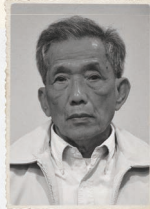
- Formulated and implemented the CPK's criminal plans
- Ordered purges and executions of enemies across the country
- Planned mass displacement of populations from Phnom Penh and elsewhere
- Contributed to the commission of crimes at cooperatives, worksites and security centres, including by forcibly marrying couples

## DID YOU KNOW?

*He was found guilty of genocide against Vietnamese and Cham populations in Cambodia, and the persecution of other groups including Buddhists and Khmer Republic officials and their families.*

## CASE 001

# KAING GUEK EAV, ALIAS "DUCH"



**WHO WAS HE?** Chairman and Secretary of S- 21 Security Centre in Phnom Penh.

## WHAT WAS HE CONVICTED OF?

He was sentenced to life imprisonment for his participation in crimes against humanity and war crimes committed at S-21 Security Centre.

- He 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.

## DID YOU KNOW?

*S-21 was a facility for the detention, interrogation, and execution of perceived enemies of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. More than 12,273 individuals were detained; at least 11,742 were executed.*

## CASE 002

## IENG SARY



**WHO WAS HE?** Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.

### WHAT WERE THE ALLEGATIONS?

Indicted for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and domestic crimes committed at cooperatives, worksites, and security centres.

### DID YOU KNOW?

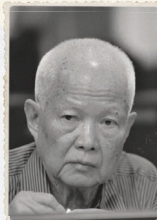
*Along with Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan and others, Ieng Sary allegedly:*

- Was responsible for 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

### WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME?

*Proceedings against Ieng Sary were terminated following his death.*

## CASE 002

KHIEU  
SAMPHAN

**WHO WAS HE?** President of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea (Head of State).

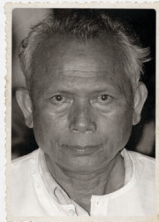
### WHAT WAS HE SENTENCED TO?

Life imprisonment for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

- 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
- Contributed to the commission of crimes at cooperatives, worksites, security centres and by forcibly marrying couples

### DID YOU KNOW?

*He was found guilty of genocide against the Vietnamese population in Cambodia, and the persecution of other groups including Buddhists and Khmer Republic officials and their families.*



## CASE 003

## MEAS MUTH

**WHO WAS HE?** Commander of the Democratic Kampuchea Navy (Division 164) among other roles.

### WHAT WERE THE ALLEGATIONS?

Meas Muth was allegedly responsible for crimes committed by the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, in particular on the territorial seas, islands and seaports of Cambodia.

### WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME?

*The Co-Investigating Judges did not agree on whether charges against him should proceed to trial, and the proceedings against him were therefore terminated.*

## CASE 002



## IENG THIRITH

**WHO WAS SHE?** Minister of Social Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.

### WHAT WERE THE ALLEGATIONS?

Indicted for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and domestic crimes committed at cooperatives, worksites, and security centres.

### DID YOU KNOW?

*Along with Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary and others, Ieng Thirith allegedly:*

- *Was responsible for the commission of crimes, 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*

### WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME?

*Ieng Thirith was declared unfit to stand trial, and proceedings against her were terminated following her death.*



**CASE 004/01****IM CHAEM**

**WHO WAS SHE?** Secretary of Preah Net Preah District in Sector 5 (Northwest Zone).

**WHAT WERE THE ALLEGATIONS?**

Im Chaem was allegedly responsible for the crimes which were committed at sites under her supervision.

**WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME?**

*The Co-Investigating Judges dismissed the charges against Im Chaem because she was not among those "most responsible" for crimes and could not be prosecuted by the ECCC.*

**CASE 003****SOU MET**

**WHO WAS HE?** Commander of the Democratic Kampuchea Air Force (Division 502).

**WHAT WERE THE ALLEGATIONS?**

Sou Met was allegedly among the most responsible persons for crimes committed by the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, in particular during purges of Division 502 and the East Zone.

**WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME?**

*Sou Met was identified as a suspect but died during the judicial investigation. Proceedings against him were therefore terminated.*



**CASE 004****YIM TITH**

**WHO WAS HE?** Secretary of Sectors 1, 3, 4 (Northwest Zone) and 13 (Southwest Zone), and Secretary of Kirivong district.

**WHAT WERE THE ALLEGATIONS?**

Yim Tith was allegedly responsible for the crimes which were committed at sites under his supervision.

**WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME?**

*The Co-Investigating Judges did not agree on whether charges against him should proceed to trial, and the proceedings against him were therefore terminated.*

**CASE 004/02****AO AN**

**WHO WAS HE?** Secretary of Sector 41 before being appointed as Deputy Secretary of the Central Zone.

**WHAT WERE THE ALLEGATIONS?**

Crimes were committed at sites under his supervision.

**WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME?**

*The Co-Investigating Judges did not agree on whether charges against him should proceed to trial, and the proceedings against him were therefore terminated.*

## CP VOICES



“ I never imagined that I would be able to sit in this courtroom today to describe about my plight of the experience to the younger generations, to the general public [...]. This is my honour. I do not want anything more than that. What I want is something that is intangible that is justice for those that already died. ”

*Transcript 29 June 2009,  
E1/39.1*

**VANN NATH**



“ I did not ever imagine that I would be given such opportunity. But now, with my appearance [...] I am grateful to this Court and I hope that you find justice both for me and for the Cambodian people. I have suffered psychological suffering for so long and I did not have the opportunity to express such suffering. And, once again, I strongly believed that this hybrid tribunal would find the right and the wrong and the justice and that the psychological wound by the victims and the civil parties would be cured. ”

*Transcript 22 October 2012,  
E1/36.1*

**YIM SOVANN**



## ACHIEVEMENTS



### HOW DID THE TRIALS BENEFIT CAMBODIANS?



- Conducted thorough investigations that shed light on a devastating period in Cambodia's history

- Sent a strong message in the fight against impunity by holding to account those responsible for atrocities



- Documented victims' testimonies that represent an indelible public record of the atrocities and personal experiences



- Promoted a healing process for victim-survivors



- Established a unique model for transitional justice



## REHABILITATION

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



*Self-help groups*

## 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.

*App-learning on the Khmer Rouge history*



**SEE ALL THE  
REPARATIONS**

# REPARATIONS



## 26 MORAL AND COLLECTIVE REPARATIONS

- Social and cultural initiatives
- Proposed by the Civil Parties
- Endorsed by the ECCC
- Funded and implemented by various civil society and public entities

### WHAT ARE THEY FOR?

- Acknowledging victims' suffering
- Offering symbolic redress for the harms inflicted by the Khmer Rouge regime

“Initiatives [which are] likely to encourage learning and knowledge about the crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge regime, to promote a culture of peace and to contribute to national reconciliation.”

*Case 002/01 Judgment, para. 1152*

## 3 TYPES OF REPARATION

### MEMORIALISATION

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

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



### AT THE RESOURCE CENTRE YOU CAN:

Research, study, read or work in a **research hub** with more than 1,800 books and e-books, an international legal database, Wi-Fi, computers, and work desks.

Consult **original court documents** in the ECCC Archive with the assistance of qualified personnel.

Use the space for your own workshops, moot courts, conferences or lectures in a **multi-purpose learning venue**.



### ONLINE EXPERIENCE

Can't visit us in person? No problem - you can access our resources from wherever you are.

Our website [www.eccc.gov.kh](http://www.eccc.gov.kh) hosts many interactive features such as a fully searchable Archive, a virtual tour of the ECCC's courtroom, historical timelines and multimedia content, historical videos, testimonies and transcripts.

## RESOURCE CENTRE



### ONE PLACE, MANY RESOURCES

- Do you want to know more about Khmer Rouge history?
- Are you a student or a professional researching international law, history or social sciences?
- Are you curious about how a state-of-the-art archive works?
- Would you like to pay your respects to victims and learn more?

The Resource Centre is the public access point to the ECCC. A **modern, technological, and user-friendly** space in the heart of Phnom Penh, accessible every day, free of charge.



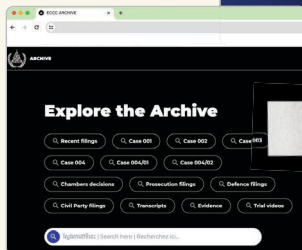
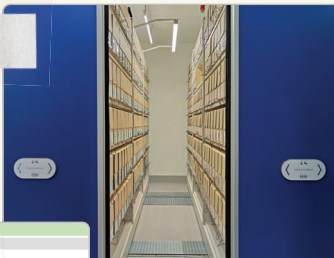


- All case documents
- Over **233,000** records
- Nearly **2.4** million pages
- Over **1,350** judicial decisions and orders
- **670** court transcripts
- Tens of thousands of evidentiary exhibits
- **3** languages (Khmer, English, French)
- Over **11,000** hours of audio/video
- **Thousands** of non-judicial records

## HOW DO I ACCESS THE ARCHIVE?

### ON SITE

Public case file documents in hard copy at the ECCC Resource Centre in Phnom Penh



### ONLINE

Searchable version available at [archive.eccc.gov.kh](http://archive.eccc.gov.kh)

**NEED MORE INFORMATION?**  
**ASK YOUR ARCHIVIST**  
[archive@eccc.gov.kh](mailto:archive@eccc.gov.kh)

## ARCHIVE



All documents from the investigations, trials, and appeals, including evidence and judicial findings, are available in the Archive.

