



Extraordinary Chambers
in the Courts of Cambodia

THE COURT REPORT 2024





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SUMMARY

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) made strides in the second year of residual functions, significantly advancing judicial reclassification, outreach programs and legacy initiatives.

A major milestone in 2024 was the reclassification of thousands of confidential documents from Case 002, making nearly 24,000 records accessible to the public. Similar reclassification efforts were extended to Cases 004/02 and 003, enabling access to information while protecting the privacy of Civil Parties and victims. The Supreme Court Chamber adopted the same guidelines to standardise its efforts, thereby pursuing a consistent approach across the cases.

The ECCC's new premises saw development in 2024, expanding the Resource Centre's offering. A new repository adhering to international standards serves as a direct access point to the ECCC's archives and stands as a model of good governance. Complementing the archive's physical and digital holdings, a new multifunctional engagement and learning facility hosts educational events and outreach seminars, while expanded study spaces offer researchers, students and the general public more opportunities to engage with the ECCC.

A highlight of 2024 was the launch of a Mobile Resource Centre,

a fully equipped classroom on wheels, bringing the ECCC's legacy to remote areas. Offering interactive learning and multimedia content, the bus brings together older and younger generations, victims and students alike, bridging intergenerational knowledge and learning. By year's end, this initiative reached tens of thousands across the country, fostering education and reconciliation.

The ECCC also advanced its legacy through innovative educational tools. A redesigned website features engaging multimedia tools such as historical timelines, crime site maps and, for the first time, interactive leadership hierarchies of the Khmer Rouge. Publications such as comprehensive guides to the ECCC and its jurisprudence, children's educational materials and a flashcard series break down complex topics to various audiences in meaningful and accessible ways. Educational video series and testimonial documentaries capture the voices of Civil Parties and other victims.

In sum, 2024 witnessed the ECCC's steadfast commitment to preserving the memory of the Khmer Rouge trials, fostering reconciliation, and educating the public. Its initiatives symbolise a bridge between Cambodia's past and future, ensuring that lessons from history guide the pursuit of peace and remembrance for generations to come.



JUDICIAL UPDATES

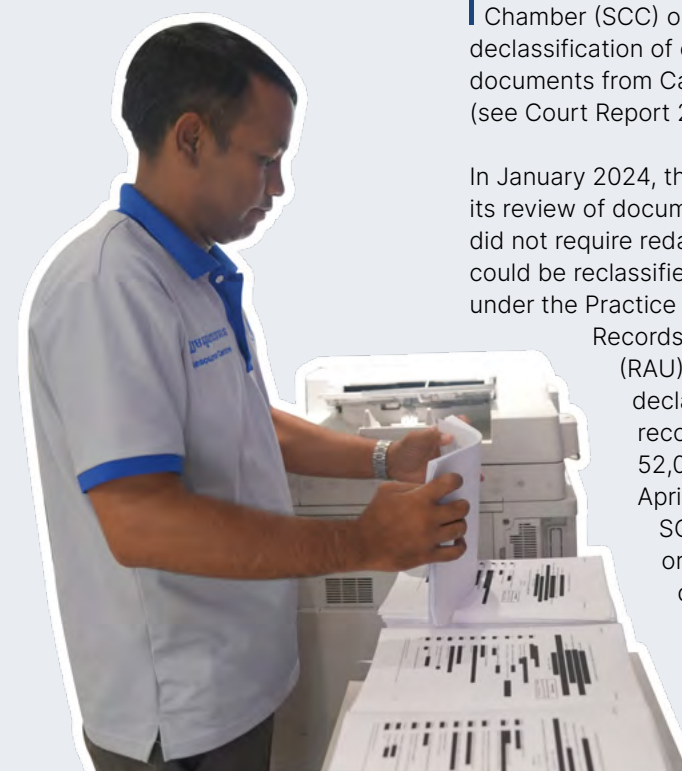
RECLASSIFICATION OF CASE FILE DOCUMENTS

“[W]ide dissemination of material concerning the proceedings before this Court and its factual and legal findings is consistent with the ECCC’s mandate, which includes contributing to national reconciliation and providing documentary support to the progressive quest for historical truth. Public awareness of, and open debate on, these tragic pages of the history of Cambodia form part of the efforts to bring closure to the Cambodian people. ... [T]he wide circulation of the court’s findings may contribute to the goals of national healing and reconciliation by promoting a public and genuine discussion on the past grounded upon a firm basis, thereby minimising denial, distortion of facts, and partial truths.”

Case 001, Appeal Judgment, para. 708

Records and Archives staff carefully sort reclassified documents for filing. Visible here are previously confidential documents which the Supreme Court Chamber has ordered to be redacted to protect sensitive information such as victim and witness identities. (opposite page) ►

CASE FILE 002



In 2023, the Supreme Court Chamber (SCC) ordered the declassification of over 24,000 documents from Case 002 (see Court Report 2023, p. 12).

In January 2024, the SCC completed its review of documents which did not require redactions and could be reclassified as “public” under the Practice Direction. The Records and Archive Unit (RAU) subsequently declassified 8,659 records totalling 52,090 pages. In April and June, the SCC issued further orders on the declassification of documents requiring redactions in accordance with its

previous guideline, in order to protect “legitimate interests such as security and privacy, particularly of civil parties and witnesses with protective measures” (F71/1/1/8). Furthermore, the SCC removed several duplicates and identified additional records which were to be reviewed, reclassifying to public redacted form a total of 15,051 confidential records comprising 159,119 pages.

RAU notified the SCC, parties and public of the completion of the electronic redaction process in Case 002 on 26 July (F71/1/1/10). RAU will continue to update the paper archive until all 23,710 records are reclassified in Khmer, English and French.

The SCC’s order on reclassification was made without prejudice, meaning that further reclassification of Case 002 records is still possible in the future.

CASE FILES 004/02 AND 003

In May 2023, the Supreme Court Chamber adopted the Case 002 guidelines for reclassification in Case 004/02 (see Court Report 2023, p. 12). On 22 August 2024, the SCC ordered RAU to reclassify 35,461 records (E004/2/7/2). The first batch of 5,406 records was declassified on 7 November (see E004/2/7/3) and made available online.

In early December, after soliciting views from parties and judicial stakeholders, the Supreme Court Chamber also decided to adopt the Case 002 guideline for reclassification in Case 003. The Chamber stated that it was adopting the Case 002 guideline because it was “finalised after considering detailed and extensive submissions from all concerned parties and

sections in a process that could serve as a precedent or framework for handling other cases as well”

(see Doc. 5/4, para. 7). An order on reclassification will follow.





APPOINTMENT OF NEW JUDGES



Newly appointed Judge Witteman (left) and Reserve Judge Noguchi (right)

Upon nomination by the Secretary-General of the United Nations António Guterres and approval by the Supreme Council of the Magistracy, His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni appointed Ms. Katrien Gabriël Witteman (Netherlands) as International Judge of the Supreme Court Chamber, and Mr. Motoo Noguchi (Japan) as Reserve International Judge of the Supreme Court Chamber in July 2024.

Judge Witteman replaced Judge Maureen Harding Clark (Ireland), who resigned in September 2022 on health grounds, while Judge Noguchi, previously a sitting Judge of the Chamber, replaced Reserve Judge Rapoza following his resignation in February 2024.

Prior to her appointment to the ECCC, Judge Witteman served as a lawyer at the European Court of Human Rights, Judge of the European Union Rule of Law Mission to Kosovo (EULEX), and senior advisor on criminal justice matters in the EU Advisory Mission in Ukraine (EUAM). Judge Noguchi served as a senior attorney at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan and is a visiting scholar at the University of Washington, Yale Law School, and University of Tokyo.

The two Judges will preside over legal proceedings related to the residual functions of the ECCC remotely in their respective capacities.

ORDERS AND DECISIONS

DATE	DOCUMENT	DOC. NO
2 December 2024	Supreme Court Chamber's Decision on a guideline for reclassification in Case 003	5/4
7 November 2024	Supreme Court Chamber's Decision on the release of documents without redaction in Case 004/02	E004/2/7/3
30 August 2024	Supreme Court Chamber's Memorandum on proposed reclassification in Case 003	5
22 August 2024	Supreme Court Chamber's Order on reclassification in Case 004/02	E004/2/7/2
26 July 2024	Records and Archives Unit's Memorandum and lists of documents declassified in case file 002	F71/1/1/10 with annexes F71/1/1/10.1 and F71/1/1/10.2
14 June 2024	Supreme Court Chamber's Second Decision on the release and notification of documents classified as "Public" with redaction in case file 002	F90
26 April 2024	Supreme Court Chamber's First Decision on the release and notification of documents classified as "Public" with redaction in case file 002	F89
19 January 2024	Supreme Court Chamber's Decision on the release and notification of documents declassified as "Public" without redaction in case file 002	F88
9 January 2024	Supreme Court Chamber's Instruction on the transfer of physical exhibits to Tuol Sleng Museum	F87

RESIDUAL PHASE ACTIVITIES UPDATE



Prime Minister Hun Manet tours the newly outfitted repository during his visit on 16 July 2024, recognising the Archive's role in preserving Cambodia's judicial and historical records.

