

PUBLIC OPINION STUDY

ON THE DISPOSITION
AND CUSTODY OF THE
ECCC'S ARCHIVES



Business Development
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DUCH

Born in 1942, Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch joined communist movement in 1964 and became a mathematics teacher in 1965. In 1967, Duch completely quit his teaching career to join the underground movement. He was arrested in early 1968 for breach of national security and sentenced to 20 years in prison where he witnessed, but was not subjected to, torture and executions. On 18 March 1970, General Lon Nol staged a military coup against the regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and, with the support from the United States, controlled the country until the Khmer Rouge came to power on 17 April 1975. Duch was released from prison in April 1970, after which he continued his underground activities. In July 1971, he was appointed chairman of M-13, a security center tasked with interrogating spies or enemies of the Khmer Rouge movement. This position set the tone for the rest of his tasks through to the end of the regime. Duch, in his position as chairman, recruited young people from amongst poor peasants and trained them with interrogation techniques. He supervised the interrogation, carried out violently by his staff - usually by beating with bamboo branches - and confessions extracted were then passed on to his superiors. Duch was first appointed as deputy chairman at S-21. In March 1976, Duch was made chairman of S-21, a position he had retained until the collapse of the regime in January 1979. As chairman of S-21, Duch assumed full authority over S-21 staff, some of whom had later become victims of the very same methods, and had a thorough knowledge of the day-to-day happenings. Following the collapse of the regime, Duch and his subordinates fled S-21 along with approximately 15 detainees on 7 January 1979 at the approaching of the liberating force. Duch and the ousted Khmer Rouge fled to Cambodia's western border. He remained with the communist movement until the early 1990s when he resumed his teaching career under a new identity. In 1996, he was baptized and has since become a dedicated Christian. Duch was arrested on 10 May 1999 and placed in the custody of the Cambodian Military Court for various charges (Excerpted from *WHEN THE CRIMINAL LAUGHS* by Chy Terith). In February 2012, the Supreme Court Chamber of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) sentenced Duch to life imprisonment, the maximum sentence available under the law, for crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

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Cover photo: Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) Courtroom

Credit: Documentation Center of Cambodia Archives, 2005

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to examine Cambodian public opinion on the disposition of the archives of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC).

There is ongoing debate about the preservation and maintenance of the ECCC's archives. Within this context, it is important to understand people's perceptions about maintaining these historical records – in particular their views on the archives being maintained by a credible institution which is independent from personal or political influences that may result in the contents of the archives being altered, compromised, or demolished and which has the resources and longevity to ensure their integrity and security over time.

In addition, this study provides DC-Cam with an opportunity to establish its long-term plan and strategy based on the study's findings, and to promote DC-Cam and its areas of work. This study draws mainly on quantitative data and is complemented by qualitative data in order to gain deeper insights.

To provide a comprehensive understanding of public perceptions towards the ECCC's archives, the sample contacted and interviewed includes a wide range of interested parties, including the general population (the public), Khmer Rouge (KR) survivors, former KR cadres, students and teachers at university level, and key informants.

The fieldwork for this study was undertaken over two months in April and May of 2019. Excluding key informant interviews, the survey team interviewed a total of 1,557 respondents aged 18 years and above, comprising 759 respondents in rural areas and 798 respondents in urban areas across four populous provinces plus Phnom Penh. In terms of gender, the sample comprises 771 males and 786 females.

/// MAJOR FINDINGS

FEELINGS TOWARDS THE KR REGIME:

- There are strong feelings that those responsible for the KR regime and genocide should be legally punished (92 percent of total respondents. At the same time, many – but not all – respondents have forgiven or are ready to forgive those responsible for the regime (57 percent of total respondents).
- Respondents express strong feelings of hatred towards those KR responsible for violence (87 percent of total respondents). However, fewer respondents express a wish to take revenge (23 percent of all respondents; ranging from 17 percent of academia to 27 percent of survivors).

AWARENESS ABOUT THE ECCC / KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL:

- Around 83 percent of respondents have heard of either the ECCC or the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (and they are more likely to have heard of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal than the ECCC). The majority of those who know the ECCC or the Khmer Rouge Tribunal are aware of the primary role of the institution and its unique character (mixed international/Cambodian); approximately half are aware that the institution is financially supported by both Cambodian and overseas donor governments.

INSTITUTIONS WHICH SHOULD PRESERVE THE ECCC ARCHIVES?

- The best-known institutions in this survey are the National Library, Hun Sen Library and DC-Cam.
- Around 96 percent of respondents think that it is very important to maintain the documents and proceedings of the ECCC and its work in a safe and secure location.
- Respondents believe that the institution charged with securing and maintaining custody of the ECCC's archives must be credible and trusted by Cambodian people, be independent and neutral and offer easy access to the Cambodian people. Moreover, the institution that stores the archives must not be politically connected or affiliated. The key informants interviewed for this study believe it is important that the institution has the necessary storage technology (cloud storage, secure online platform, data centre), as well as the necessary technical capacity of human resources and capacity to digitize the archives and to provide secure online access to them.
- The top four institutions that survey respondents would like to see the ECCC's archives be stored at are the National Library, DC-Cam, Hun Sen Library and the Library of the Ministry of Justice. The perception from the key informant interviews indicates that the ECCC's archives must be maintained in Cambodia (not overseas) and that a partnership between government institutions and civil society organizations is crucial. A government institution should be responsible for safeguarding the ECCC's archives and civil society organizations should help raise public awareness of the archives. Some key informants mentioned that the archives should be stored by institutions that are specialized in law and/or in storing memorial and historical documents. It was also mentioned that a committee to manage and safeguard the archives should be established with strong governance and transparency.

AWARENESS OF DC-CAM AND ITS WORK:

- Of those respondents who have heard about DC-Cam, very few have either participated in an activity or event sponsored by DC-Cam or ever been to DC-Cam's head office. Despite this lack of personal engagement with DC-Cam, most respondents have a positive view about the role and reputation of the organization, including its role in helping to preserve Cambodian history and the truth about the KR regime.

In conclusion, DC-Cam – or any other institution that preserves ECCC's archives – should continue to improve its credibility, neutrality, independence and reliability, and should continually maximize its technical capacity to preserve and store the archives. It also should continue to raise public awareness of its work, location and events or programs. In addition, it is essential to establish and implement over time a clear policy for maintaining the sustainability and integrity of archives for future generations. It also should offer open but highly secure access to people to conduct research at the institution. Moreover, DC-Cam – or any other institution that preserve ECCC's archives – should invest in technology to make the archives more accessible to the public and other relevant stakeholders throughout the world.

THIS REPORT IS STRUCTURED AS FOLLOWS:

- **Section 1** presents the study's objectives, scope, limitations and significance.
- **Section 2** describes the research methodology of this study.
- **Section 3** sets forth the research findings and analysis.
- **Section 4** presents conclusions based on the main findings.

Finally, additional details are provided in tables and charts contained in the appendices.

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------|--|
| BDLINK | Business Development Link (Cambodia) Co., Ltd |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| DC-Cam | Documentation Center of Cambodia |
| DKa | Democratic Kampuchea |
| ECCC | Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia |
| KR | Khmer Rouge |
| LDC | Legal Documentation Centre |
| Max | Maximum |
| Min | Minimum |
| MoEYS | Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports |
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MoP | Ministry of Planning |
| NAC | National Archives of Cambodia |
| PPS | Probability Proportional to Size |
| RAC | Royal Academy of Cambodia |
| RULE | Royal University of Law and Economics |
| Std. Dev. | Standard Deviation |
| UNESCO | The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| USAID | The United States Agency for International Development |



/// 1 ///

STUDY OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This section presents the study's objectives, scope, limitations and significance.

/// 1.1 ///

OBJECTIVES

Disposition of the archives is an issue of enormous importance not only for the perpetual legacy of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) but also the preservation and security of the historical record for generations to come. Multiple outside observers have expressed concern about the historical accuracy, integrity and safety of ECCC records should they be transferred to the custody of a party susceptible to personal or political influence that may result in the contents of the archives being altered, compromised or destroyed.

The objective of this study is to survey the attitudes of the Cambodian people regarding the disposition and custodianship of the archives of the ECCC, so that this information can serve as a key input into decisions about where and how these important historical records are preserved and maintained. In addition, this study provides DC-Cam with an opportunity to establish its long-term plan and strategy based on the study's findings, and to promote DC-Cam and its work which is intimately related to the disposition of the archives.

/// 1.2 ///

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This study provides valuable insights into the Cambodian public's perceptions regarding disposition of the ECCC's archives and other important historical documents related to and originating with

SON SEN, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense & National Security of Democratic Kampuchea of Pol Pot at Mountain 1001, Preah Vihear province, circa early 1980. In 1997, Son Sen was assassinated and cremated in Anlong Veng. His cremation site has been preserved. Located 8.9 kilometers from the roundabout of Anlong Veng district, the cremation site of Son Sen and his family members, who were killed on June 9, 1997, is located in Srah Chhouk village, Trapeang Prey commune, Anlong Veng district, Oddar Meanchey province. The site covers 0.062 hectares. On this site, the body of Son Sen, as well as ten of his family members (including messengers, drivers, and two daughters), were cremated after having been shot to death. His two daughters were dragged to a nearby stream and raped by Rorn, the son-in-law of Saroeun (alias Ta O5). It was reported that the two women were brutally beheaded. Later, Ta Mok and his subordinates collected the bodies from Pol Pot's subordinates, who had committed the murders, and cremated the bodies together. Ta Mok ordered gruesome photos to be taken of the killings and shown to the villagers of Anlong Veng. The villagers were shocked to learn that Pol Pot had ordered the execution of a top level leader who had joined the struggle with him. Anger arose and divided the group into two—one led by Pol Pot and the other led by Ta Mok. The two groups fought with each other – for five days. Ta Mok then announced to the opposing side, "Please return to your homes and surrender your weapons because we have only a small number of people and we must therefore unite." Later, the opposing side dropped their weapons and surrendered. Ta Mok arrested a number of those commanders, namely Saroeun (alias Ta O5), San, Yan, Nguon, Khemara, and Sen. Ta Mok placed them in iron cells, which remain at Ta Mok's house in the area of O'Chik. Ta Mok ordered his subordinates to build a small house for Pol Pot, who lived there like an ordinary person.

Photo: Documentation Center of Cambodia Archives

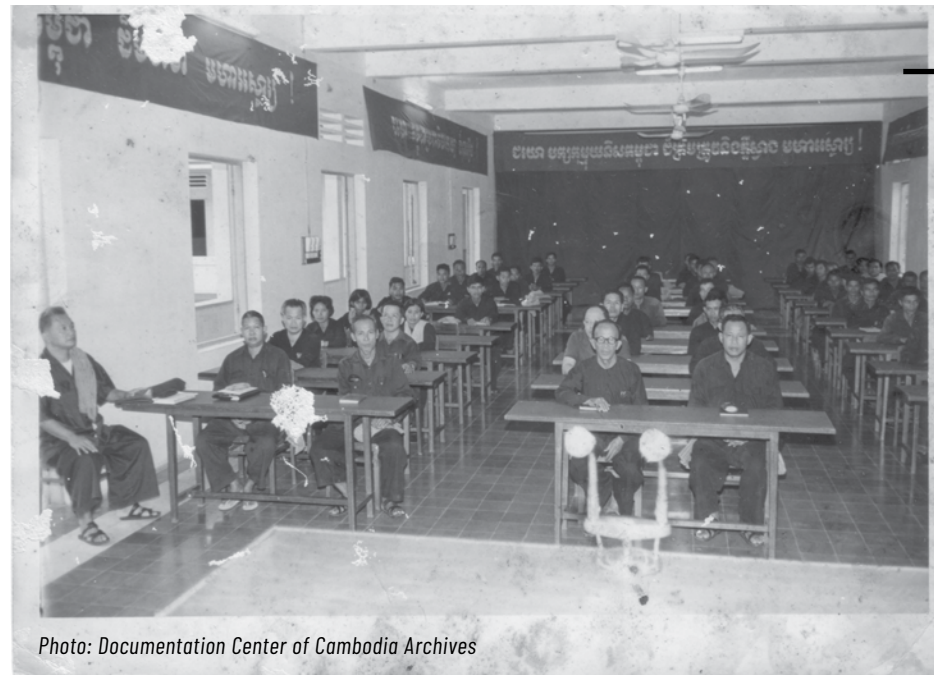


Photo: Documentation Center of Cambodia Archives

First from left: Nuon Chea, President of People's Representative Assembly and Deputy Secretary of Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK). Second from left: Vorn Vet, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Commerce. Third from left: Khieu Samphan, President of State's Presidium of DK of Pol Pot. Fourth from left: Ta Mok, Secretary of Southwest Zone. Fifth from left (sitting behind Ta Mok): Cheng An, Chief of Industry Committee.

First from right: Ke Pauk, Secretary of Northern Zone (Central Zone). Second from right: Chou Chet, Secretary of Western Zone. Third from right: Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. (Circa 1977)

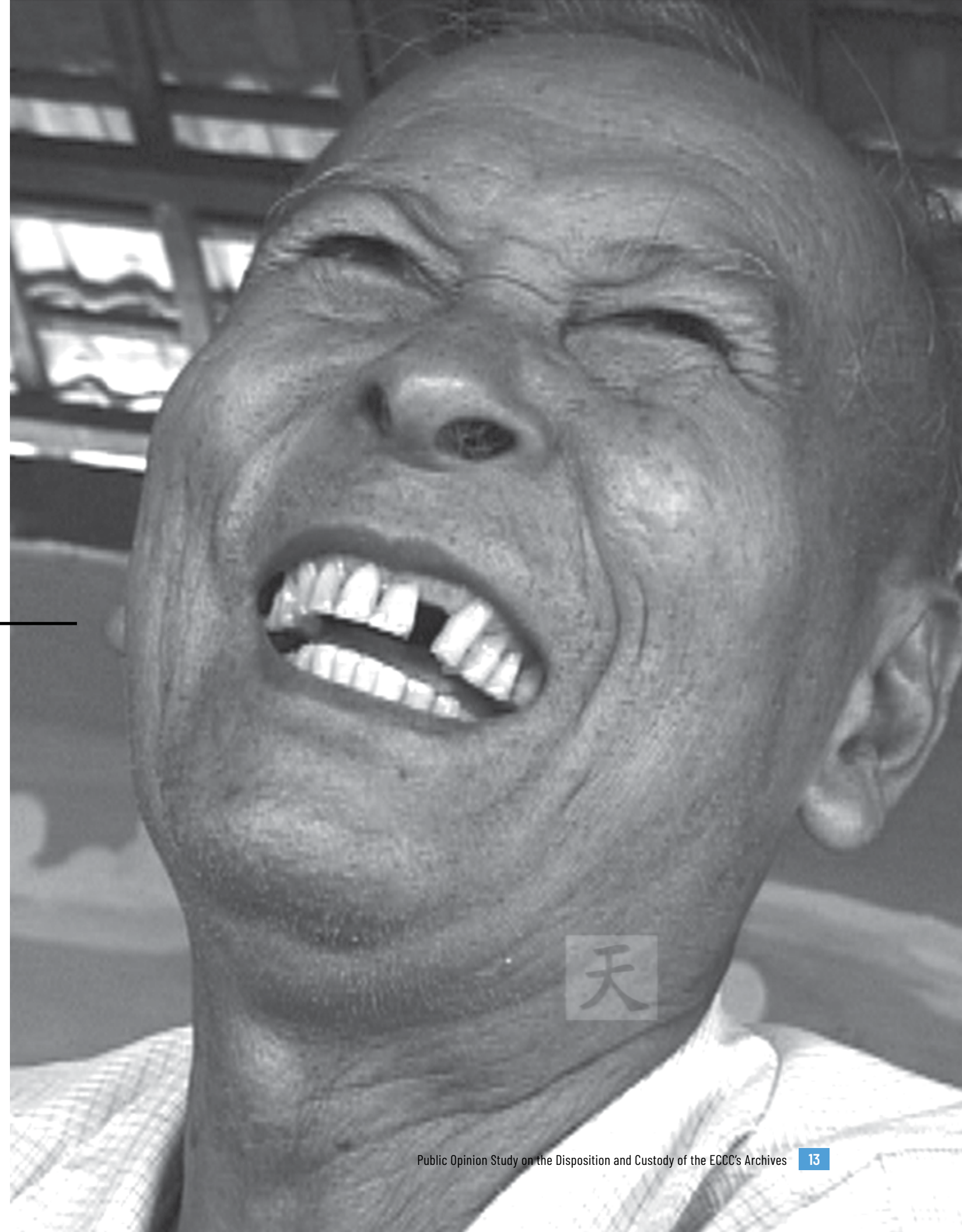
the KR regime. Nevertheless, one should be aware of the scope and limitations of the study, so as to assist with interpretation of the study findings and to identify possible areas for further research. The limitations of the study include:

- (1) The coverage of the survey is limited to four populous provinces plus Phnom Penh on the assumption that such coverage is broadly representative of most of the country. However, the findings may not necessarily reflect fully the views of persons in other areas including the Northeast and Northwest.
- (2) It was assumed that some respondents might be reluctant to fully and openly participate in this study, due to the sensitivities of the subject matter. The research team sought to take this issue into account when designing and implementing the survey.

TA MOK

The original name of Ta Mok, alias Ta 15 or Nguon Kang, was Chhit Choeun or Ung Choeun. He was born in 1926 in Prakeap village, Trapeang Thom Tbaung commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo Province. He was the eldest son among 7 siblings whose father and mother were Ung Prak and Uch Soch, respectively. In around 1940s, Ta Mok started serving in the movement against French and Japanese Colonization; he, then, became the chief of Khmer Issarak Movement in Tram Kak district in 1949. In 1954, when Cambodia obtained the independence from France, Ta Mok ordained as a monk in Kampong Speu province and continued his political activities secretly. In 1966, Ta Mok held the position of secretary to the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK) based in Southwest Zone. In 1972, Ta Mok involved in the issuing an order of the very first invasion on culture and tradition of Cham ethnicity in Cambodia. In March 1974, Ta Mok collaborated with Ke Pork to lead the forces to take over Oudong and forced approximately 20,000 people to evacuate to rural areas where those evicted people were killed or starved to death. From 1975 to 1977, in the name of secretary to Southwest Zone, Ta Mok engaged in the mass killing of Cambodians, consisted of the killing of around 30,000 people in Angkor Chey district. At the end of 1978, Ta Mok received the order to control over Northwest Zone to sweep up all Angkar's traitors. In the same year, Ta Mok was appointed to be the Second Secretary to CPK. After Khmer Rouge regime failed in January 1979, Ta Mok fled to western part of the country, i.e. in Anlong Veng district, Oddar Meanchey province, and he controlled over military forces at the stated location until he was arrested by the royal government forces on 6 March 1999. Ta Mok had been placed in detention center in Phnom Penh until he passed away on 21 July 2006

Photo by James Gerrard / Documentation Center of Cambodia Archives.



/// 2 ///

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section describes how the survey instruments were designed, deployed and their results analysed.

/// 2.1 /// QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE APPROACHES

Information was collected from respondents during face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaires tailored to the type of respondent being interviewed. The main focus of the questionnaire was to collect quantitative data that could be systematically analysed, collated and presented. This quantitative focus was supplemented by a series of qualitative open-ended questions that sought to obtain further insights and explanations regarding particular topics.

The key informant interviews with experts were also qualitative in nature.

/// 2.2 /// TARGET POPULATION AND SAMPLING

The sampling effort is based on available data provided by MoP (Ministry of Planning, 2015) and the report Education for All 2015 Nation Review (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, 2015) funded by UNECSO. As noted, five provinces were selected based on their being the most populous, namely, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Kandal, Battambang and Kampong Cham.

To provide a comprehensive understanding of public perceptions towards the ECCC’s archives, the sample was designed to include five types of respondents: **general public; survivors; former KR cadres; students and teachers; and key informants.**

2.2.1. General public and survivors

Purposive population sampling was used to determine sample numbers for two subset groups: “General public” (persons aged 18 to 59 years) and “Survivors” of the KR regime (persons aged 60 years and above).

The number of target respondents for each of the five provinces were selected from the probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling methods applying 95% confident interval and 5% margin of error.

The geographical location of the urban/rural classification is based on the report provided by Ministry of Planning and *Cambodia Commune Database* (2014). The study also took the percentage for rural and urban distribution employed according to the *Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey* (2013) into account. The third stage of stratification is gender distribution (male and female) and is based on data from the Provincial Department of Planning (2015).

The detailed target sample distribution for the general public and survivors is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Target samples for general public and survivors by urban-rural classification and gender

| Province | Classification | Public | | Survivors | | Total |
|--------------|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Phnom Penh | Urban | 49 | 66 | 49 | 66 | 230 |
| Battambang | Urban | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 40 |
| | Rural | 39 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 160 |
| Prey Veng | Rural | 49 | 53 | 48 | 50 | 200 |
| Kandal | Urban | 10 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 34 |
| | Rural | 37 | 43 | 23 | 18 | 121 |
| Kampong Cham | Rural | 50 | 51 | 35 | 48 | 185 |
| Total | | 242 | 277 | 210 | 241 | 970 |

The study also proposed areas based on urban and rural and gender distribution in each province, and it identified districts and communes for the survey that reflect actual population parameters. Populous communes and villages were selected from the total population.

2.2.2 Former Khmer Rouge Cadres

The target sample includes some “former Khmer Rouge cadres” to provide a different perspective and enrich the study’s findings. Lists of former KR cadres were provided by DC-Cam, and BDLINK chose particular cadres based on their current residence in selected communes and districts. About 60 former KR cadres were selected for interview in two provinces, Kandal and Kampong Cham.

2.2.3 Academia

To further broaden the study’s perspectives, students and teachers at both public and private universities in Phnom Penh were interviewed. This subset of the sample was selected by applying the same sampling method of calculation to the population on the available data for undergraduate students 2012-2013 (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, 2015) and teachers 2008-2009 (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, 2009). The table below presents the sample distribution for academia.

Table 2: Proposed samples for academia

| Province | Academia | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | University Undergraduate Students | | University Teachers | |
| | Public Institution | Private Institution | Public Institution | Private Institution |
| Phnom Penh | 175 | 215 | 12 | 18 |
| Total | 390 | | 30 | |

2.2.4. Key Informant Interviews

In addition, a number of key informants were proposed for interview to provide deeper insights into the complex issues involved in document archiving, including people from various libraries and staff from the ECCC itself.

Table 3: Proposed samples for key informant interviews

| List of Institution/ Individual | Proposed Number of Interviews |
|--|-------------------------------|
| National Library | 1 |
| Buddhist Institute Library | 1 |
| Hun Sen Library | 1 |
| Senate Library | 1 |
| Research Community and NGO | 3 |
| ECCC staff (current and former ECCC staff members) | 5 |
| Civil Parties (1 civil party applicant from each province) | 5 |
| Donors country representatives | 4 |
| National Archives of Cambodia | 1 |
| Total | 22 |

The table below summarises the proposed sample distribution.

Table 4: Summary of the proposed samples by each target group

| Group | Samples |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Public | 519 |
| Survivors | 451 |
| Former Khmer Rouge Cadres | 60 |
| Students | 390 |
| Teachers | 30 |
| Key Informants | 22 |
| Total | 1,472 |





/// 3 ///

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

This section presents the main survey findings.

/// 3.1 ///

SURVEY OUTCOME (ACTUAL SAMPLE)

A total of 1,574 persons were interviewed for this study, comprising 1,557 survey respondents plus 17 key informants.

The table below breaks down the 1,557 survey respondents by province (excluding the 17 key informants).

Table 5: Actual survey respondents by province

| Province | Survey respondents |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Phnom Penh | 720 |
| Kandal | 212 |
| Prey Veng | 211 |
| Battambang | 207 |
| Kampong Cham | 207 |
| Total | 1,557 |

The table below summarises the proposed and actual samples for each group.

Table 6: Summary of proposed sample versus actual sample by group

| Group | Proposed Samples | Actual Samples |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Public | 519 | 550 |
| Survivors | 451 | 510 |
| Former Khmer Rouge Cadres | 60 | 16 |
| Students | 390 | 444 |
| Teachers | 30 | 37 |
| Key Informants | 22 | 17 |
| Total | 1,472 | 1,574 |

For most groups, the actual sample was broadly in line with the target sample. However, there were significant challenges in identifying and interviewing former KR cadres. The main challenge was that the village chiefs and villagers did not recognize the former KR cadre's names. Some former KR cadres have migrated to other provinces; others are deceased. Therefore, only 16 former KR cadres could be interviewed, compared to the target of 60. Given the small number of former KR cadres in the sample, the research team made the decision to not to present results for the 16 cadres separately, but rather to include them in the "survivors" sub-group, since they represent a similar age profile.

Further details of the proposed and actual samples are provided in the table on the following page.

Table 7: Details of proposed sample versus actual sample by group

| PROPOSED SAMPLES | | | | ACTUAL SAMPLES | | |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|
| Province | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <i>Public</i> | | | | | | |
| Battambang | 49 | 51 | 100 | 53 | 52 | 105 |
| Kandal | 47 | 53 | 100 | 48 | 60 | 108 |
| Kampong Cham | 50 | 51 | 101 | 48 | 56 | 104 |
| Phnom Penh | 49 | 66 | 115 | 52 | 68 | 120 |
| Prey Veng | 49 | 53 | 102 | 54 | 59 | 113 |
| Total | 244 | 274 | 519 | 255 | 295 | 550 |
| <i>Survivors</i> | | | | | | |
| Battambang | 49 | 51 | 100 | 49 | 53 | 102 |
| Kandal | 29 | 26 | 55 | 46 | 44 | 90 |
| Kampong Cham | 35 | 48 | 83 | 46 | 55 | 101 |
| Phnom Penh | 49 | 66 | 115 | 52 | 67 | 119 |
| Prey Veng | 48 | 50 | 98 | 48 | 50 | 98 |
| Total | 210 | 241 | 451 | 241 | 269 | 510 |
| <i>Former Khmer Rouge Cadres</i> | | | | | | |
| Province | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Kandal | 18 | 27 | 45 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Kampong Cham | 10 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 28 | 32 | 60 | 8 | 8 | 16 |

| PROPOSED SAMPLES | | | ACTUAL SAMPLES | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|
| <i>Academia (Phnom Penh only)</i> | | | | | | |
| Position | Public university | Private university | Total | Public university | Private university | Total |
| Bachelor Students | 175 | 215 | 390 | 200 | 244 | 444 |
| Teachers | 12 | 18 | 30 | 25 | 12 | 37 |
| Total | 187 | 233 | 420 | 225 | 256 | 481 |

Table 8: Details of proposed sample versus actual sample for key informant interviews

| List of Institution/ Individual | Proposed Samples | Actual Samples |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| National Library | 1 | 1 |
| Buddhist Institute Library | 1 | 1 |
| Hun Sen Library | 1 | 1 |
| Senate Library | 1 | 1 |
| Research Community and NGO | 3 | 2 |
| ECCC staffs (currently employed and former ECCC staffs) | 5 | 0 |
| Civil Parties (1 civil party applicant from each province) | 5 | 5 |
| Donors country representatives | 4 | 5 |
| National Archives of Cambodia | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 22 | 17 |

/// 3.2 ///
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Figure 1 shows the number of male and female respondents across urban and rural areas. Figure 2 depicts the number of male and female respondents among the group classification such as general population, survivors and academia.

Figure 1: Urban-rural classification by gender

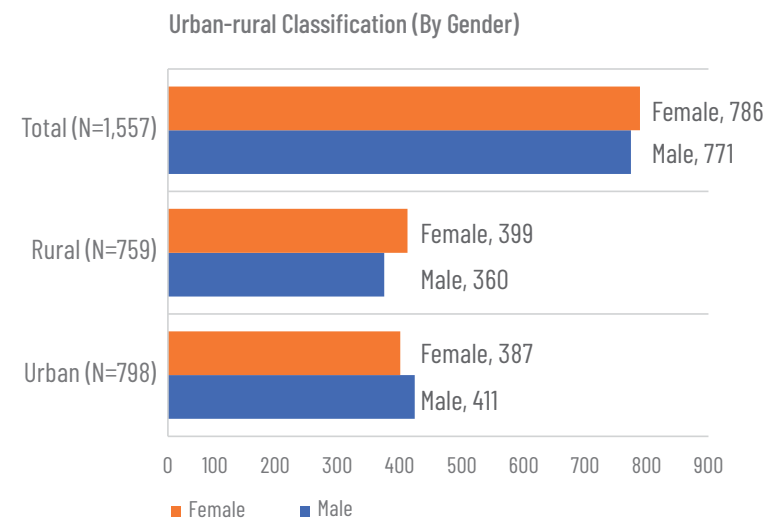


Figure 2: Respondent group classification by gender

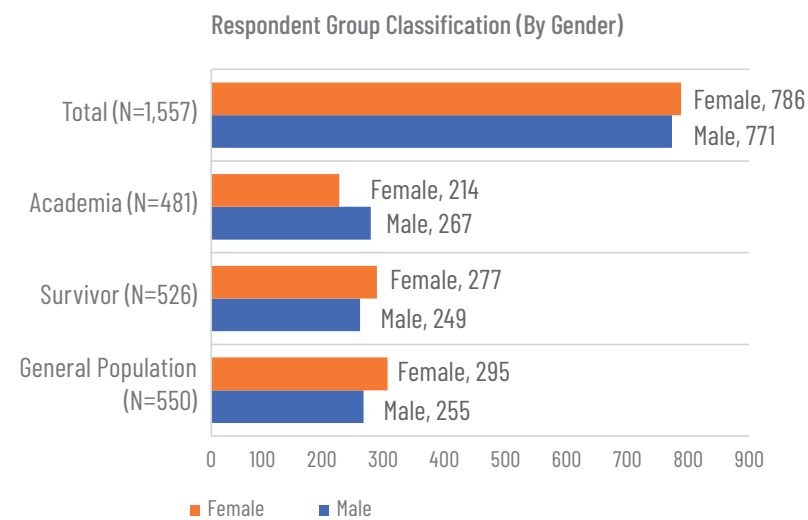


Figure 3 shows the age distribution of respondents. Although there is a mix of males and females in each age group, males outnumber females across ages 20 to 49 years, and females outnumber males in other age categories. (The large number of respondents aged over 60 years depicts the “survivor” category.)

Figure 3: Age distribution by gender

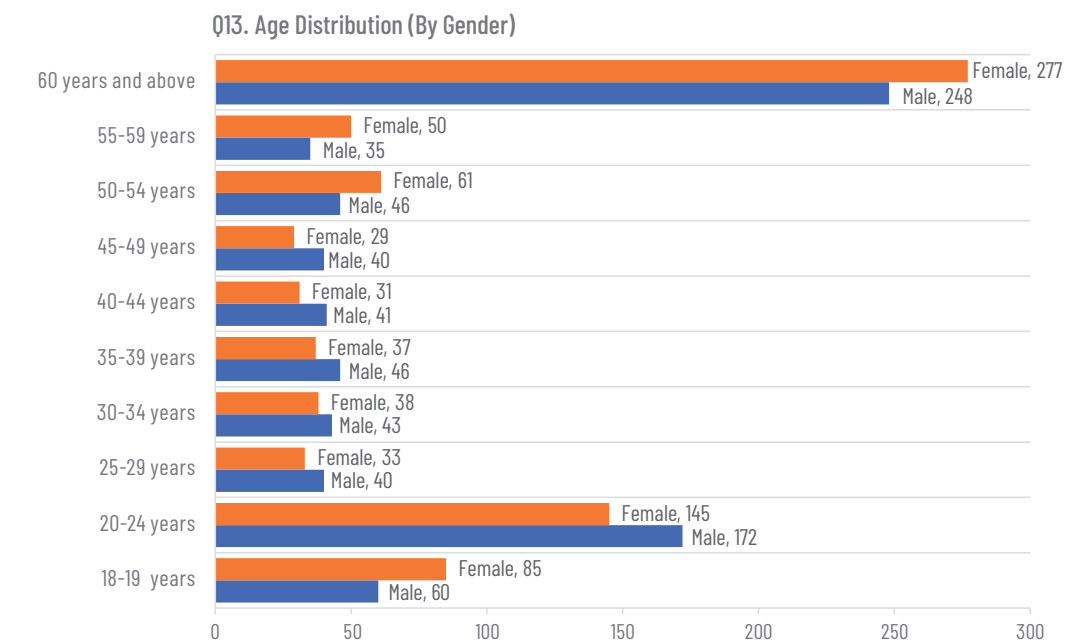
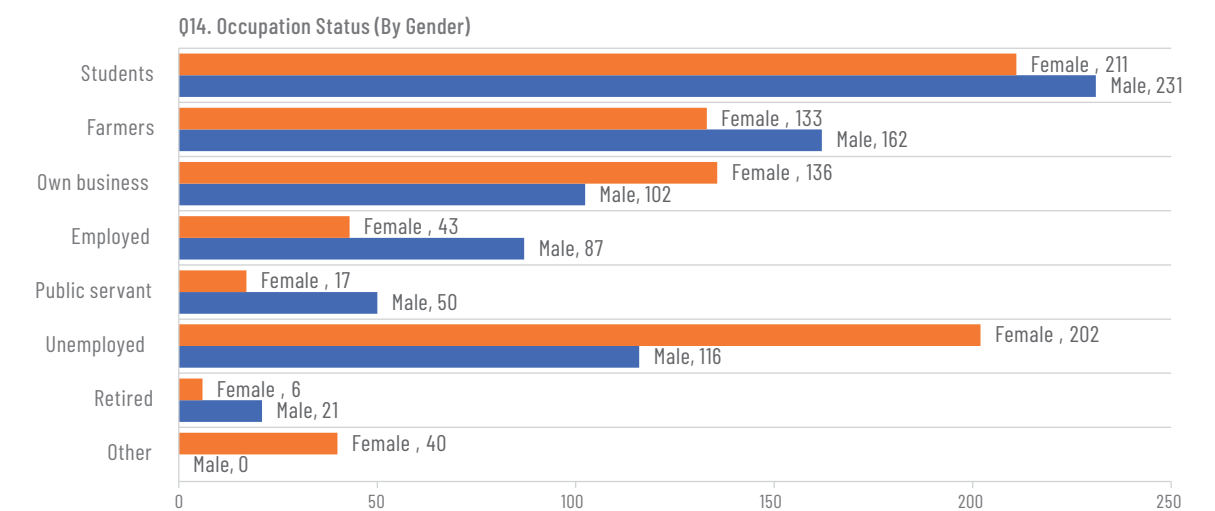


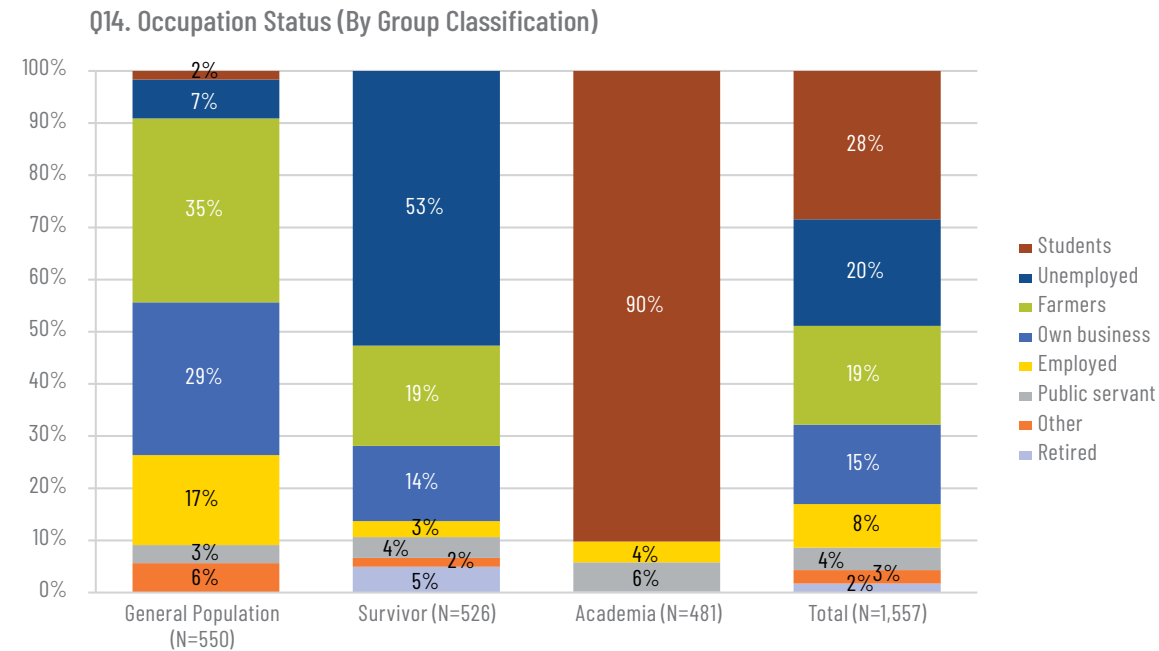
Figure 4 and Figure 5 illustrate the occupation status of respondents by group classification and gender. The majority of the respondents' occupation status are students, unemployed, farmers and own business.

