

Remarks Samdech Moha Bovor Thipadei Hun Manet, the “visit to and inauguration of achievements at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)” [Unofficial translation]

[KHMER SPEECH BELOW]

His Excellency VONGSEY Vissoth, Standing Deputy Prime Minister, and Chair of the Royal Government Task Force on the implementation of the ECCC Residual Functions.

Excellencies, Deputy Prime Ministers, Senior Ministers, Ministers

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

His Excellency, Her Excellency Ambassadors in Cambodia

His Excellency Joseph SCHEUER, UN Resident Coordinator in Cambodia

His Excellency Knut ROSANDHAUG, International Coordinator of the ECCC

Excellencies, Deputy Prime Ministers, Senior Ministers, Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Today, I am very pleased to be here and to speak at the "Visit to and Inauguration of Achievements at the ECCC Residual Premise" organized by the Office of the Council of Ministers and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. First of all, I would like to thank the ECCC for its noble initiative in promoting education and disseminating the historical achievements of the ECCC for students, victims, researchers and all humanity to contribute to peacekeeping and preventing the return of the brutal Khmer Rouge regime on Cambodian soil again, and our presence today also demonstrates the recognition of the importance of this historic achievement. The Khmer Rouge regime has left unimaginable damage and unforgettable suffering for the Cambodian people to this day. Even decades have passed, and the Cambodian people continue to fight the pain. Survivors struggle to cope with the emotional and physical crisis of losing family members and personal health on a regular basis.

I would like to take this rare opportunity to express your deepest gratitude and always remember the great and priceless work and merits of Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen who liberated the country from the Pol Pot genocidal regime, and brought peace, national unity, national unity and territorial integrity in its 500-year history through the introduction of a win-win policy, as well as the high commitment and support of Samdech Techo from the initiative to establish this court to the completion of the smooth and internationally recognized trial process. Cambodia is very proud to close the pages of its dark past history by building and developing the nation from scratch to the land of peace and development as it is today and has set an example in building

peace, avoiding post-war conflicts, and providing justice to victims of all forms of serious and brutal crime. At the same time, I would also like to thank and remind you of the dedication and the legacy of Samdech Vibol Panha Sok An, who led the Royal Government of Cambodia's negotiating team with its UN negotiating counterpart to establish this hybrid tribunal and to run smoothly and maintain its sovereignty and ownership in directing and managing the judicial process.

Peace and war represent two aspects of how we aspire to live as a society and how we deal with our differences. Peace and war are the most complex situations that everyone will face, whether they are victims of war or politicians, wanting an end to conflict and peacebuilding. To end the war and make peace requires the participation of highly educated people and many others to keep the peace. Win-win politics is therefore the foundation of lasting peace, as this win-win policy has eliminated racial, religious and sectarian discrimination and enabled all Cambodians to live in harmonial society together as well. Moreover, through this win-win policy, the Royal Government of Cambodia also established the ECCC with the excellent cooperation of the United Nations and the financial support of the international community to provide justice to the victims of the Khmer Rouge regime, the reconciliation of the divided society, the elimination of the culture of impunity and a message for the leaders Of countries around the world about the consequences of their atrocities.

I would like note that the establishment and commissioning of the ECCC has also reflects the commitment of the Royal Government of Cambodia as a member state of the United Nations to fulfill its obligations consistently and successfully with regard to the prevention, prevention and punishment of genocide and Responsibility to Protect (R2P), which was unanimously adopted by states at the 2005 UN World Summit to Protect People from the four major crimes: Genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide.

As highlighted in the report by His Excellency the Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Working Group of the Royal Government in charge of the implementation of the remaining functions of the ECCC, that the ECCC has brought unexpected and remarkable historical success of bringing a former head of state of a regime to trial reveals the historical facts of the Khmer Rouge regime and provides justice and relief to the victims, and leaves more than 2.4 million pages of case files are available in Khmer, English and French. Taking this opportunity, on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, I would like to express my deep gratitude to all those who have contributed to this process, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, legal officers and all administrative staff of the court, both national and international. In particular, I commend and thank the victims who have established themselves as Civil Parties and testified about their bitter personal case before the courts to seek truth and justice for all victims of the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge regime.