ARCHIVE

Early 2024 marked a milestone with the completion of outfitting works at the new archive repository (see Court Report 2023, p. 23). With the assembly of compact shelves the archive is fully operational in accordance with international standards - the first archive of its kind in Cambodia!

To ensure the Archive's sustainable operations into the future as a model of good governance in Cambodia, staff actively engaged in a variety of activities throughout the year:

- **Global Archive Community in the Digital Age: Challenges and Opportunities** (by the International Council on Archives), Shanghai, 14-21 July
- **Enhancing Information Access in Digital Libraries** (by the Center for Khmer Studies), Siem Reap, 17-18 August
- **Records and Archives Programme** (by the National Archives of Korea), Phnom Penh, 26-30 August
- **Importance of Audio-Visual Heritage in the Construction of Peace and Reconciliation** (by the ECCC), Phnom Penh, 31 October
- **AI in Reference Services** (by CamEd Business School), Phnom Penh, 22 November



Visitors participate in a guided tour of the repository during the International Archives Week gaining insight into the archival process and the preservation of Cambodia's historical trial records.

As a member of the International Council on Archives (ICA), the ECCC took part in celebrating the International Archive Week in June by organising a discussion on the Importance of Web Archiving and open doors event to its Archive, attracting more 41 visitors.

In addition, the ECCC's submission to the ICA's virtual "Archival Games" clinched the gold medal in three categories: speed and volume; endurance; and teamwork.



National Archives of Korea staff conduct training sessions for ECCC staff and other stakeholders to strengthen archival management and preservation practices in Cambodia.

ECCC
WINNER!



in the 2024 Virtual Archival Games organised by the International Archives Council (ICA / SPO)



For more information:
<https://www.ica.org/winners-of-the-first-virtual-archival-games-revealed/>

The Archive is open to the public for consultation and visitors may contact the Resource Centre to arrange a viewing.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND LEARNING



The new multifunctional engagement space opened its doors to host workshops, moot courts and educational activities for the public.

Outfitting of a multifunctional public engagement and learning facility was completed in early 2024 to host on-site outreach activities. Former storage rooms were converted into a seminar room furnished with fixed and mobile seating, lecture screens, microphones and speakers.

The versatile design of this facility enables the hosting of different types of events such as workshops, screenings and formal meetings. In addition to interpretation booths and benches, IT infrastructure from the former ECCC Courtroom equips the facility for use as a next-generation courtroom for judicial training, mock trials and moot courts.

An integral component of the Resource Centre, the multifunction room is available for public use seven days a week and may be booked online or by emailing Resource.Centre@eccc.gov.kh.



The Resource Centre welcomes its 998th, 999th and 1000th members in early December, marking the success of its expanded study space.

EXHIBITION

Standing as a lasting reminder of Cambodia's call for accountability for Khmer Rouge crimes, and the international community's response, will be a permanent exhibition at the ECCC. A component of the Resource Centre, the exhibition will serve as a powerful beacon of information for Cambodians of all ages and visitors from around the globe. Through visual and interactive exhibits, visitors will be able to journey through the

process which brought truth and accountability through trials and investigations.

In preparation for the exhibition, two showcases were finalised in 2024 and deployed during field outreach missions. The first showcase highlights the ECCC's milestones in 23 display panels, walking the public through developments and achievements of the judicial phase. The second showcase exhibits the

26 reparation initiatives endorsed by the ECCC, grouping them into three categories: memorialisation; rehabilitation; and education and documentation. These mobile exhibitions are integrated into interactive features of the new website, are downloadable online, available for viewing at the Resource Centre, and displayed during field outreach.



Visitors explore the exhibition on reparations endorsed by the chambers, showcasing the active participation of Civil Parties during the trials.

Mobile exhibition panels highlight key milestones, travelling across Cambodia to educate citizens about the Khmer Rouge trials.





WEBSITE

The development of the ECCC's legacy website rests among its most significant residual functions. Undertaken to disseminate information to the public about the ECCC, the site not only updates information about the trials, it transforms historical developments into a series of interactive tools to raise awareness about the past meaningfully and promote learning into the future. A range of resources is made available to users ranging from the general public and students, through to practitioners, academics and researchers.

The website boasts three main features: general information, interactive features, and a digital Archive.

INFORMATION PAGES

A clean and timeless design welcomes users and guides them through a wealth of information from the investigations and trials. At a glance, users can navigate key features from the homepage directly or from tabs which consolidate foundational information about the ECCC.

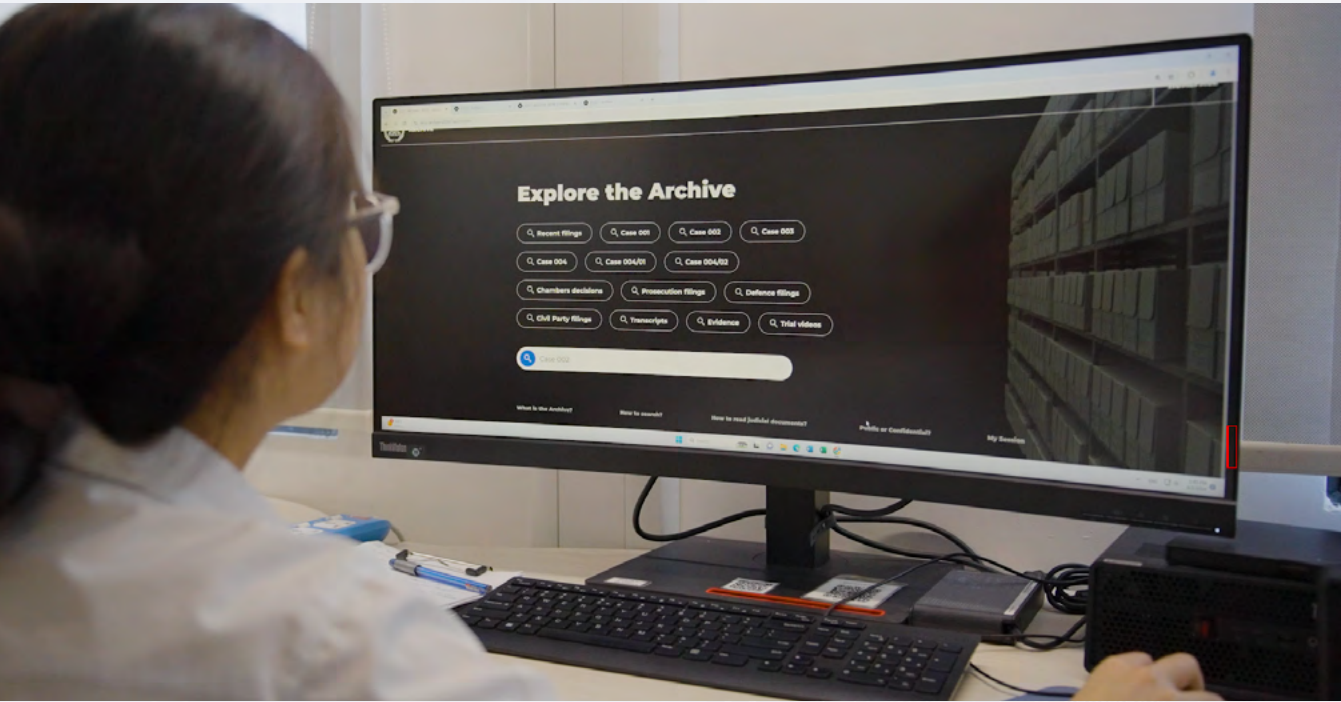
- **About:** All you need to know about the ECCC from its establishment, including its legal framework and operational documents, as well as comprehensive publications of its work and jurisprudence ("Guide to the ECCC").
- **Cases:** Key dates and documents are provided for each of the cases before the ECCC, including profiles of all witnesses, experts and civil parties who testified at trial, as well as transcripts and other related documents.
- **Organisation:** An entry point to the ECCC's organisational structure including its judicial chambers and offices; victim, witness and defence support sections; and administration.
- **Resources:** A selection of the ECCC's recent public affairs materials.