Figure 4: Occupation status by gender



As highlighted below, the general population is more likely to comprise farmers, business owners or otherwise employed, whereas survivors are more likely to be unemployed.

Figure 5: Occupation status by group classification



The vast majority of respondents are Buddhist, with relatively small numbers of Muslims and Christians.

Figure 6: Religion by gender

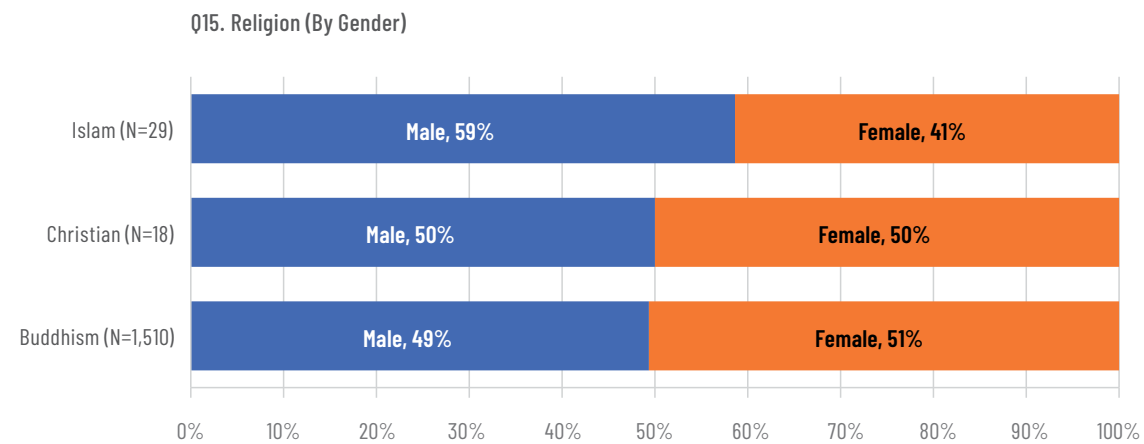


Figure 7 and Figure 8 describe the education level of respondents by gender and by group classification respectively. In this study, women have lower education levels than men. Not surprisingly, the academia group have by far the highest education levels, while survivors have the lowest education levels.

Figure 7: Education level by gender

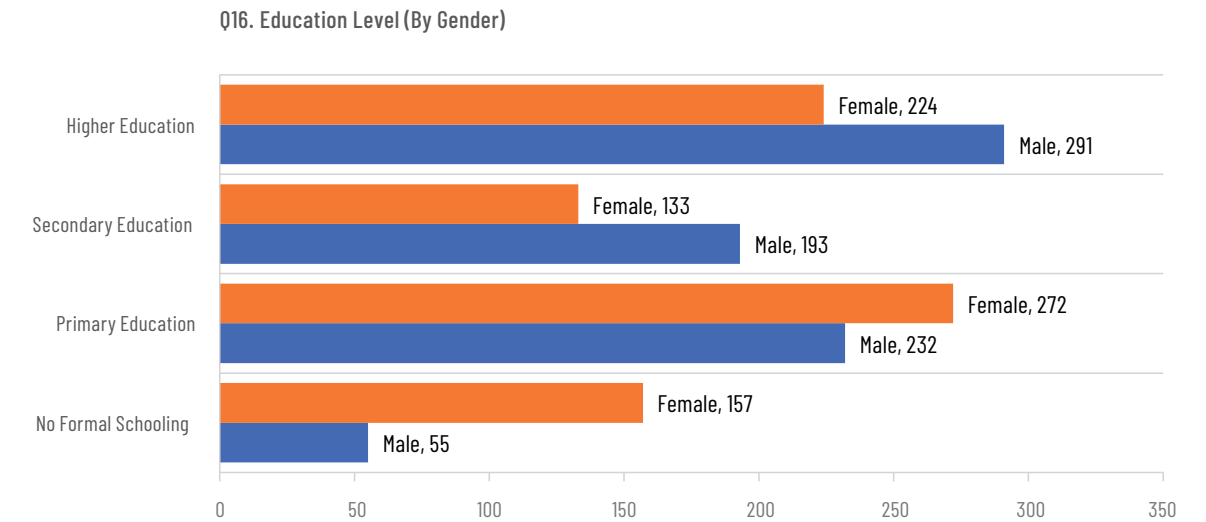
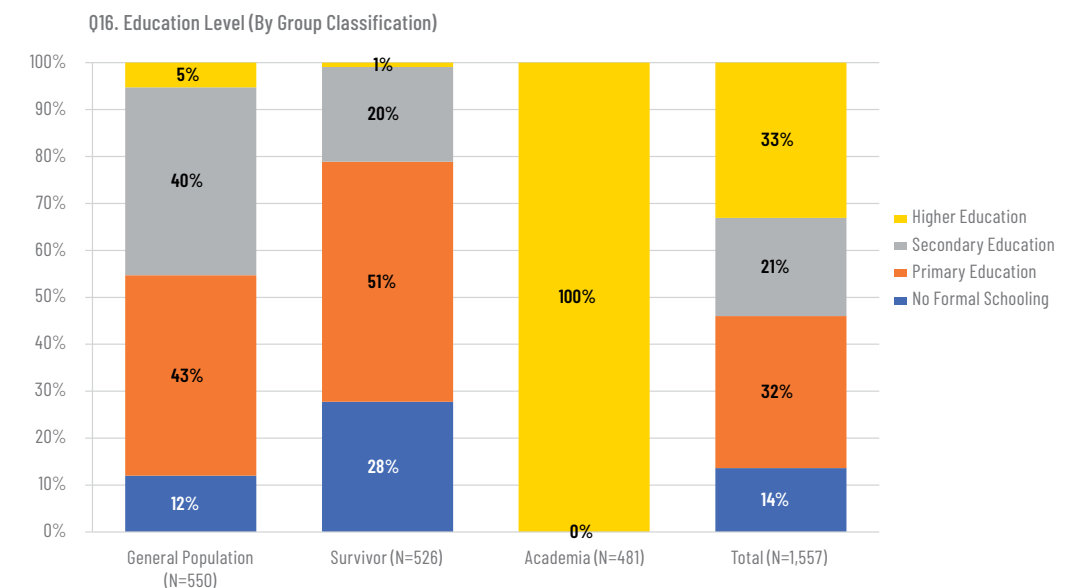


Figure 8: Education level by group classification



A majority of respondents reported they have no income (which may reflect the large number of students and survivors in the sample). Among those with some income, most earn less than 200 USD per month or between 200 and 400 USD.

Figure 9: Income level by gender

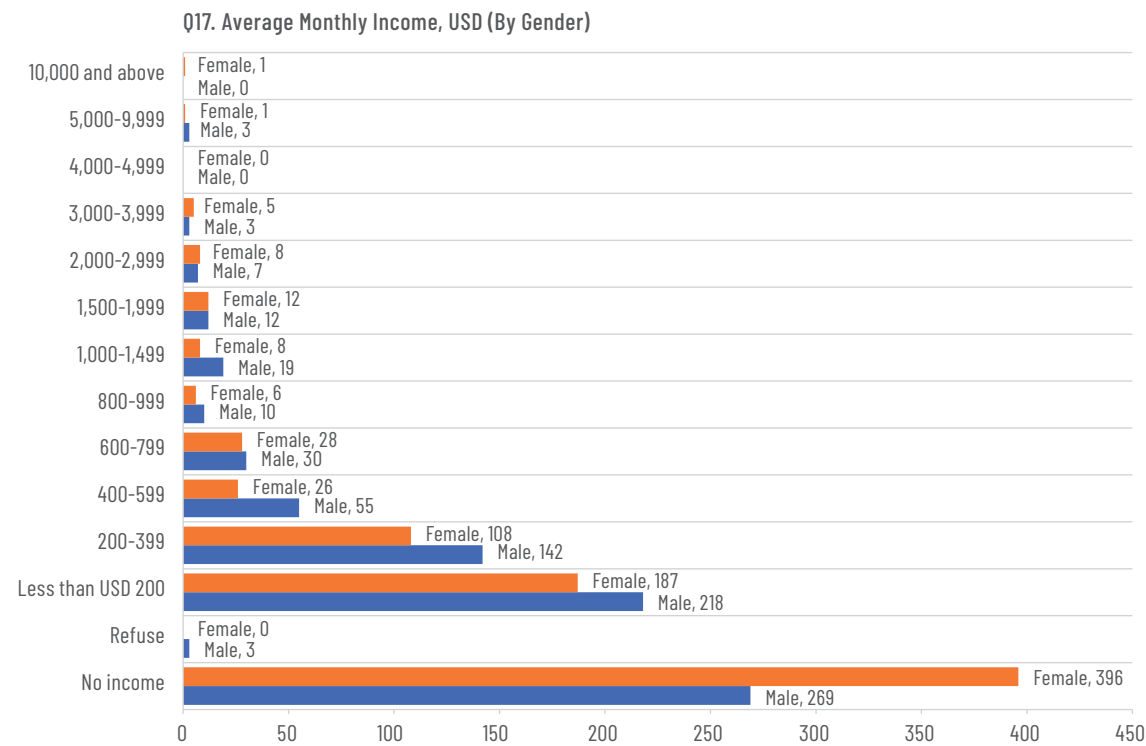


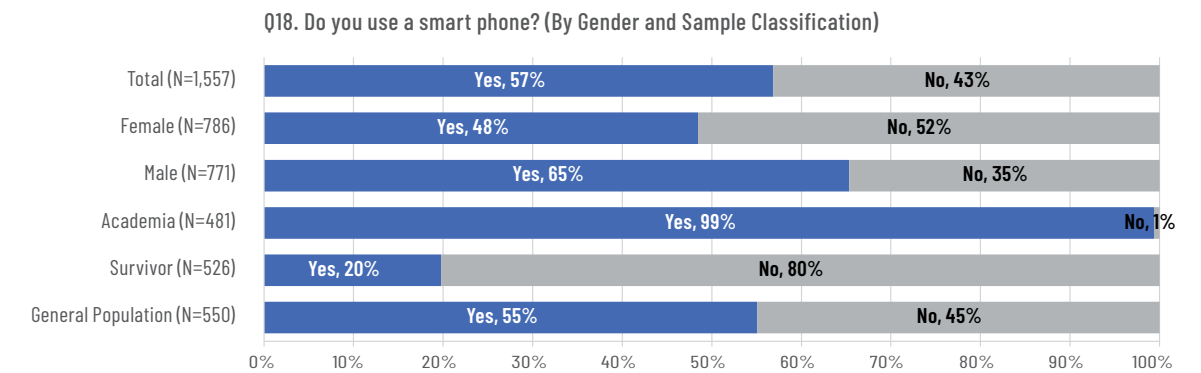
Photo by Duch Makara / Documentation Center of Cambodia Archives

/// 3.3 /// CONNECTIVITY- ENABLING ENGAGEMENT

This section provides an understanding of respondents' connectivity and engagement through various information sources. This will help DC-Cam as it develops strategies and activities to disseminate information to the public and other stakeholders.

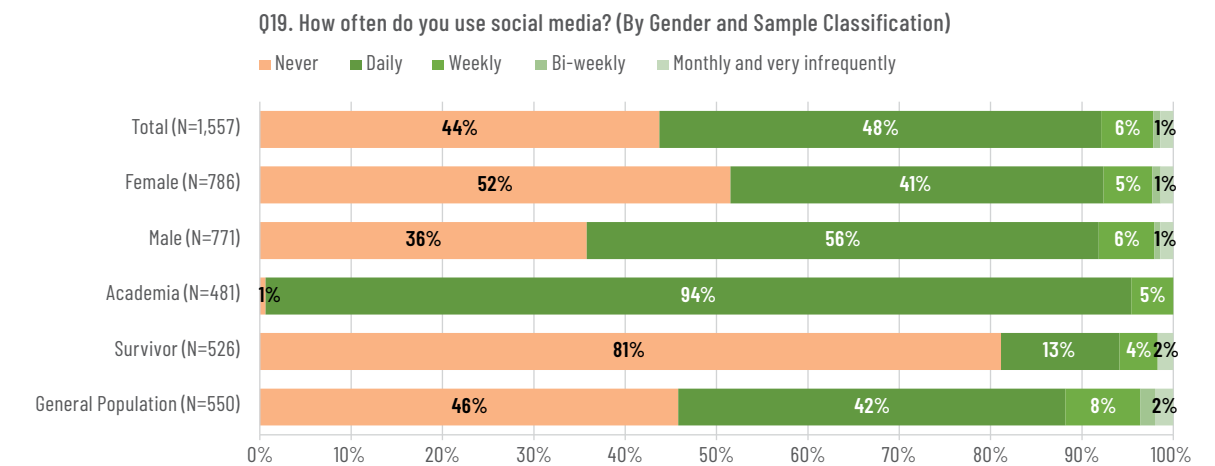
Figure 10 shows the percentage of smart phone users by gender and sample classification. It shows that more than half of all respondents use smart phones. More men use smart phones than women. Smart phone usage is highest in academia and lowest among survivors - which is not surprising given the age profiles of these groups.

Figure 10: A number of a smart phone user by gender and sample classification



Respondents' use of social media reflects the same patterns as smart phones. As shown in Figure 11, more than half of all respondents use social media. Men use social media more than women, and those in academia use social media more than the general population or survivors.

Figure 11: Frequency of social media usage by gender and sample classification



As shown in Figure 12, more than half of all respondents watch television, with no significant differences between men and women. Academia watch less television than the general population or survivors, which may reflect students' higher use of smart phones for their information and entertainment.

Figure 12: Frequency of watching TV by gender and sample classification

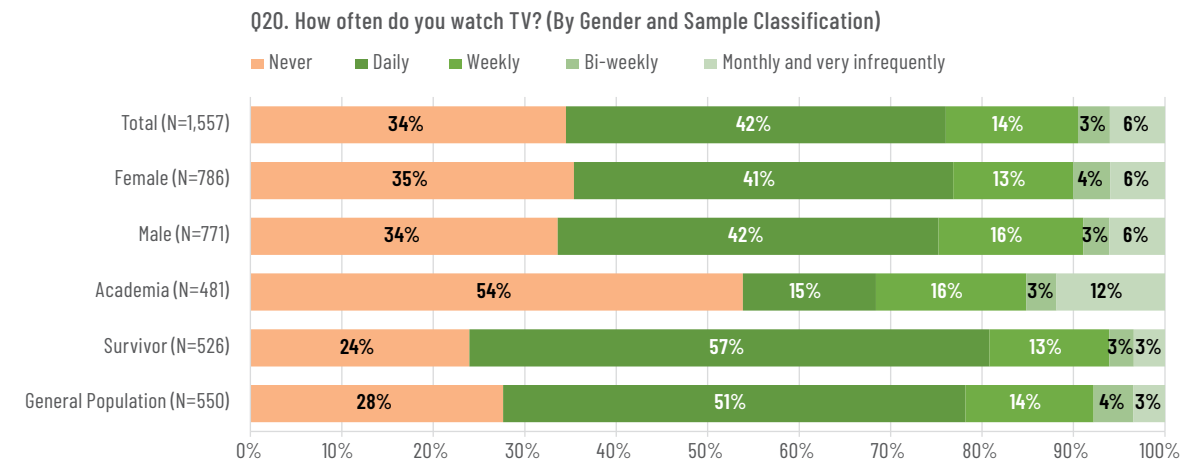


Figure 13 suggests that radio is less popular compared to television and social media, although it is still used by more than half of survivors.

Figure 13: Frequency of listening to radio by gender and sample classification

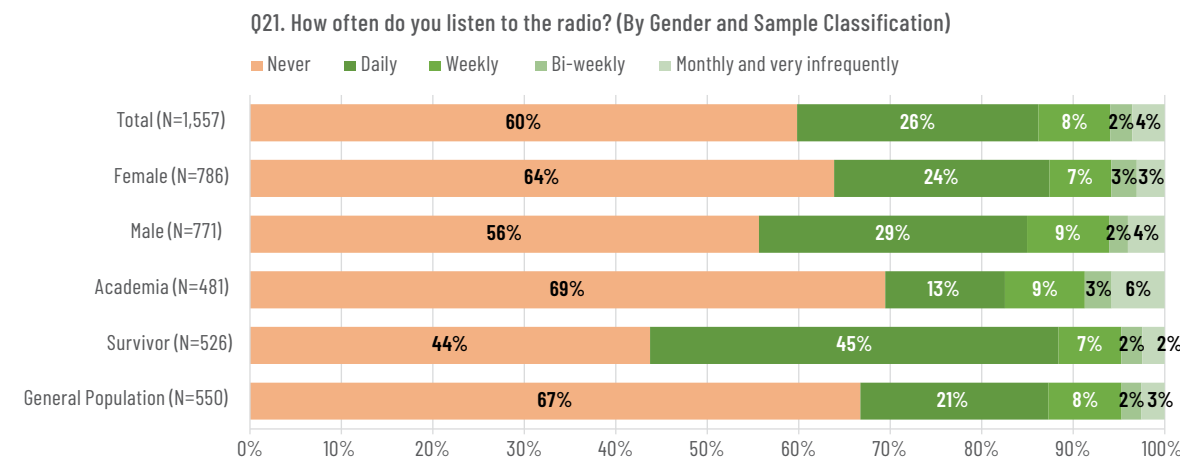
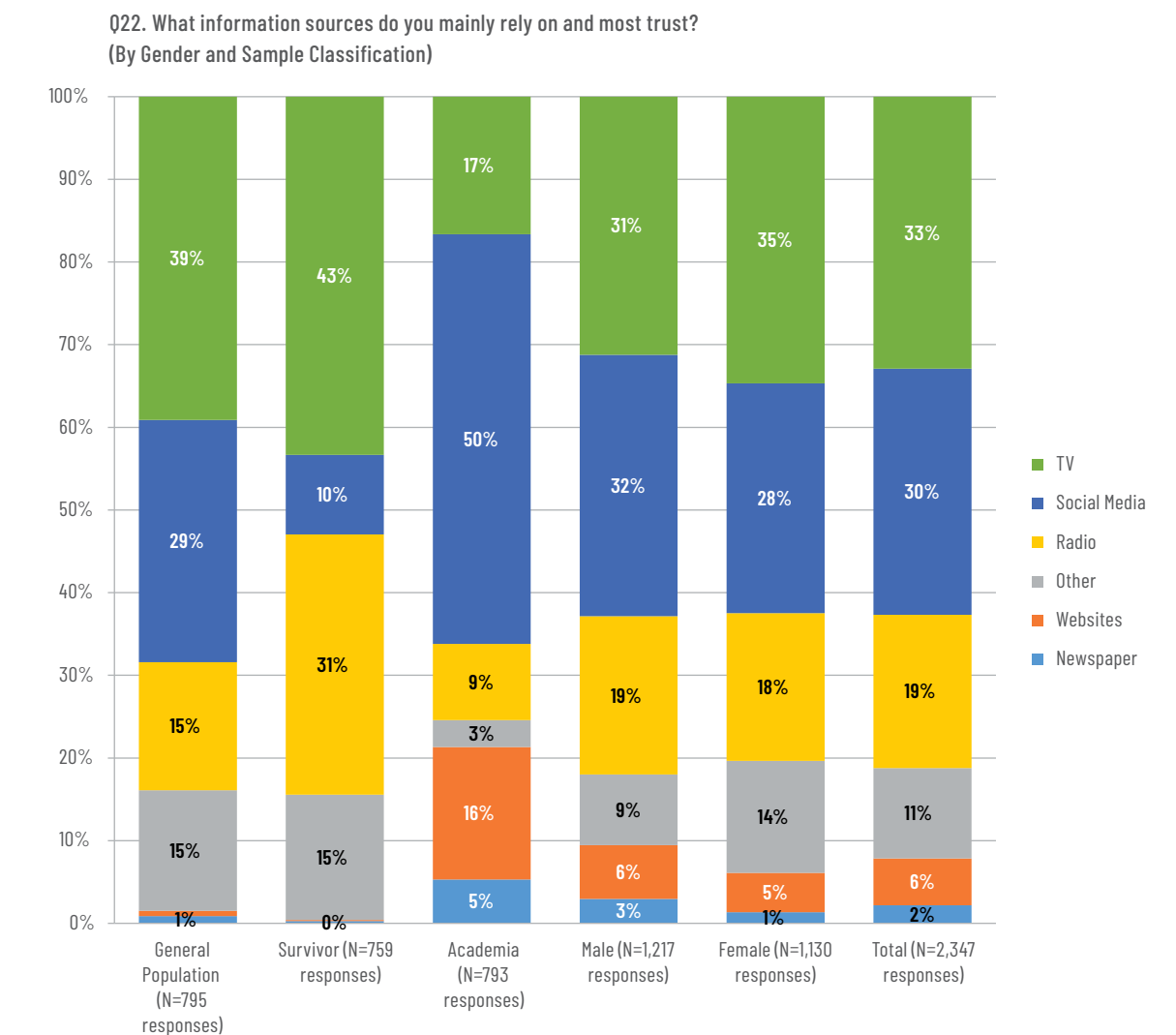


Figure 14 indicates the sources of information that respondents mainly rely on and trust for news of Cambodia's events. It reveals that television remains the most trusted communication channel to understand what is happening in Cambodia, followed by social media and radio. Newspapers, websites and other communication channels are uncommon sources.

Academia respondents rely heavily on social media; the general population relies mostly on television and social media; survivors rely mostly on television and radio. There are no significant differences between men and women on this topic.

Figure 14: Sources of information that you mostly trust for news of Cambodian events



The above results highlight that television and social media (including smart phones) are the two most important communication sources, although there are significant differences between the sample groups which reflect their age profiles. Therefore, DC-Cam’s information dissemination activities should take into account those segments of the population it is most interested in reaching. For example, if it wishes to reach those who experienced the KR regime, radio may be an effective channel. However, if it wishes to inform younger people, social media may be more effective. If it wishes to reach a broad cross-section of the Cambodian population, then a combination of media sources may be necessary.

/// 3.4 /// EXPERIENCE OF THE KHMER ROUGE REGIME

This section indicates the respondents’ experience of the KR regime and reveals their feelings of forgiveness, revenge and hatred toward the regime. An understanding of these feelings may provide additional context for respondents’ attitudes toward the importance of archiving ECCC documents.

Overall, more than half of all respondents lived during the KR regime. Not surprisingly, answers to this question reflect the age profiles of the different sample groups, with all survivors (aged 60 and over) and half of the general population (aged 18-59) having experienced the regime, while only 5 percent of academia (presumably some teachers) having done so.

Figure 15: Living during KR regime by gender and sample classification

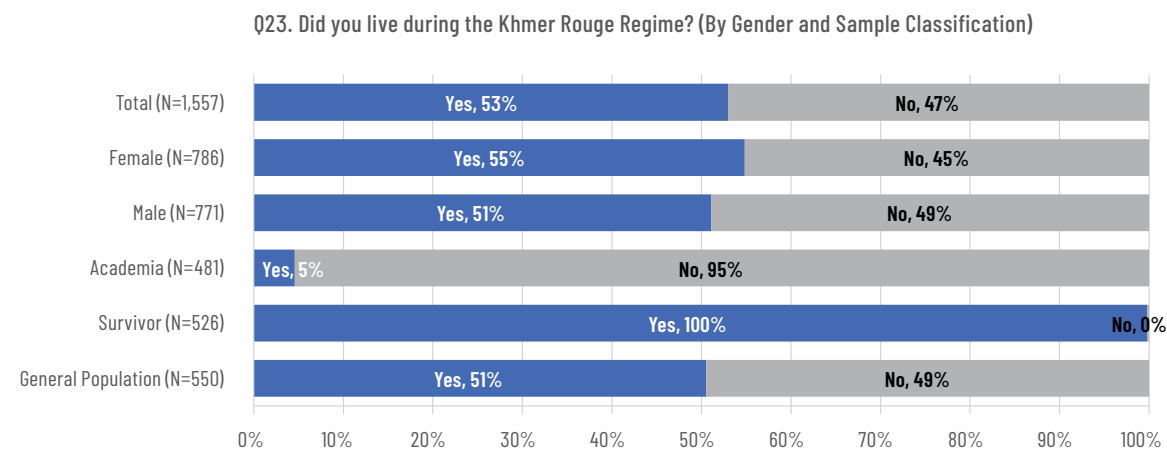
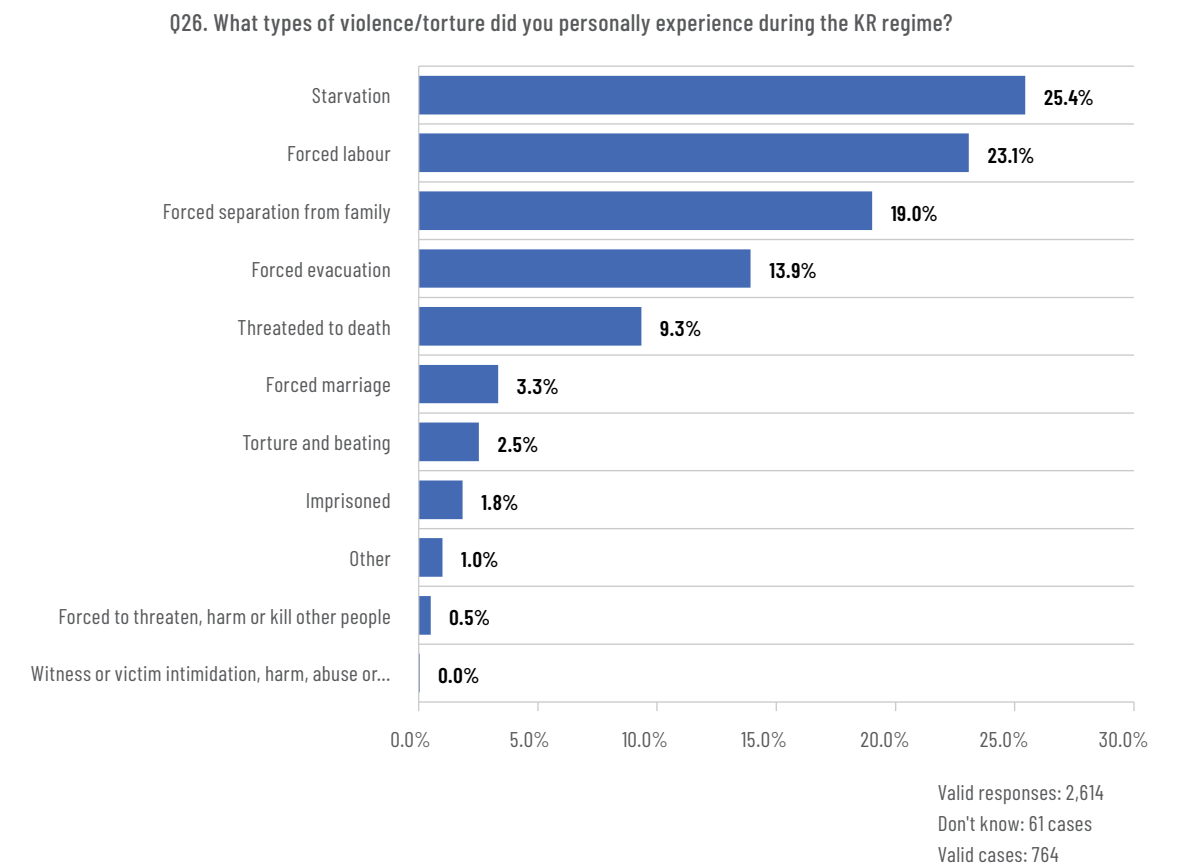


Figure 16 shows types of violence, torture and hardship that respondents personally experienced during the KR regime. Of those who lived during the regime, the main hardships they personally experienced were starvation, forced labor, forced separation from family, forced evacuation, and threats of death.

Figure 16: Types of violence or torture personally experienced during the KR



All respondents were asked about their feelings towards the KR regime by responding to a series of statements. The results are shown in Figure 17 (for all respondents, males and females) and Figure 18 (for academia, survivors and the general population).

Across all respondents, there are strong feelings that those responsible for the KR regime and genocide should be legally punished (92 percent of total respondents; at least 88 percent of respondents in each category). At the same time, many – but not all – respondents have forgiven or are ready to forgive those responsible for the regime (57 percent of total respondents; ranging from 52 percent of survivors to 62 percent of academia).

Respondents express strong feelings of hatred towards those KR responsible for violence (87 percent of total respondents; at least 82 percent of respondents in each category). However, fewer respondents express a wish to take revenge (23 percent of all respondents; ranging from 17 percent of academia to 27 percent of survivors).

These results highlight that all segments of Cambodian society – regardless of gender, age or status – share broadly similar feelings towards the KR regime.