Shortly before attending this event, I and some of the leaders took a hands-on look at the ECCC achievements both during the 16-year trial period (2006-2022) and during the

implementation of the remaining functions from 2023. In particular, the establishment of the "ECCC Resource Centre" which have six main components, as mentioned by the Permanent Deputy Prime Minister. There are two construction projects: the Consultation Room for Victims of the Khmer Rouge Regime and the Permanent Exhibition Hall on the Trial Process, and the Construction of a Memorial Park for the Groundbreaking Built in 2024 and 2025.

In addition to the above achievements, I would also like to emphasize the importance of continuing education and disseminating information about the archives of the case file and the achievements of the ECCC in order for students and national and international scholars to be able to expand their knowledge related to the Khmer Rouge regime in connection with the organization of study tours to the public, especially young men, women, students and teachers to better understand about the ECCC Trial Process And crime sites (Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and Choeung Ek Killing Field Museum, etc.) and in particular understand the history and process of successful implementation of the win-win policy and the construction of the Royal Government's win-win monument. At the same time, we need to encourage cooperation among relevant ministries and institutions, especially educational institutions, culture, justice and tourism, in the transfer and acquisition of good knowledge, experience and documents from the ECCC in the spirit of mainstreaming and contributing to the preservation of these achievements for the next generation, as well as the prevention and control of extremism and the recurrence of Cambodia's dark and bitter past in the future.

With the education and dissemination of the achievements of the ECCC, we also need to consider the sustainability of the ECCC moral and collective reparations which endorsed to civil parties and victims of the Khmer Rouge regime in the past and to develop additional projects to continue to provide support to all civil parties and victims.

Prestigious Achievements in the History of the ECCC As we have now seen, Cambodia is considered one of the most promising countries in the region in terms of peacebuilding, national reunification, victimization and accountability processes. This is our soft power and we should be proud and play an active role to share all our experiences and achievements at the regional and international level in enhancing the potential and prestige of the experienced Cambodia dealing with post-war peace-seeking, armed conflict resolution, and national reunification. This soft power can also be a hard power for Cambodia in the field of transitional justice, that is, finding a solution after the armed conflict. In this regard, the Royal Government has decided to establish a "State Institute in charge of the ECCC Legacy" to compile, manage, document and research centers, share knowledge and provide information to the next generation, scholars and the general public To find out more about serious crimes as well as the success of the ECCC trial process.

By recognizing the importance of knowledge sharing, education and dissemination of information, experiences, achievements, and jurisprudences of the ECCC at all levels and aspects of society in Cambodia and on the regional and international stage, in order

to maintain lasting peace, to participate in strengthening transitional justice, and to prevent and prevent atrocities and genocide, I offer a number of recommendations to the Royal Government Working Group on the implementation of the remaining functions and administration of the ECCC. Directly consider all aspects of the establishment of the above institutions that are autonomous, autonomous and sustainable, with the participation of national institutions, regional institutions / organizations, the United Nations, the international community and national-international research experts such as Below:

First. About the Institute's Vision and Mission: The vision of the Institute should focus on excellence in research in Cambodia by strengthening conflict prevention mechanisms, supporting sustainable peace, and sharing experiences of Cambodian judicial models on accountability process in Southeast Asia and around the world. The mission of the Institute should cover (a) the coordination and implementation of peace development policies; (B) enhancing excellence in research, analysis and policy recommendations to ASEAN institutions; And (c) promoting transparency and accountability, maintaining peace, and strengthening social cohesion through dialogue and consultation.

Second. Guiding Principles: The guiding principles of the Institute should be autonomous in promoting high-level thinking, excellence in research and leadership on justice, regional transition and peace-building, and encourage cooperation in mobilizing key actors from educational institutions, civil society, national and international organizations, public institutions to build initiatives on accountability and strengthen Cambodia's path to peace.

Third. About the Location: The location where the above institute is to be established should be the building that performs the residual functions of the ECCC, as the national and international component (UN) of the ECCC is renovating the current building with electronic and information technology (ICT) infrastructure, organized libraries, residences-archives, and multi-functional meeting halls, and wall-mounted exhibitions at a cost of nearly \$ 3 million USD. In particular, this location has become a popular place and is gradually attracting the interest of young people, students and national and international researchers.