DIGITAL ARCHIVE

The Archive serves as a digital extension of the physical archive repository located at the Resource Centre. This digital portal enables access to public legal and historical documents in Khmer, English, and French, with more being added

as judges continue to declassify documents across all case files. There are tens of thousands of evidentiary records and more than 1,350 judicial decisions. By providing a digitised archive, the ECCC hopes to assist research and learning through accessibility and transparency. The archive page provides both judicial

and non-judicial documents in multiple formats. Judicial documents refer to all judgment-related records that have been declassified and made available to the public by the chambers. The non-judicial archive covers all digital resources from ECCC's public affairs work.



A researcher accesses the ECCC's comprehensive Archive, a digital repository of legal and historical documents available in three languages.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES

S-21 Prisoner List

The S-21 Prisoner List provides a database of S-21 Security Centre entries which were reviewed by the Prosecutors, Co-Investigating Judges and Trial Chamber during the proceedings.

Bibliography

A Bibliography provides a list of publications concerning the ECCC.

Lexicon

The Lexicon is a unique resource which reflects the ECCC's collection, refinement, and standardisation of legal and non-legal terminology during investigations and trials. It is available in the three official languages of the ECCC, while legal terms include their Latin forms.

Reparations

Reparations showcases all reparations projects requested by Civil Parties and endorsed by the ECCC in Case 001, Case 002/02, and Case 002/02.

Directory

A new Directory maps individuals mentioned on the website. More than 300 profiles are available to browse including judges, prosecutors, witnesses, Civil Parties, experts, suspects, charged persons, and prominent Khmer Rouge individuals.

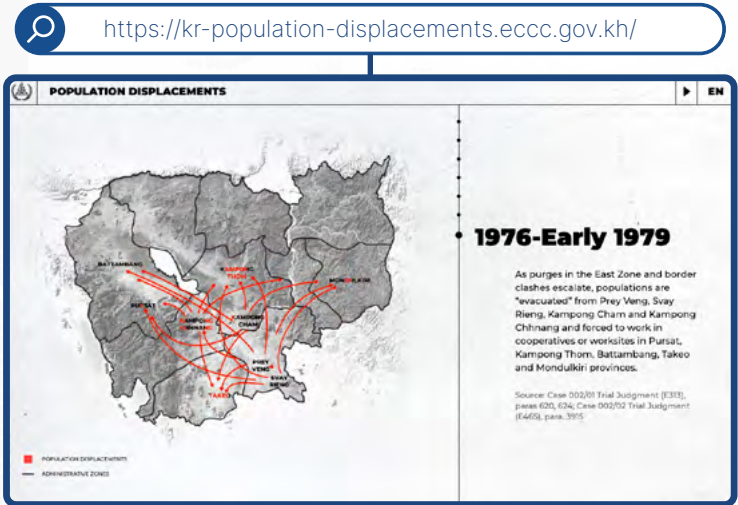
INTERACTIVE FEATURES

Interactivity underpins the presentation of legal information and aims to enhance the user's learning experience. The website hosts six self-paced and interconnected interactives.

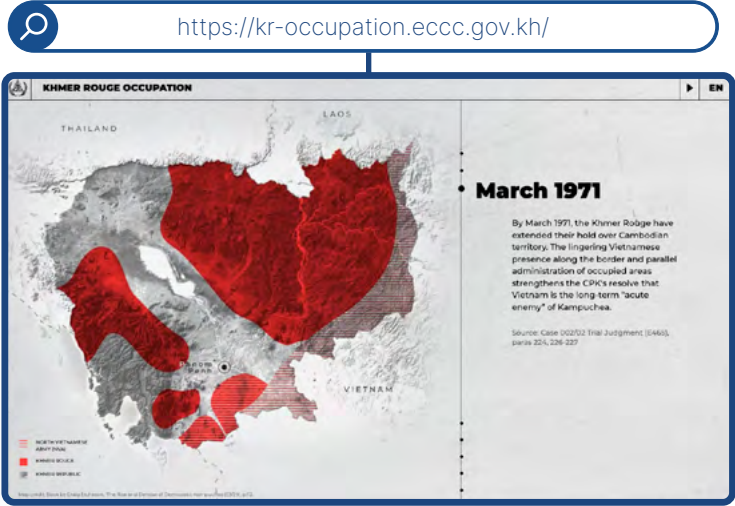


Historical Context is designed as one chronological timeline that is divided into three chapters. Beginning in 1930, the timeline guides users through history, from the early beginnings of the Khmer Rouge movement to accountability for their crimes. All information and facts used to populate the timeline are extracted from ECCC's judgments. This feature is a first in visually presenting the story of the Khmer Rouge from beginning to end, and is a powerful tool to understand questions such as "Who were the Khmer Rouge?", "Who was investigated?" and "Why?".

Through the Historical Context feature, users will be able to engage with the following interactives:

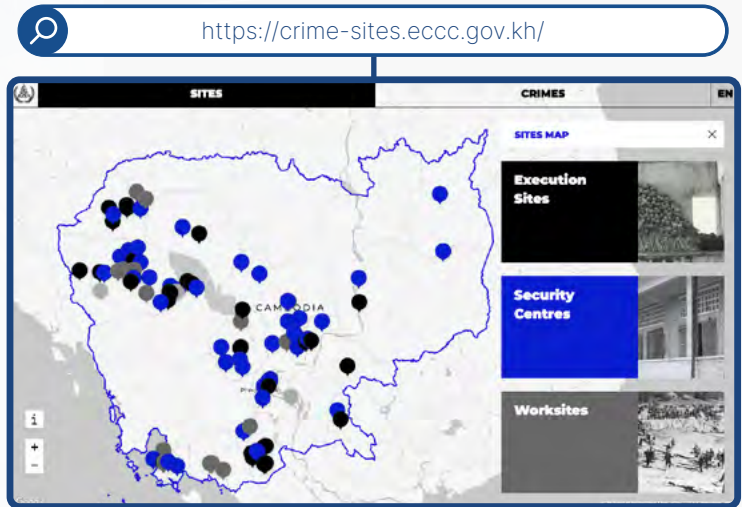


A Population Displacements map emphasises the waves of forced civilian displacements by the Khmer Rouge across the country starting from 1973 through the regime's defeat in 1979. The displacements are represented by arrows which show how the regime forcibly moved populations to implement agricultural policies and exercise total control.



The Khmer Rouge Occupation Map illustrates the spread of Khmer Rouge occupation across Cambodia from early 1970 to 1975. The map of Cambodia changes as users scroll through eight phases of occupation – Early 1970, mid-1970, March 1971, May 1972, December 1973 to June 1974, 1 January 1975, Early April 1975, and finally, 17 April 1975. The red surface represents Khmer Rouge-occupied areas which increasingly dominate the map after each scroll. Each stage is accompanied by short explainer text. Alternatively, users can click on the Play button on the top right of the website to see the occupation automatically. This feature helps to deepen understanding of the Khmer Rouge's takeover of Cambodia and reinforce that the movement was not a sporadic or random occurrence.

A Crime Site Map illustrates the location and types of mistreatments perpetrated against the Cambodian population between 1975 and 1979. The map is divided into two tabs which allow users to explore by Sites or by Crimes. In the Sites tab, the map pins various locations; execution sites, security centres, and worksites. Under the Crimes tab, offences are divided by categories which were specifically identified and investigated by the ECCC. Categories include movements of populations, internal purges, and the regulation of marriage. This tab also illustrates mistreatments of target groups such as Khmer Republic officials, Buddhists, Cham, Khmer Krom, Thai, and Vietnamese, as reviewed by the ECCC.



Khmer Rouge Hierarchies deepen users' understanding of the Khmer Rouge leadership. Four sections reveal the internal organisation of the Khmer Rouge through time – the Communist Party of Kampuchea ("CPK"), the "Democratic Kampuchea" government ("DK"), the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea ("RAK"), and the leadership of the administrative zones. This interactive is indispensable to understanding "Who was Angkar?" and why individuals were named and investigated by the ECCC.

The Virtual Courtroom feature captures and memorialises the original ECCC Courtroom and premises where the trials took place. Users can journey through a 360° virtual tour of the courtroom, guided by the ECCC's principals and other useful information. This feature is coming in 2025!