Figure 17: The feeling of respondents toward KR regime by gender

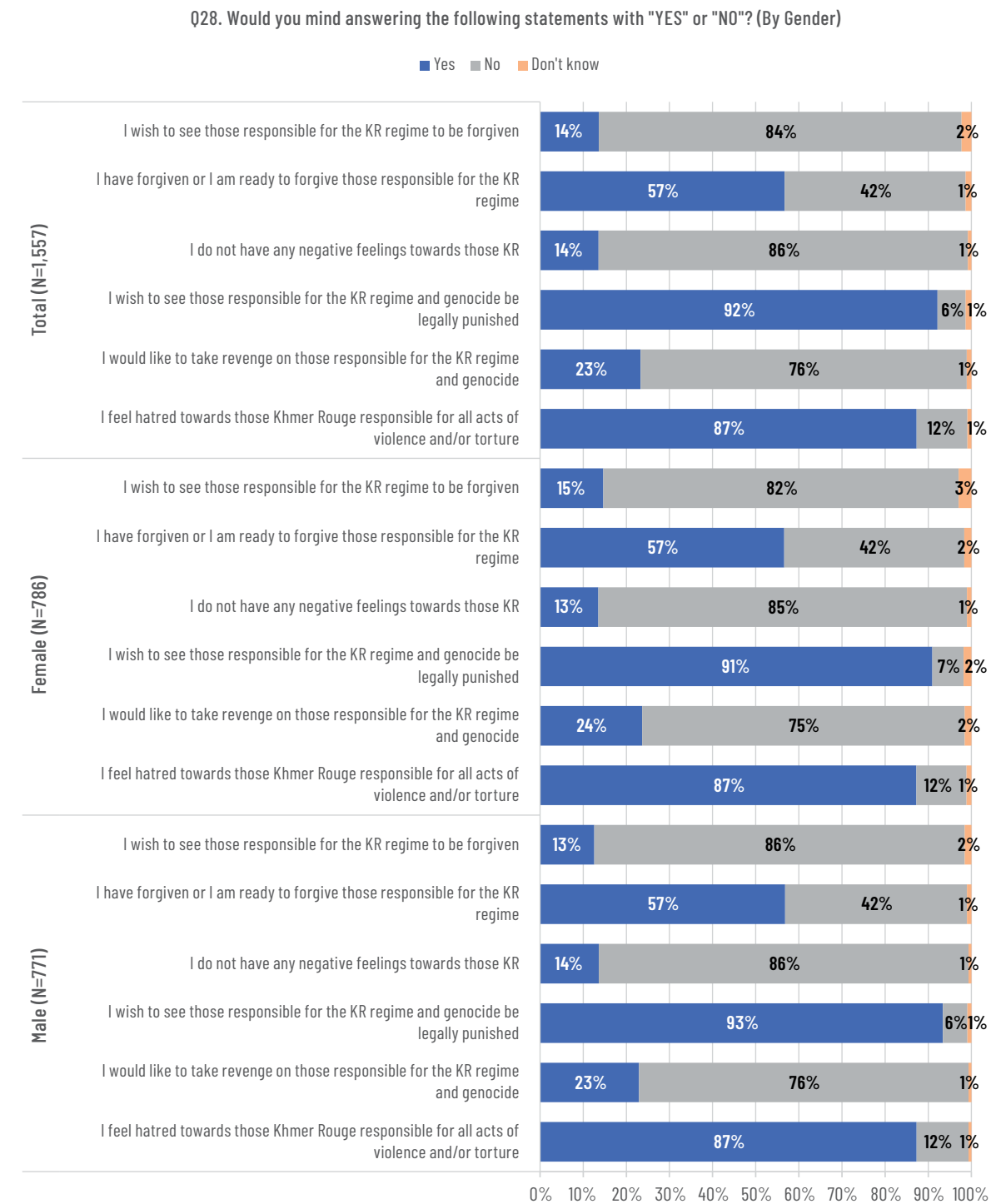
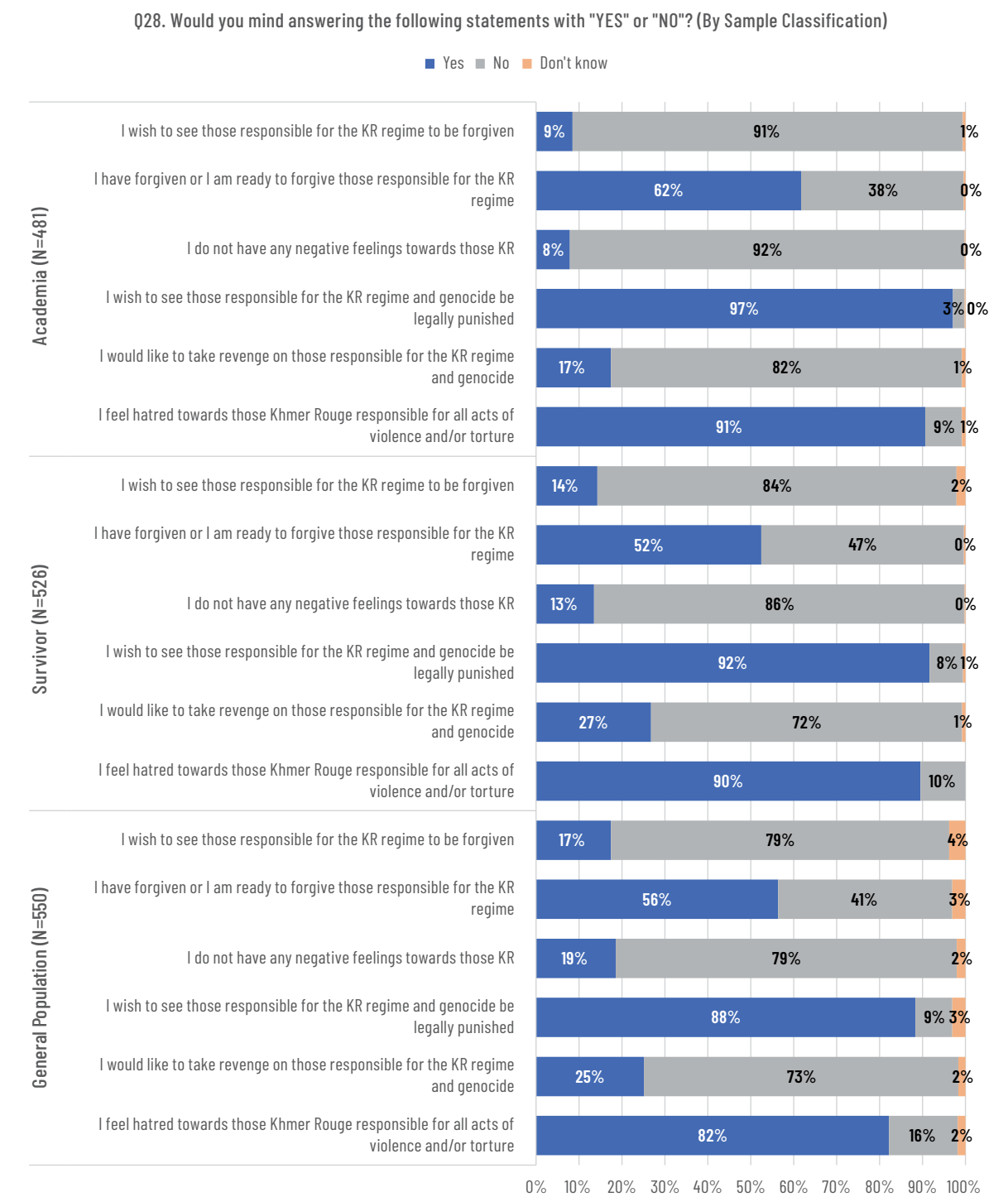
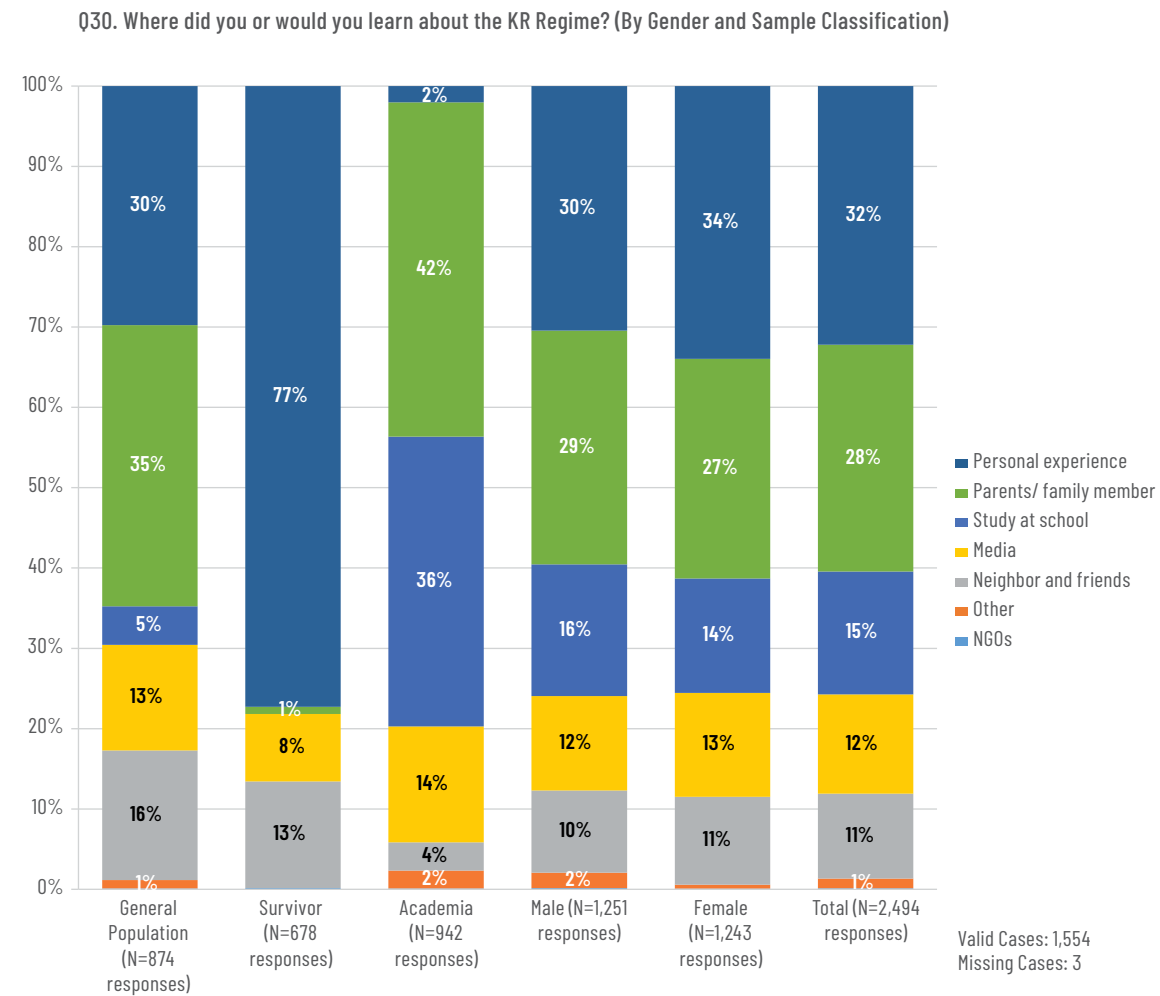


Figure 18: The feeling of respondents toward Khmer rouge regime by sample classification



Respondents learn about the KR regime from different sources, depending on their age profile. The most common sources are personal experience (especially for survivors), family members (especially for academia and the general population) and school (especially for academia), as illustrated in Figure 19.

Figure 19: The source that you learn about the KR regime by gender and sample classification



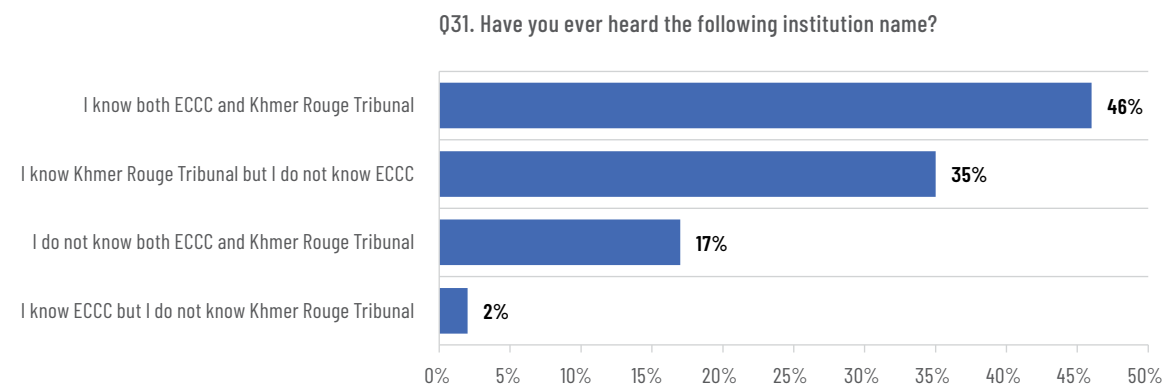
Youk Chhang and So Farina meeting with all Tuon and Hakim from across Cambodia
Photo by Phat Piseth / Documentation Center of Cambodia Archives

/// 3.5 /// AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ECCC

This section aims to perceive the respondents' awareness and knowledge about the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC).

The results in Figure 20 indicate that only 17 percent of total respondents do not know both ECCC and Khmer Rouge Tribunal, while 37 percent know one of the institutions but not the other, and 46 percent know both institutions.

Figure 20: Have you ever heard the institution name?



The two charts below show the percentage of respondents who have ever heard of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (Figure 21) and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (Figure 22).

For all respondents, the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (81 percent) is much better known than the ECCC (47 percent), and this is true for each respondent category.

For both the Tribunal and the ECCC, men report higher awareness than women, and academia respondents report much higher awareness than survivors or the general population. Similarly, awareness is higher for respondents with higher education levels.

Figure 21: Have you ever heard of the ECCC?

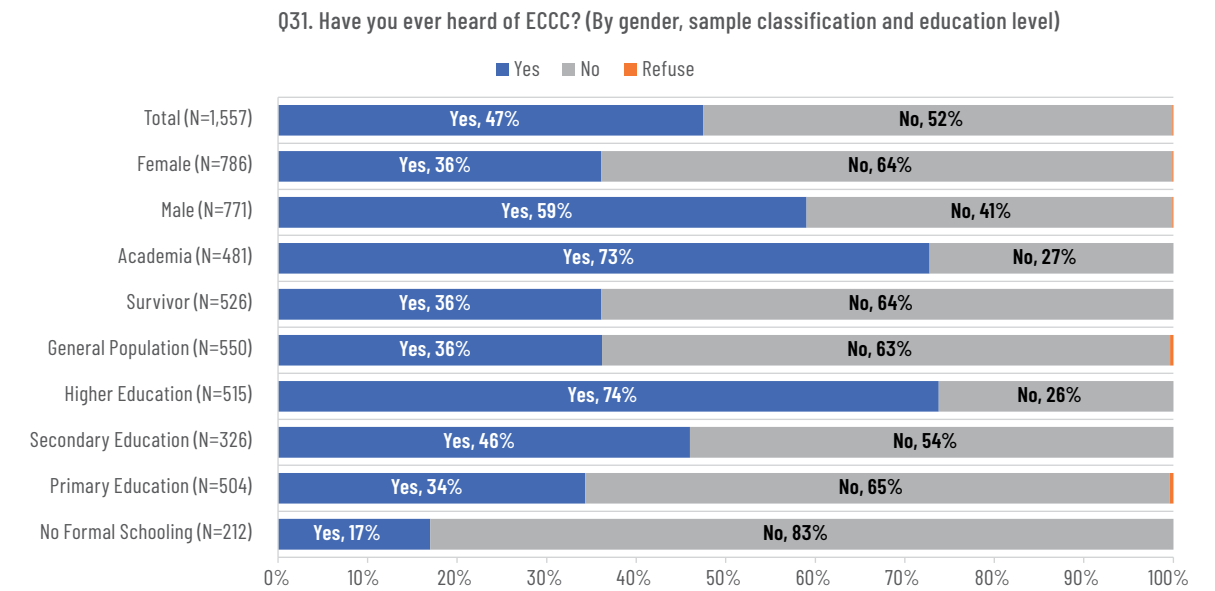
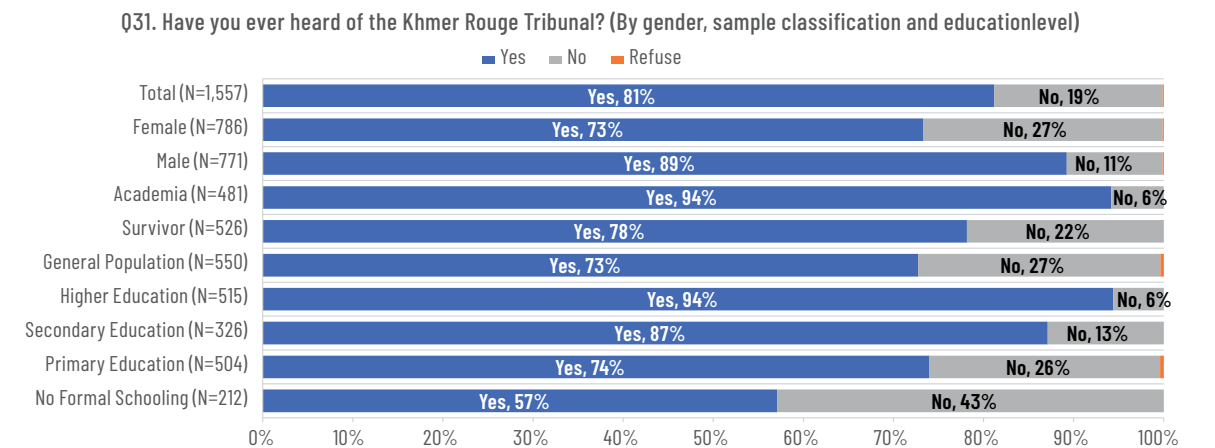
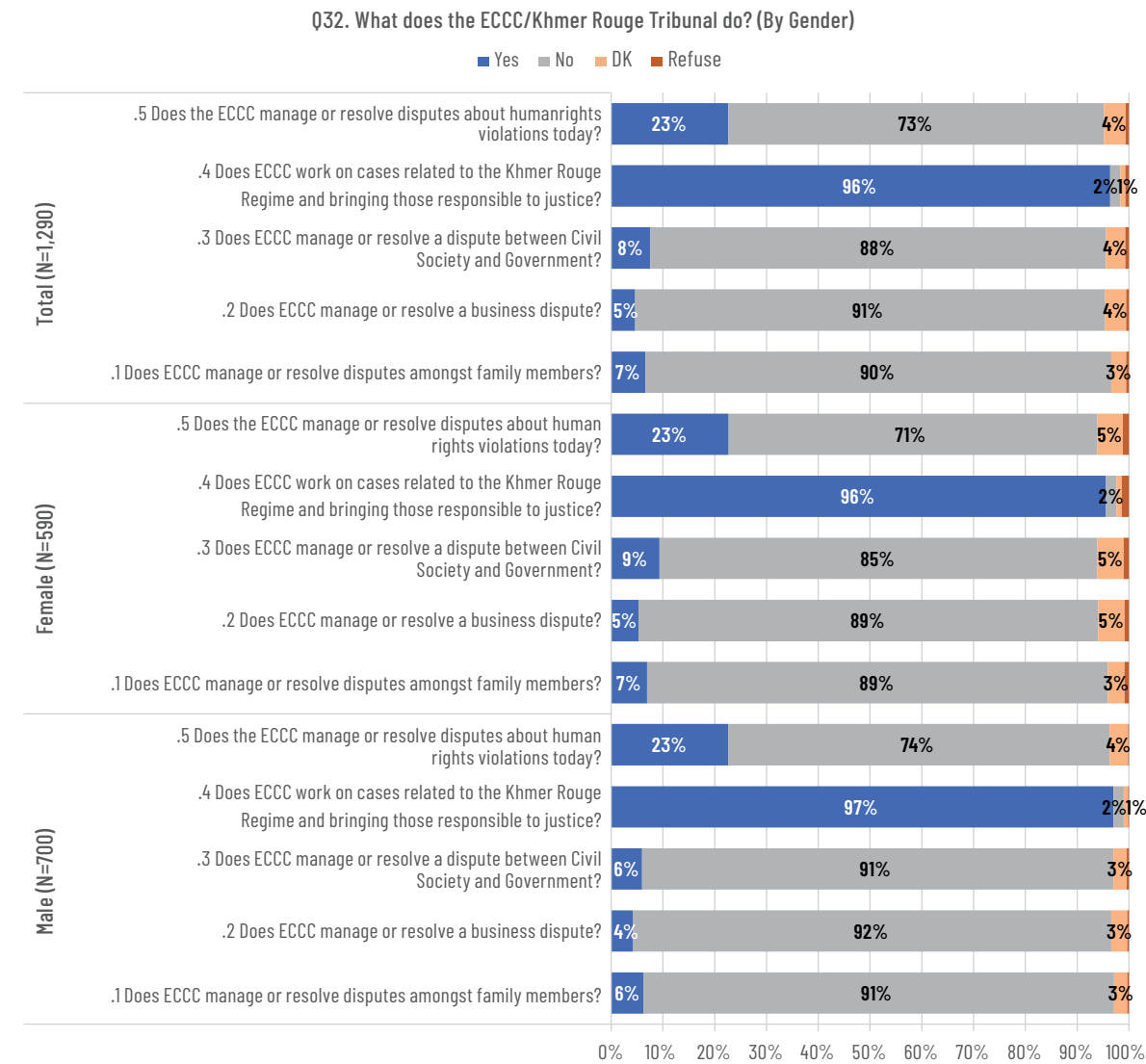


Figure 22: Have you ever heard of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal?

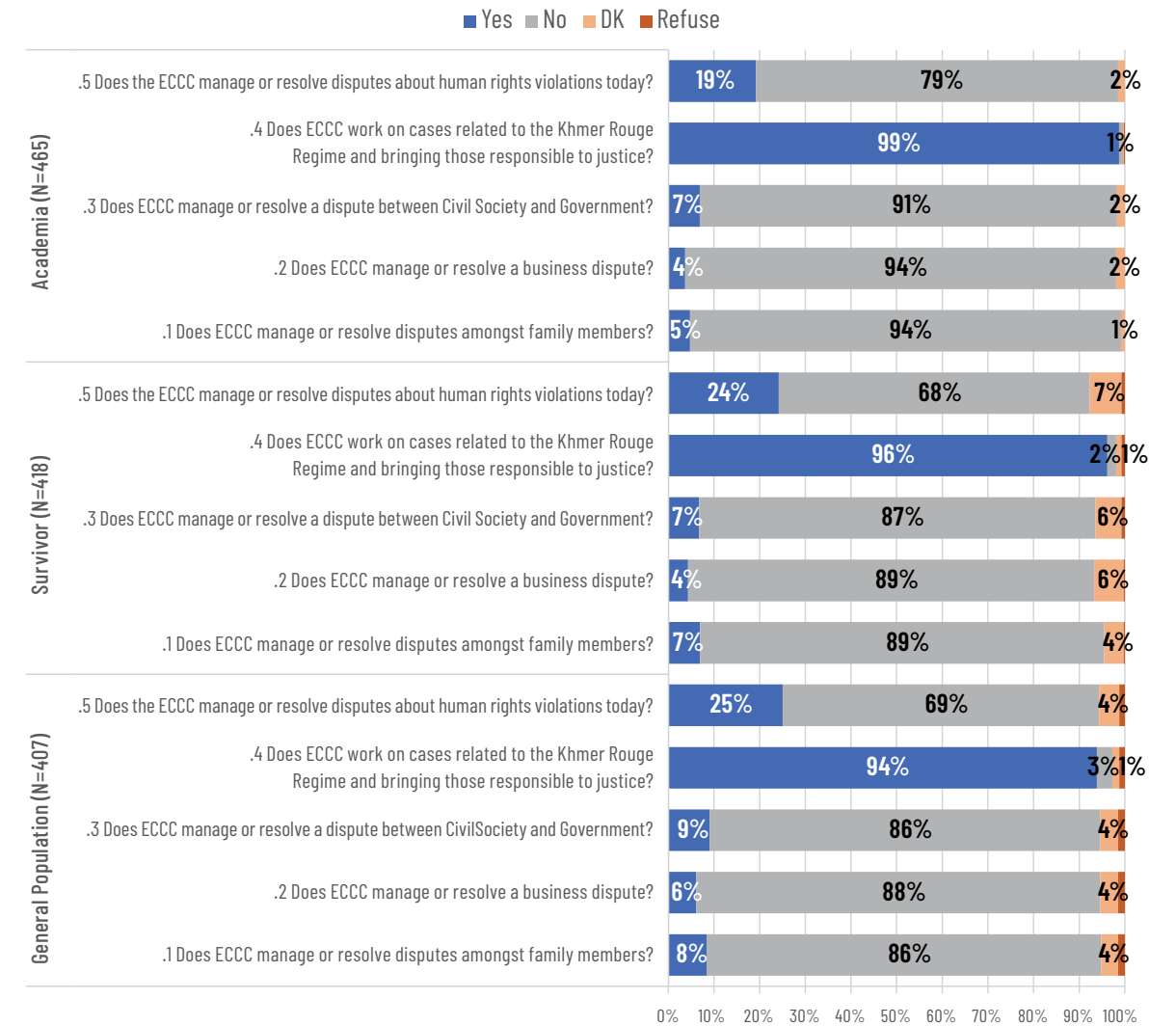


The results in Figure 23 illustrate that most respondents know the purposes of the ECCC/Khmer Rouge Tribunal, since 96 percent of respondents believe that it works on cases related the KR Regime and bringing those responsible to justice. However, 23 percent of respondents mistakenly believe the ECCC/Khmer Rouge Tribunal also plays a role in current disputes about human rights violations unrelated to the KR era, while small percentages of respondents believe it has other roles such as resolving business or family disputes. Thus, the role of ECCC/Khmer Rouge Tribunal should be precisely and publicly disseminated to resolve these misunderstandings.

Figure 23: What does the ECCC/Khmer Rouge Tribunal do? (By gender and sample classification)

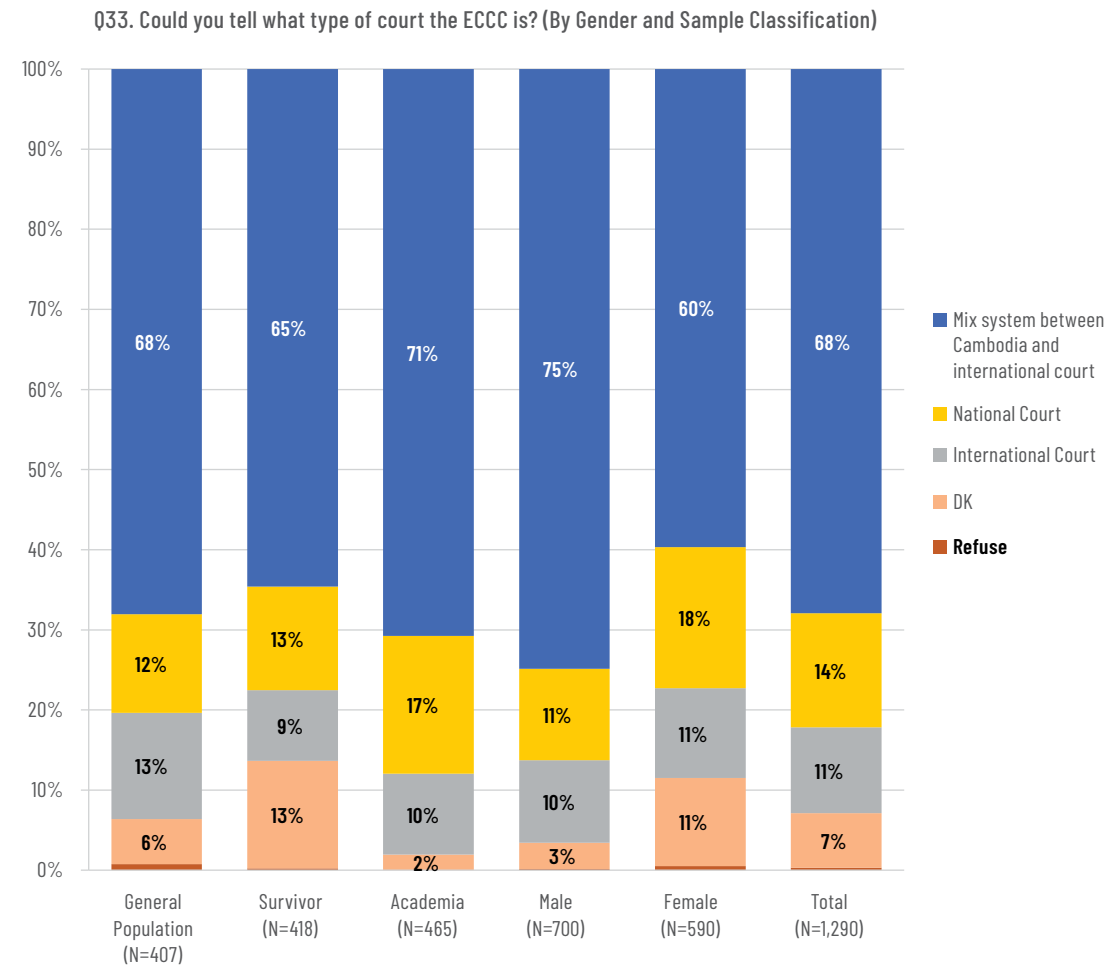


Q32. What does the ECCC/Khmer Rouge Tribunal do? (By Sample Classification)



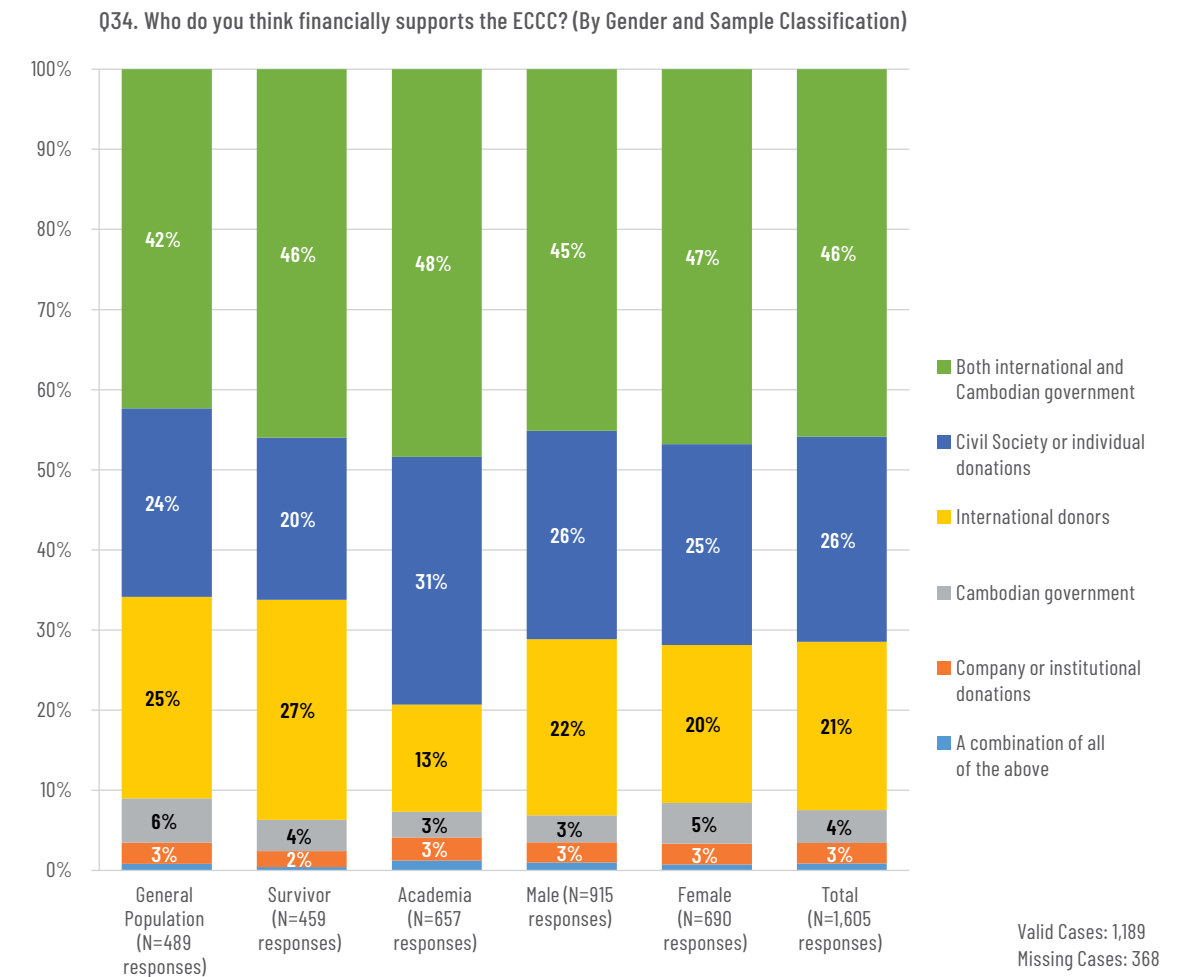
Around 68 percent of respondents who are familiar with the ECCC/Khmer Rouge Tribunal think that the ECCC court is an integrated tribunal with Cambodian and international components, while 14 percent and 11 percent of them believe that the ECCC court is a national court or an international court, respectively. Men seem to have slightly better knowledge on this issue than women, while academia respondents have better knowledge than survivors or the general population.

Figure 24: Type of ECCC court by gender and sample classification



Among the respondents who know the ECCC/Khmer Rouge Tribunal, 46 percent realize that both international and Cambodian governments financially support the ECCC. However, 26 percent think only civil society or individual donations support the ECCC and 21 percent consider that only international donors financially support the ECCC. Only 4 percent think that the ECCC is financially supported by Cambodian government alone.

Figure 25: Who do you think financially support ECCC? (By gender and sample classification)



/// 3.6 /// PRESERVING THE HISTORY AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE ECCC

The aim of this section is to measure respondents' awareness of various institutions that could be considered as potential candidates to maintain and preserve the history and proceedings of the ECCC's archives. In addition, it summarizes respondents' views of the characteristics and specific institution they believe should be given custody of and responsibility for maintaining the ECCC's archives for the future generations.

Results are presented in Figure 26 (total respondents, gender), Figure 27 (sample classification) and Figure 28 (education level).

Overall, the results in Figure 26 indicate that none of the institutions are known by a majority of respondents. The best-known institutions are the National Library (35 percent), Hun Sen Library (34 percent) and DC-Cam (30 percent). As is plotted in Figure 27, academia is the only subset of respondents who respondents have significant knowledge of these institutions (81 percent for National Library, 71 percent for Hun Sen Library, 70 percent for Library of Royal University of Law and Economics, and 49 percent for DC-Cam). For both survivors and the general population, the institution with the highest awareness is DC-Cam (22 percent).