Fourth. Timing: For the appropriate time to re-establish the Institute, consider establishing it at the same time as the ECCC is implementing its residual functions and the administration of the ECCC can help build legal documents, establish an institute, help establish an appropriate working mechanism, and be able to gradually begin to fulfill the core role of the institute to be established.

Overall, the Institute above is a Center of Excellence to provide valuable lessons on the leadership of national peace-building policies, the "White Paper" on Transitional Justice, and the creation of higher excellence to work for on the prevention and recurrence of atrocities and genocides, the maintenance of lasting peace and remembrance in Cambodia, and also the contribution of Cambodia to ASEAN, the United Nations system

and the peace structure; similar development. The Institute is also responsible for the proper preservation and high standards of the archives and the use of the achievements, experience and valuable heritage of the ECCC. Effective, efficient, quality and transparent.

At the same time, I would also like to request the Royal Government Working Group to be in charge of the implementation of residual functions and the administration of the ECCC to continue considering on six other points, including: 1- The role and core responsibilities of the Institute (Core Roles and Responsibilities), 2- About the name and structure (Name and Structure), 3- Status and Modality, 4- Partners of Cooperation, 5- Impact Assessment, and 6- Budget Requirements.

[impromptu speech]

Just now, on my way in, I looked at the archives where there are more than 2.4 million pages, which we need to divide into confidential and public documents. But more importantly, the end of this 16 year (trial) has ended a dark history of Cambodia. This page of history must not be closed and left to be covered with dust. We need to remind the Cambodians (of this history).

Yesterday I saw a video clip from a movie during the Khmer Rouge era. In one of the episodes, the Khmer Rouge guerrillas summoned a sleeping old man to plow a field, where two others were working as oxen. The thing that interests me is in the comments part which tell us the difference views between the old and the young. The older people commented that they would never forget what happened then. But some young people said they did not believe that there were no cattle in those days and people had to plow instead. They said it was a performance. We have just come this far, where the survivors (from the Pol Pot regime still) remember (about the genocide but), we have younger people who could not believe what happened (because) history was not shared. This is not no different to younger generations in some countries where they do not believe the holocaust that occurred during World War II.

History is not just a reminder of evil or negativity, but a reality in a society, where, in this case, Cambodia and the world suffer. It is what humanity need not to see it happen. We need to conduct research and compile (these materials), but it must be (based on) actual documents and not on hearsay. If history were not based on actual documents, it would later become a fabrication. Therefore, it is required to keep the documents here and figure out how to set up the institute in the future for the sake of maintaining and sharing. As of present, even at the United Nations, they have set up days to commemorate the genocide of some countries in order for humanity to remember history we must remember the bitter history and especially avoid extremism and massacres of people.

In whatever policy and for whatever reason, issuing such a policy of massacre of millions of people is unacceptable and must be remembered by all Cambodians. Efforts must be made to further develop research, compilation and documentation of these

documents, whereas they should not be kept only in this place. At the moment, HE Kranh Tony said that there are between 80 and 100 students who come to research here every day. This is a good thing. I would encourage all citizens, both foreigners and Cambodians, who want to learn about the country's real history and research on the original documents, (to come here) [...] for instance, Nate Thayer interviewed Pol Pot before his death. That is the first-hand document for all. That he wrote comments on it has made further research losing the material originality. In this place, for instance, there are lots of first-hand materials.

At the moment, there is also a video. Any eyewitness interviews have included with videos. If one is not sure s/he has missed words, s/he may watch videos, because each word, each phrase confers the reality. Such documentation is important. Digitalization of hardcopy materials and backup files are required. I suggest not to backup only in the building we should have another room or building for the sake of safety. As we have digitalized the 2.4 million pages documents we can file a lot of these documents (which can be used as evidence) since no one would call for a 16-year retrieval. This 16-year documents can serve the needs for hundreds of years to come.