PUBLICATIONS

GUIDE TO THE ECCC



▲ Concept of the finalised publications, available in 2025.

Volume I: Establishment, Operations and Cases

Drafting of the first volume of an A-to-Z guide to the ECCC was completed in December 2023 and an advance copy of the text was disseminated online in early 2024. The first volume spans the historical context of the ECCC and its establishment, mandate, operation, cases, and reparations. It is the first publication of its kind to comprehensively detail the work of the ECCC through its judicial documents. A fully referenced resource, it offers researchers, students and all interested readers convenient entry points to the ECCC's

Archive and its wealth of information. Following six months of public feedback the Guide was updated and finalised in manuscript form, uploaded in Khmer and English, and prepared for professional printing and dissemination.

Volume II: Jurisprudence

A team of experts commenced work on a handbook to the jurisprudence of the ECCC in late 2023. The team, which was drawn from experienced ECCC lawyers - including defence and victims representatives, prosecution and chambers attorneys - submitted their drafts in mid-2024, whereupon an advance copy was disseminated

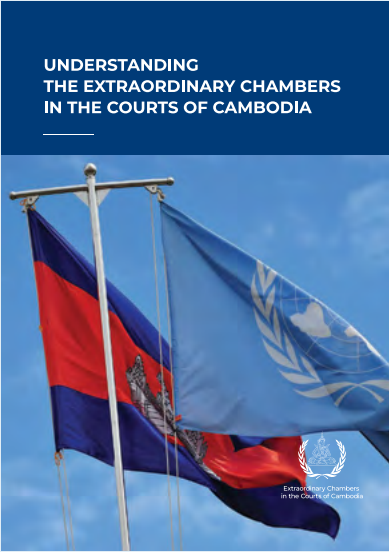
online for public review and input. This second volume will - for the first time - provide the public a navigable catalogue of the ECCC's jurisprudence, organised across eight thematic chapters: jurisdiction, crimes, individual criminal responsibility, fair trial rights, procedure, sentencing, Civil Party actions and the administration of justice.

Similar to Volume I, this resource will enable meaningful access to the ECCC's Archive and will also record the ECCC's important contributions to national and international criminal law. Once finalised and printed, Volume II will be disseminated widely within Cambodia and beyond.



CIVIL PARTY BOOKLETS

This duo of booklets is designed to provide comprehensive information to Civil Parties in Case 001 and Case 002. They contain concise summaries of the judgments rendered in both cases, along with a detailed outline of judicial findings. Each booklet includes a list of the Civil Parties who participated in the trials and an overview of the reparations which were endorsed. Distributed as part of the nationwide notification initiatives (see p. 36), these booklets serve to inform Civil Parties of the outcomes of their civil claims before the ECCC and recognise their invaluable contributions to the judicial process.



UNDERSTANDING THE ECCC

This booklet is a revamped legacy edition of the “Introduction to the Khmer Rouge Trials” series. It responds directly to the public’s 18 most frequently asked questions about the ECCC and its work. The booklet provides key figures and findings about the persons named in legal proceedings. It also explains the role of Civil Parties, the significance of judicial reparations, and details the impact of the ECCC’s work on Cambodian society.



ECCC CHILDREN'S GUIDE

The Children's Guide is designed to introduce young learners to history and the trials through illustrative and educational information. A narrative unfolds in a colourful comic strip as a survivor shares her personal experiences with her grandchild. Based on real Civil Party experiences, the narrative introduces its audience to basic concepts of history, justice and healing in a child-sensitive way. Readers are invited to engage in activities and learn new terms while reflecting on important aspects of Cambodian history.

ECCC AT A GLANCE (“FLASHCARDS”)

The “ECCC at a Glance” flashcards are a compact, palm-sized informational tool designed to introduce prevailing aspects of the ECCC to students and educators. This handy reference contains an overview of key topics, including a summary of figures, legal findings, suspects and accused persons. It also guides readers to other materials for more in-depth information.



VIDEOS

HONOURING VICTIM-SURVIVORS - “MY STORY”



My Story is a six-episode co-production with Education Broadcasting Cambodia (EBC), featuring testimonies from victim-survivors of the Khmer Rouge regime who testified as Civil Parties before the ECCC.

The series - which aims to capture survivor experiences first-hand, provide historical context and promote intergenerational dialogue - explores topics through an interview-documentary format covering trial themes including population

displacements, discrimination, forced marriage, living conditions, torture, and victims’ journeys to rebuilding their lives. The final episode focuses on healing, justice, and the legacy of the ECCC’s trials. Coming in 2025!



Behind the scenes of the production of the “My Story” video series capturing the voices of victim-survivors and sharing their experiences to inspire understanding and healing.

EDUCATIONAL VIDEO SERIES - “SOMALY AND MENG”



Somaly and Meng is an educational video series comprising 42 episodes, each between two to three minutes. The series was launched at the inauguration of the Resource Centre in September 2023 and the episodes were released periodically. With content compiled from the ECCC’s archives, the series offers a comprehensive look back at the trials and investigations through the eyes of two students. The bite-sized episodes cover a range of topics related to the ECCC’s work, making complex legal and historical information accessible to younger audiences.

Somaly and Meng is accessible on the ECCC’s website and social media platforms, and will be integrated into forthcoming educational programs.

▶ PLAY ALL ↻ Share

PREAP SOKHOEUN, CIVIL PARTY IN CASE 002

Preap Sokhoeun’s testimony is a painful reminder of the need to remember the past to avoid future atrocities. A video reenactment of her testimony was co-produced with Khmer Mekong Film.



MOOT COURT

CAMBODIAN MOOT COURT COMPETITION



ADOA Tony Kranh provides opening remarks at a stakeholder meeting to develop the first Khmer language moot court competition.

In April, the ECCC convened stakeholders to develop a nationwide Khmer-language moot court competition. The meeting followed several calls for broadening opportunities for advocacy judicial training to institutions across Cambodia. Participants at the initial meeting included representatives from universities, civil society organisations, embassies and UN

agencies, who expressed enthusiastic support for the initiative and noted the wide-ranging opportunities such a competition could bring to students. Official rules enshrining the principle of nationwide representation and the guarantee of participation by at least one team from each institution were adopted at a second meeting in late September. Terms of reference for an

organising committee and secretariat were also adopted. The oral rounds of the first competition will be hosted at the Resource Centre between 14 and 16 March 2025. For more information, visit www.cambodianmootcourt.com

ICRC INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION

In early December, the ECCC co-hosted the national rounds of the ICRC International Humanitarian Law Competition. Eight teams from four universities - National University of Management (NUM), Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), American University of Phnom Penh (AUPP) and Paññāsāstra University of Cambodia - competed for the prestige of representing Cambodia in the Asia-Pacific regional finals in Hong Kong. NUM advanced to the regional finals, with RULE in second place.



REGIONAL FINALS OF THE JOHN H. JACKSON MOOT COURT COMPETITION



In March, the ECCC co-hosted the East Asia and Oceania Regional Rounds of the John H. Jackson Moot Court Competition, together with the National University of Management (NUM) and the European Law Students' Association (ELSA). Nine teams from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Vietnam took part in the regional finals, one of six regional rounds in which students compete in a simulated World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute resolution setting. The National Taiwan University topped the rounds beating runners-up Huazhong University of Science and Technology, and progressed to the global finals in Geneva.

Students from the University of South-East Asia (USEA) in Siem Reap, University of Management and Economics (UME) in Battambang and National University of Battambang (NUBB) participate in a fair trial rights mock trial hosted at the ECCC on 18 February 2024.



The national rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition are held at the ECCC on 25 February 2024. The winning team from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE) progressed to represent Cambodia in Washington DC.



EVENTS

FROM TRIALS TO TRANSFORMATION: ECCC FEATURES PROMINENTLY AT GENOCIDE CONFERENCE

Bringing together government officials, United Nations representatives, non-government stakeholders and genocide survivors, the Future of Cambodia Without Genocide conference was held at the site of the former ECCC compound between 20 and 22 May 2024.

Prime Minister Hun Manet presided over the conference, which focused on genocide prevention and response. His keynote speech came on the first day of the event, 20 May, a significant date on the Cambodian calendar marking the National Day of Remembrance. Commemoration of this day was one of the reparations endorsed by the Trial Chamber in Case 002/01.



▲ Cambodian government leaders and international stakeholders convene to reflect on genocide prevention and the lasting impact of the ECCC's work.