Figure 26: Know the institution name by gender

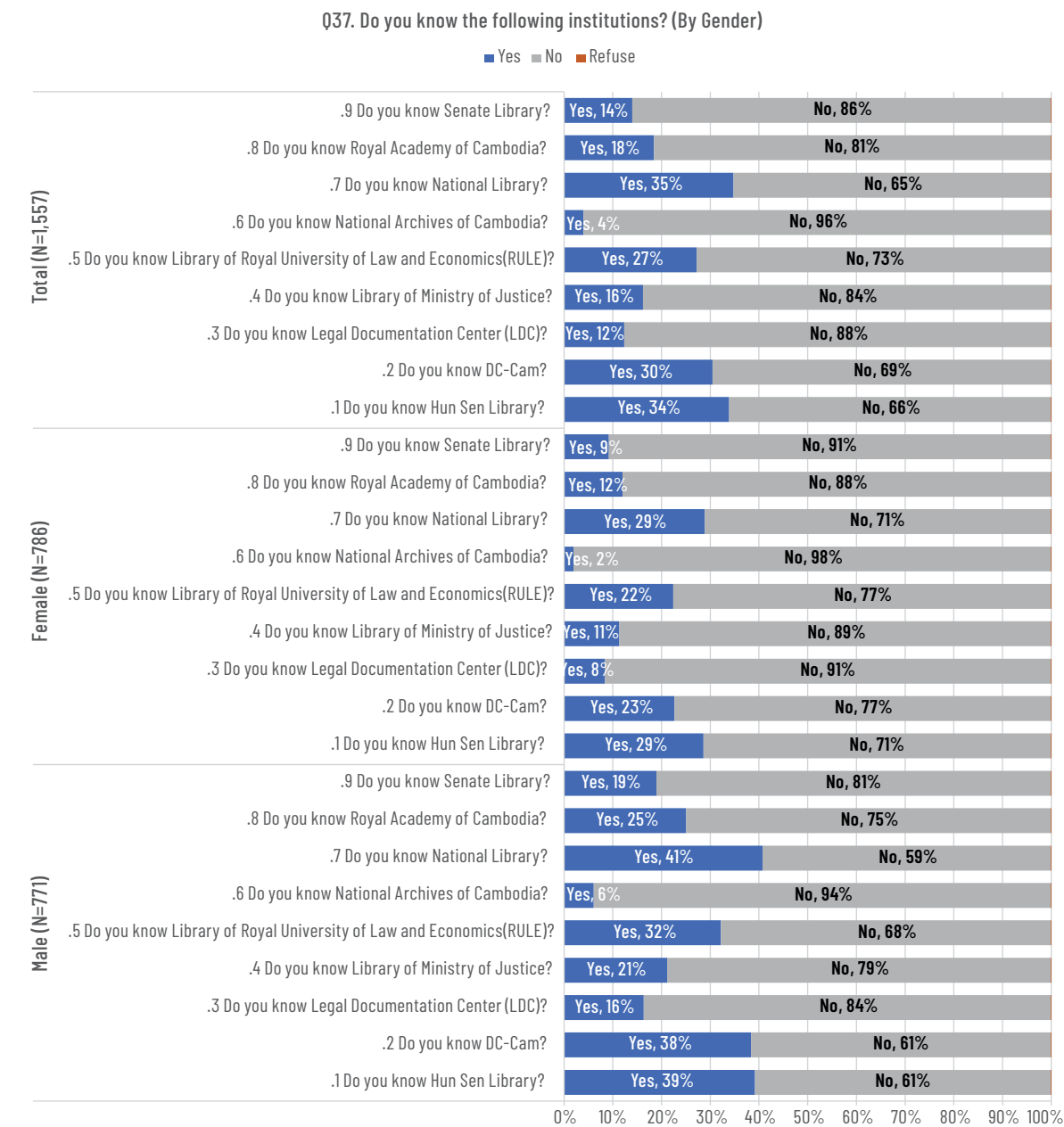


Figure 27: Know the institution name by sample classification

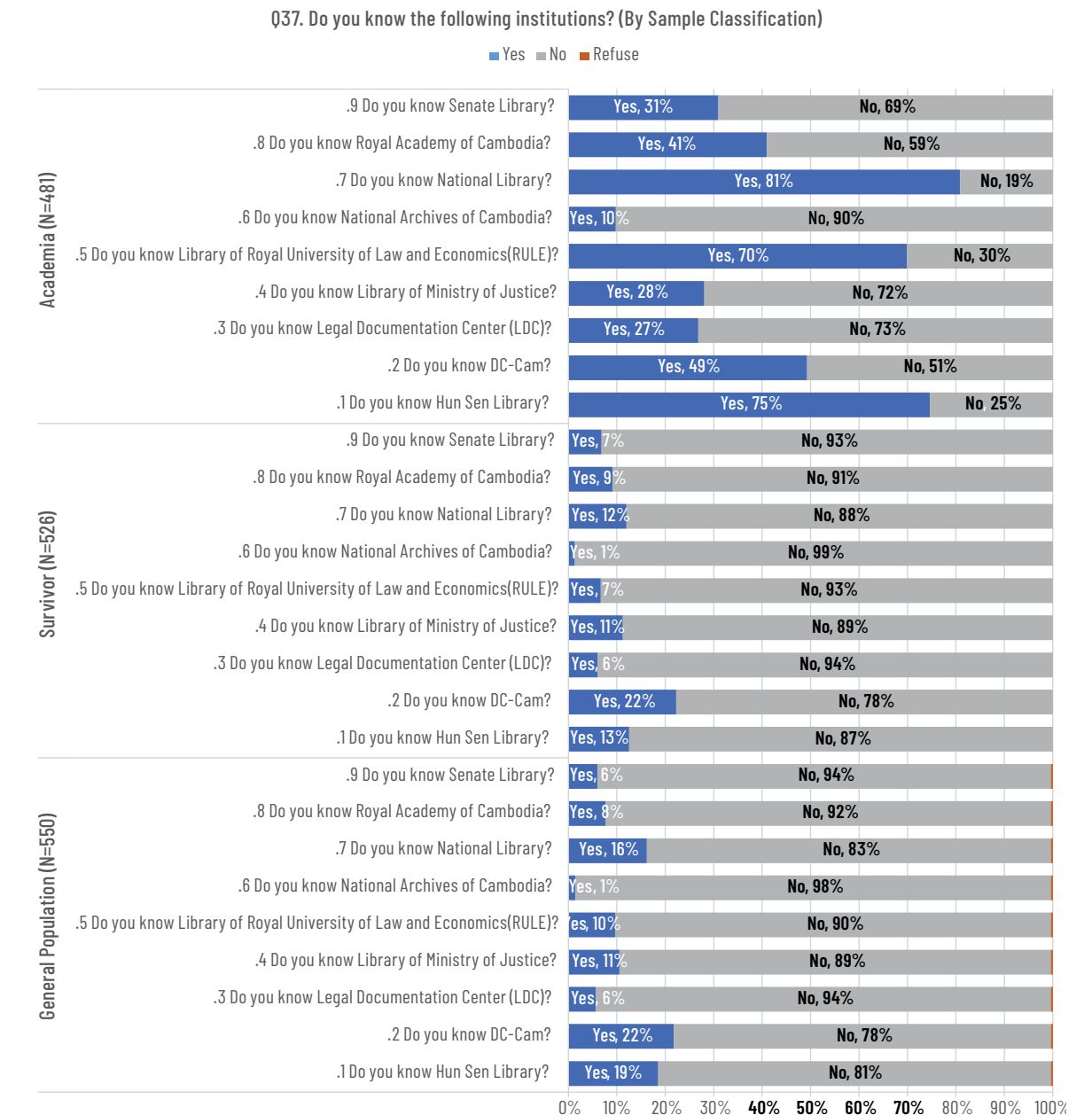
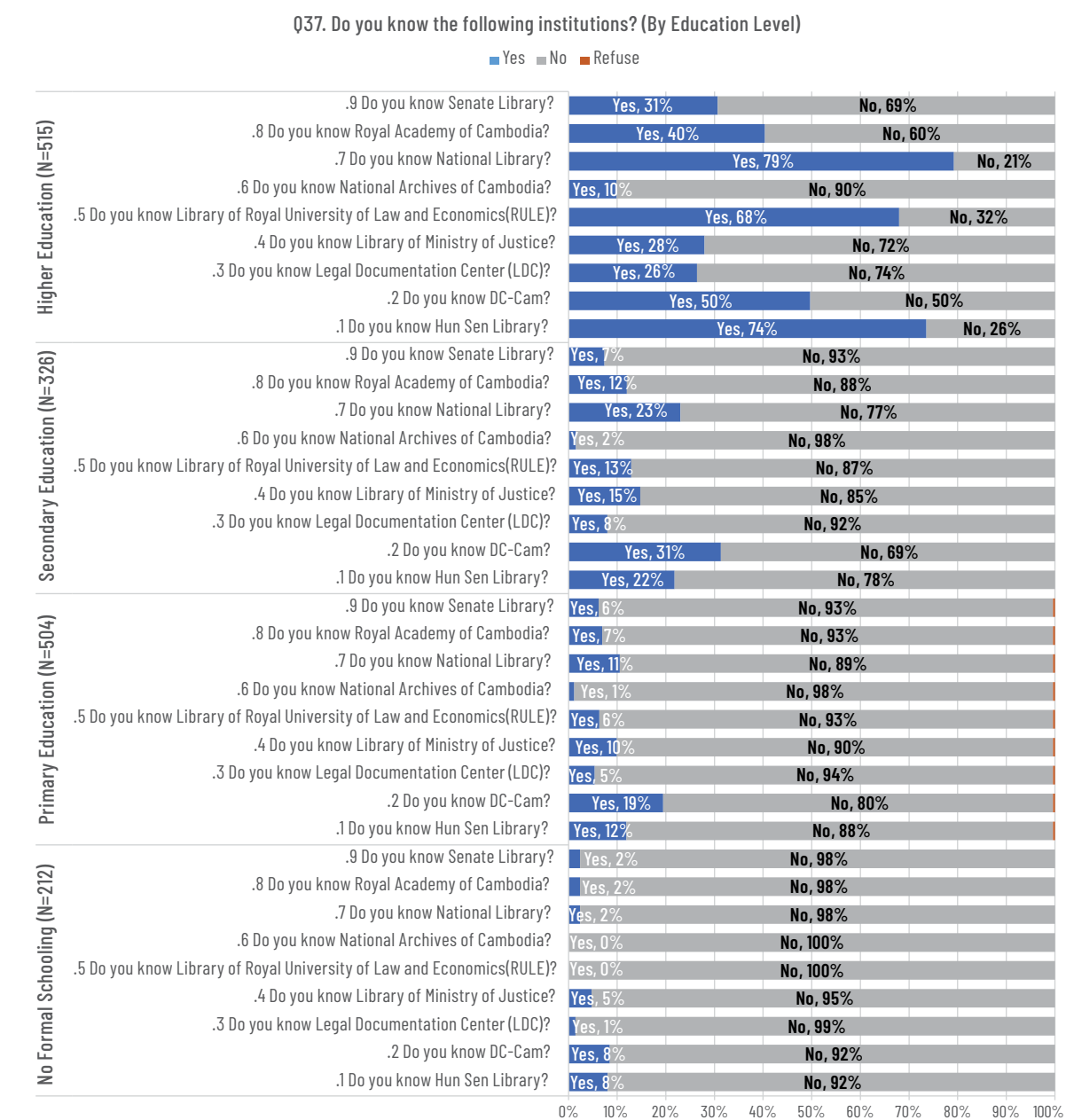




Figure 28: Know the institution name by education level



For those institutions with which they are familiar, respondents were asked to rate from 1 to 5 the level of neutrality/independency, credibility and reliability of each institution. It is important to stress that institutions that are not well-known have few responses to this question.

Overall, respondents tended to give similar scores on each measure and for each institution. The mean score for all measures and institutions ranges from 3.72 to 4.25. Therefore, it is difficult to draw meaningful conclusions from this question.

Table 9: Average point of level of agreement toward institution's characteristics

| Institution | Characteristics | Observation | Mean | Standard Deviation | Min | Max |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------|--------------------|-----|-----|
| .1 Hun Sen Library | Neutral and independent | 380 | 3.83 | 0.919670 | 1 | 5 |
| | Credible | 386 | 3.90 | 0.896535 | 1 | 5 |
| | Reliable | 382 | 3.89 | 0.928690 | 1 | 5 |
| .2 DC-Cam | Neutral and independent | 447 | 4.24 | 0.770626 | 1 | 5 |
| | Credible | 447 | 4.22 | 0.788978 | 1 | 5 |
| | Reliable | 451 | 4.25 | 0.741891 | 1 | 5 |
| .3 Legal Documentation Centre (LDC) | Neutral and independent | 119 | 3.75 | 0.931724 | 1 | 5 |
| | Credible | 120 | 3.79 | 0.951742 | 1 | 5 |
| | Reliable | 119 | 3.84 | 0.982760 | 1 | 5 |
| .4 Library of Ministry of Justice | Neutral and independent | 179 | 3.93 | 0.939745 | 1 | 5 |
| | Credible | 180 | 3.94 | 0.910300 | 1 | 5 |
| | Reliable | 180 | 3.94 | 0.913721 | 1 | 5 |
| .5 Library of RULE | Neutral and independent | 309 | 3.86 | 0.856098 | 1 | 5 |
| | Credible | 315 | 3.90 | 0.816905 | 1 | 5 |
| | Reliable | 313 | 3.90 | 0.880577 | 1 | 5 |
| .6 National Archives of Cambodia | Neutral and independent | 37 | 4.03 | 0.897109 | 1 | 5 |
| | Credible | 37 | 3.92 | 1.064017 | 1 | 5 |
| | Reliable | 38 | 4.08 | 0.911832 | 1 | 5 |
| .7 National Library | Neutral and independent | 431 | 4.03 | 0.757103 | 1 | 5 |
| | Credible | 435 | 4.06 | 0.804188 | 1 | 5 |
| | Reliable | 434 | 4.05 | 0.814247 | 1 | 5 |
| .8 Royal Academy of Cambodia | Neutral and independent | 229 | 3.72 | 1.088443 | 1 | 5 |
| | Credible | 230 | 3.78 | 1.056672 | 1 | 5 |
| | Reliable | 228 | 3.84 | 0.998492 | 1 | 5 |
| .9 Senate Library | Neutral and independent | 159 | 3.92 | 0.974150 | 1 | 5 |
| | Credible | 158 | 3.94 | 0.959323 | 1 | 5 |
| | Reliable | 158 | 3.94 | 0.988363 | 1 | 5 |

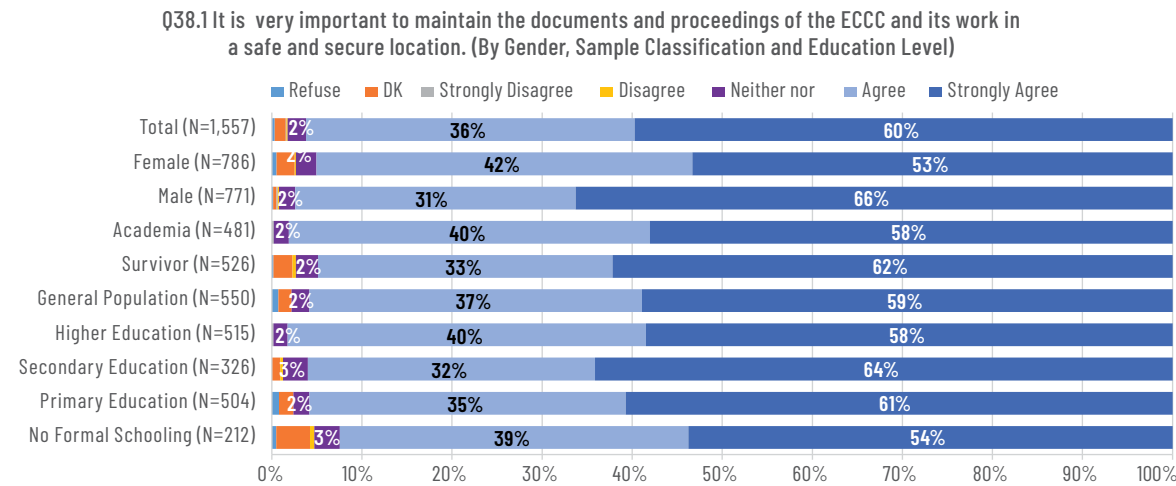
Respondents were asked (in relation to those institutions with which they are familiar) whether it would be good if the proceedings and records of the ECCC were to be kept in that institution. Once again, respondents rated their level of agreement from 1 to 5. Similar to the previous question, most respondents tended to cluster their answers around 3 or 4 for each institution. The institutions with the highest average scores are National Library (4.12) and DC-Cam (4.09), while respondents gave the highest score to the general answer "in a safe and secure location" (4.58).

Table 10: Average point of level of agreement to store the ECCC's archives

| Variable | Observation | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|--|-------------|------|-----------|-----|-----|
| .1 ... a safe and secure location | 1,533 | 4.58 | 0.548639 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.1 ... DC-Cam | 454 | 4.09 | 0.877644 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.2 ... Hun Sen Library | 508 | 3.75 | 1.106953 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.3 ... Legal Documentation Centre (LDC) | 183 | 4.03 | 0.957513 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.4 ... Library of Ministry of Justice | 247 | 4.02 | 0.947609 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.5 ... Library of RULE | 419 | 3.67 | 1.003847 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.6 ... National Archives of Cambodia | 59 | 4.05 | 0.972443 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.7 ... National Library | 531 | 4.12 | 0.879319 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.8 ... Royal Academy of Cambodia | 279 | 3.72 | 1.151525 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.9 ... Senate Library | 214 | 3.75 | 1.083105 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.10 ... Other University in Cambodia | 1382 | 3.77 | 1.199237 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.11 ... University in Foreign Country outside Cambodia | 1364 | 3.22 | 1.396629 | 1 | 5 |
| .2.12 ... Other International Institution/NGO outside Cambodia | 1371 | 3.50 | 1.314361 | 1 | 5 |

The results in Figure 29 indicate that nearly all respondents (96 percent) agree that it is very important to maintain the documents and proceedings of the ECCC and its work in a safe and secure location.

Figure 29: Level of agreement on the statement by gender, sample classification and education level



Respondents were asked to rate the importance (from 1 to 5) of various characteristics of the institution that keeps the documents and proceedings of the ECCC. As shown in Table 11, respondents gave high scores (averages ranging from 3.95 to 4.48) for all characteristics except the need to be politically connected or influenced (average 2.33).

Table 11: Average point of characteristics of institution that keeps ECCC's archives

| Variable | Observation | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|---|-------------|------|-----------|-----|-----|
| .1 ... be credible and trusted by Cambodian people | 1538 | 4.48 | 0.578172 | 1 | 5 |
| .2 ... be a Cambodian institution | 1524 | 4.00 | 0.975401 | 1 | 5 |
| .3 ... be independent/ neutral | 1534 | 4.42 | 0.633875 | 1 | 5 |
| .4 ... have international linkages | 1507 | 4.05 | 0.904124 | 1 | 5 |
| .5 ... be financially independent and sustainable | 1502 | 3.95 | 0.923508 | 1 | 5 |
| .6 ... have cloud/IT/secure online platform or have data center | 1501 | 4.23 | 0.865879 | 1 | 5 |
| .7 ... be international or global institution | 1520 | 4.03 | 0.978575 | 1 | 5 |
| .8 ... be politically connected or politically influenced | 1449 | 2.33 | 1.254366 | 1 | 5 |
| .9 ... offer easy access to the Cambodian people | 1535 | 4.39 | 0.725718 | 1 | 5 |
| .10 ... have experience with the ECCC/ KR tribunal | 1485 | 3.99 | 0.931243 | 1 | 5 |

Figure 30: Characteristics of the institutions deserving to keep ECCC's archives by gender

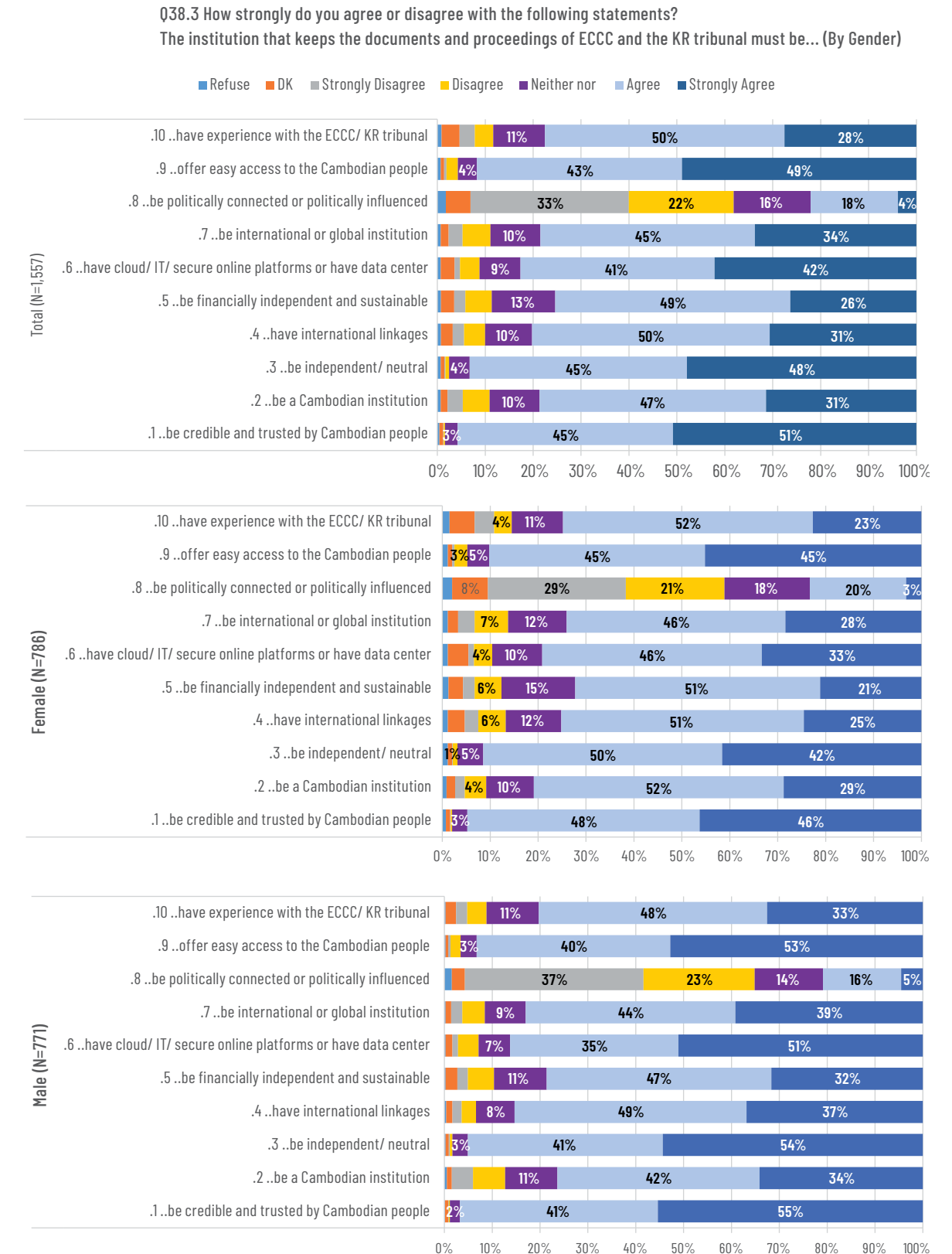
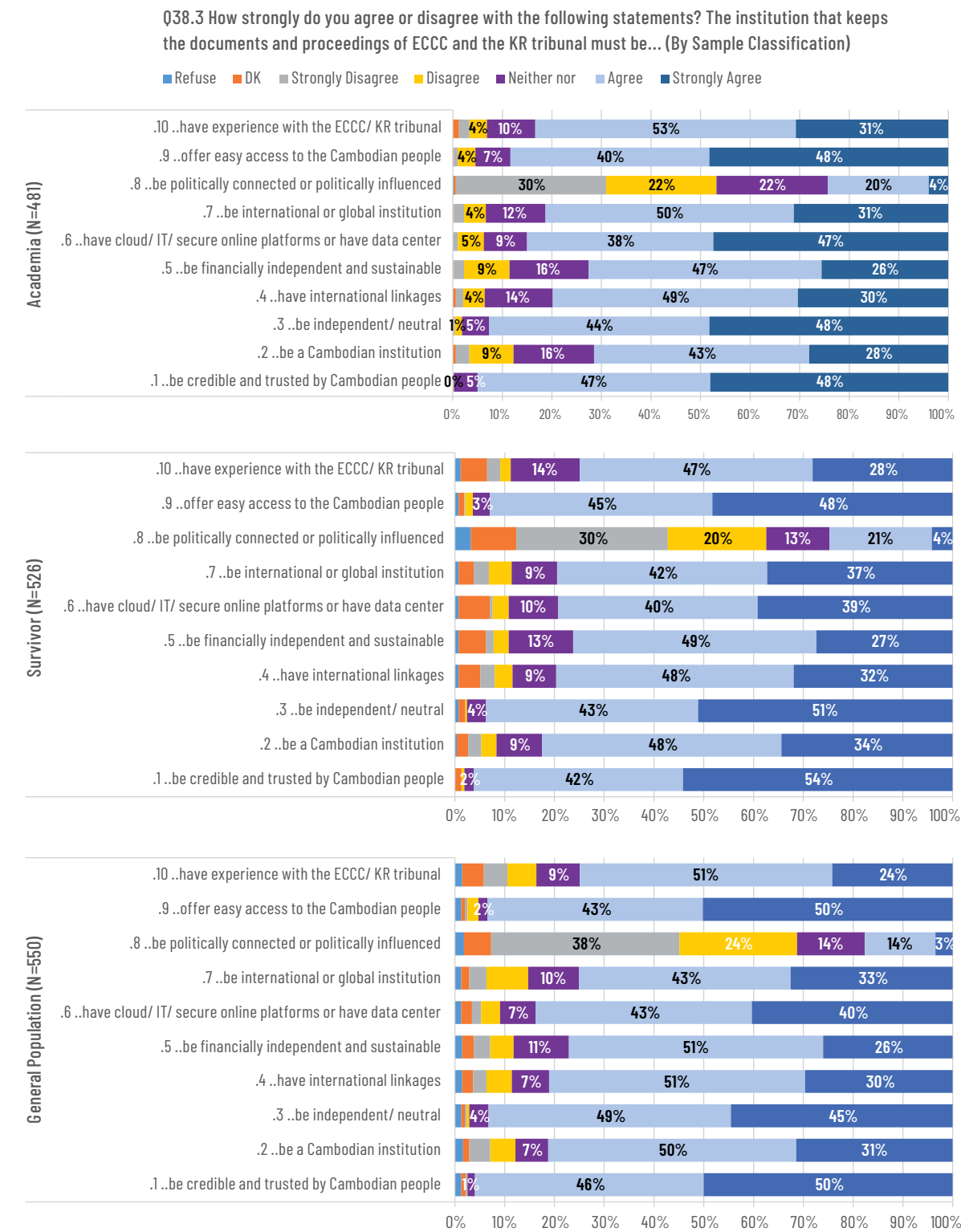
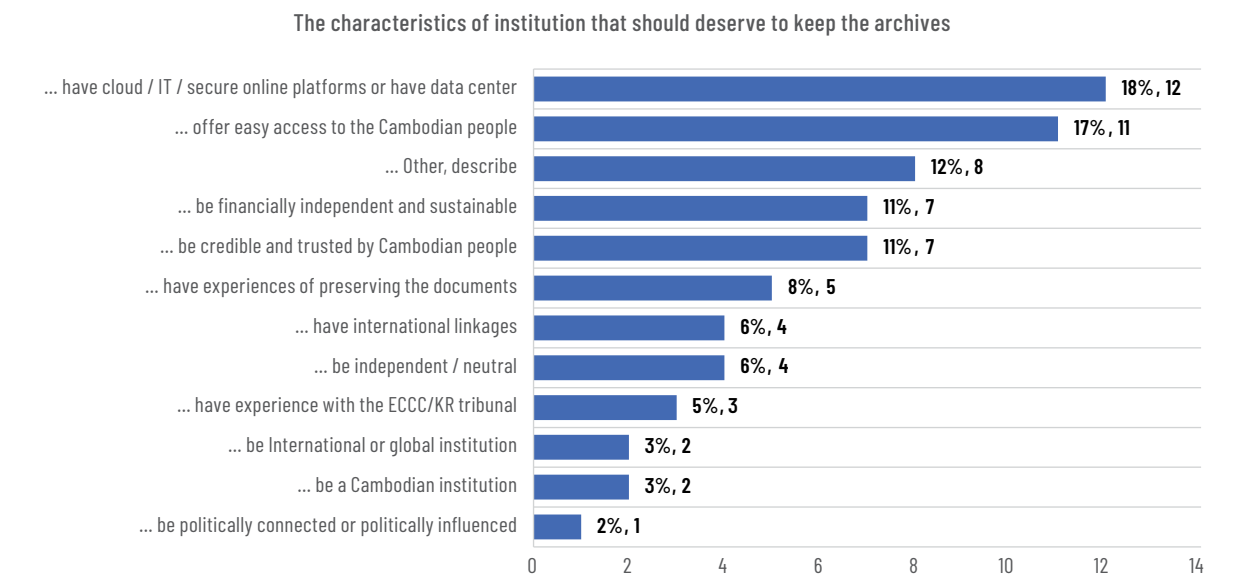


Figure 31: Characteristics of the institutions deserving to keep ECCC's archives by sample classification



To provide deeper insights on this complex issue, the 17 key informants were asked which of these characteristics were important. As shown in Figure 32, key informants highlighted the need for the institution to have cloud/secure online platforms and to offer easy access to the Cambodian people. A range of other criteria were mentioned such as having good policy to store archives, technical capacity of human resources, modern building and equipment, and capacity of institution to make archives digitalized.

Figure 32: The characteristics of institution that should deserve to keep the archives (Key informant interviews)



Respondents were asked where they would like the ECCC's archives to be stored. Their answers are presented in Figure 33 (for total respondents and by gender) and in Figure 34 (by sample classification).

An important point to note is that respondents gave a wide range of answers, with no institution being cited by more than 16 percent of respondents. While it is possible that this may reflect respondents' well-informed views that a wide range of institutions are capable of storing the archives, it is perhaps more likely that the wide range of answers reflects respondents' lack of detailed knowledge about which institutions have the capacity to store the archives.

Across all respondents, the top institutions that respondents cited are National Library (16 percent), DC-Cam (13 percent), Hun Sen Library (12 percent) and Library of Ministry of Justice (12 percent). While there are some differences between the sample subsets, these four institutions were the top four institutions in each of the subsets.

Figure 33: Institution you would like to see the ECCC's archives be held at (By gender)

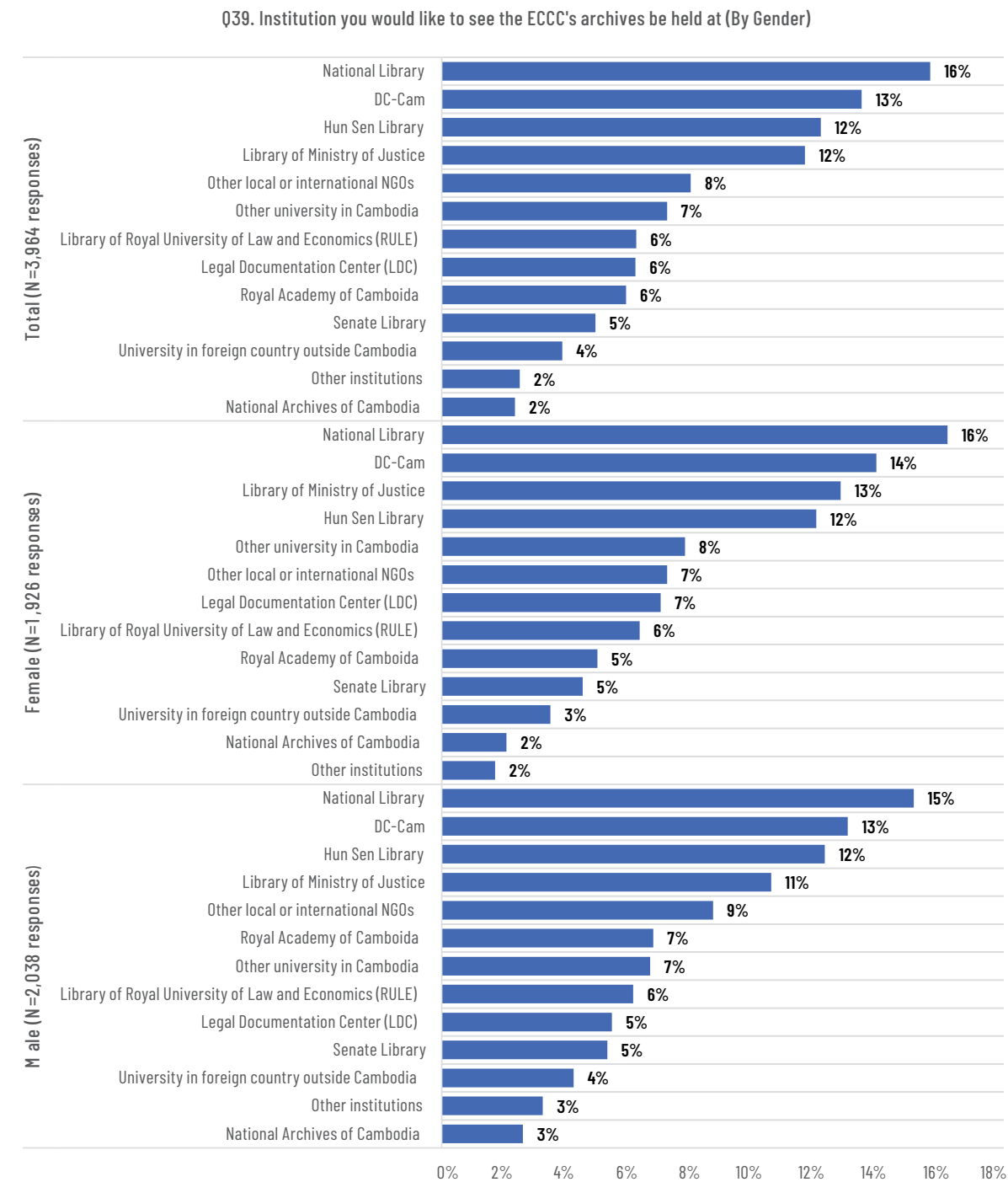
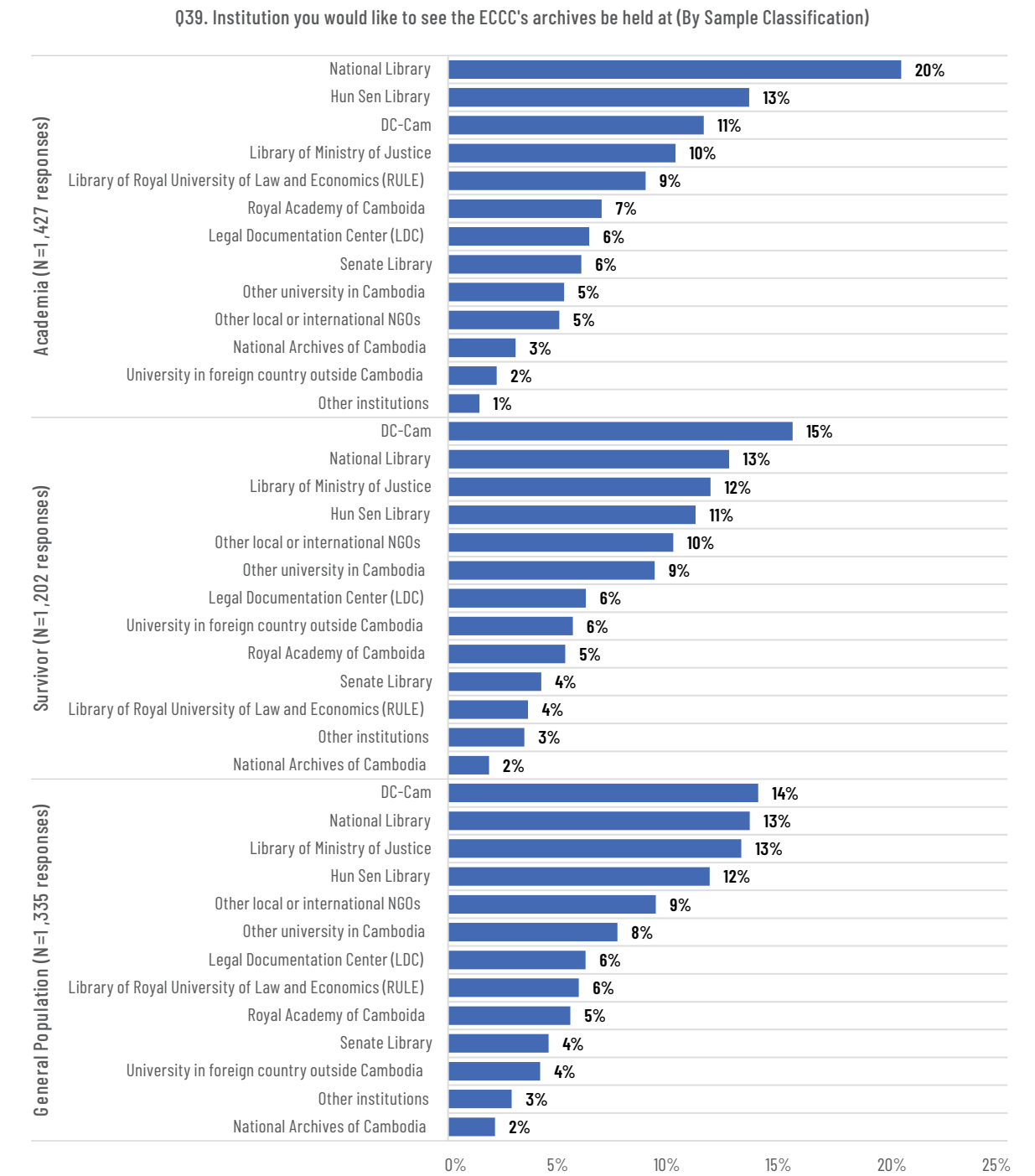


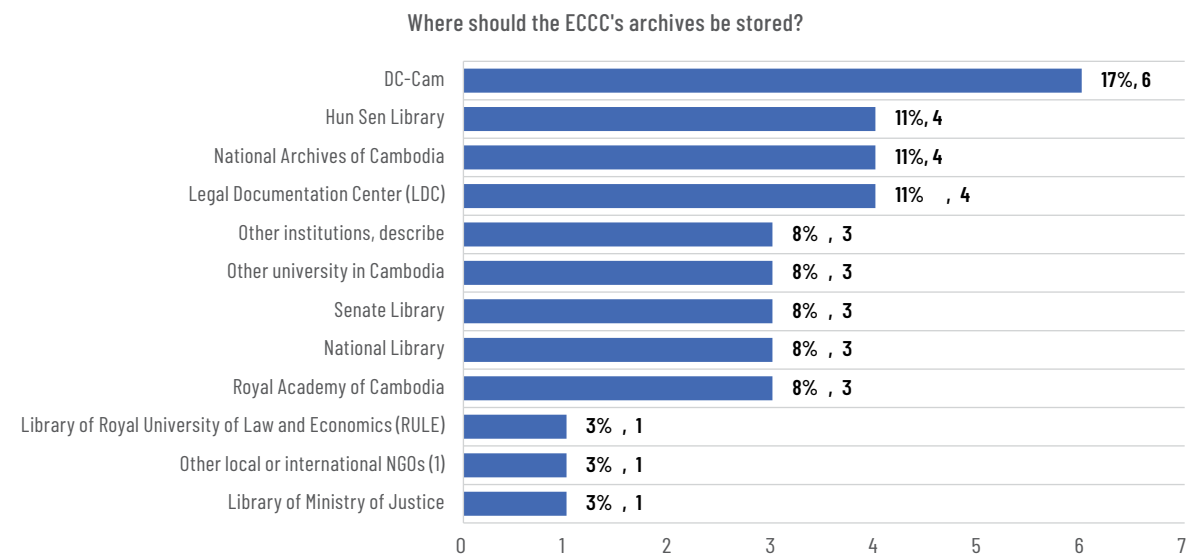
Figure 34: Institution you would like to see the ECCC's archives be held at (By sample classification)



Given that it is difficult for the general public to know which institution should store the archives, the same question was asked of the 17 key informants. As shown in Figure 35, the top institution cited by key informants is DC-Cam. In contrast to the result from the wider survey, relatively few key informants believe the archives should be stored by the National Library or the Library of the Ministry of Justice.