What we have as the history of Cambodia is not only for the Cambodians but we must share it to other regions through open research, sharing experiences, especially special historical hybrid courts nature. This is what is needed for documentation efforts in this building. Today is a step forward and we will organize in the future an institution to expand the potential and preserve the value, including the painful episode, for the next generation of Cambodians. Difficult cultures and histories demonstrate the need for peace because they are interconnected. They connect what was the history from the time of the Moha Nokor (great country) down to zero, and to the restarting efforts with a promising prospect of hundreds of years to come as most of our witnesses are in their late 50s who will be here to tell (what the truth is)? This (clip that people commented it is beyond belief that human worked in the drought animals' stead) is just one of the scenes that I saw and quoted regarding the (life) under the Pol Pot era. Hence, to preserve and archive millions of documents (regarding this regime) is an important work.

Finally, on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, I would like to send a message through His Excellency Miguel de Serpa Soares, Deputy Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and Legal Counsel to the United Nations, to His Excellency Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of The United Nations commends and appreciates the Royal Government of Cambodia for its contribution to the creation of a model hybrid tribunal in the form of the "ECCC or the Khmer Rouge Tribunal" and would also like to thank the international community for its political, technical and financial support, which has allowed the tribunal to complete its trial process smoothly, successfully and with recognition. Internationally. The success of this tribunal is considered as a collective success, including: the Royal Government of Cambodia, the United Nations and the international community, especially for the victims and for all of humanity. I wish His Excellencies, Her Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen who are here to be healthy, prosperous, happy and successful in all their endeavors. Thank you.



សុន្ទរកថា

របស់ សម្តេចបហាបវរធិបតី ហ៊ុន ម៉ាណែត

នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ក្នុងពិធី “ទស្សនកិច្ចនិងសម្ពោធសមិទ្ធផលនៅអគារអនុវត្តមុខងារសេសសល់

របស់អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា (អ.វ.ត.ក.)”

អគារអនុវត្តមុខងារសេសសល់របស់ អ.វ.ត.ក., ថ្ងៃទី១៦ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០២៤

សទ្ទាប្រែ ៖ ០១២៣៤

- ឯកឧត្តម **វង្ស វិស្សត** ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីប្រចាំការ និងប្រធានក្រុមការងាររាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល ទទួលបន្ទុកដំណើរការអនុវត្តមុខងារសេសសល់របស់អ.វ.ត.ក.
- ឯកឧត្តម ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ទេសរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ឯកឧត្តម **មីហ្គែល ឌី សែរ៉ា សូនេរ៉េស (Miguel de Serpa Soares)** អគ្គលេខាធិការរង ទទួលបន្ទុកកិច្ចការច្បាប់ និងជាទីប្រឹក្សាច្បាប់របស់អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ
- ឯកឧត្តម **លោកជំទាវ ឯកអគ្គរាជទូត ឯកអគ្គរដ្ឋទូត** ប្រចាំនៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- ឯកឧត្តម **ចូឡេប ឡូអឺរ (Joseph SCHEUER)** អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិប្រចាំនៅកម្ពុជា
- ឯកឧត្តម **ហែម ក្រាញ៉ាតូនី** រដ្ឋលេខាធិការទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី និងជាប្រធានរដ្ឋបាល ស្តីទីនៃ អ.វ.ត.ក.
- ឯកឧត្តម **ឃ្មុត រ៉ូសែនហ៊ាត (Knut ROSANDHAUG)** អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលភាគីអន្តរជាតិ នៃ អ.វ.ត.ក.
- ឯកឧត្តម **លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រីទាំងអស់** ជាទីគោរពរាប់អាន!

ថ្ងៃនេះ ខ្ញុំមានសេចក្តីសោមនស្សជាអនេក ដែលបានមកចូលរួម និង ថ្លែងសុន្ទរកថា ក្នុង ពិធី “ទស្សនកិច្ចនិងសម្ពោធសមិទ្ធផលនៅអគារអនុវត្តមុខងារសេសសល់របស់ អ.វ.ត.ក.”