“Reflecting on the question of genocide is a painful exercise for Cambodia”, said Hun Manet. “Nevertheless, this pain imposes on us the responsibility to protect our society and future generations from genocide so that society is not exposed to this indescribable pain once again”. He continued that, “it is also our duty to ensure that such inhumane atrocities do not reoccur in other countries”.



▲ The ECCC's historic former courtroom building, renamed Yutti Tech Hall, serves as the venue for the conference entitled “The Future of Cambodia Without Genocide”, highlighting the nation's commitment to remembrance and prevention.

The conference provided a timely occasion to reflect on the scale of Cambodia's journey, as well as the nation's unique ability to be an international voice for genocide prevention. It will be recalled that the Trial Chamber in Case 002/02 established beyond reasonable doubt that acts of genocide had been perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge against the Vietnamese and Cham groups in Cambodia between 1975 and 1979, as well as countless crimes against humanity against the Cambodian population.

The holding of the conference at the site of these historic determinations is testament to the importance of the ECCC's work. After its return to the Royal Cambodian Army (see Court Report 2023, p. 16), the courtroom building which hosted the trials was renamed Yutti Tech Hall. This name combines the Khmer-language word “Yutti” for ‘justice’ and ‘fairness’, with “Techo” meaning ‘power’.

Participants at the conference heard insights from several principals and stakeholders from the ECCC. Trial Chamber Judge You Ottara joined former co-lawyer for Ieng Sary and Meas Muth, Michael Karnavas, on a panel about the Genocide Convention and atrocity crimes. Trial Chamber President Nil Nonn spoke on a panel about the ECCC's recognition, memory and justice initiatives for

victims, focusing specifically on the potential of establishing a lasting institute honouring the ECCC's legacy.

During the panel discussion, Nil Nonn stressed how the ECCC's model of court administration has been applied to Cambodia's national judiciary. Additionally, he highlighted how the ECCC's unique model could become an adaptable base for other post-conflict societies to build upon in the near future. This particular aspect was echoed by Hun Manet as a critical component to Cambodia's peace process.

With the tribunal entering the third year of its initial three-year residual phase in 2025, Hun Manet stressed the need for the ECCC to continue its residual functions “particularly in relation to education on genocide”.

“With practical experience in courtrooms and extensive archives, the ECCC is well positioned not only to carry out genocide education, but also to explain to the world the proper way in which the Cambodian people can directly confront and reconcile her tragic past through an objective legal process with strong local ownership”, he said.

Since its inception, the ECCC has reflected the joining of international legal expertise with local capacities. “The hybrid nature of this court reflects the strong sense of ownership of the local population in confronting their difficult past, with the strong support of friends under the framework of the United Nations”, Hun Manet added.



▲ Delegates, leaders and stakeholders gather for a group photo at the conference reaffirming a shared commitment to remembrance, justice, and genocide prevention.

Alice Wairimu Nderitu, special advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General on the prevention of genocide, spoke at the conference to underline the heartbreaking global need for this invaluable template of peace building.

“Despite these obvious opportunities for prevention, we must be humble in recognising that, when it comes to learning the lessons of the past, we as a world have been very slow to put in place effective prevention policies”, Nderitu said. “It is clear, though,

that we are, even by having this conference ... collectively taking steps in the right direction”.

During her speech at the conference, Nderitu continued that “prevention of genocide is at the core of what the United Nations was created for”.

In reference to the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Nderitu explained that the Convention “emphasises two important aspects prevention and punishment, cementing the

international recognition of protecting against, an obligation to criminalise and hold accountable perpetrators of genocide, and therefore recognise the suffering of the victims and survivors”.

With Cambodia now passing this initial phase, Nderitu continued that the country is embarking on its generations-long journey to meet the second phase of the Convention, to “set a historical record, and play an important role in preventing future genocides and in curtailing attempts to rewrite history and deny the past”.



UN Special Advisor on Genocide Prevention Alice Wairimu Nderitu meets with Prime Minister Hun Manet to discuss Cambodia's global role as a voice for genocide prevention. (Courtesy of STPM Facebook page)

One of the main topics of the conference was the preservation of facts and the continued remembrance of the heinous crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge's reign of terror between April 1975 and January 1979.

The ECCC served as an internationally supported vehicle for judges, prosecutors, victims and other stakeholders to work together to cast light on atrocities based on a review of the available evidence and testimonies. The vast amount of evidence collected - more than two-million-pages - establishes a permanent and indelible historical record of the Khmer Rouge's crimes.

This record, maintained and made accessible by the ECCC, is crucial for education, reconciliation and just as importantly, the prevention of future atrocities both in Cambodia and around the world.

"Cambodia's own experience shows that the world has not lived up to this promise of 'never again'. We also know the devastating consequences

“Since its inception, the ECCC has reflected the joining of international legal expertise with local capacities. “The hybrid nature of this court reflects the strong sense of ownership of the local population in confronting their difficult past, with the strong support of friends under the framework of the United Nations.”

Hun Manet
Prime Minister of Cambodia

that result from the failure to prevent”, Nderitu said. “Cambodia remains for us an example that, if action is taken, much can be achieved”.

The ECCC's mandate requires it to focus on disseminating information from its vast archives to local and international audiences.

As part of a series of related stakeholder meetings, Nderitu met directly with Prime Minister Hun Manet to discuss Cambodia's global role as a voice for genocide prevention. This meeting was the first time the Prime Minister expressed the Royal Government's plan to create a future-focused legacy institute that would honour Cambodia's commitment to the Genocide Convention.

Securing the important legacy of the ECCC, the new institute will act as a hub for the promotion of transitional justice, peacebuilding, education and social cohesion amongst stakeholders including the government, civil society, academia, and UN agencies.

During his closing remarks at the conference, former Prime Minister Hun Sen thanked all those who had supported the ECCC. It was in 1997 that the former Prime Minister, together with then Co-Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh, wrote to the United Nations requesting assistance in bringing perpetrators of the Khmer Rouge crimes to justice.

“Thanks to the ECCC's many years of hard work, we have succeeded in bringing justice to the Cambodian people and bringing together important lessons and insights to prevent such a tragedy from happening again”, said Hun Sen during his speech.

He continued that, for many people in Cambodia, including himself, addressing genocide prevention and peacebuilding “brings up many personal memories, pains, and hardships that I, like all other Cambodian people and families, endured before being able to truly embrace a normalcy of life under the shade of peace as we do today”.

“Unfortunately, peace remains an unfathomable dream in many parts of the world”, he added. “It is therefore

important for us to learn from history, which can always provide essential lessons from the past that allow us to better prepare for the future and avoid repeating similar mistakes”.

“Peace in Cambodia is not an asset that falls from the sky”, Hun Sen said. “Peace is the most difficult

achievement we have accomplished through enduring struggles, years of tense negotiations based on wisdom, unwavering determination and patience”.