In addition, key informants mentioned that the ECCC’s archives must be maintained in Cambodia because they are Cambodian archives. In this respect, it is suggested that the partnership between government institutions and civil society organizations is very crucial. Government institutions should be responsible for taking care and safeguarding the ECCC’s archives and civil society organizations should help raise public awareness of the archives. Some key informants mentioned that the archives should be stored by institutions that are specialized in law and/or in storing memorial and historical documents. It was also mentioned that a committee to manage and safeguard the archives should be established with strong governance and transparency and it needs a good collaboration between government and civil society organizations.

Figure 35: Where should the ECCC’s archives be stored (Key informant interviews)?

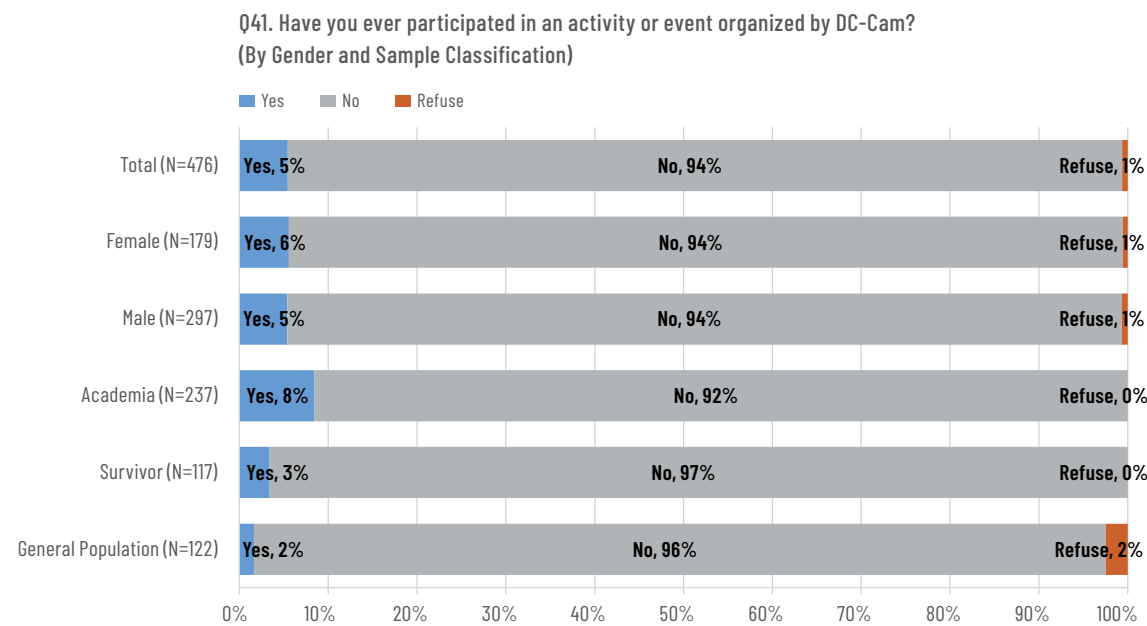


/// 3.7 ///
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DC-CAM'S PROGRAMS, EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

This section aims to assess respondents' knowledge about DC-Cam and the work that it does. (Note that most of these questions were only asked of the 476 respondents who indicated that they knew of DC-Cam.)

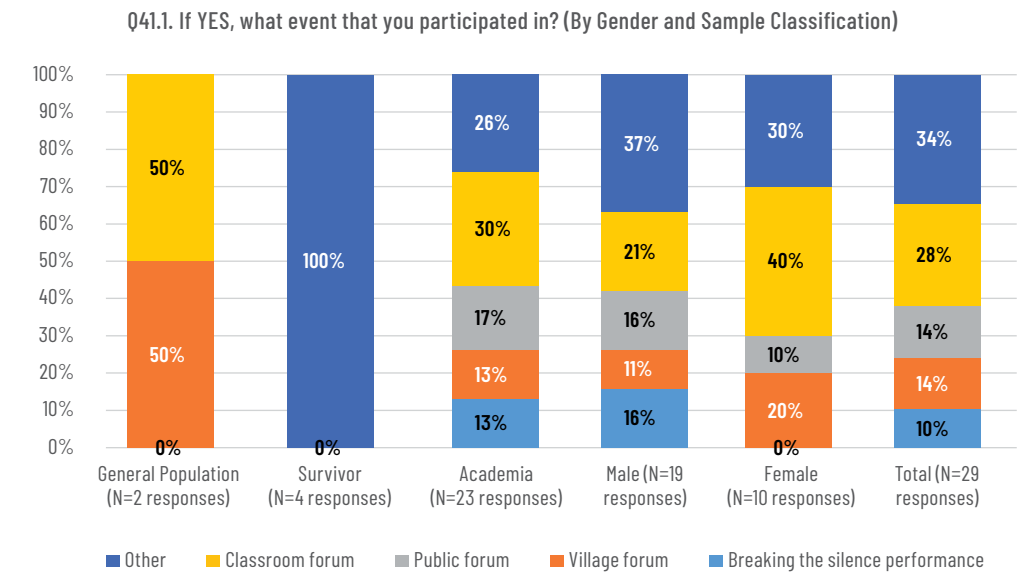
As highlighted in Figure 36, the vast majority of respondents with some familiarity with DC-Cam have never participated in an activity or event prepared by DC-Cam. This result suggests that, to the extent that DC-Cam wishes to hold such events for the general public, it may need to consider how best to publicize these events.

Figure 36: Participation in an activity/event organized by DC-Cam (By gender and sample classification)



Of the 26 respondents who attended a DC-Cam event, the events attended include attending the ECCC trial invited by DC-Cam, training, classroom forums, public and village forums and "breaking the silence" performances.

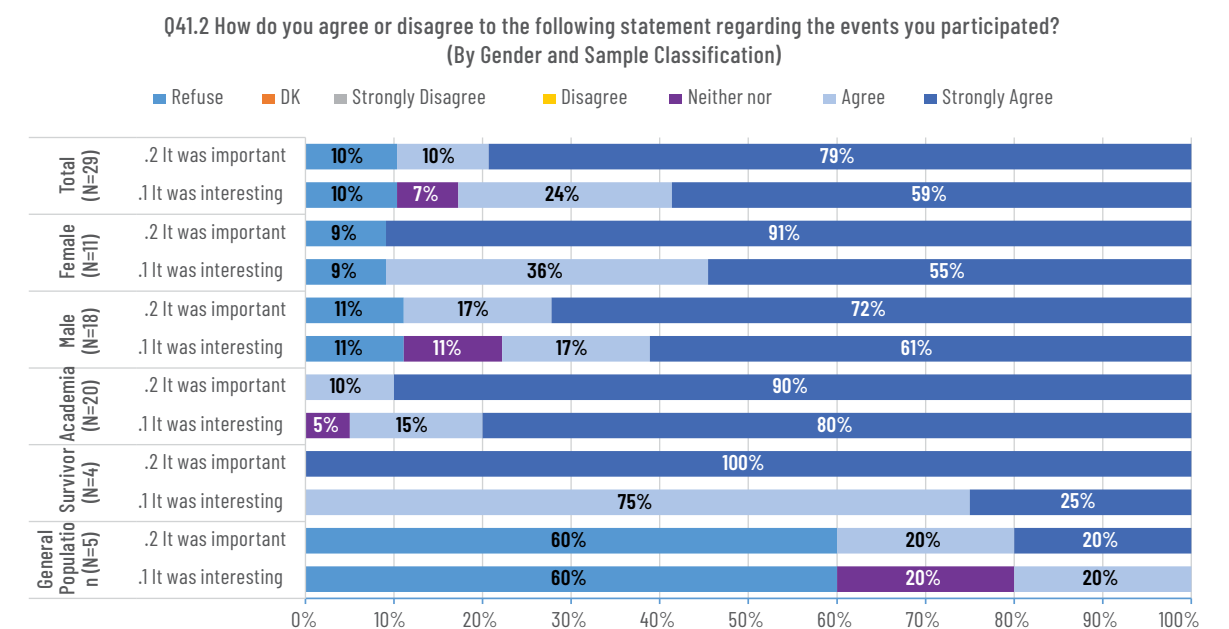
Figure 37: If YES, what event did you participate in? (By gender and sample classification)



Most of the respondents who attended an event are in academia (20 out of 26).

As highlighted in Figure 38, most respondents agreed that the events they attended are important and interesting. When interpreting the figure below, keep in mind that the respondent number ("N=") is very small for some categories.

Figure 38: Agreement on statement regarding the events you joined (By gender and sample classification)



Among the 476 respondents who know DC-Cam, only 11 (9 academia and 2 survivors) have ever been to DC-Cam's head office in Phnom Penh. Those who visited DC-Cam were mainly there to conduct research or as part of an "exposure visit" to the office.

Figure 39: Have you ever been to DC-Cam's head office in Phnom Penh? (By gender and sample classification)

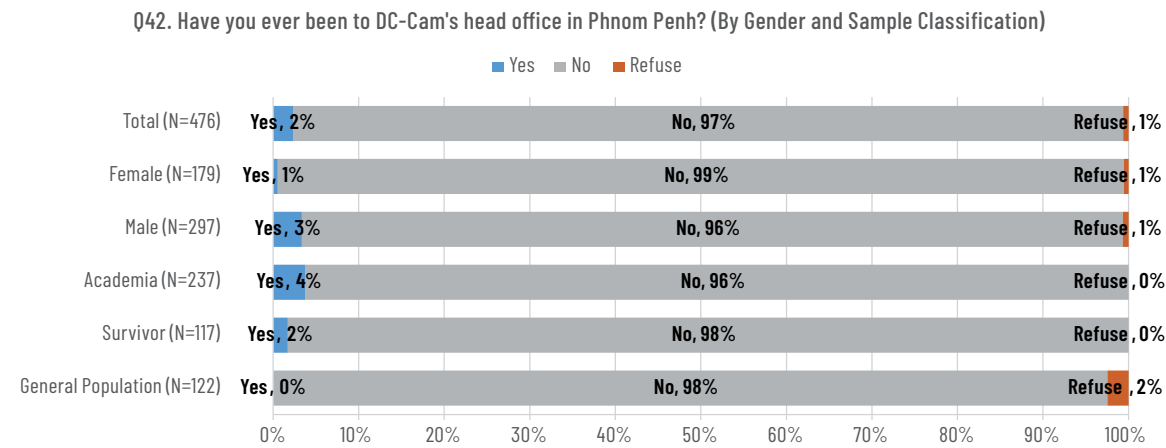
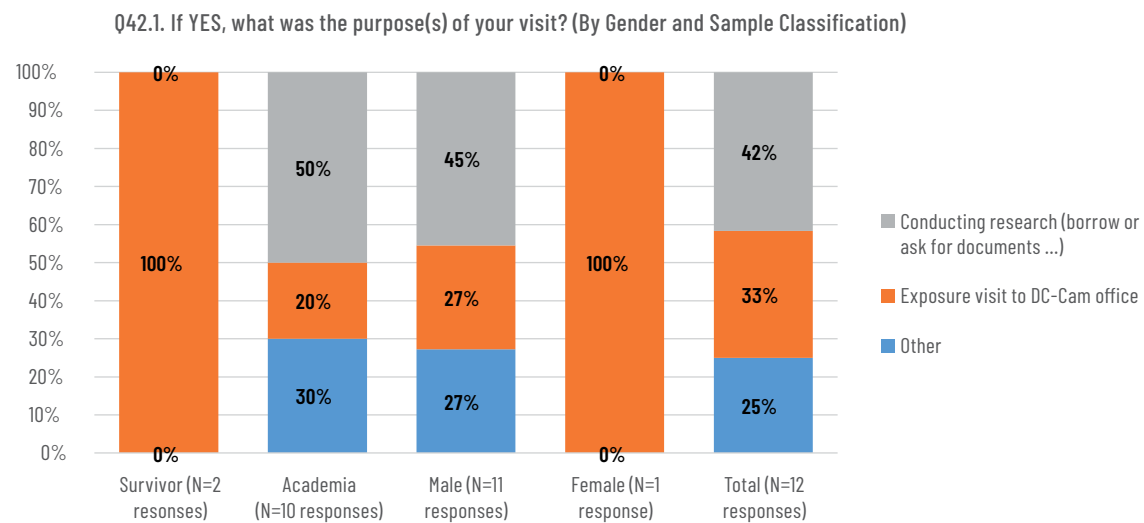


Figure 40: If YES, what was the purpose of your visit? (By gender and sample classification)



Respondents who know DC-Cam were asked to respond to a series of statements about DC-Cam's activities and characteristics, giving a score of 1 to 5. The results are shown in Table 12. Respondents generally gave high scores of 4 or 5 for the statements that reflect positively on the work of DC-Cam, such as helping to preserve Cambodian history (average 4.39) and helping to preserve the truth about the KR regime (4.30). Encouragingly, respondents generally disagreed that DC-Cam is influenced by political or other parties (2.39).

Further information on this question is presented in Figure 41 and Figure 42 on the following pages.

Table 12: Average point of agreement level about DC-Cam

Q43. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement about DC-Cam...

| Variable | Observation | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|--|-------------|------|-----------|-----|-----|
| .1 ... helps to document and track the developments and outcomes of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal | 440 | 4.13 | 0.784756 | 1 | 5 |
| .2 ... helps to preserve Cambodian history for future generations | 449 | 4.39 | 0.639519 | 1 | 5 |
| .3 ... helps to preserve the truth about the Khmer Rouge Regime | 449 | 4.30 | 0.776913 | 1 | 5 |
| .4 ... is a neutral and independent organisation | 447 | 4.24 | 0.770626 | 1 | 5 |
| .5 ... is a credible organisation | 447 | 4.22 | 0.788978 | 1 | 5 |
| .6 ... is influenced by political or other parties | 403 | 2.39 | 1.184305 | 1 | 5 |
| .7 ... is a reliable source of information about the history of Khmer Rouge Regime | 451 | 4.25 | 0.741891 | 1 | 5 |
| .8 ... is a reliable institution to document and keep the history of the KR genocide | 442 | 4.19 | 0.766968 | 1 | 5 |



Photo by Keo Dacil / Documentation Center of Cambodia Archives

Figure 41: Level of agreement about DC-Cam by gender

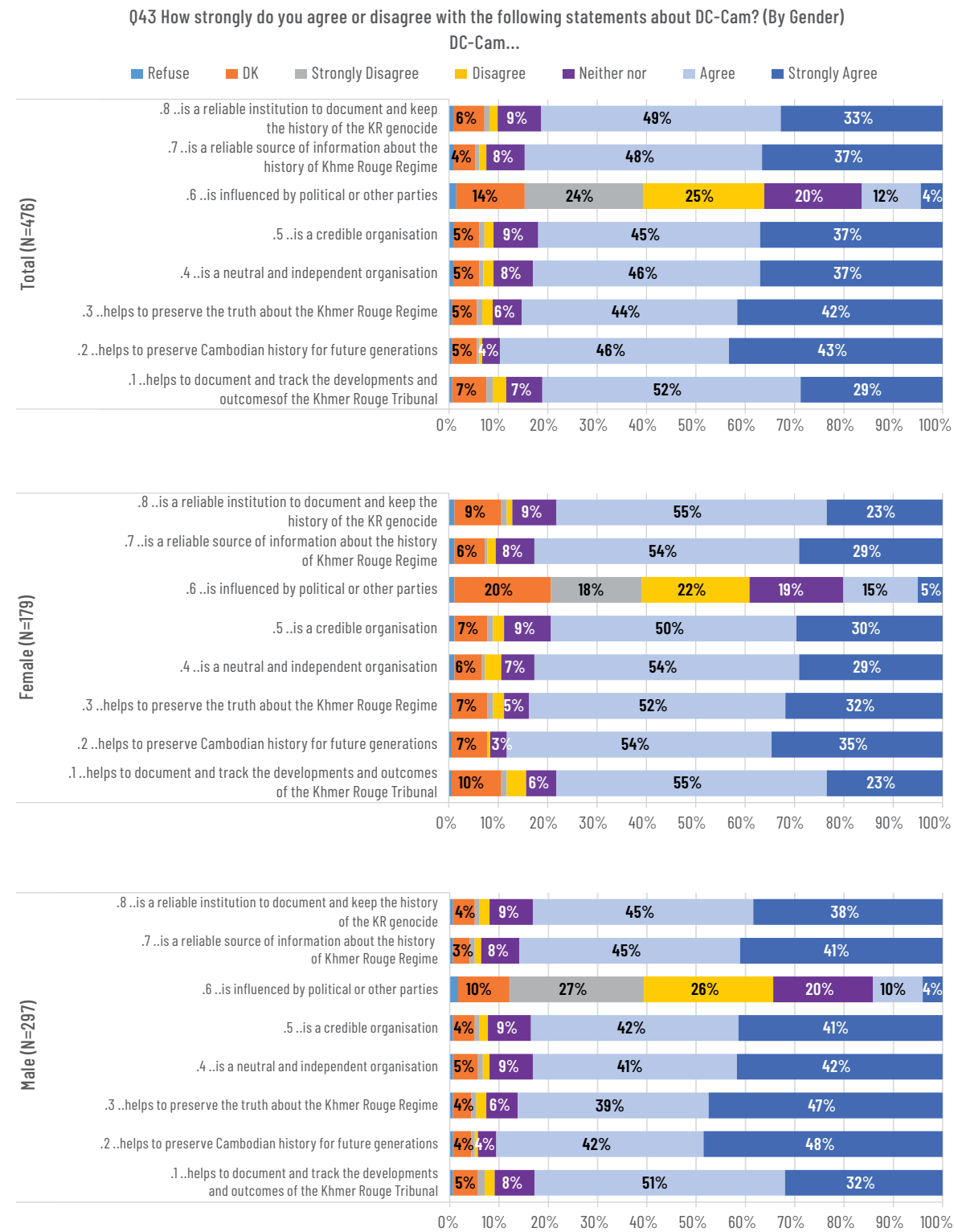
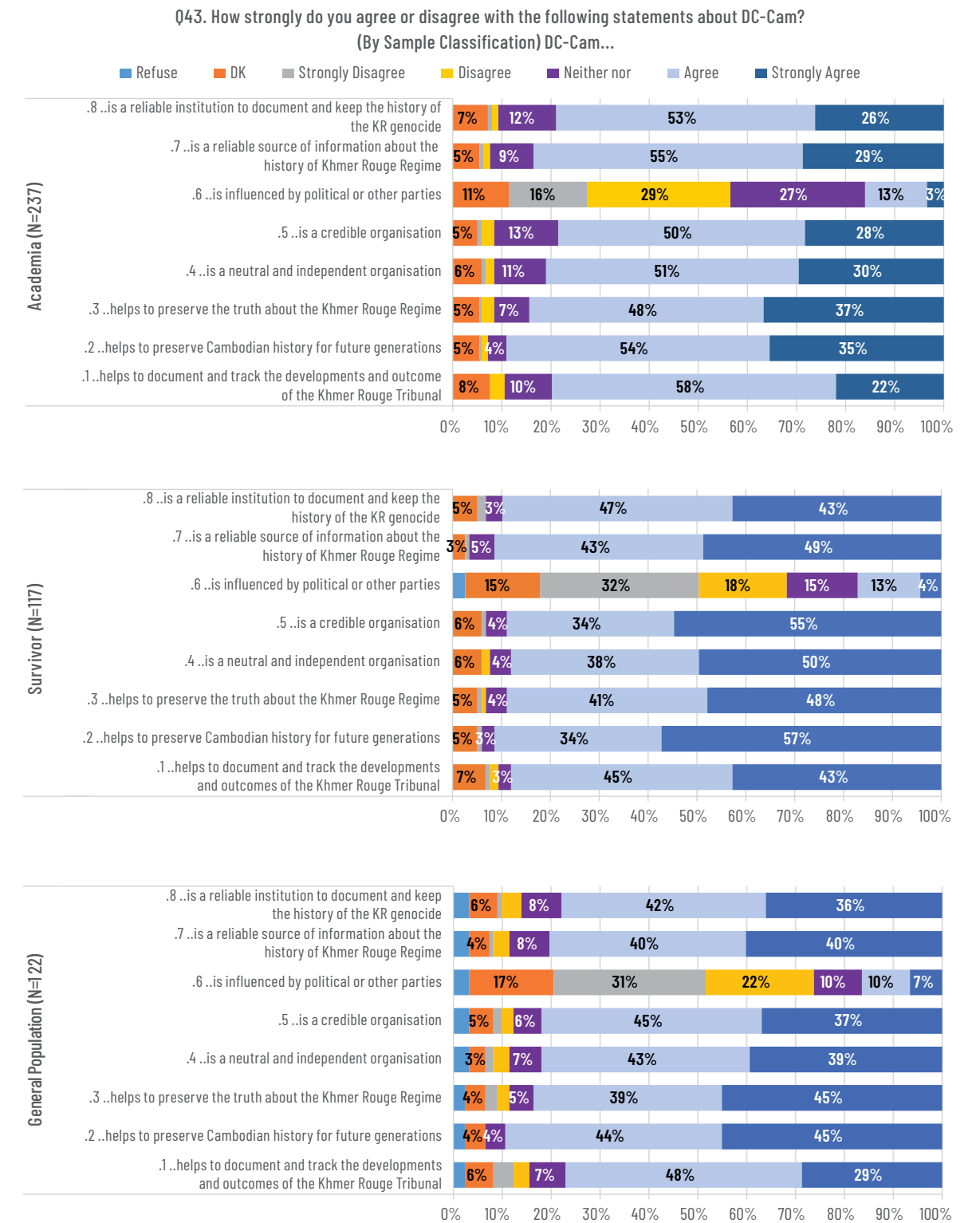
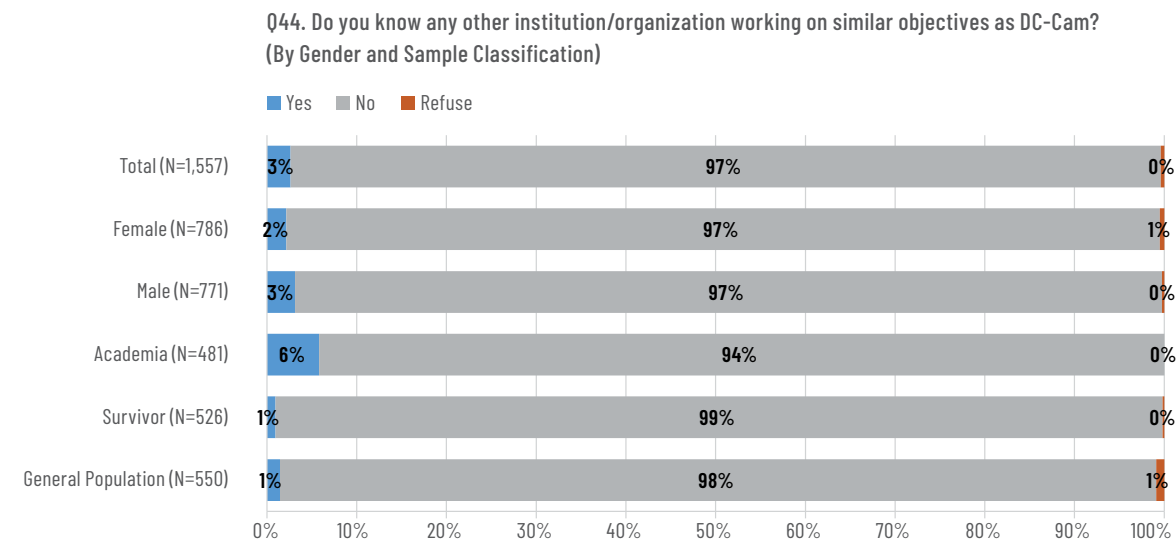


Figure 42: Level of agreement about DC-Cam by sample classification



Very few respondents know any other institution or organization working on similar objectives as DC-Cam.

Figure 43: Know any other institution working on similar objectives as DC-Cam by gender and sample classification





/// 4 ///

CONCLUSION

This study has examined, among other things, the public's views on the need to preserve and maintain the ECCC's archives by an institution best qualified to retain custody of them and to protect them from being altered, adjusted or demolished. The findings show that the overwhelming majority of respondents (96 percent) think that it is crucial to store the ECCC's archives and its work in a safe and secure location. This strong view is held by all respondent categories - men, women, the general public, survivors and academia.

Respondents also believe that **the ECCC's archives must be stored and preserved at an institution which is credible and trusted by Cambodian people, is independent and neutral, and offers easy access to the Cambodian people.** Moreover, it is important that the institution has the necessary storage technology (cloud storage, secure online platform, data centre), as well as the necessary technical capacity of human resources and capacity to make archives digitalized. Respondents were strongly of the view that **the institution that maintains the archives must not be politically connected or influenced.** Moreover, it is essential that the selected institution is both willing and ready to keep and safeguard the ECCC's archives.

Both the survey respondents and the key informants who were interviewed have a wide range of opinions on which institution should be selected for the task of preserving the ECCC's archives. This diversity in opinion could reflect a number of things. For example, it may reflect that there are several institutions which could carry out the role effectively, or it could equally reflect that there are no obvious candidates for the role. Alternatively, it may reflect that the general public may not hold strong and well-informed opinions on the suitability of each institution, due to a lack of detailed knowledge about the capacities and the institutional track record of those institutions with preserving and protecting other important original historical archives related to the KR regime.

Keeping these qualifications in mind, the top four institutions that survey respondents mentioned as best-suited to store the archives are the **National Library, DC-Cam, Hun Sen Library and the Library of the Ministry of Justice**. The top institutions mentioned by the key informants are DC-Cam, Hun Sen Library, the National Archives of Cambodia and the Legal Documentation Center.

In addition, key informants mentioned that the ECCC's archives must be maintained in Cambodia because they are Cambodian archives. In this respect, it is suggested that the partnership between government institutions and civil society organizations is very crucial. Some key informants mentioned that the archives should be stored by institutions that are specialized in law and/or in storing memorial and historical documents. It was also mentioned that a high-level and independent committee be appointed to manage and safeguard the archives should be established with strong governance and transparency.

Table 13: General population/ publics and survivors sample distribution by province

| Code | Province | District | Commune | Village | Classification | Public | | Survivor | | Total |
|----------------|------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| 1 | Phnom Penh | Pou Senchey | Chaom Chau | Chumpu Voan | Urban | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 21 |
| | | | | Prey Tea | Urban | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 12 |
| | | | | Chaom Chau | Urban | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 12 |
| | | | | Thma Koul | Urban | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| | | | | Prey Chi Sak | Urban | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| | Phnom Penh | Men Chey | Stueng Mean chey | Ruessei | Urban | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 14 |
| | | | | Preaek Toal | Urban | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| | | | | Mean Chey | Urban | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| | | | | Damnak Thum | Urban | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Damnak Thum1 | Urban | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | Phnom Penh | Russey Keo | Tuol Sangkae | Phsar Touch | Urban | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | Tuol Sangkae | Urban | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 20 |
| | | | | Tuol Kouk | Urban | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 14 |
| | Phnom Penh | Sen Sok | Tuek Thla | Trapeang Chhuk | Urban | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 18 |
| | | | | Slaeng Ro-leung | Urban | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Phsar Tuek Thla | Urban | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | Chong Thnal Khang Lech | Urban | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | Tuek Thla | Urban | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | Phnom Penh | Men Chey | Boeng Tumpun | Sansam Kosal 3 | Urban | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Sansam Kosal Pir | Urban | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Tnaot Chrum 2 | | | | Urban | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| Tnaot Chrum | | | | Urban | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| Sansam Kosal 4 | | | | Urban | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| 2 | Battambang | Moung Russey | Chrey | Doun Tri | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Angkrong | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Chong Cham-nay | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Chrey Pir | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Chrey Cheung | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |

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| Code | Province | District | Commune | Village | Classification | Public | | Survivor | | Total |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| 3 | Battambang | Bavel | Bavel | Prey Totueng Pir | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Bavel Muoy | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Bavel Pir | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Sang Reang | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Kampong Pnov | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | Battambang | Banan | Ta Kream | Ta Ngaen | Rural | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| | | | | Ou Pong Moan | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Thmei | Rural | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | Slab Pang | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Anlong Svay | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | Battambang | Battambang | Svay Pao | Preaek Moha Tep | Urban | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| | | | | Kampong Krabei | Urban | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| | | | | Mphey Osak-phaea | Urban | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Kammeakar | Urban | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 16 |
| | Battambang | Banan | Snoeng | Sambour Meas | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Preah Srae | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Snoeng Kaeut | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Boeng Prei | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Boeng Krasal | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | Prey Veng | Pea Rang | Prey Pnov | Prey Pnov | Rural | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 17 |
| Prey Sla | | | | Rural | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | |
| Prum | | | | Rural | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| Srama | | | | Rural | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| Sameakki | | | | Rural | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| Prey Veng | | Kampong Leav | Pur Rieng | Pou Rieng Cheung | Rural | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| | | | | Pou Rieng Tboung | Rural | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 14 |
| | | | | Veal Prov | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Yeay Sal | Rural | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Prey Veng | | Me Sang | Chi Phoch | Chi Phoch | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Thmei | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Veang | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Pou Roung | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | Trapeang Skon | | | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| Prey Veng | Me Sang | Trapeang Srae | Srama | Rural | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 | |

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| Code | Province | District | Commune | Village | Classification | Public | | Survivor | | Total | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| 4 | Prey Veng | Kampong Trabek | Kou Khchak | Trapeang Srae | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | | Prey Kuy | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | | Prohut | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | | Tbaeng | Rural | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | |
| | | | | Kraol | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | | Skar | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | | Romeas Chhor | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | | Prey Thum | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | | Chamreh | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | | Kandal | S'ang | Preaek Ambel | Anlong Ta Sek Leu | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Preaek Kralanh | Rural | 2 | | | | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | |
| | Sampan Leu | Rural | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | |
| | Koun Chreae | Rural | 2 | | | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | |
| | Traeuy Tro-eng | Rural | 2 | | | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | |
| | Kandal | S'ang | Svay Prateal | | Paraen Kraom | Rural | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| | | | | | Preaek Ta Choar | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| | | | | | Pou Ta Pang | Rural | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | | Ruessei Chrouy | Rural | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| | | | | | Preaek Ta Sau | Rural | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| | Kandal | Koh Thom | Sampov Pun | Kaoh Tiev Ka | Rural | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | |
| Khpop | | | | Rural | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | |
| Kampong Thkol | | | | Rural | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | | |
| Kapal Koeang | | | | Rural | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | |
| Kbal Kaoh Tiev | | | | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | | |
| Ta Khmau | | | | Urban | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | | |
| Kandal | Ta Kmoa | Ta Khmau | Preaek Sam-aong | Urban | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 15 | | |
| | | | Thmei | Urban | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | | |
| | | | Pouthi Reamea | Rural | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| Kandal | Koh Thom | Preaek Sdei | Preaek Ta Mem | Rural | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | |
| | | | Preaek pok | Rural | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | | |

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| Code | Province | District | Commune | Village | Classification | Public | | Survivor | | Total |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| | | | | Pratheath | Rural | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | | | | Chong Preaek | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 5 | Kampong Cham | Stueng Trang | Preak Bak | Preaek Bak | Rural | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| | | | | Preaek Kak | Rural | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| | | | | Preaek Roluos | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | Preaek Preah Angk | Rural | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Kampong Cham | Chamkar Lue | Svay Teab | Thnal Baek Kaeut | Rural | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | |
| | | | Svay Teab | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | Tang Krang | Rural | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | |
| | | | Bos Thlan | Rural | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | |
| | | | Thnal Baek Lech | Rural | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | |
| Kampong Cham | Chamkar Lue | Bos Khnor | Bos Khnor | Rural | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 9 | |
| | | | Dab Meakara | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | Thlok Kravan | Rural | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | |
| | | | Sameankki | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | Prasaeur | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| Kampong Cham | Prey Chor | Baray | Prey Khchay | Rural | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | Tuol Chambak | Rural | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | |
| | | | Ruol Chruk | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | Trapeang Beng | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | Ou Kambaor | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| Kampong Cham | Chamkar Lue | Chamkar Andoung | Lek Pi | Rural | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | Chamkar Andoung | Rural | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | |
| | | | Sam Sibbi | Rural | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | |
| | | | Lek Dobmouy | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | Souchey | Rural | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | |
| Total | | | | | | 242 | 277 | 210 | 241 | 970 |

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Figure 1: Level of agreement towards Hun Sen Library by gender, sample classification and education level