ដែលត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើងដោយទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី និង អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការ កម្ពុជា។ ជាបឋម, ខ្ញុំសូមអរគុណចំពោះគំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមដ៏ថ្លៃថ្លា ក្នុងការលើកកម្ពស់ការអប់រំ ផ្សព្វផ្សាយនូវសមិទ្ធផលជាប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ ដែលអ.វ.ត.ក. សម្រេចបានកន្លងមក ដល់សិស្ស និងស្រី ជនរងគ្រោះ អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ និងមនុស្សជាតិទាំងមូល ដើម្បីចូលរួមចំណែករក្សាសន្តិភាព និងទប់ស្កាត់ការរើសត្រឡប់មកវិញនូវរបបយោធាខ្មែរក្រហម លើទឹកដីកម្ពុជាម្តងទៀត ហើយ វត្តមានរបស់យើងនៅថ្ងៃនេះ ក៏ជាការបង្ហាញពីការទទួលស្គាល់នូវសារៈសំខាន់នៃសមិទ្ធផល ជាប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រនេះផងដែរ។

ខ្ញុំសូមឆ្លៀតយកឱកាសដ៏កម្រនេះ សូមសំដែងនូវការគោរពអរគុណដ៏ឥតឃ្នងយ៉ាង ជ្រាលជ្រៅបំផុត និងសូមចងចាំជានិច្ចចំពោះស្នាដៃ និងគុណបការៈដ៏ធំធេងមិនអាចកាត់ថ្លៃ បានរបស់ថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ ជាពិសេសរបស់ **សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន** ដែលបានរំដោះប្រទេសជាតិចេញពីរបបប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ប៉ុលពត និងបាននាំមកនូវសុខសន្តិ ភាព, ការបង្រួបបង្រួមជាតិ, ឯកភាពជាតិ និងឯកភាពទឹកដី ក្នុងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ ៥០០ ឆ្នាំរបស់ ខ្លួន តាមរយៈការដាក់ចេញនូវនយោបាយ **ឈ្នះ-ឈ្នះ** ក៏ដូចជាការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តខ្ពស់និងការ ឧបត្ថម្ភគាំទ្ររបស់ **សម្តេចតេជោ** ចាប់តាំងពីគំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមក្នុងការបង្កើតតុលាការនេះ រហូត ដល់បានបញ្ចប់ទាំងស្រុងនូវដំណើរការកាត់សេចក្តីប្រកបទៅដោយរលូន និងមានការទទួល ស្គាល់ជាអន្តរជាតិ។ ជាមួយគ្នានេះដែរ ខ្ញុំក៏សូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណ និងរម្ងឹកផងដែរនូវស្នាដៃ ការ លះបង់ និងកេរដំណែលរបស់សម្តេចវិបុលបញ្ញា **សុខ អាន** ដែលបានដឹកនាំក្រុមការងារ ចរចារបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាជាមួយសមភាគីចរចារបស់អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ ក្នុងការ បង្កើតតុលាការកូនកាត់មួយនេះ និងបានដំណើរការទៅដោយរលូន ព្រមទាំងរក្សាបាននូវ អធិបតេយ្យភាព និងភាពម្ចាស់ការក្នុងដឹកនាំនិងចាត់ចែងដំណើរការកាត់សេចក្តី។

ឯកឧត្តម, លោកជំទាវ, លោក, លោកស្រី!

សន្តិភាព និងសង្គ្រាម តំណាងឱ្យទិដ្ឋភាពពីរ នៃរបៀបដែលយើងប្រាថ្នាចង់រស់នៅជា សង្គមមួយ និងរបៀប ដែលយើងដោះស្រាយនូវភាពខុសគ្នារបស់យើង។ សន្តិភាព និងសង្គ្រាម ជាស្ថានភាពដ៏ស្មុគស្មាញបំផុត ដែលមនុស្សគ្រប់រូបនឹងត្រូវប្រឈមមុខ មិនថាជាជនរងគ្រោះនៃ សង្គ្រាម ឬជាអ្នកនយោបាយនោះទេ គឺចង់បានការបញ្ចប់ជំលោះ និងកសាងសន្តិភាព។ នយោបាយឈ្នះ-ឈ្នះ គឺជាមូលដ្ឋានគ្រឹះនៃការរក្សាសន្តិភាពយូរអង្វែង ដោយហេតុថា នយោបាយឈ្នះ-ឈ្នះនេះ បានលុបបំបាត់ការរើសអើងខាងជាតិសាសន៍ សាសនា និងរវាងក្រុម