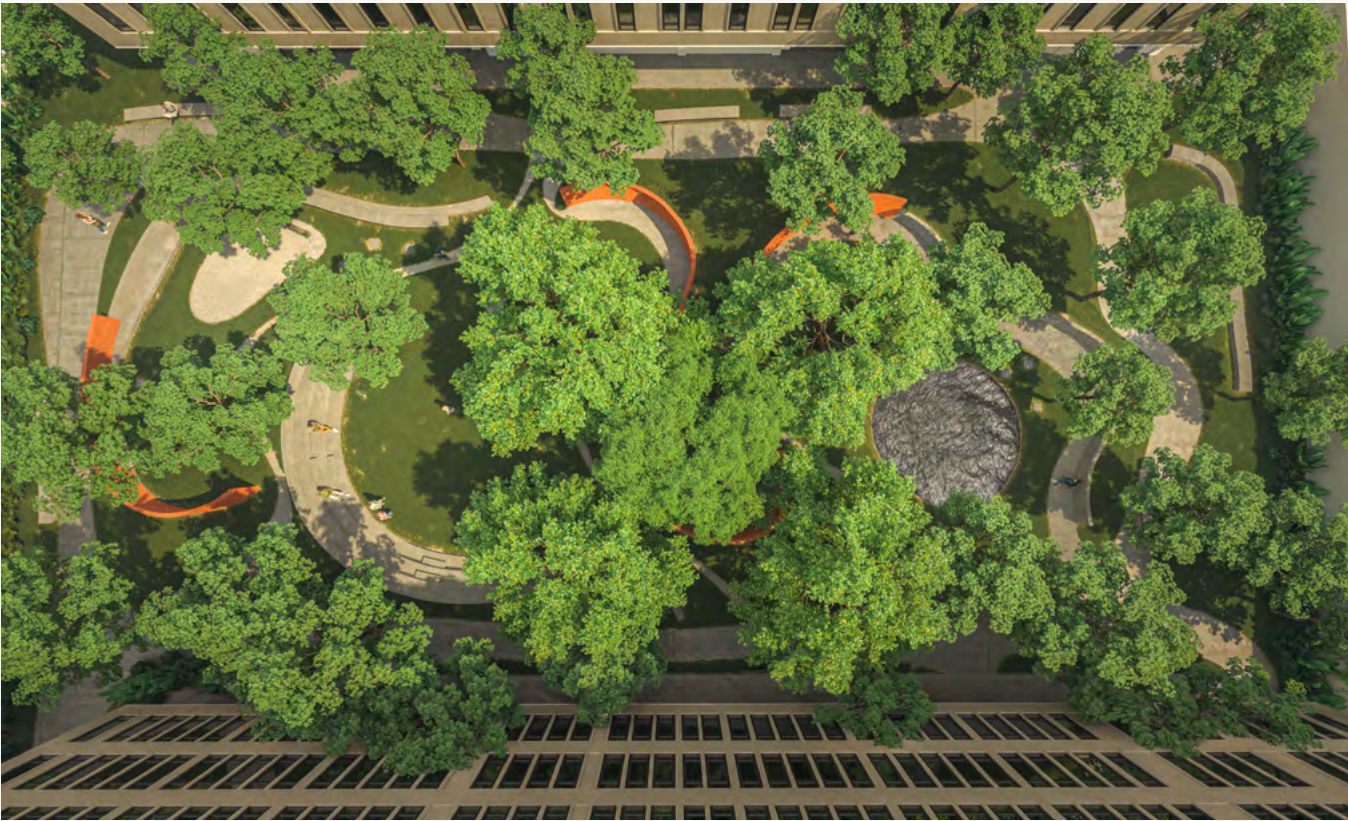
Former Prime Minister Hun Sen delivers closing remarks on Cambodia's journey to justice, reflecting on the ECCC's achievements and the importance of preserving historical truth.

Inaugural Working Group Meeting on the ECCC's Residual Functions

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister in Charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers Vongsey Visoth chairs the inaugural meeting of the “Working Group on Cooperation with the United Nations and Development Partners for the Implementation of the Residual Functions of the ECCC” on 3 July.



RESOURCE CENTRE EXPANSION TO PRESERVE THE LEGACY OF THE ECCC



A conceptual design for a Remembrance Park for reflection on peace and Cambodia's journey toward healing and reconciliation.

The ECCC celebrated the expansion of its Resource Centre during an official ceremony held on 16 July 2024. The event was attended by Royal Government officials, United Nations representatives, the diplomatic corps, and members of the public.

“Peace and war gives you a reflection of how life should be in a society and how we should neutralise our differences”, said Prime Minister Hun Manet, who presided over the event. “It is necessary to maintain and protect this building today and we will take measures to prepare for another research centre to broaden the potential and preserve the value for the next generation of Cambodians”.

After a Buddhist blessing ceremony, Hun Manet toured the new ECCC building - at times referred to as its ‘residual premises’ - and viewed the development plans.

Scheduled to be completed within 2025, the Resource Centre's expansion is expected to include consultation rooms for the public, an exhibition venue, and a remembrance and reflection spaces. These will complement the existing on-site library and research hub facilities, archive repository, and multipurpose venue for organising moot courts and other events.

During his tour of the site, the Prime Minister was impressed by the enormous archives of nearly 2.5 million pages compiled during the ECCC’s judicial proceedings. “Documentation is very important”, said Hun Manet. “These 16 years of documentation can be beneficial for the next hundreds years ahead. This must be protected.”

The files, the hard copies of which have all been digitised and are stored to international standards - including those in tropical climates - are now

in the process of being reviewed for declassification, (see p. 7).

During the groundbreaking, Hun Manet reaffirmed the Government's commitment to ensuring the ECCC's legacy with the development of a future institute. “The Royal Government is studying and preparing for a new institution to inherit the Khmer Rouge tribunal's legacy of documentation, sharing knowledge and information to the next generation”, Hun Manet said. “Researchers and the public will be able to find out about the atrocities and the successful trial process of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal”.

Since its inception, the ECCC has been a collaborative joint venture between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the United Nations.

In 1997, in the final years before the Khmer Rouge's collapse, Co-Prime Ministers Hun Sen and Norodom



Prime Minister Hun Manet leads a Buddhist blessing ceremony during the groundbreaking event for the Resource Centre expansion, marking a new chapter in preserving Cambodia's legacy of justice and reconciliation.

Ranariddh, requested the United Nations’ assistance in bringing the former regime’s leaders to justice.

In a letter to Kofi Annan, who was then Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Co-Prime Ministers emphasised 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”.

preservation and enhancement of the legacy of the Extraordinary Chambers in Cambodia”.

“It is now time to consider how to best preserve the legacy of those determinations for our future generations.”

Miguel de Serpa Soares, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel

“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”, the letter continued. “Only in this way can this tragedy be brought to a full and final conclusion.”

“That call for justice is what led to the establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, which has made essential legal and factual determinations that have contributed to what is now the shared historical record of the people of Cambodia”, said Miguel de Serpa Soares, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel.

He continued that “it is now time to consider how to best preserve the legacy of those determinations for our future generations. I especially wanted to be here today precisely to mark the forthcoming transition towards new frameworks for the

This means the existing public archive of more than a million scanned pages, audio records and video files will grow significantly in the coming period.

With one of the youngest populations in Southeast Asia - two-thirds of Cambodians are under the age of 30 - continued declassification efforts are of significant importance for reaching not just historians, but also Cambodia's next generations of citizens.

“Now that the ECCC has concluded its trials, the ‘legacy of the facts’ that were established by the Extraordinary Chambers is perhaps even more important to all of us here”, said Miguel de Serpa Soares. “The authoritative finality of judicial determinations on what happened, and when, makes such determinations the firmest foundation that is available to Cambodian society to build better understanding of these dark pages of its history.”

He continued that “anchoring and preserving the Extraordinary Chambers’ factual and historical legacy for the population of Cambodia is essential to strengthening the process of healing and reconciliation that has emerged through the work of the Extraordinary Chambers. And doing so ensures that this process of justice is deemed final – and that the atrocities of the past are not repeated”.



Participants at the groundbreaking ceremony at the ECCC.

OUTREACH UPDATES

MOBILE RESOURCE CENTRE

In a groundbreaking initiative, the ECCC launched a mobile extension of its Resource Centre to traverse the country and raise awareness among Cambodians about their recent history. This innovative project serves as a literal vehicle of information which conveys knowledge about the country's reckoning with its dark past directly to its citizens, in particular young generations and those in remote areas.



The Mobile Resource Centre bus begins its journey, bringing education, interactive tools, and history to remote communities.

History on wheels

Launched on 31 January 2024 at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), the Mobile Resource Centre is a technological marvel. Acting Director of Administration Tony Kranh described the bus as a fully-equipped mobile classroom. It features:

- Laptops for interactive learning and engagement
- A consultation room for small groups
- A touch panel for presentations and screenings
- A wealth of educational materials and multimedia content

The launch event at RUPP showcased the potential of the Mobile Resource Centre. Students and delegates toured the bus, experiencing firsthand the technology and resources it offers. A panel discussion featuring Civil Party representatives and RUPP students allowed for a meaningful exchange of experiences and perspectives on the trials. Professor Chet Chealy, Rector of RUPP, praised the initiative, emphasising the importance of the ECCC's outreach activities now that legal proceedings have completed.



Guided by ECCC outreach staff, a student explores digital resources on the Khmer Rouge Trials inside the Mobile Resource Centre bus in Svay Rieng province.

Bringing history to the people

As it journeyed from Phnom Penh, the bus carried with it the weight of history and the opportunity of a unique form of awareness-raising never before attempted in a post-conflict context. By bringing information directly to villages and towns affected by hitherto unspoken atrocities and suffering, the bus seeks to bridge Cambodia's painful past with its hopeful future. Without stigma or shame, but loaded with facts and archival materials, the bus imparts insights into the complexities and milestones of the trials, demonstrating the ECCC's bold commitment to education, healing and reconciliation.