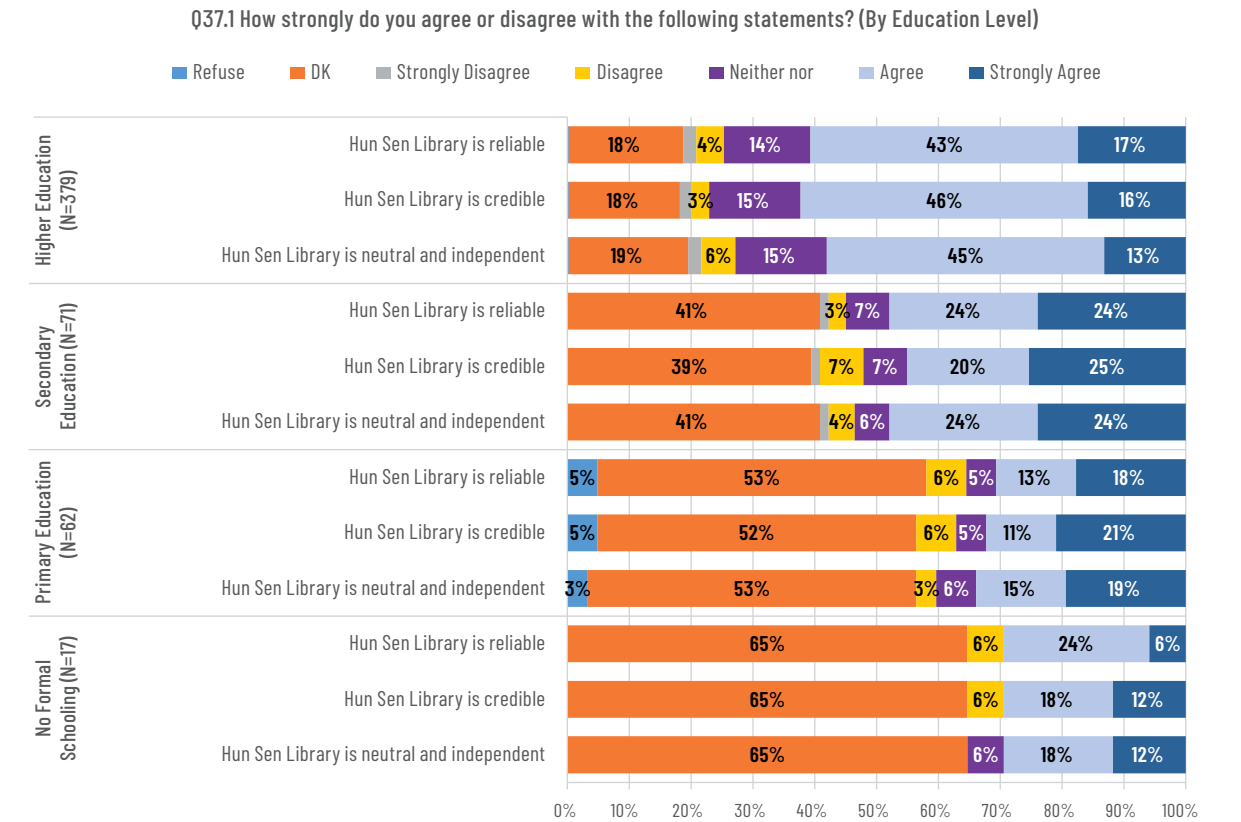
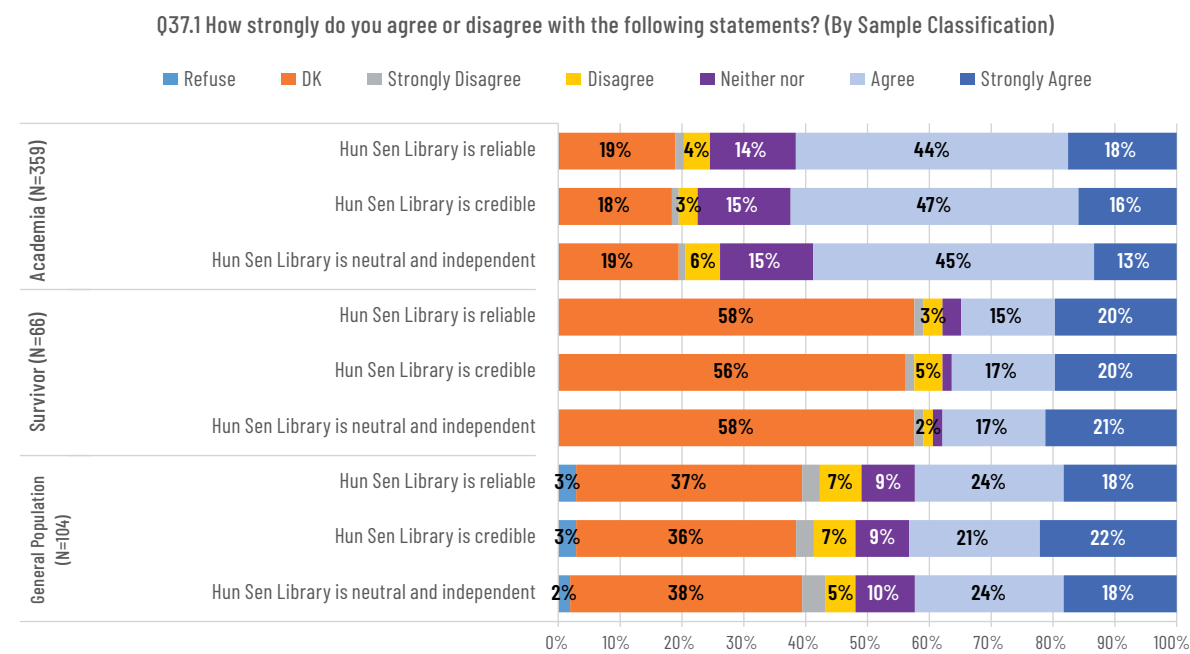
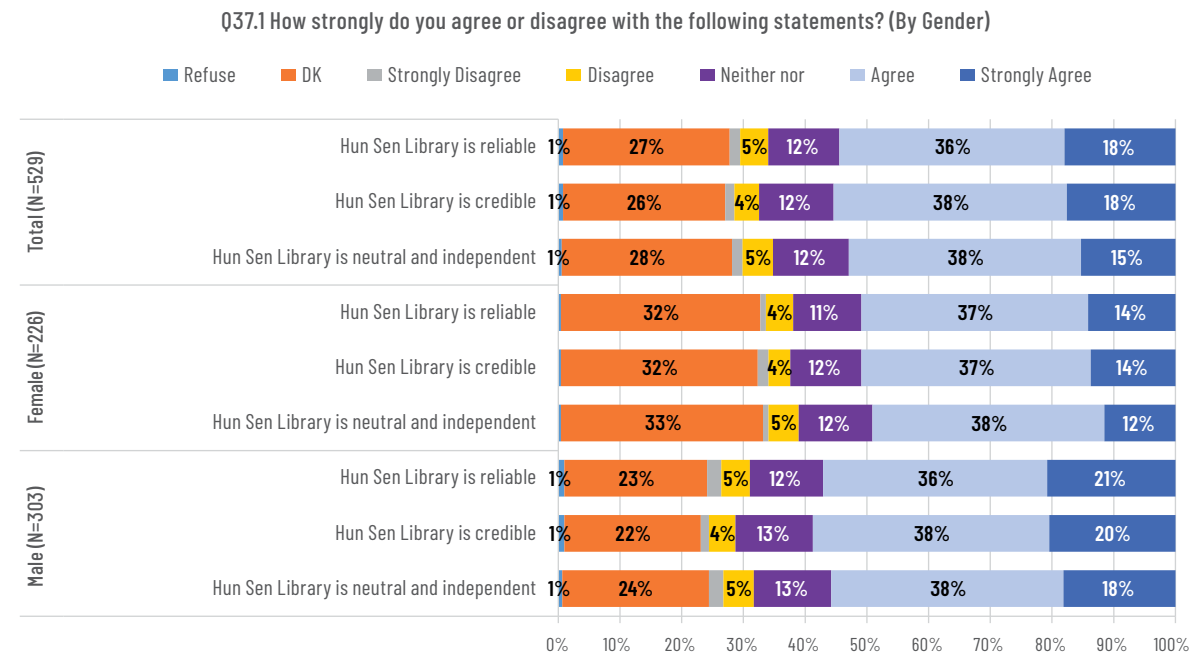
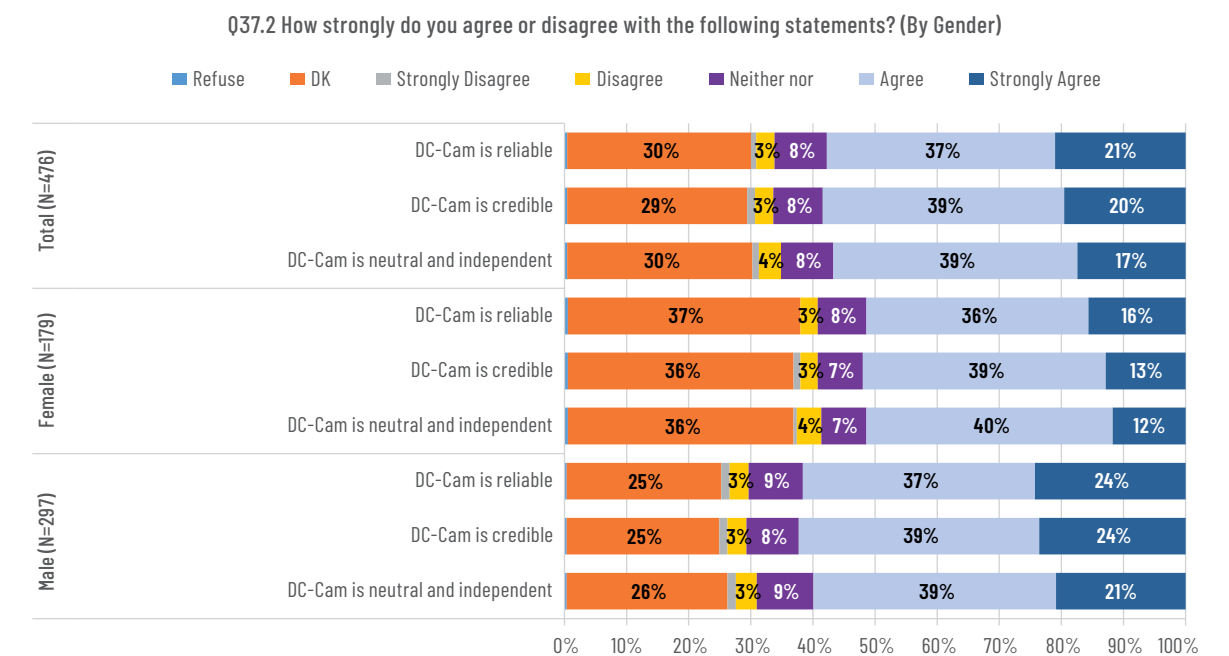
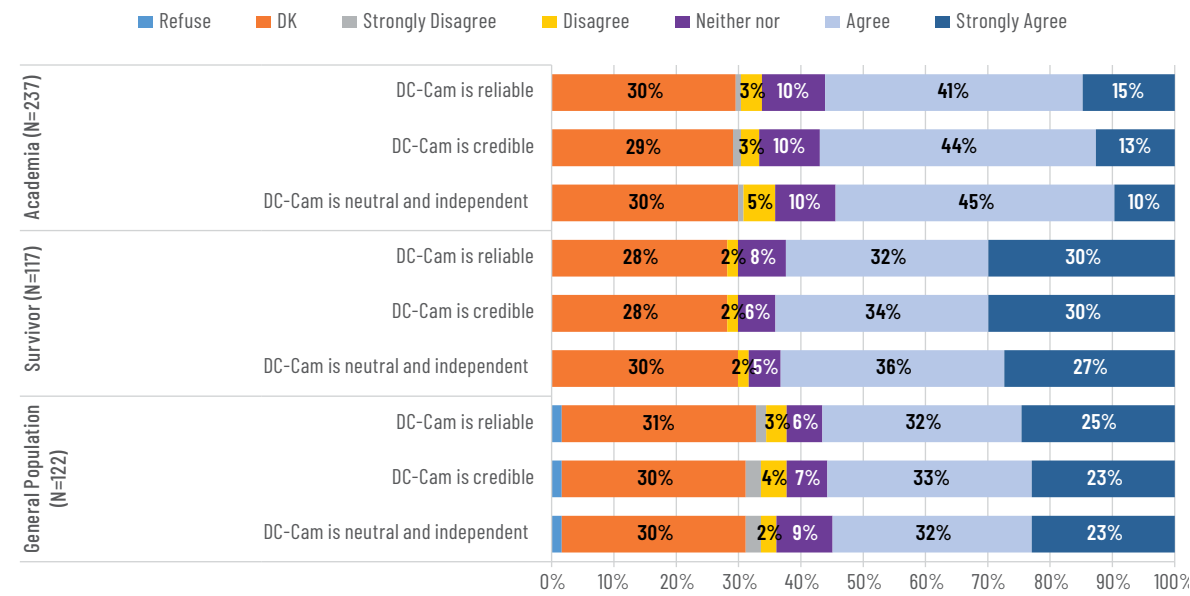


Figure 2: Level of agreement towards DC-Cam by gender, sample classification and education level



Q37.2 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (By Sample Classification)



Q37.2 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (By Education Level)

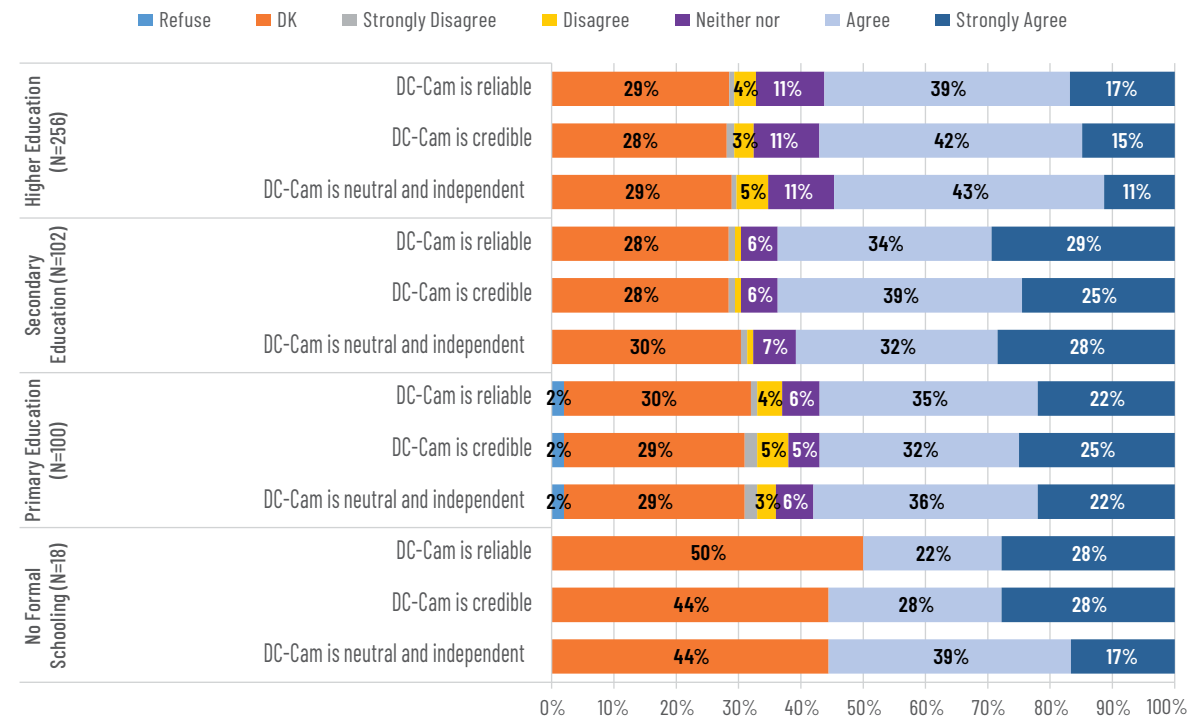
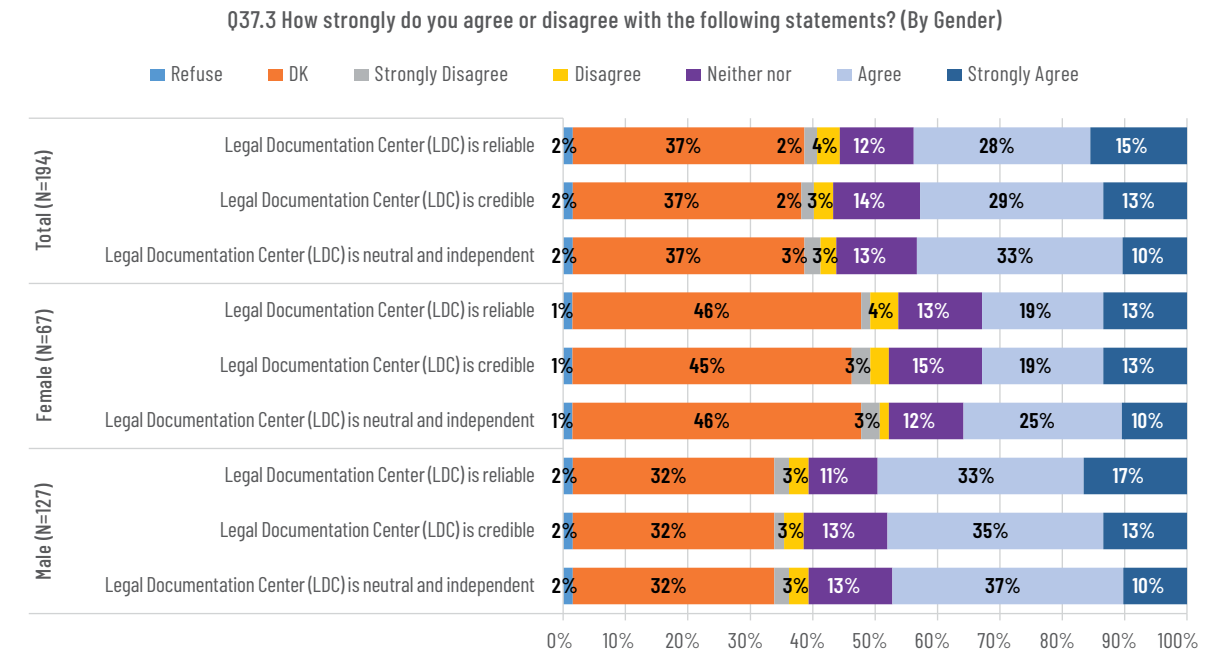
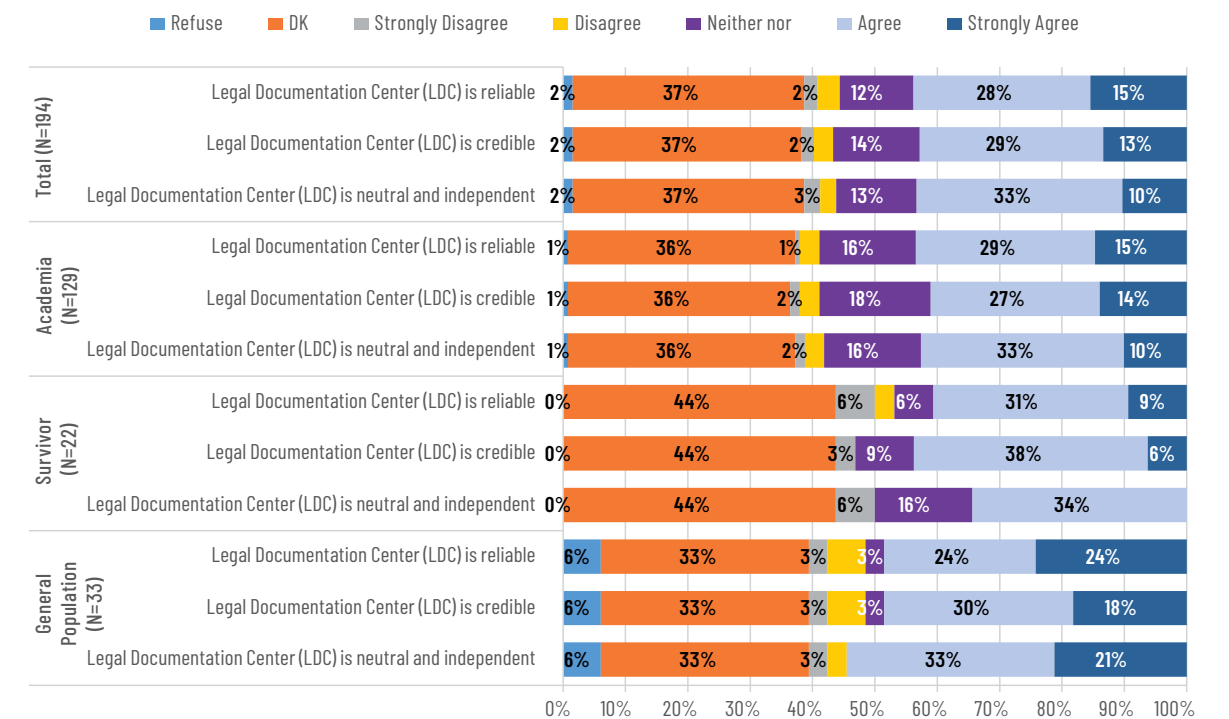


Figure 3: Level of agreement towards LDC by gender, sample classification and education level



Q37.3 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (By Sample Classification)



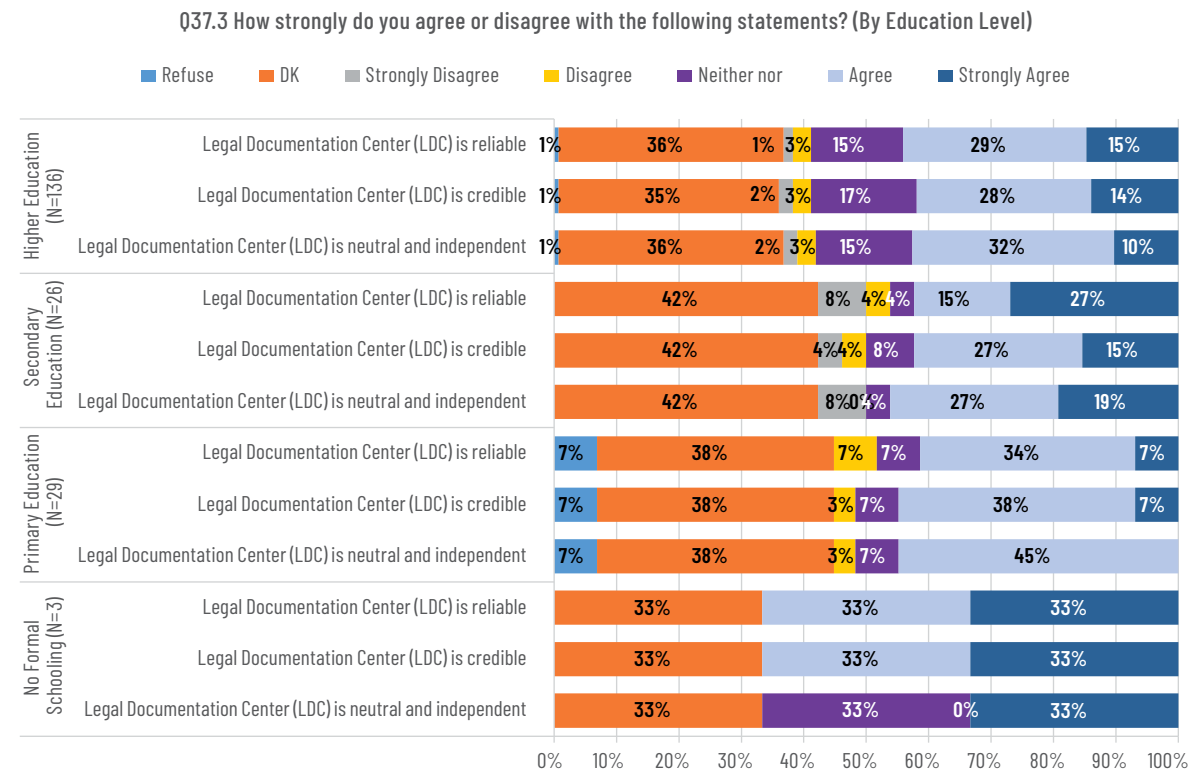


Figure 4: Level of agreement towards Library of MoJ by gender, sample classification and education level

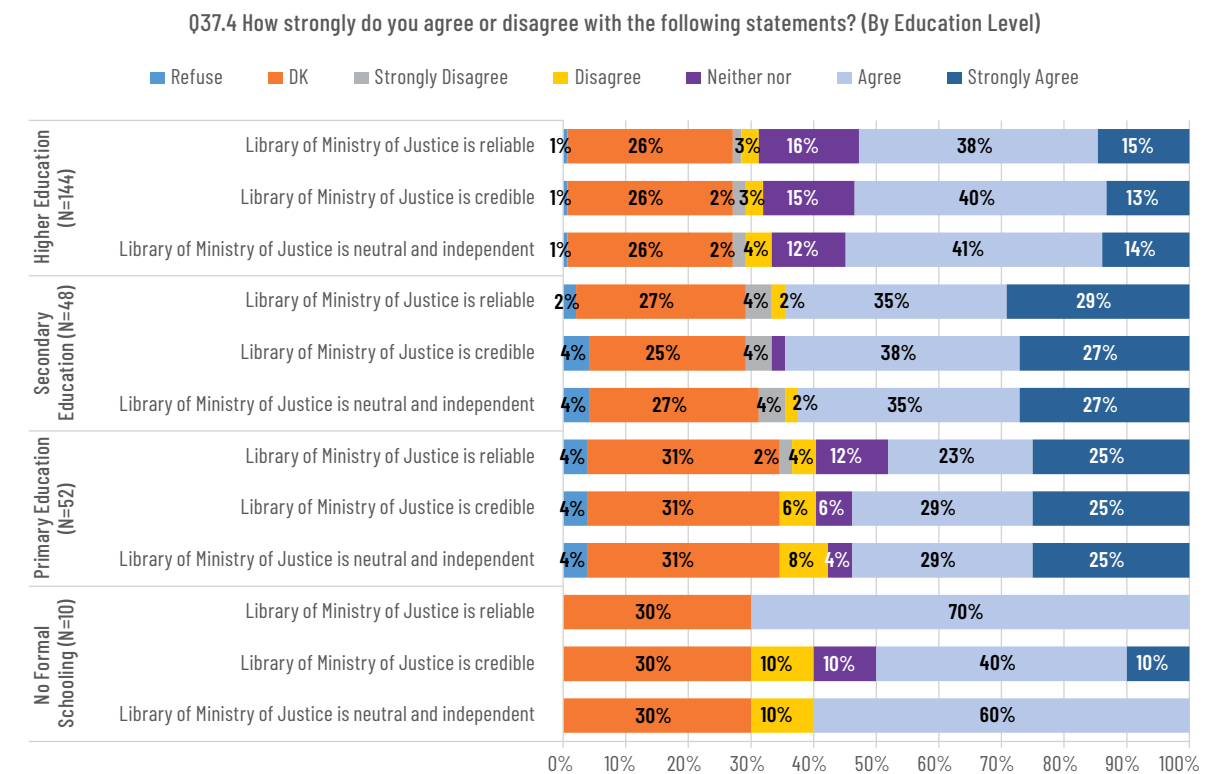
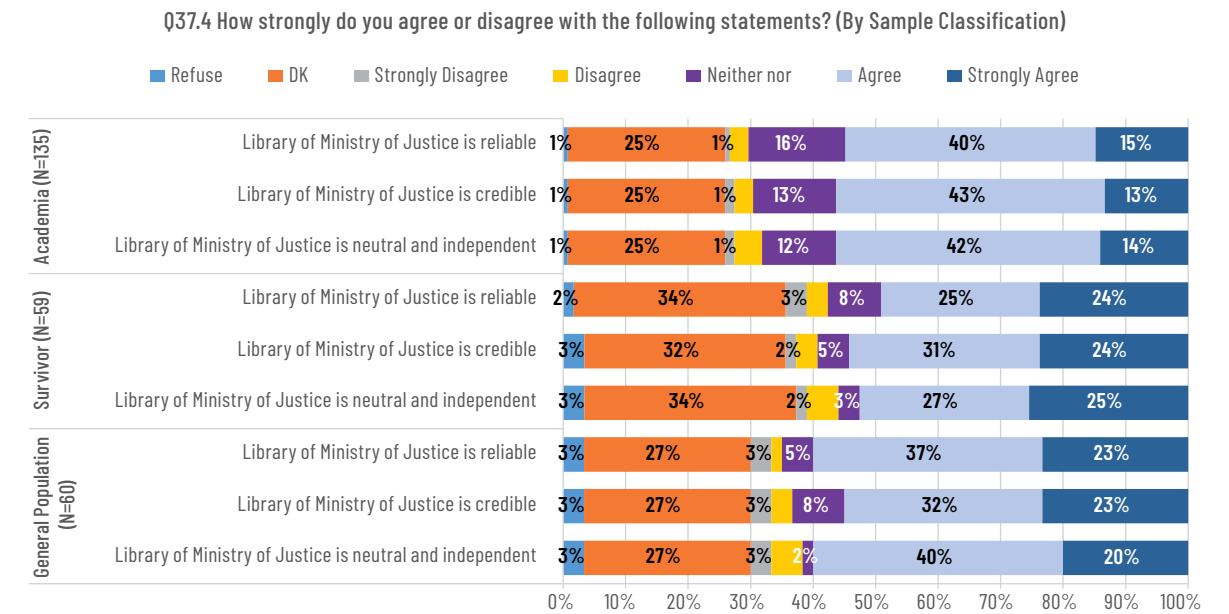
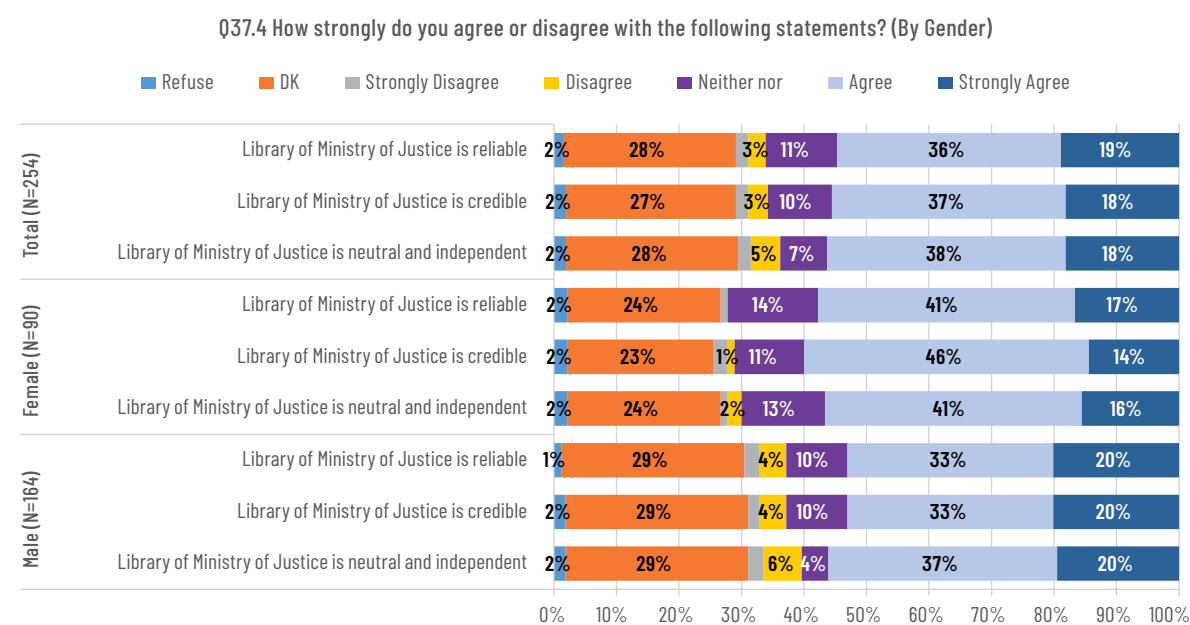


Figure 5: Level of agreement towards Library of RULE by gender, sample classification and education level

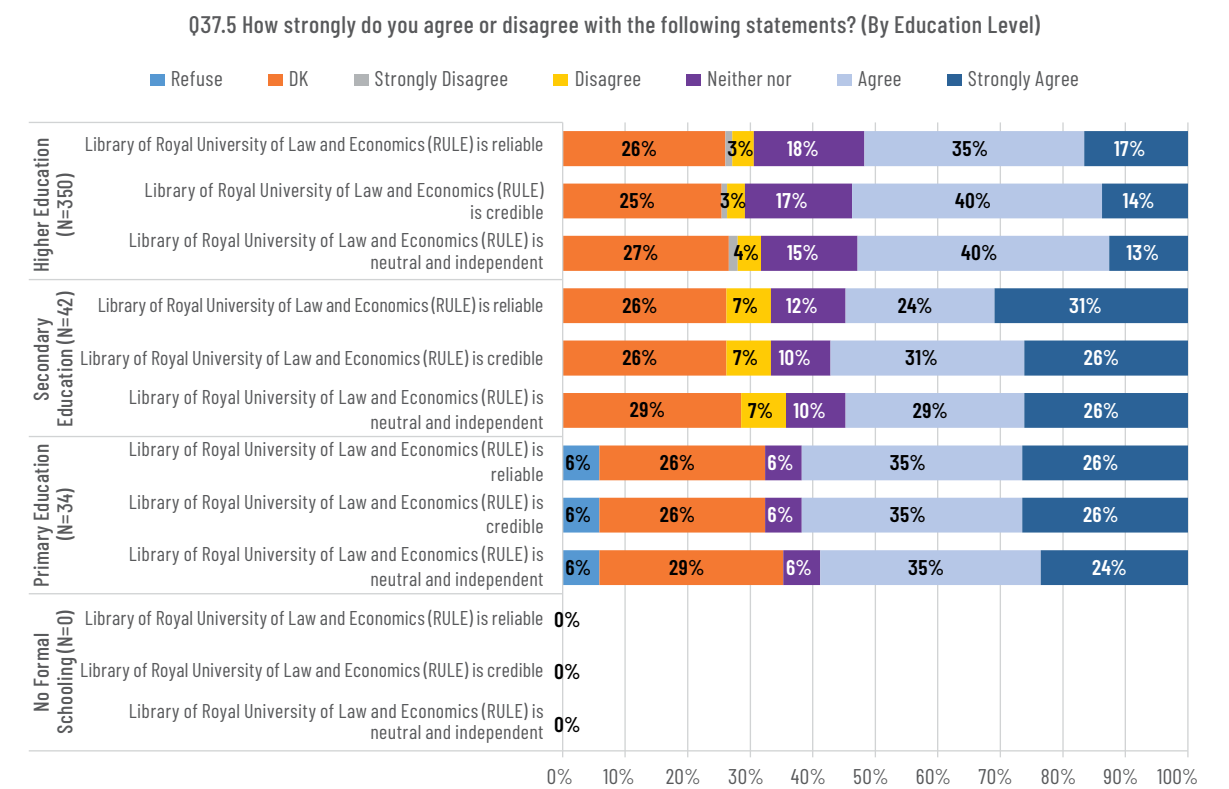
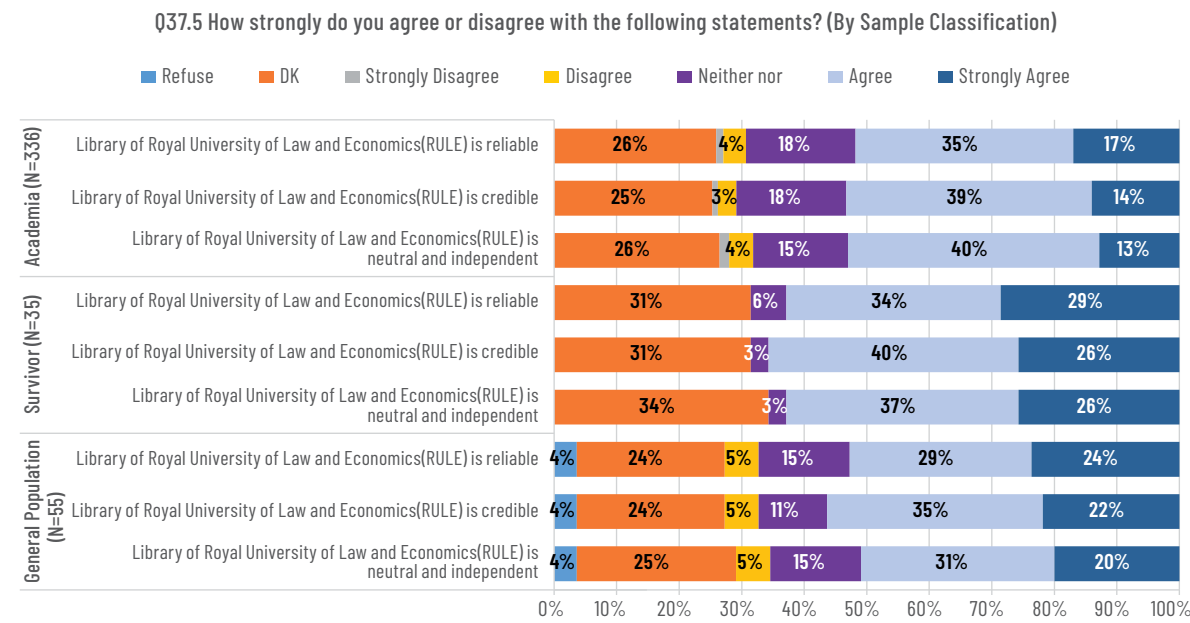
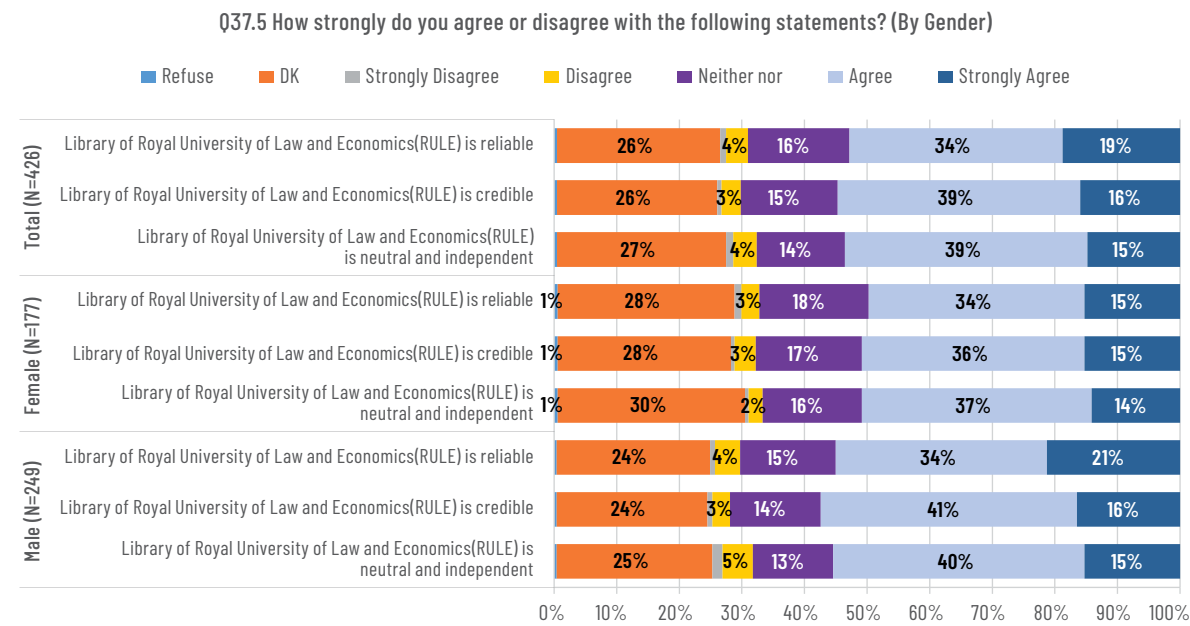
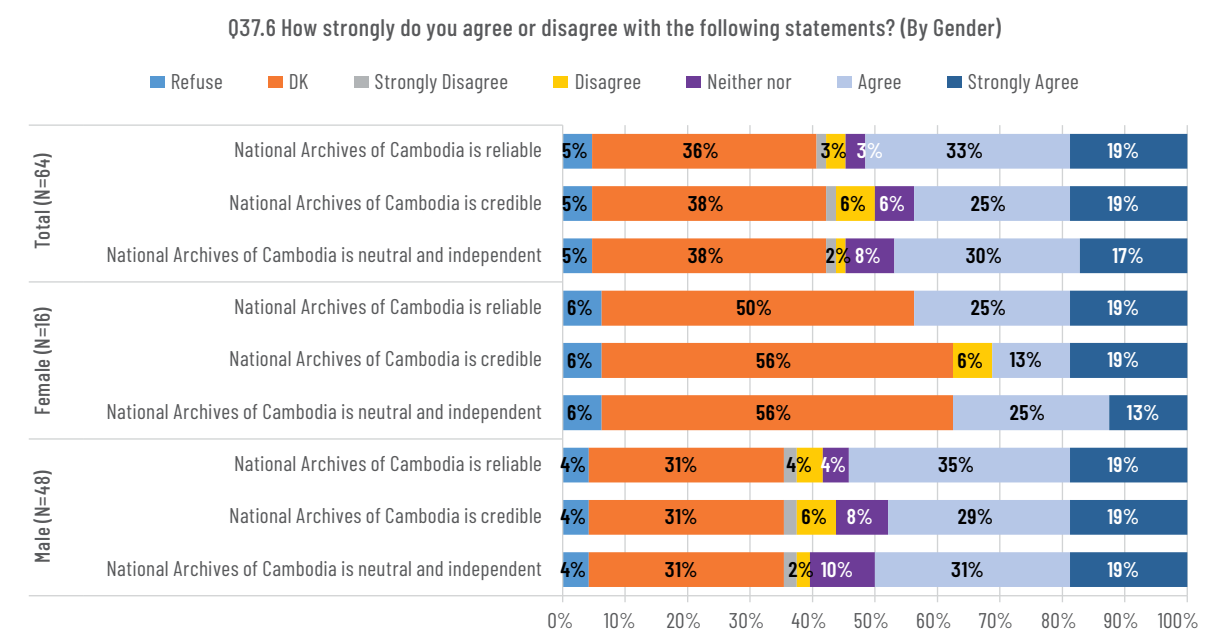