មនុស្ស ព្រមទាំងបានផ្តល់លទ្ធភាពដល់ពលរដ្ឋខ្មែរទាំងអស់រួមរស់សុខដុមរមនាក្នុងសង្គមជាមួយគ្នាថែមទៀតផង។ ជាងនេះទៅទៀត តាមរយៈនយោបាយឈ្នះ-ឈ្នះនេះ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ក៏បានបង្កើត អ.វ.ត.ក. ដោយមានកិច្ចសហការដ៏ល្អប្រសើរពីអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ និងការឧបត្ថម្ភគាំទ្រជាថវិកាពីសហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិ ដើម្បីផ្តល់យុត្តិធម៌ដល់ជនរងគ្រោះនៃរបបខ្មែរក្រហម, ការផ្សះផ្សាសង្គមដែលបែកបាក់, ការលុបបំបាត់វប្បធម៌និទណ្ឌភាព, និងជាការផ្តល់សារមួយសម្រាប់មេដឹកនាំ នៃបណ្តាប្រទេសទូទាំងពិភពលោកអំពីផលវិបាកនៃការប្រព្រឹត្តិអំពើសាហាវយង់យង់ព្រៃផ្សៃរបស់ពួកគេ។

ដូចបានគូសបញ្ជាក់នៅក្នុងរបាយការណ៍របស់ឯកឧត្តមឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីប្រចាំការ និងជាប្រធានក្រុមការងាររបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល ទទួលបន្ទុកដំណើរការអនុវត្តមុខងារសេសសល់របស់អ.វ.ត.ក. រួចហើយ អ.វ.ត.ក. សម្រេចបានជោគជ័យជាប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រនីកស្មានមិនដល់ និងគួរឱ្យកត់សំគាល់ក្រៃលែង ដែលបាននាំយកប្រមុខរដ្ឋនៃរបបមួយមកធ្វើការជំនុំជម្រះទោស, បានលាតត្រដាងនូវការពិតជាប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រអំពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម, និងបានផ្តល់យុត្តិធម៌និងជួយសម្រាលផ្លូវចិត្តដល់ជនរងគ្រោះ ព្រមទាំងបានបន្សល់ទុកនូវឯកសារសំណុំរឿងចំនួនជាង ២,៤ លានទំព័រ ជាភាសាខ្មែរ អង់គ្លេស និងបារាំង។ ធ្លៀតក្នុងឱកាសនេះ តាងនាមរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ខ្ញុំសូមសម្តែងនូវការកោតសរសើរយ៉ាងជ្រាលជ្រៅជូនចំពោះអ្នកទាំងឡាយ ដែលបានចូលរួមចំណែកនៅក្នុងដំណើរការនេះ រួមមាន ចៅក្រម ព្រះរាជអាជ្ញា មេធាវី មន្ត្រីច្បាប់ និងមន្ត្រីបុគ្គលិករដ្ឋបាលតុលាការទាំងអស់ទាំងភាគីជាតិ និងអន្តរជាតិ។ ជាពិសេស ខ្ញុំសូមកោតសរសើរនិងថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់ជនរងគ្រោះដែលបានតាំងខ្លួនជាដើមបណ្តឹងរដ្ឋប្បវេណី និងបានផ្តល់សក្ខីកម្មអំពីរឿងរ៉ាវផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនដ៏ជូរចត់នៅចំពោះមុខតុលាការ ដើម្បីស្វែងរកការពិតនិងយុត្តិធម៌ដល់ជនរងគ្រោះទាំងអស់នៃរបបដ៏ឃោរឃៅខ្មែរក្រហម។