The bus's features provide a multifaceted approach to learning by offering a rich, interactive experience to diverse learning styles:

- 1. Informative presentations:** ECCC outreach officers provide comprehensive briefings on the ECCC's mission, achievements, and legacies. Participants engage through Q&A sessions following the presentations, which are accompanied by the distribution of informational materials produced by the ECCC. The materials include flashcards, children's guides and booklets related to civil party testimonies (see p. 21).
- 2. Hands-on digital exploration:** Students and visitors have the opportunity to engage with digital resources and creative interactive features (see p. 16-19) offering unprecedented exposure to modern technology and unique learning tools in remote areas. Outreach officials offer guided tours of the full suite of digital tools inside the bus.
- 3. Visual learning:** the bus brings with it mobile exhibitions consisting of drop panels visually informing various audiences about the ECCC's milestones and reparations (see p. 15).
- 4. Intergenerational dialogue:** A key aspect of the outreach program is to facilitate conversations between older and younger generations, fostering a further bridge between the past and present, and reinforcing the contributions of the ECCC to healing and peace. On-site support is provided by the Transcultural Psychological Organization Cambodia (TPO), a longstanding and valued partner.



Outreach staff introduce educational materials and interactive learning tools related to the Khmer Rouge trials in Banteay Meanchey province.



Students and visitors engage with an interactive presentation on the Khmer Rouge trials using touch screen panels in a university in Phnom Penh.



The ECCC’s outreach efforts receive international recognition and are featured on the front page of The New York Times on 28 August 2024.

(courtesy of the New York Times)

Reaching beyond the bus

The impact of the Mobile Resource Centre is not confined to its wheels. Wherever it goes, the bus engages the public in different ways. For example, it convenes reparations implementing partners, civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations, schools and other local entities to enhance awareness about the past, foster local synergies and enhance cooperation at the grassroots level.

In numbers

In 2024, the Mobile Resource Centre visited 64 high schools, 14 higher educational institutes, and 6 public areas in 22 provinces, directly engaging with over 61,000 Cambodians along the way.

STORY FROM THE ROAD

In the balmy days of late August 2024, an extraordinary journey unfolded in Preah Sihanouk Province. The ECCC bus rolled into town, carrying with it the lessons of the past and the promise of the future.

As the bus doors opened, it wasn't just passengers who disembarked, but stories, memories, and hopes. Many people gathered, drawn by an invisible thread of shared history and the desire to understand.

As 1,950 participants converged during one of the bus's school stops, the air buzzed with anticipation. Young students, their eyes wide with curiosity, sat beside elderly survivors of the Khmer Rouge era. The generation gap between them seemed to dissolve as stories began to flow.

One survivor, her voice soft but steady, began to speak. The room fell into a hushed reverence. "I never thought I'd live to see this day", she said, her weathered hands gesturing as she spoke. "To see young people eager to learn about our past ... it gives me hope."

A young student leaned forward, hanging on every word. Later, he would say, "I feel honoured to meet the survivors from the Khmer Rouge era. It's one thing to read about history in books, but to hear it from those who lived it ... it's life-changing."

Recognising the power of these intimate exchanges, the ECCC's outreach officers organised smaller group sessions. In these close-knit circles, even the shyest voices found the courage to speak. One young girl, her voice barely audible above a whisper, shared, "You have inspired me to consider a career as an outreach officer or lawyer. I want to make sure stories like yours are never forgotten".

Technology bridged the gap with the country's past, so intangible and beyond the reach of this young generation. Laptops brought history to life through visual presentations and interactive features, while QR codes allowed students to dive deeper into subjects at their own pace. It was a dance between the old and the new, the past and innovation.



Students and survivors share powerful stories of Cambodia's past during a visit to a highschool in Preah Sihanouk province, fostering intergenerational learning.

As the mission drew to a close, the impact was palpable. One student, his eyes glistening with emotion, said, "The ECCC bus allowed me to learn about the crime site in my village. I never knew ... but now I understand."

Another participant added, "Speaking with you all has been very healing. I feel like I can finally start to process our country's history."

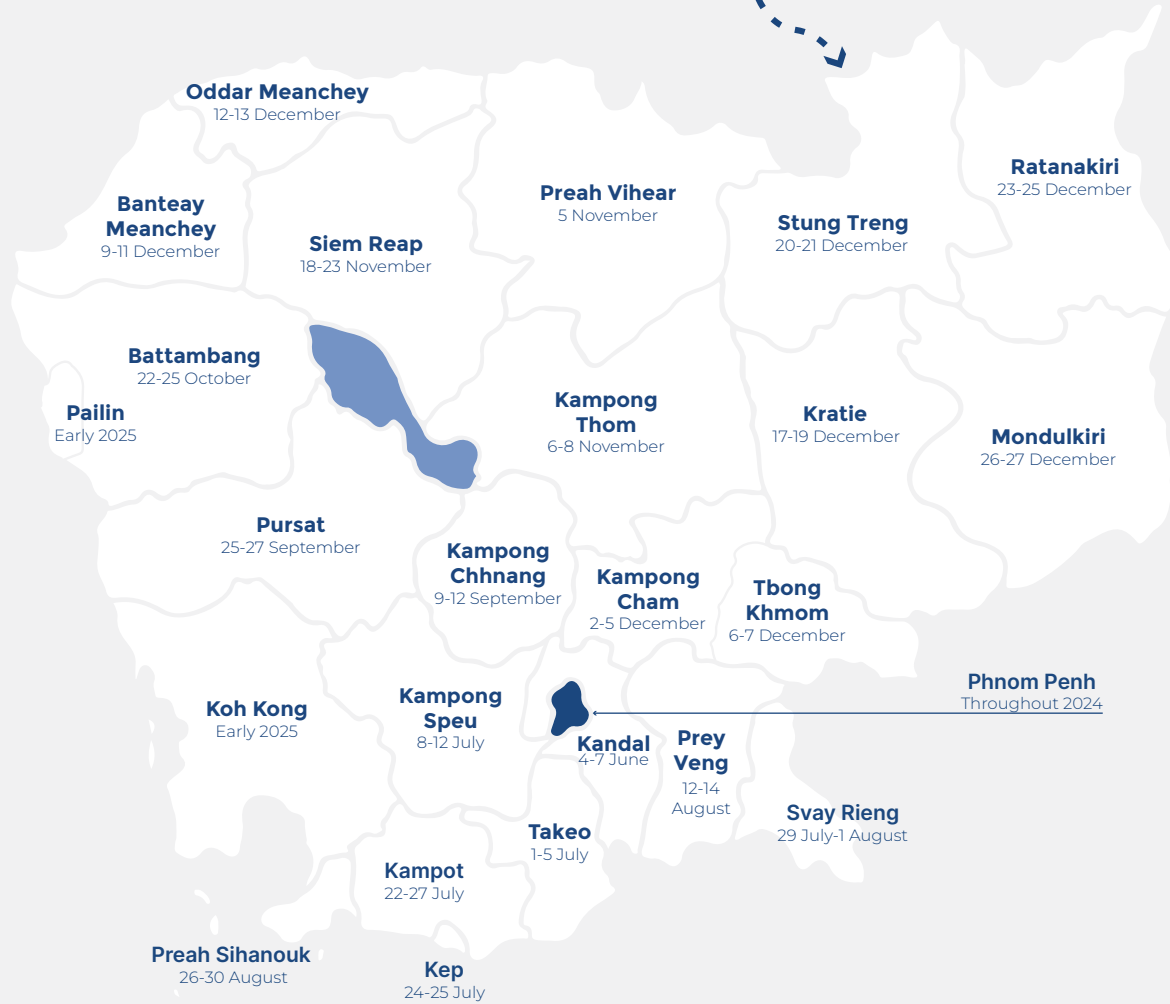
As the bus prepared to depart, outreach officers were already looking to the future of field missions. They envisioned an even more inclusive dialogue, bringing together three generations - students, their parents, and survivors - a tapestry of voices, weaving together a richer understanding of Cambodia's complex history.

The ECCC Mobile Resource Centre may have ended its mission to Preah Sihanouk Province, but its impact will continue through time. It served as a bridge, connecting the past to the present, the old to the young, and pain to healing. In the end, it wasn't just about learning history - it was about writing a new chapter together, one of understanding, reconciliation, and hope.

Kean Mengleang - Team leader in Sihanouk Province

ON THE MOVE

ECCC MOBILE OUTREACH
2024



INFORMATION TO CIVIL PARTIES

Supporting field missions of the Mobile Resource Centre, the Victims Support Section and Civil Party Lawyers visited Civil Parties throughout 2024 to present certificates of appreciation and provide informational materials.

Civil Parties from Svay Rieng province receive certificates of appreciation, recognising their invaluable participation in the ECCC's pursuit of truth, justice and reconciliation.