Figure 6: Level of agreement towards NAC by gender, sample classification and education level



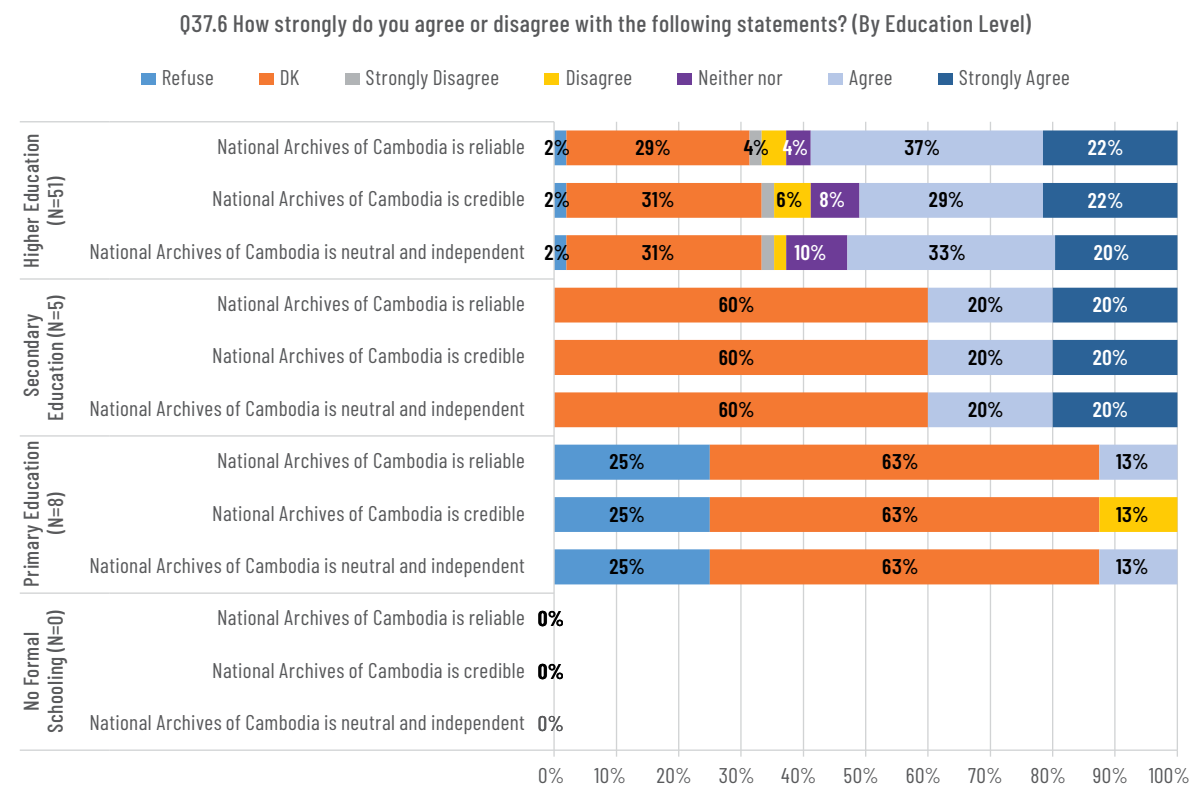
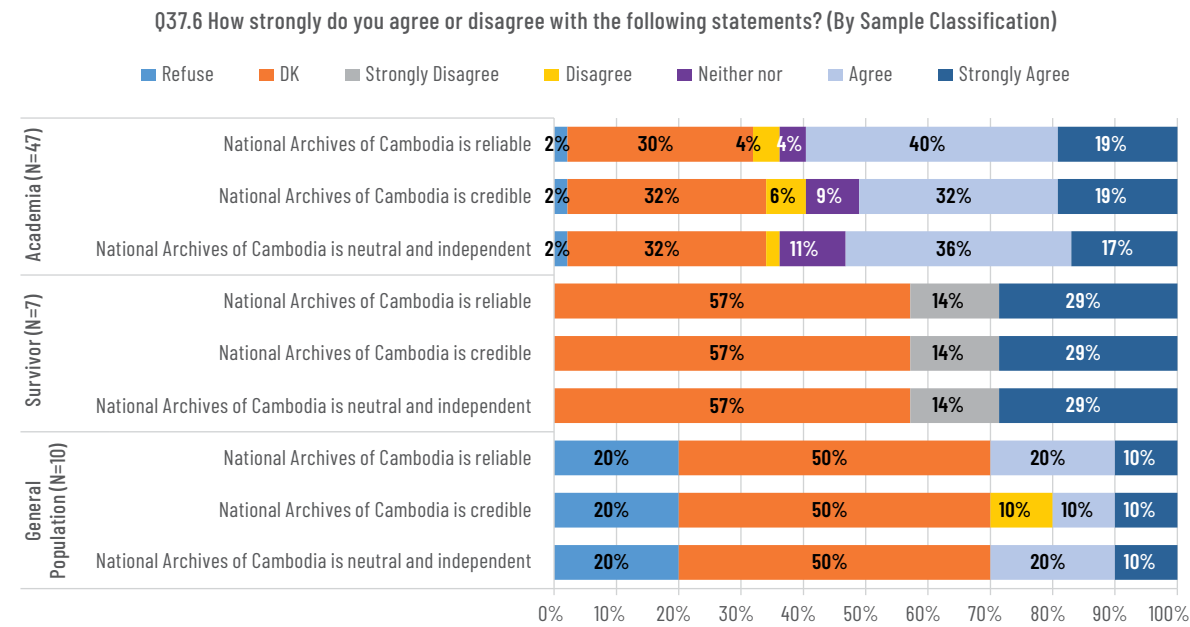
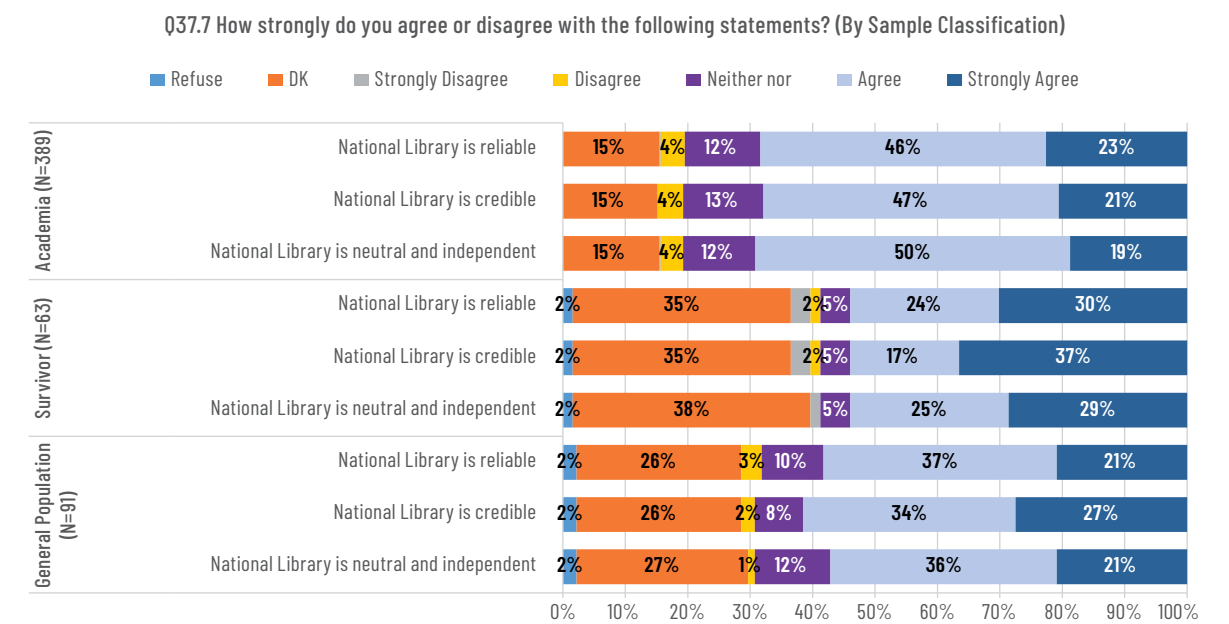
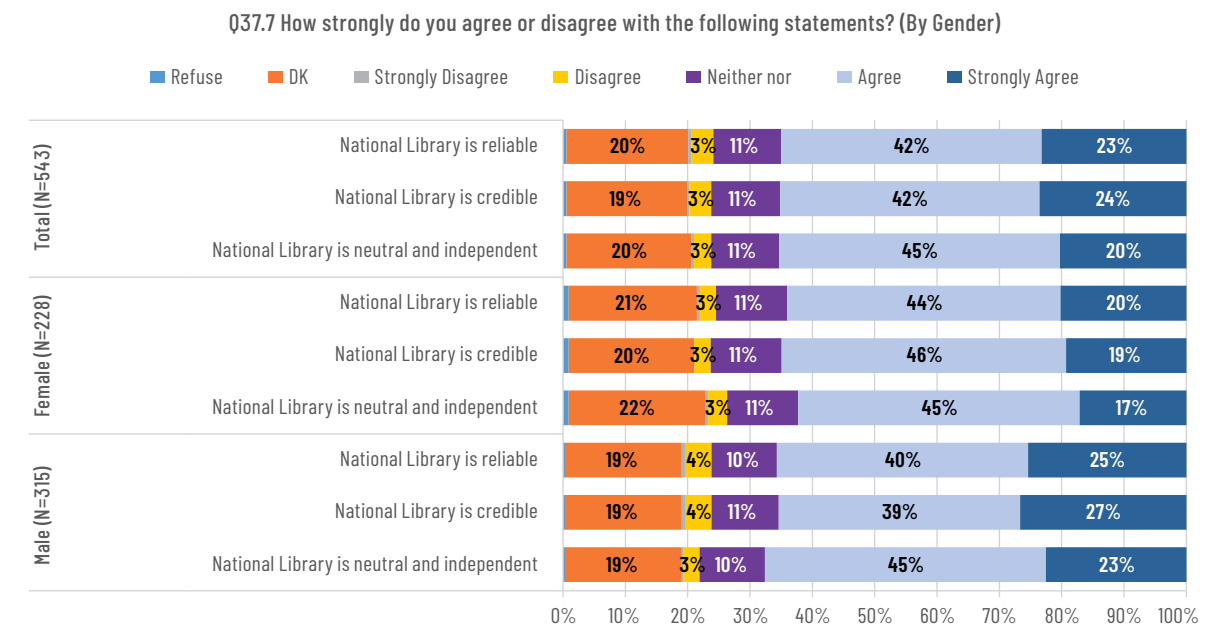


Figure 7: Level of agreement towards National Library by gender, sample classification and education level



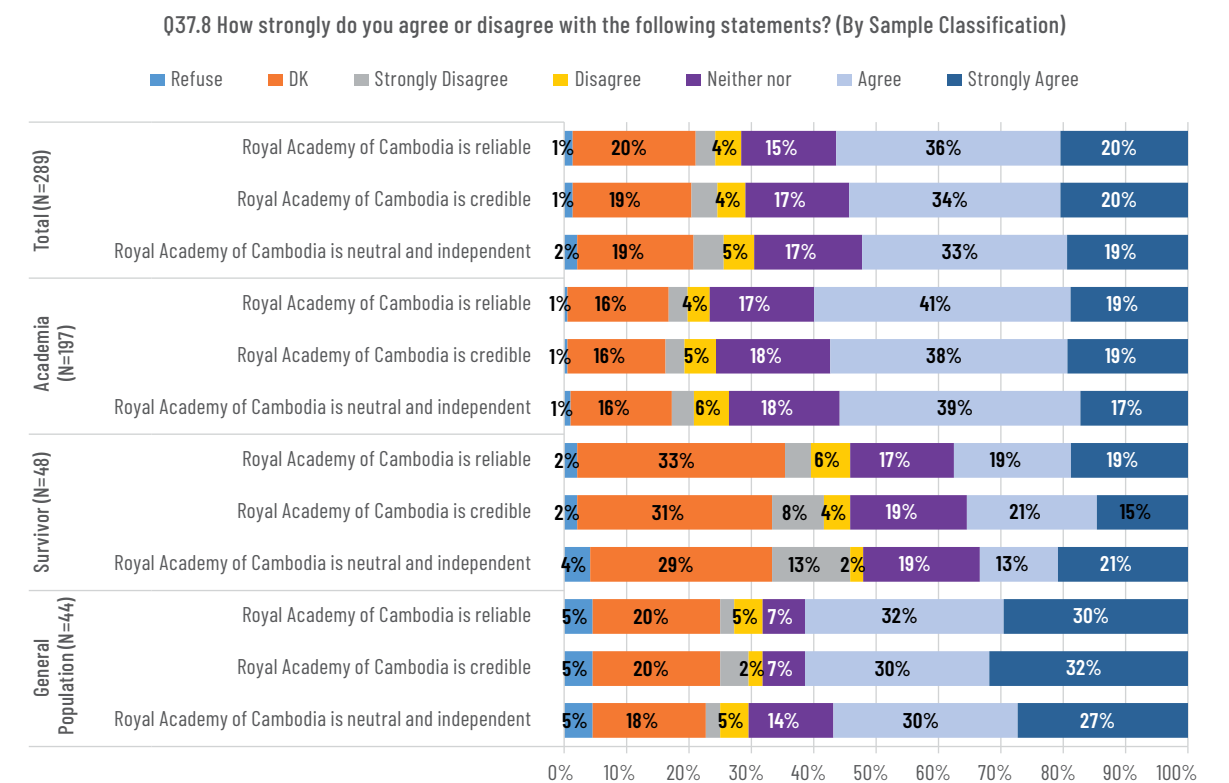
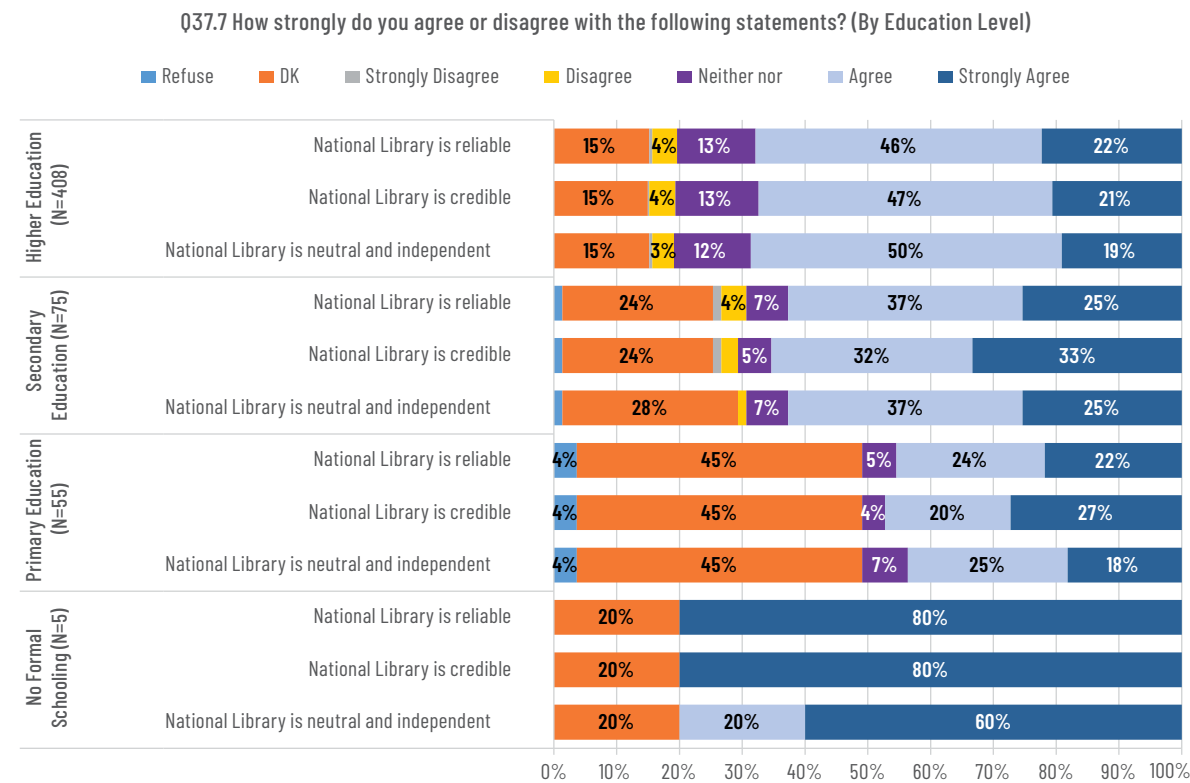


Figure 8: Level of agreement towards RAC by gender, sample classification and education level

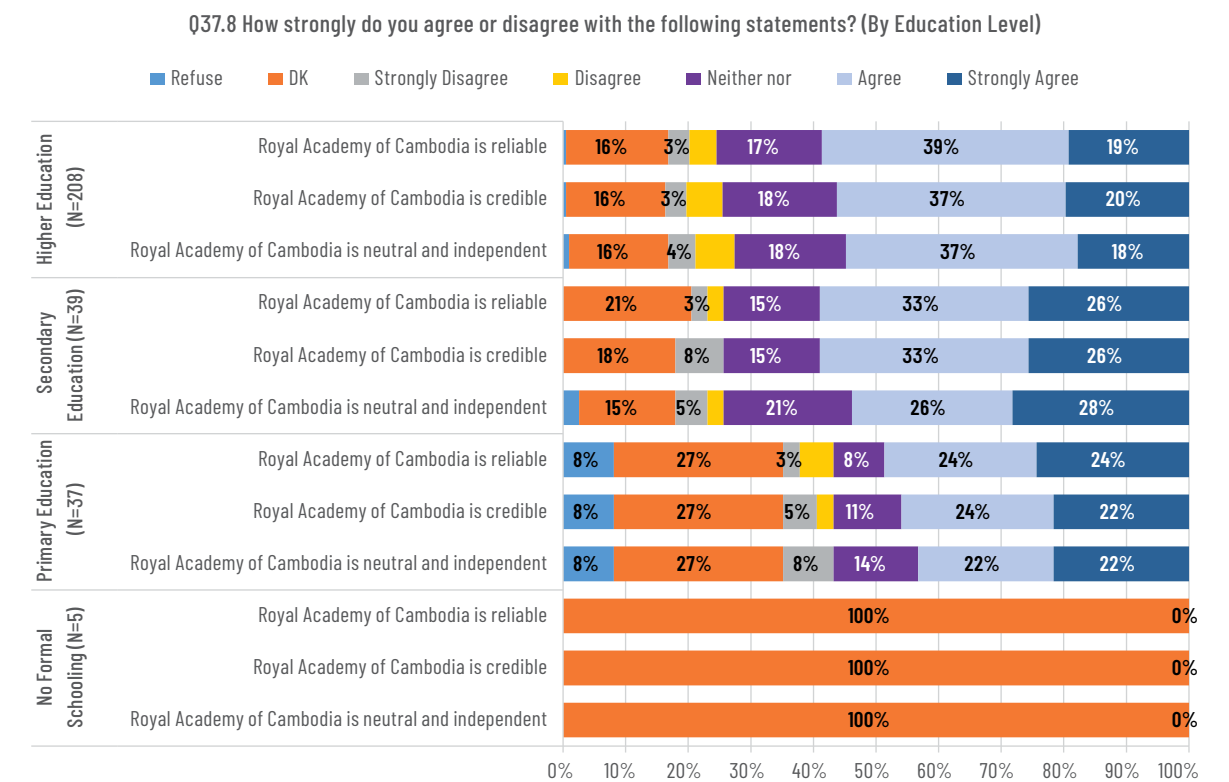
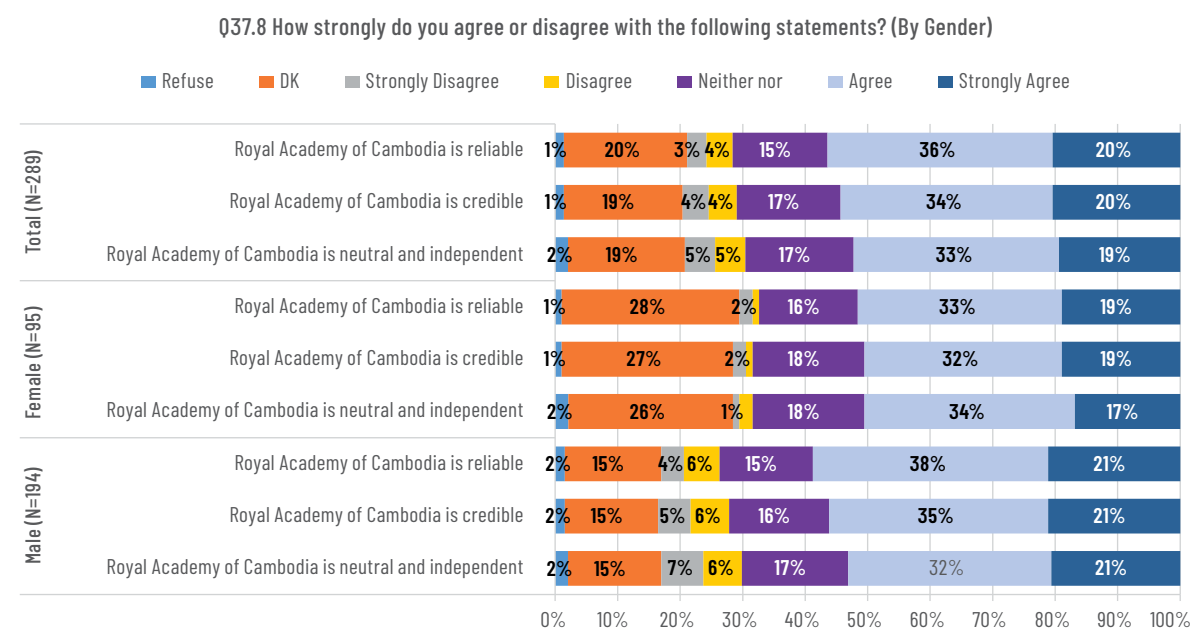


Figure 9: Level of agreement towards Senate Library by gender, sample classification and education level

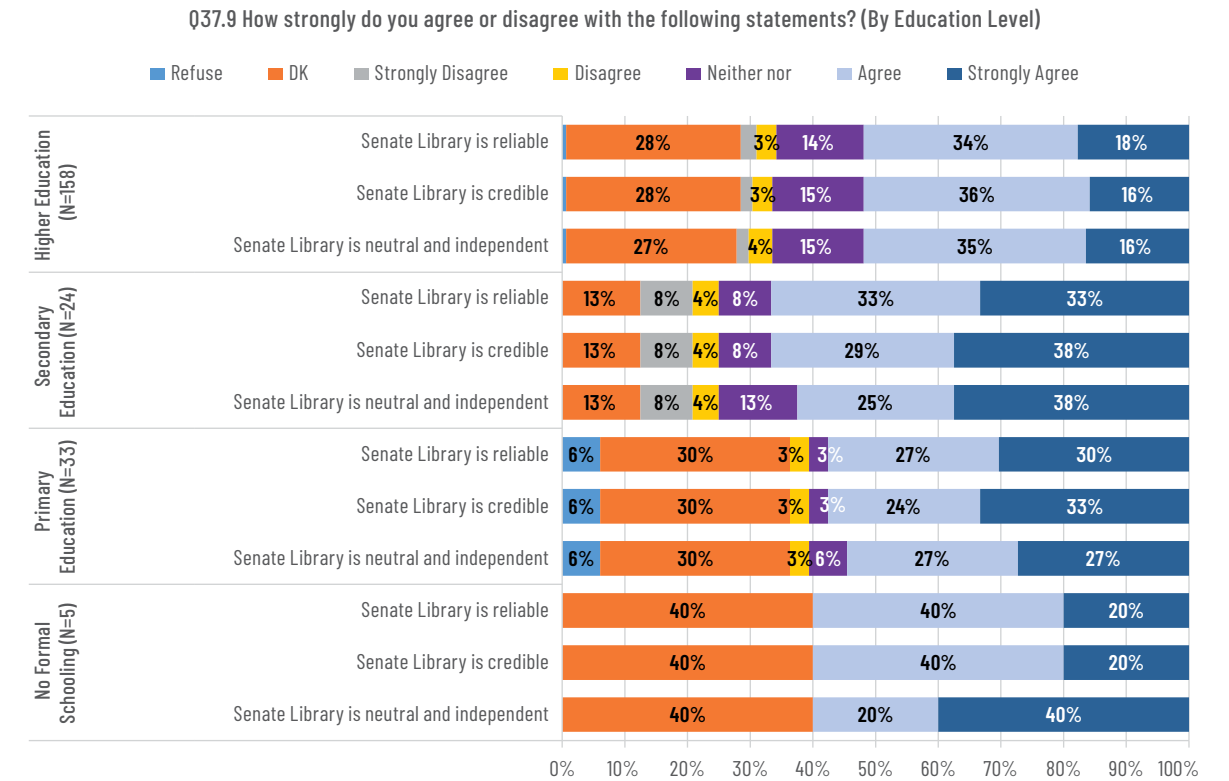
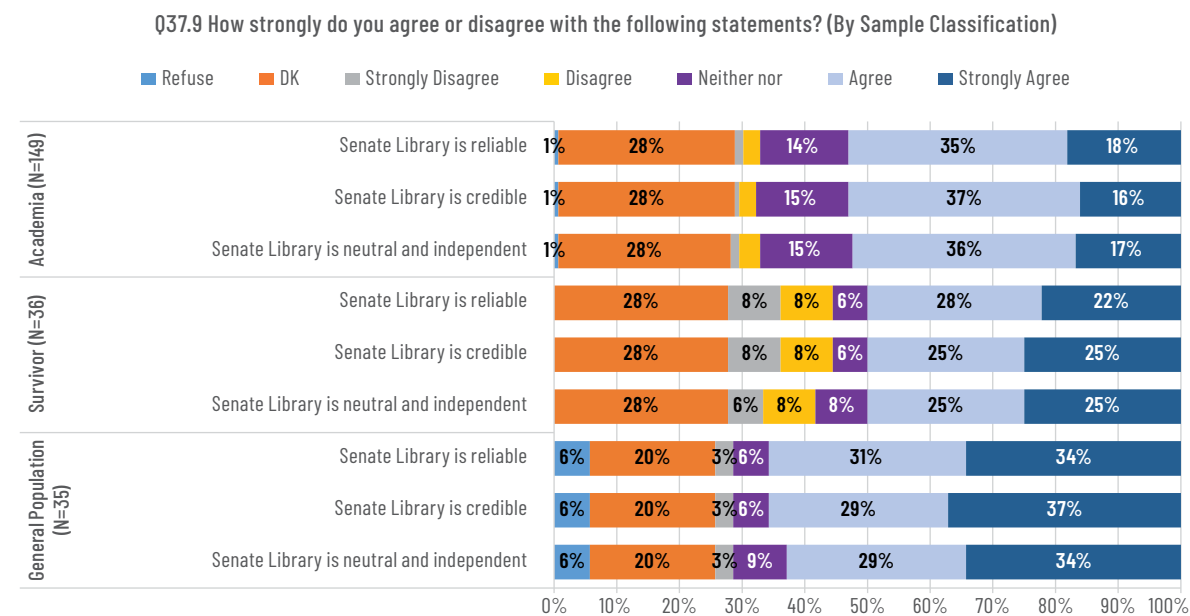
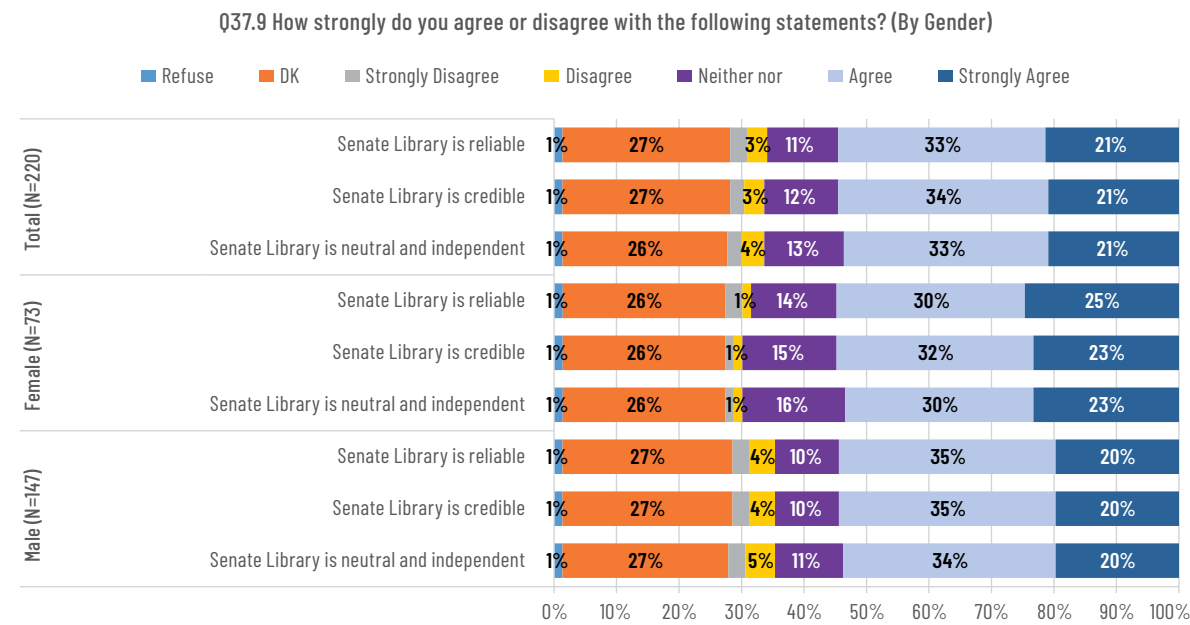


Figure 10: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in DC-Cam (By gender, sample classification and education level)

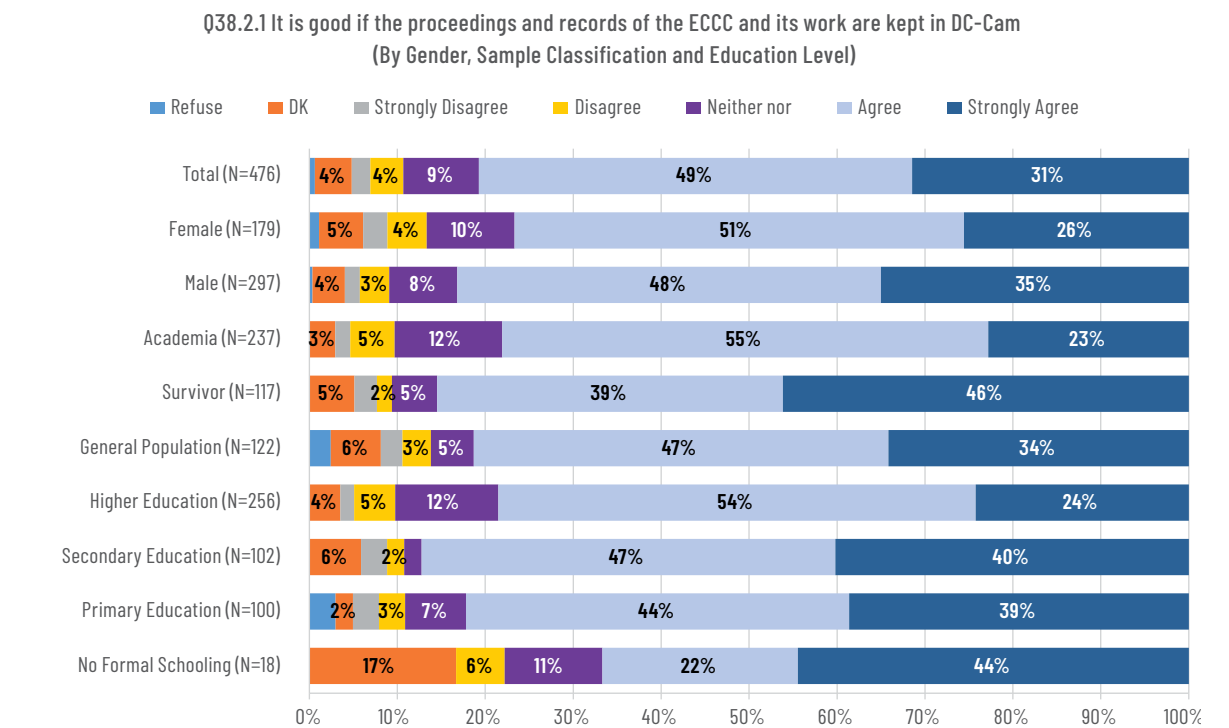


Figure 11: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in Hun Sen Library (By gender, sample classification and education level)