មុននឹងចូលរួមកម្មវិធីនេះបន្តិច ខ្ញុំនិងថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំមួយចំនួន បានដើរពិនិត្យមើលដោយផ្ទាល់នូវសមិទ្ធផលសម្រេចបានរបស់អ.វ.ត.ក. ទាំងនៅក្នុងដំណាក់កាលជំនុំជម្រះក្តីអស់រយៈពេល ១៦ឆ្នាំ (២០០៦-២០២២) និងទាំងក្នុងកំលុងពេលកំពុងអនុវត្តមុខងារសេសសល់ចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ ២០២៣មក។ ជាពិសេស ការបង្កើតឱ្យមាន «មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលធនធានរបស់ អ.វ.ត.ក.» ដែលមានសមាសភាគសំខាន់ៗចំនួន៦ ដូចដែលបានលើកឡើងដោយឯកឧត្តមឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីប្រចាំការ រួចហើយដែរ។

ក្រៅពីសមិទ្ធផលខាងលើ ខ្ញុំក៏សូមគូសបញ្ជាក់អំពីសារៈសំខាន់នៃការបន្តអប់រំ និងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយឱ្យបានទូលំទូលាយអំពីបណ្ណសារនៃសំណុំរឿង និងសមិទ្ធផលការងារសម្រេចបានរបស់ អ.វ.ត.ក. ដើម្បីឱ្យសិស្ស និងសិស្សិកា និងអ្នកសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវជាតិ-អន្តរជាតិ អាចមានលទ្ធភាពពង្រីកចំណេះដឹងរបស់ពួកគេពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងរបបខ្មែរ។ ជាមួយគ្នានេះ យើងត្រូវជម្រុញឱ្យមានសហថាមភាពក្នុងចំណោមក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ ជាពិសេសស្ថាប័ន អប់រំ វប្បធម៌ យុត្តិធម៌ និងទេសចរណ៍ ក្នុងការផ្ទេរនិងទទួលចំណេះដឹង ចំណេះធ្វើ បទពិសោធន៍ និងឯកសារនានាពីអ.វ.ត.ក. ក្នុងស្មារតីបញ្ញាបការយល់ដឹង និងការចូលរួមថែរក្សាសមិទ្ធផលទាំងនេះសម្រាប់មនុស្សជំនាន់ក្រោយ ព្រមទាំងបង្ការនិងទប់ស្កាត់អំពើជ្រុលនិយម និងការកើតឡើងវិញនៃអតីតកាលដ៏ខ្មៅងងឹតនិងដ៏ជូរចត់របស់កម្ពុជានាពេលអនាគត។

ជាមួយនឹងការអប់រំ និងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយអំពីសមិទ្ធផលរបស់ អ.វ.ត.ក. នេះ យើងក៏ត្រូវគិតគូរផងដែរ អំពីការថែរក្សាប្រកបដោយលក្ខណៈនិរន្តរភាពនូវសមិទ្ធផលគម្រោងសំណងសមូហភាពនិងផ្លូវចិត្ត ដែលអ.វ.ត.ក. បានសម្រេចផ្តល់ឱ្យដល់ដើមបណ្តឹងរដ្ឋប្បវេណីនិងជនរងគ្រោះនៃរបបខ្មែរក្រហម នាពេលកន្លងមក និងបង្កើតគម្រោងនានាបន្ថែមទៀត ដើម្បីបន្តផ្តល់ការគាំទ្រដល់ដើមបណ្តឹងរដ្ឋប្បវេណីនិងជនរងគ្រោះទាំងអស់។

ឯកឧត្តម, លោកជំទាវ, លោក, លោកស្រី!