**Maintained, preserved, and managed in paper and digital formats.**

**A collection of historical value as the cultural patrimony of Cambodia.**



### DID YOU KNOW?

*The ECCC Archive is fully digitised. Records are stored according to international standards to ensure their accessibility for future generations.*



## OTHER USEFUL TOOLS AND RESOURCES:

- **ECCC Guide & Commentary** to guide you through the operations and jurisprudence of the ECCC
- **Bibliography** of publications
- Trilingual **Lexicon** of legal, technical and Khmer Rouge terminology
- **S-21 Prisoner List** compiled by the ECCC during the investigations using historical documents
- **ECCC Directory** of witnesses and Civil Parties, principals and also Khmer Rouge figures

## A JOURNEY THROUGH TIME: UNVEILING HISTORY

Step back in time and explore the ECCC's findings through interactive timelines:

**Hierarchies** of the internal structure of the secretive Khmer Rouge regime including the Party, the State, the Military, and the Administrative leadership

**Crime site map** of the sites investigated by the ECCC in all cases

**Displacement of populations map** before and throughout the Democratic Kampuchea period

**Guerrilla map** of the Khmer Rouge occupation of Cambodia from 1970 to 17 April 1975

## WEBSITE



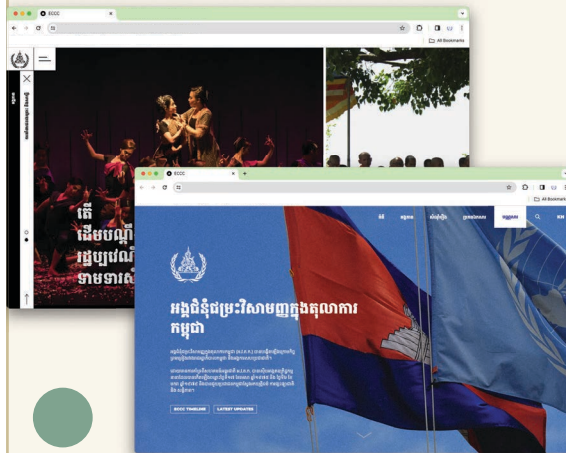
THE ECCC WEBSITE IS THE DIGITAL ACCESS POINT TO THE ARCHIVE, INTERACTIVES AND EDUCATIONAL FEATURES



**WWW.ECCC.GOV.KH**

Available in: **Khmer** | **English** | **French**

- **All you need to know** – the fundamentals about the ECCC's establishment and operations, including a virtual tour of the courtroom
- **Case information** – everything about the investigations, trials and appeals
- **Archive** – direct access to the public case records
- **Digital resources** – a one-stop-shop for publications and media



## ECCC MOBILE RESOURCE CENTRE

### WHAT IS THE BUS?

The Bus is the mobile extension of the ECCC Resource Centre. It travels across Cambodia and stops in every province.

### WHO CAN ACCESS THE BUS?

The Bus and its resources are for everyone: Cambodians, Civil Parties, victim-survivors, students, and organisations.

### WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE BUS?

- **Engage** and provide a space for dialogue, especially inter-generational dialogue
- **Inform** and **educate** about the ECCC and its contributions, reparations, and other forms of support
- **Hear** from the wider population, including the young generation, about their aspirations regarding accountability, history and social cohesion

### WHAT IS AVAILABLE ON BOARD?

- Public resources for all age groups to understand the importance of the past
- A team of outreach officers to assist you and answer your questions
- Events, presentations, interactive activities, and discussions



SEE YOU ABOARD!

## OUTREACH



### DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ACROSS SOCIETY

#### KEY INFO

##### Accountability process

The trials and the work of the ECCC

##### Historical background

The crimes committed by the Khmer Rouge

#### KEY MESSAGES

- The importance of providing justice for the crimes of the past
- Knowledge and education are the most valuable tools to prevent the reoccurrence of mass atrocities

Support to victims, witnesses, and Civil Parties



Study tours



More than **660,000** Cambodians reached through outreach activities!



Educational content



Inter-generational dialogue





Extraordinary Chambers  
in the Courts of Cambodia

## MY NOTES

DATE:    /    /

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MY NOTES