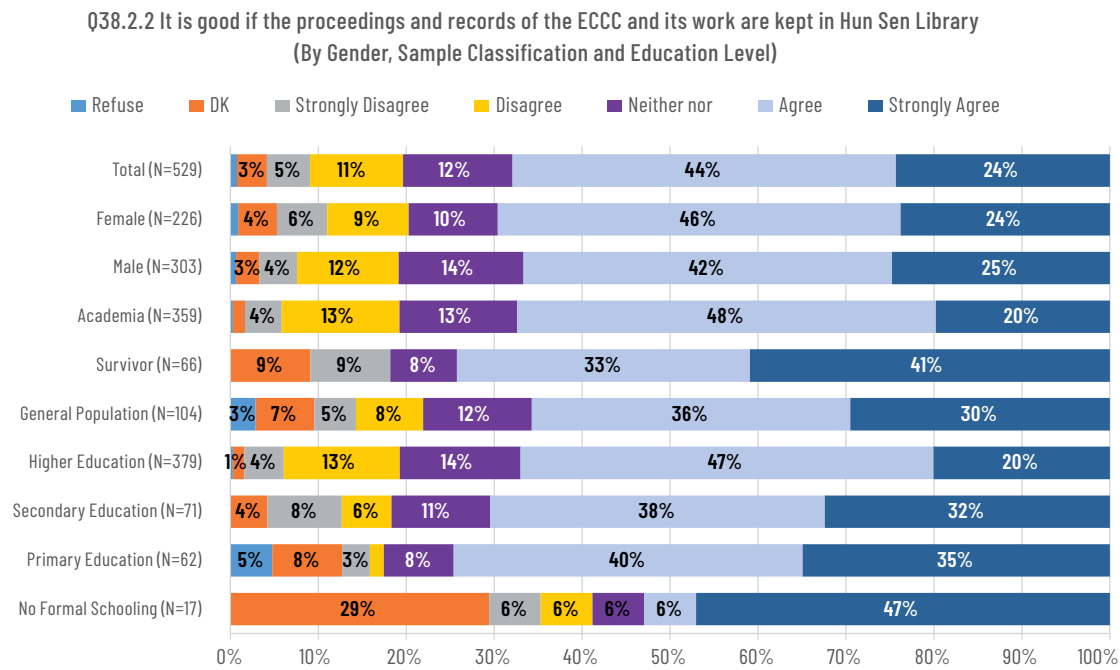


Figure 12: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in LDC (By gender, sample classification and education level)

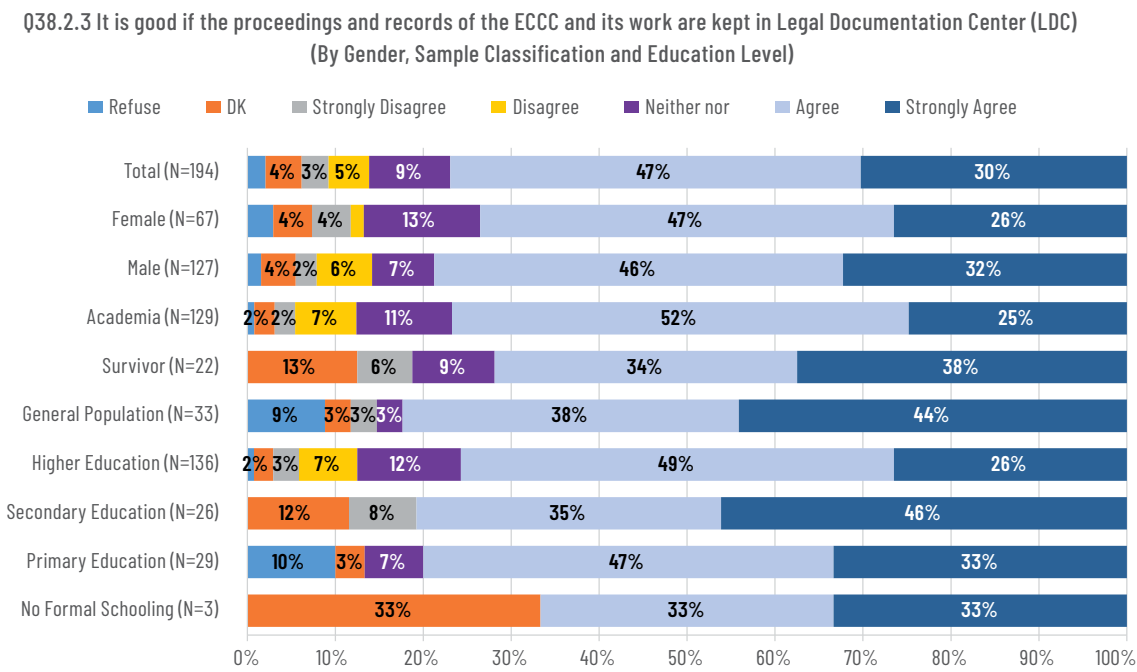


Figure 13: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in Library of MoJ (By gender, sample classification and education level)

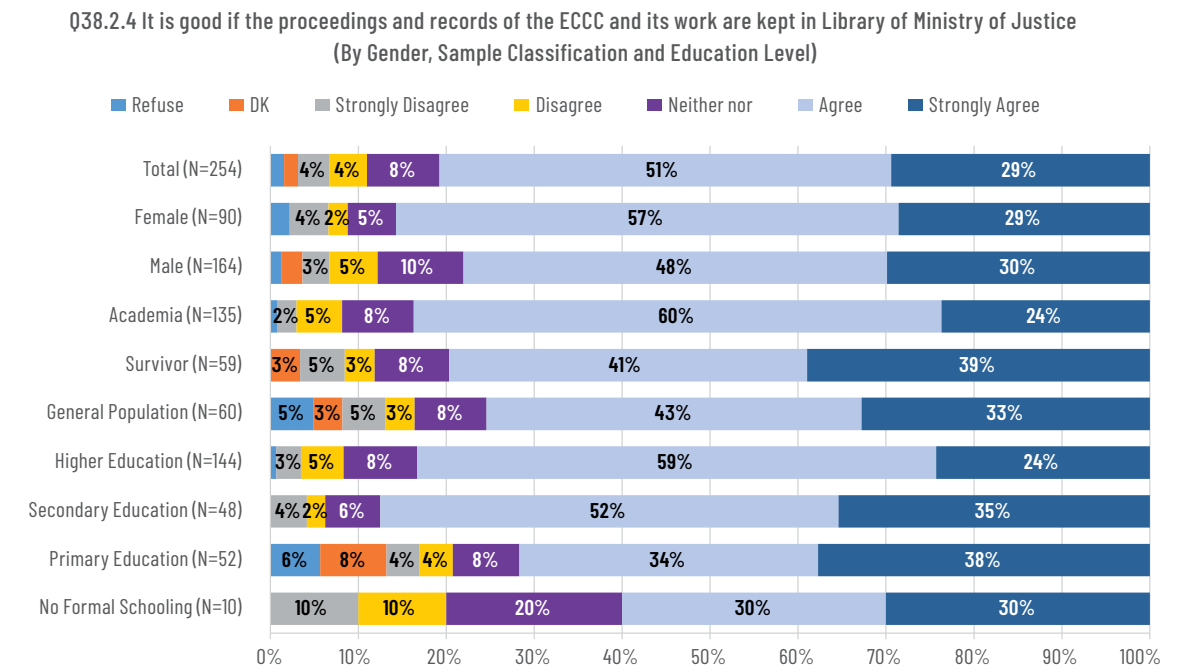


Figure 14: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in Library of RULE (By gender, sample classification and education level)

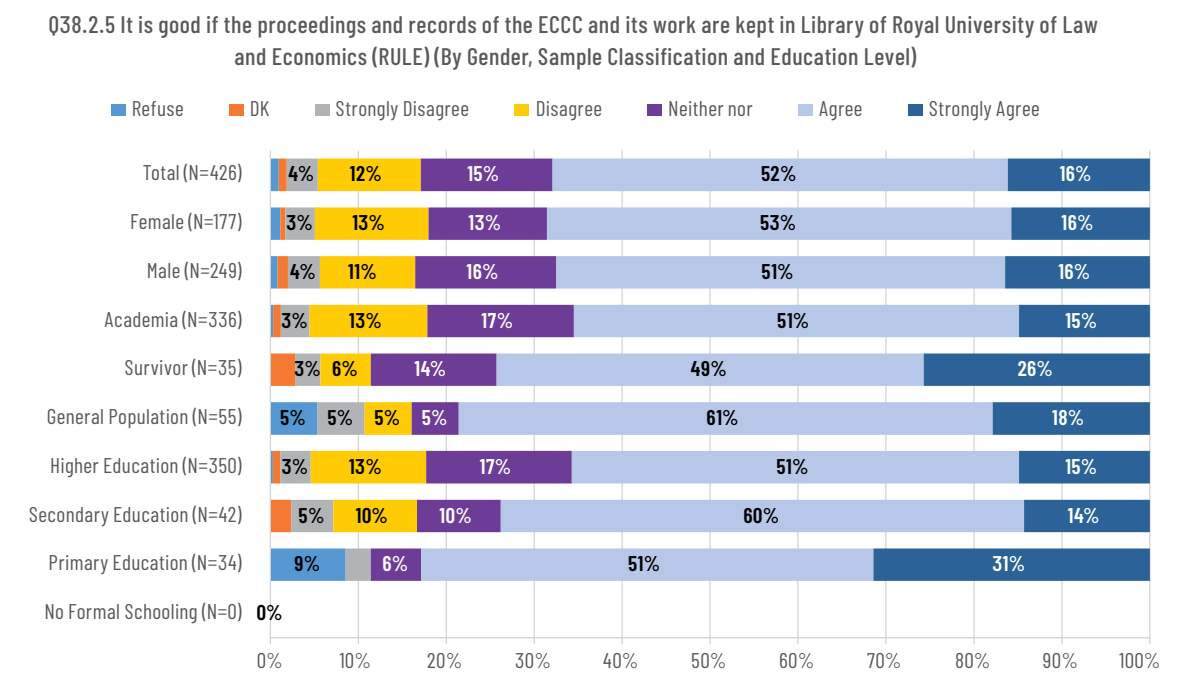


Figure 15: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in National Archives of Cambodia (By gender, sample classification and education level)

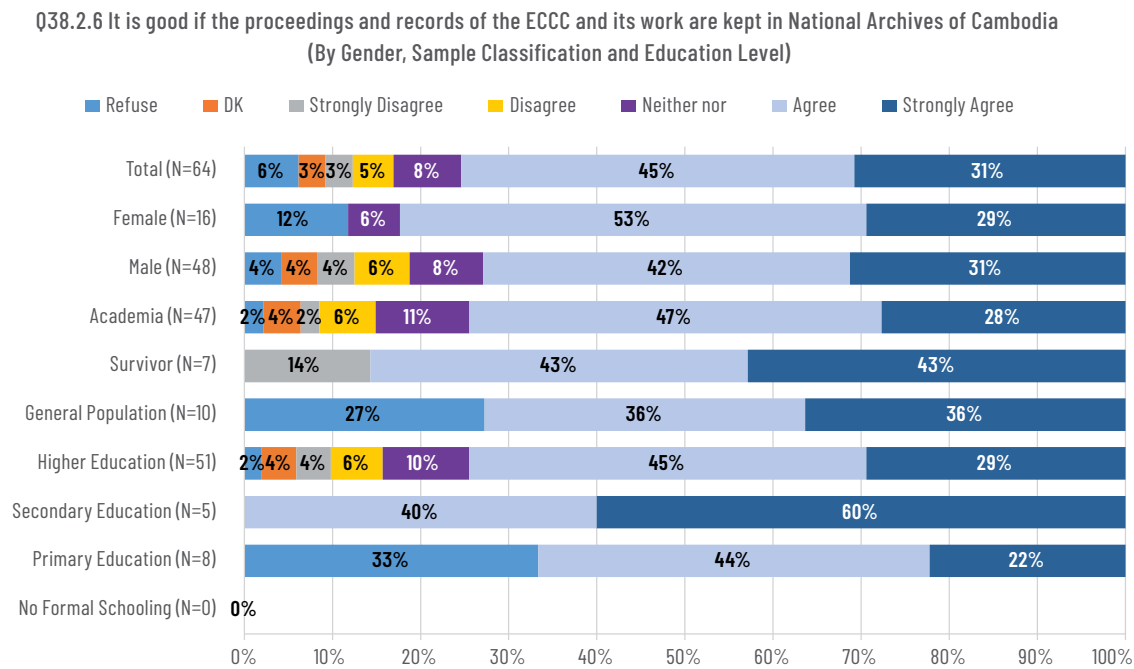


Figure 16: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in National Library (By gender, sample classification and education level)

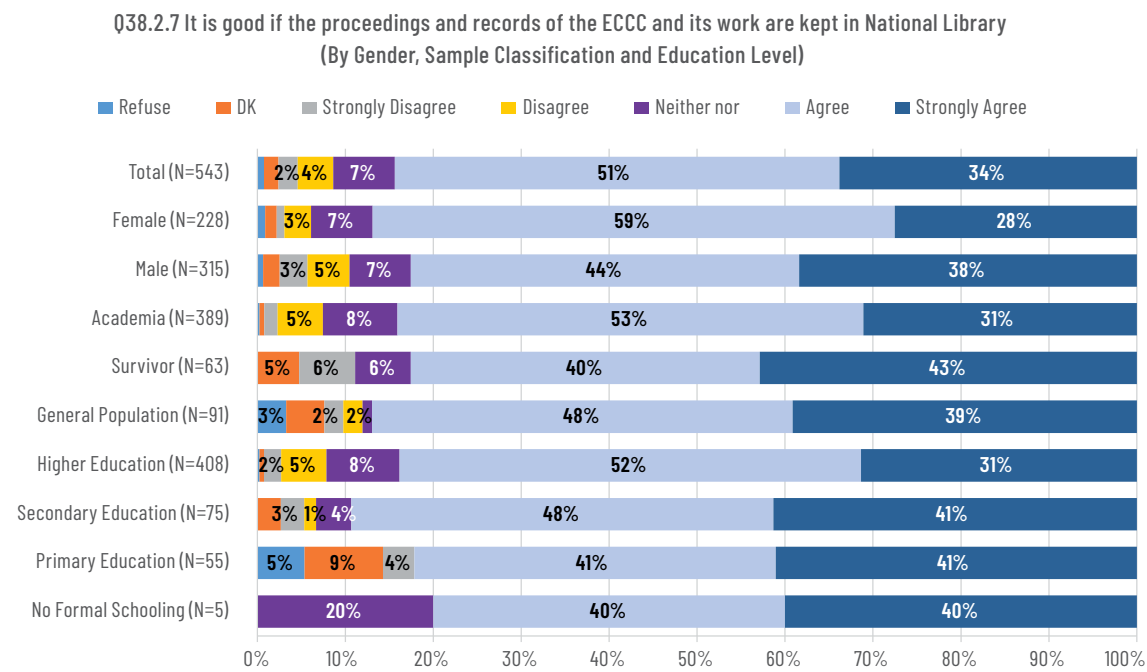


Figure 17: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in RAC (By gender, sample classification and education level)

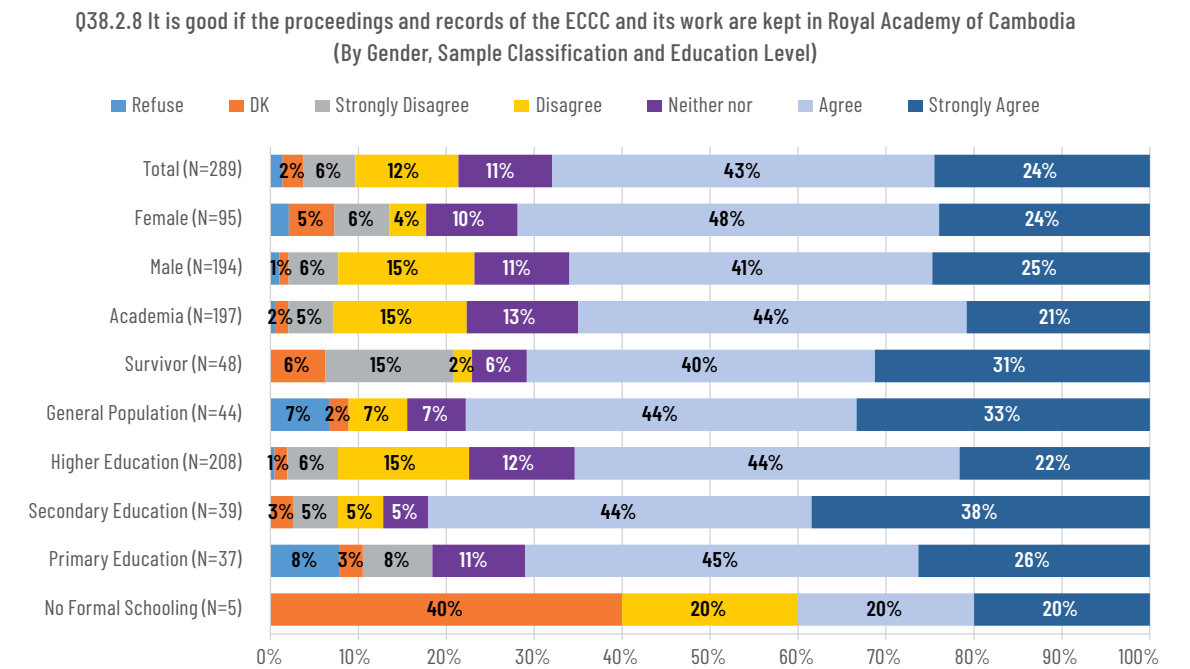


Figure 18: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in Senate Library (By gender, sample classification and education level)

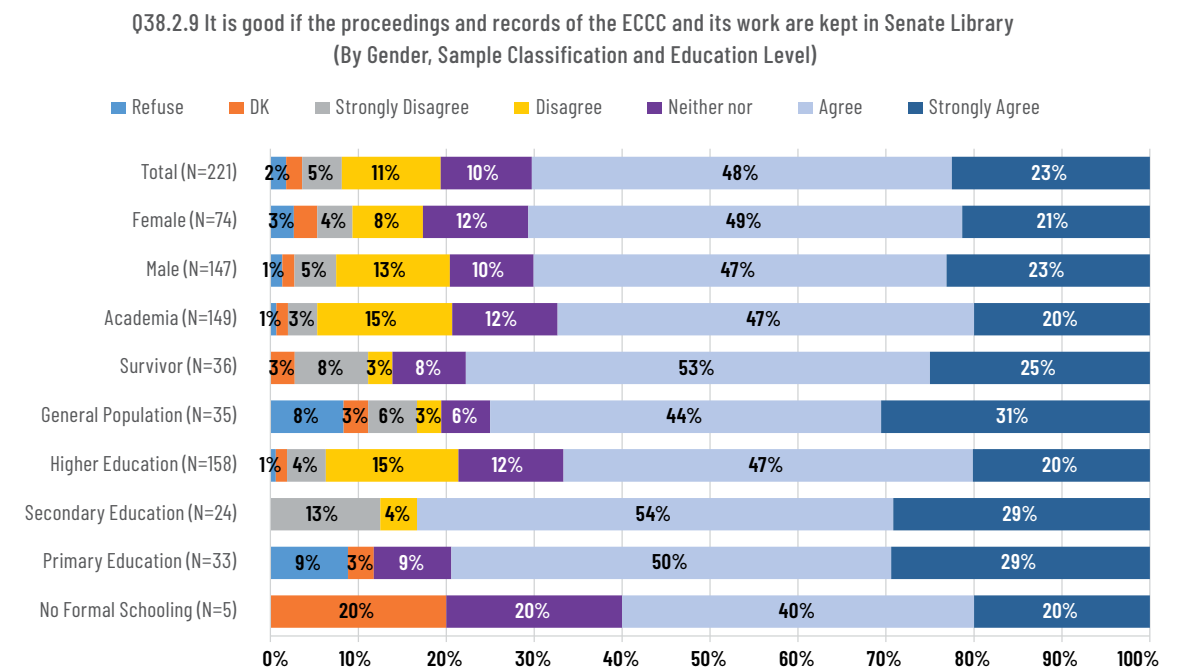


Figure 19: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in Other University in Cambodia (By gender, sample classification and education level)

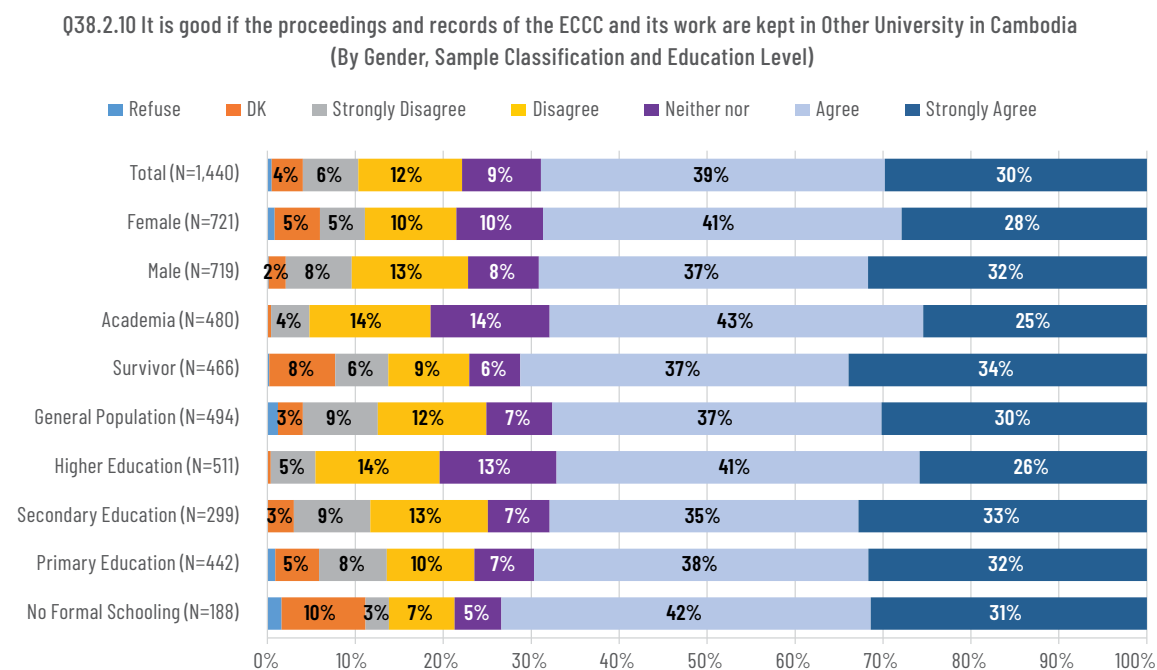


Figure 20: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in University in Foreign Country outside Cambodia (By gender, sample classification and education level)

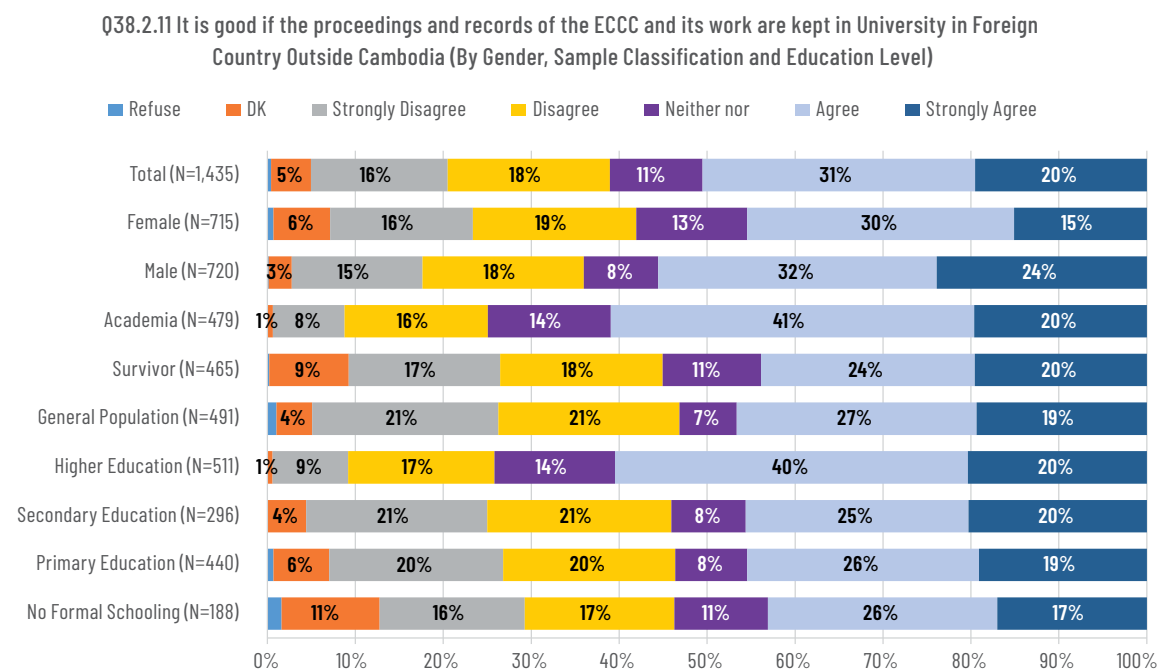


Figure 21: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in Other International Institution/NGOs outside Cambodia (By gender, sample classification and education level)

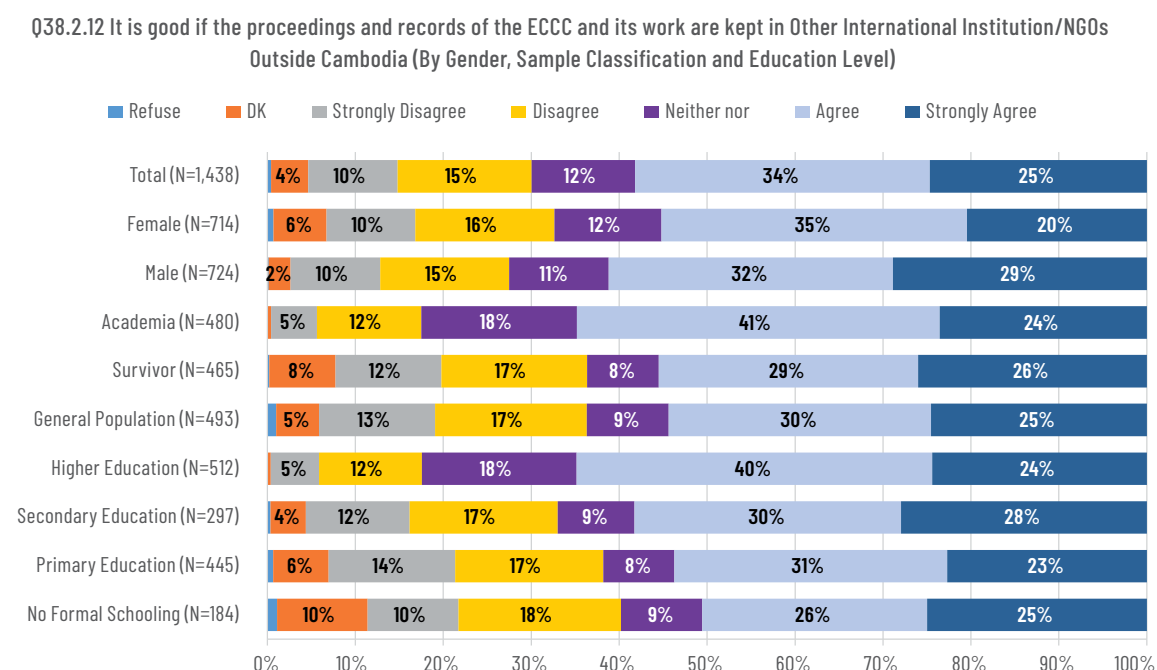
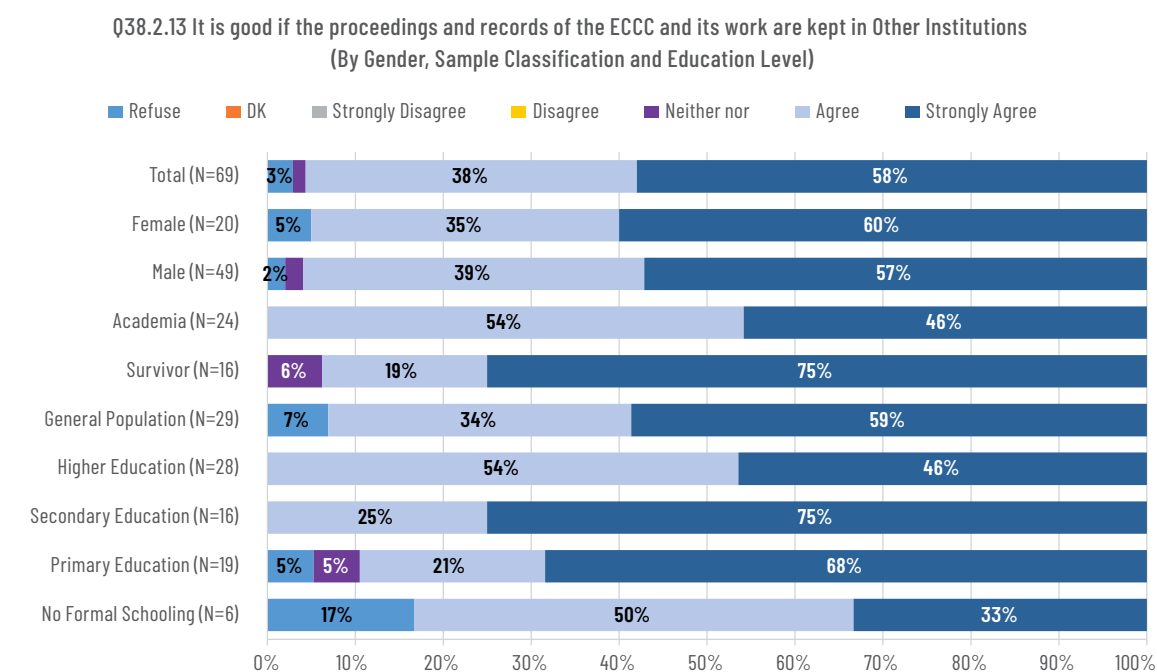


Figure 22: The proceedings and records of the ECCC and its work are kept in Other Institutions (By gender, sample classification and education level)



ABOUT THE DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) was founded and constituted in 1995 after the U.S. Congress passed the Cambodian Genocide Justice Act in April 1994, which was signed in to law by President Clinton. The Royal Government of Cambodia also formally supported DC-Cam. DC-Cam has received numerous accolades and awards for its work in support of memory and justice for victims of the Cambodian genocide. In 2017 alone, DC-Cam was the honored recipients of the Judith Lee Stronach Human Rights Award from the Center for Justice and Accountability, and his Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni made Youk Chhang a Commander of the Royal Order of Cambodia in recognition of Chhang's distinguished services to the Kingdom of Cambodia. In 2018, DC-Cam also was a winner of the Ramon Magsaysay Awards, which is regarded as 'Asia's Nobel' prize, for preserving historical memory for healing and justice.

Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)

Villa No. 66, Preah Sihanouk Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Bassac
Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh 12301, Cambodia

t: +855(0) 23 211 875

e: dccam@online.com.kh

www.dccam.org

Ieng Sary - aka Van – was born on October 24, 1925, in Loeung Va village, Loeung Va commune, Tra Vinh province, Viet Nam. He studied at Collège Sisowath in Phnom Penh and then in France. Ieng Sary returned to Cambodia and became a history teacher in 1957. He is alleged to have joined the Khmer Rouge in 1963. During the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) of Pol Pot period Ieng Sary was a senior member of the government and held the positions of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He is believed to have played an important role in transferring many members of the Foreign Ministry to the S-21 prison where they were interrogated and executed. After the DK government fell in 1979 Ieng Sary was convicted of "genocide" and sentenced to death in absentia by the People's Revolutionary Tribunal. In 1996, he left the Khmer Rouge movement with thousands of his followers in exchange for a pardon from the late King Sihanouk for the death sentence and a promise that he would not be punished under a 1994 law that said that the Khmer Rouge organization was illegal. At that time Ieng Sary moved to Phnom Penh with his wife, Ieng Thirith, who later were arrested by the Government on 12 November 2007; and put on trial in ECCC's Case 002. He passed away on March 14, 2013.



Photo by Youk Chhang, Pailin, 1999.
Documentation Center of
Cambodia Archives



Ieng Thirith (Khieu Thirith) - aka Phea – was born in Sangkat 5, Phnom Penh on March 10, 1932. She studied at the Lycée Sisowath in Phnom Penh and then obtained a degree in English Literature in France. She married Ieng Sary in 1951; her sister (Khieu Ponnary) married Pol Pot. Ieng Thirith returned to Cambodia in 1957 to work as an English teacher. During the Democratic Kampuchea of Pol Pot period, Ieng Thirith was a senior member of the government and held the position of Minister of Social Affairs and Action. She was sent to investigate and report on health issues in the Northwest Zone and therefore probably knew that many Cambodians were starving under the DK regime. Ieng Thirith is also accused of involvement in the arrest and killing of staff from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Action. In 1996, along with her husband, she left the Khmer Rouge regime. She was later arrested along with her husband by the Government and put on trial in ECCC's Case 2. She passed away on August 22, 2015.



Pol Pot & China: Phnom Penh, November 4, 1978 (Center, right): Pol Pot, Prime Minister and Secretary of Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK) with Wang Dong Xin, Deputy Head of Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee. (Behind Wang Dong Xin): Khieu Samphan, President of State's Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea. (First from left): Hu Yao Bang, General Secretary of Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee. (Second from left): Nuon Chea, President of People's Representative Assembly and Deputy Secretary of Communist Party of Kampuchea. On Friday 16 November, 2018, the Khmer Rouge Tribunal convicted Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan of genocide, crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The crimes were committed at various locations throughout Cambodia during the Democratic Kampuchea period from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979. The Trial Chamber sentencing both Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan to life imprisonment. Pol Pot became prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea in 1976 and resigned in 1979, but remained an active leader of the Khmer Rouge. He lived in exile, mainly in Thailand, until his death in Anlong Veng district, Oddar Meanchey province, on April 15, 1998. His body was cremated on 17 April, 1998. On August 4, 2019, Nuon Chea died in the midst of appealing the Trial Chamber's judgment and sentence in Case 002/02.



Khmer Rouge Minister of Defense and National Security, Son Sen and head of the Vietnamese delegations, Nguyen Xuan Hoang at the Phnom Penh International Airport, August 1975.

Photo: Documentation Center of Cambodia Archives

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