សមិទ្ធផលដ៏ថ្លៃថ្លាជាប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្ររបស់អ.វ.ត.ក. ដូចដែលយើងបានឃើញនៅពេលនេះ បានធ្វើឱ្យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាត្រូវបានគេចាត់ទុកថាជាប្រទេសមួយ ដែលមានសក្តានុពលជាងគេក្នុងតំបន់ទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការកសាងសន្តិភាព ការបង្រួបបង្រួមជាតិ ការផ្តល់យុត្តិធម៌ដល់ជនរងគ្រោះ និងដំណើរការទទួលខុសត្រូវចំពោះមុខច្បាប់ (Accountability Process)។ ក្នុងន័យនេះ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលបានផ្តល់គោលការណ៍បង្កើត «វិទ្យាស្ថានរបស់រដ្ឋមួយទទួលបន្ទុកការដំណែលរបស់ អ.វ.ត.ក.» ដើម្បីចងក្រង គ្រប់គ្រងឯកសារ និងជាមណ្ឌលស្រាវជ្រាវ ចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹង និងផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានដល់អ្នកជំនាន់ក្រោយ អ្នកសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ និងសាធារណជនទូទៅ ដើម្បីស្វែងយល់បន្ថែមអំពីអំពើឧក្រិដ្ឋកម្មធន់ធ្ងរ ក៏ដូចជាជោគជ័យនៃដំណើរការជំនុំជម្រះក្តីរបស់ អ.វ.ត.ក. ។

ឯកឧត្តម, លោកជំទាវ, លោក, លោកស្រី!

ជាមួយគ្នានេះដែរ, ខ្ញុំក៏សូមស្នើឱ្យក្រុមការងាររាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល ទទួលបន្ទុកដំណើរការអនុវត្ត

មុខងារសេសសល់ និងរដ្ឋបាលនៃ អ.វ.ត.ក. ក៏បន្តការពិចារណាឱ្យបានស៊ីជម្រៅទៅលើចំណុច ចំនួន៦ទៀត រួមមាន៖ ទី១-អំពីតួនាទី និងការទទួលខុសត្រូវស្នូលរបស់វិទ្យាស្ថាន (Core Roles and Responsibilities), ទី២-អំពីឈ្មោះនិងរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ (Name and Structure), ទី៣. អំពីឋានៈនិងទម្រង់ (Status and Modality), ទី៤-អំពីដៃគូសហប្រតិបត្តិការ (Partners of Cooperation), ទី៥-អំពីការវាយតម្លៃផលប៉ះពាល់ (Impact Assessment), និងទី៦-អំពី តម្រូវការថវិកា (Budget Requirements) ។

ជាទីបញ្ចប់ តាងនាមឱ្យរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ខ្ញុំសូមផ្តាំធ្វើ តាមរយៈឯកឧត្តម **មីហ្គែល ឌី សែប៉ា សូអារ៉េស (Miguel de Serpa Soares)** អគ្គលេខាធិការរងទទួលបន្ទុកកិច្ចការច្បាប់ និងជាទីប្រឹក្សាច្បាប់របស់អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ ជូនទៅឯកឧត្តម **António Guterres** អគ្គលេខាធិការនៃអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ នូវការកោតសរសើរ និងវាយតម្លៃខ្ពស់ពីសំណាក់ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ចំពោះការចូលរួមបង្កើតឱ្យមានតុលាការកូនកាត់គំរូមួយក្នុងទម្រង់ជា «អ.វ.ត.ក. ឬសាលាក្តីខ្មែរក្រហម» និងក៏សូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់សហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិផងដែរ ដែលបានគាំទ្រទាំងផ្នែកនយោបាយ បច្ចេកទេស និងថវិកា ដែលអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យតុលាការនេះ បានបញ្ចប់ទាំងស្រុងនូវដំណើរការកាត់សេចក្តីរបស់ខ្លួនប្រកបទៅដោយភាពរលូន ជោគជ័យ និងមានការទទួលស្គាល់ជាអន្តរជាតិ ។ ជោគជ័យរបស់តុលាការនេះ ត្រូវបានចាត់ទុកជាជោគជ័យ រួមទាំងអស់គ្នា រួមមាន៖ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ និងសហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិ ជាពិសេស គឺជាជោគជ័យសម្រាប់ជនរងគ្រោះនិងមនុស្សជាតិទាំងមូល ។

ខ្ញុំសូមជូនពរដល់ ឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវ លោក លោកស្រី អ្នកនាងកញ្ញា ដែលមាន វត្តមាននៅទីនេះ ទទួលបាននូវសុខភាពល្អ, វិបុលភាព, សុភមង្គល និង ជោគជ័យក្នុងគ្រប់ ការកិច្ច ។

សូមអរគុណ !