CIVIL PARTIES RESIDING IN FRANCE

Among the 62 Civil Parties residing in France, 40 received certificates of appreciation for their participation in the judicial process. Throughout March and April, Civil Party Lawyer Chet Vanly conducted the mission to reach the Civil Parties or their families and inform them about the claims and reparations. Unfortunately, some Civil Parties were not contactable due to changes of residence.

Pin Yathay, a Cambodian-French national and author of “Stay Alive, My Son”, was among those who were visited. He expressed being “surprised and excited” upon receiving the certificate of appreciation and learning about the ECCC’s achievements. Yathay shared that he once feared he and other Civil Parties might be forgotten after the trial. “I’m grateful to have participated in the Khmer Rouge tribunal”, he said. “Most importantly, we prosecuted key leaders to bring justice and raise awareness about the Khmer Rouge’s atrocities, both in Cambodia and worldwide. I’m happy with the outcome of the trials”. He also expressed his appreciation of the ECCC’s outreach to younger generations during its residual phase.



Civil Parties in France, including author Pin Yathay (left) and Touch-Feniés Phandarasar (right), receive certificates of appreciation for their participation in the Khmer Rouge trials.

Acting Director of Administration Tony Kranh thanked the Civil Parties for their bravery and their roles in presenting facts to the judges, supporting the pursuit of justice for the victims. He also praised Mr. Pin Yathay for visiting the Resource Centre in Phnom Penh, engaging with 90 university students during an intergenerational dialogue and sharing his experiences as a Civil Party and his life under the Khmer Rouge regime.



“These dialogues are crucial for educating the younger generation and ensuring that such atrocities are never repeated in Cambodia”, Mr. Kranh said.

Of the 3,867 Civil Parties recognised in Case 002, 3,565 have been notified, either directly or indirectly. The ECCC will strive to inform the remaining 302 Civil Parties or their families in 2025, including the 84 living outside Cambodia.

WITNESS OUTREACH

Following the Covid-19 pandemic, the Witness and Expert Support Unit (WESU) recommenced in-person outreach and support to witnesses who testified at trial before the ECCC. Witness Support Officer, Keut Sokha, visited witnesses on the sidelines of field outreach missions to provide updates about the trials and distribute outreach materials, hand out certificates of recognition, and offer referral services on health and wellbeing. 119 witnesses were reached in 2024, either directly or through family members, with the remainder to be visited in 2025.

As part of its mission, WESU is also collecting feedback for a review of protective and security measures ordered by the chambers. The outcome of this review, including threat assessments, will be confidentially filed to the chambers for their due consideration. With the support of external sociological expertise and methodology, WESU is also collecting statistics to document the ECCC’s outreach and support furnished through the years.



The ECCC’s witness support officer (right) reconnects with a witness to provide updates on the tribunal’s progress.

PARTNERSHIPS

DEPLOYMENT OF GIZ PEACE ADVISORS

In 2023, the ECCC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with GIZ for the deployment of peacebuilding advisors to support the implementation of activities during the residual phase (see Court Report 2023, p. 32).

Our intern, Nick Lower, sat down with GIZ Peace Advisor, Fatimata Bathily, to catch up on GIZ's ongoing support to the ECCC.

NL: What is GIZ's mission at the ECCC and what does GIZ hope to accomplish?

FB: GIZ's mission is to support the ECCC's residual functions, including helping to promote sustainability through synergies with other groups. During the trial phase, GIZ worked with the ECCC and many organisations, so the inclusion of different groups has always been a part of our mandate. We are helping to include a diversity of stakeholders, such as minorities, women, and youth, in the ECCC's residual projects.

NL: What are some of the residual projects GIZ is involved with at the ECCC?

FB: GIZ supports the ECCC's bus outreach program. It also provides day-to-day advice and support to education and victim-related activities, including dialogue with civil society organisations. We are also providing advice to the government on a new institute which will focus on research and promoting peace through interdisciplinary scholarly work, among other areas. Youth education will also be a major tenet of this institute for peace and remembrance.

NL: In what ways does GIZ bring the ECCC and civil society organisations (CSOs) together?

FB: GIZ has many years of experience in Cambodia working with various organisations, including government offices, grassroots organisations, CSOs and NGOs. Through its wide network we help to connect the ECCC with community based organisations and facilitate dialogue, including with those organisations which implemented reparations.

NL: How is GIZ helping in areas such as dissemination and education?

FB: Using our experiences in Cambodia and abroad, and also by employing the networks I just mentioned, GIZ helps to facilitate dissemination activities to inform and educate. We are helping our ECCC colleagues to plan and implement ways of sharing messages with the younger Cambodian generation in particular. This is an important demographic to reach because 70% of the population is under 35 years and they have little knowledge of what happened in Cambodia or at the ECCC. We help to facilitate this dialogue and also qualitative-quantitative monitoring and evaluation, especially during field outreach.

NL: Given Germany's commitment to Holocaust remembrance, what lessons can be gleaned for the ECCC's mission in terms of peace and remembrance?

FB: Germany's post-atrocity reckoning was different to Cambodia's, but there are some elements in common. For example, peace and remembrance require the preservation of different histories and narratives. In Cambodia this is taking shape through a new, post-ECCC institute by the Royal Government. This will be key to overcoming a big challenge in many post-war countries - denialism. Dissemination of information is important in this respect: at the front end through the archives and through the back end through outreach programs. Having discussions within the community and promoting dialogue are key takeaways that the ECCC and the new institute can follow moving forward. Convening different communities and embracing inter-community and inter-generational dialogue is crucial to consolidating peace and making it sustainable for future generations.

LEARNING SESSION ON TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

In early December, university students from Phnom Penh were given the opportunity to join a learning session on transitional justice hosted at the ECCC. This event was part of the cooperation between the GIZ Civil Peace Service Southeast Asian University Partnership for Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation (SAUP) and the ECCC, which was formalised in a Memorandum of Understanding in 2023 (see Court Report 2023, p. 33). One of the aims of the MoU is to introduce students in higher education to the work of the ECCC and offer them a social science perspective.

The learning session, called "Dealing with the Past – An Introduction to Transitional Justice and the ECCC", was held over two days with 45 students from different disciplines and universities in Phnom Penh participating.

Students were presented with the concept of transitional justice as well as the work of the ECCC. Participants then engaged in interactive exercises contextualising the ECCC within a transitional justice framework. Additionally, students had the chance to speak to ECCC experts about the historical context of the ECCC, its achievements, and other international transitional justice efforts, which opened space for questions and lively debates.

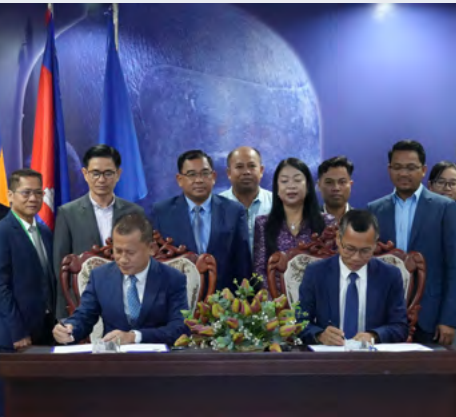
Further learning sessions are planned for 2025.



Students participate in an interactive learning session on transitional justice, connecting Cambodia's past with global lessons in peacebuilding.

MOU WITH THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF PHNOM PENH

January



The ECCC and Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) sign an MoU to share institutional knowledge and resources between the respective libraries.

MOU WITH THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

December



This MOU ensures the preservation and accessibility of valuable trial monitoring documents. These resources will be invaluable for research, education, and future generations.

OTHER NEWS

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS TO THE UN-RGC AGREEMENT

After the ECCC relocated to new premises in Phnom Penh (see Court Report 2023, pp. 16-19), the Royal Government of Cambodia and United Nations agreed to continue their respective responsibilities at the new compound in relation to the provision of utilities through an official exchange of letters. By way of an Addendum to the Supplementary Agreement on Safety and Security Arrangements, the parties also agreed to ensure that all arrangements will be aligned to the reduced size and functions of the ECCC.

LOOKING AHEAD

MOBILE RESOURCE CENTRE

Stay tuned as the bus diversifies its field presence and reaches more Cambodians across the country

AN AVALANCHE OF INFORMATION

As judicial declassification continues, new information will be made available to the public and incorporated into new and existing materials for posterity

RESOURCE CENTRE EXPANSION

2025 will see the components of the Resource Centre - including reception area, consultation rooms, exhibition and reflection spaces - come together

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