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In principle, at the prosecution department, the deputy general prosecutor and prosecutor perform their duties on behalf and under the responsibilities of the general prosecutor, whether or not in his/her presence.

At the municipal and provincial prosecution department the deputy prosecutor performs his/her duties on behalf and under the responsibilities of the prosecutor, whether or not in his/her presence.

ARTICLE 9:

The person who believes to be injured by an infraction may lodge a complaint along with the prosecution proceedings in order to obtain award.

ARTICLE 10:

In case when the complaint of any plaintiff, believing to be injured by an act that he/she thinks consisting a criminal offence and the representative of the prosecution office does not respond or file it without follow-up, the plaintiff may submit the case to the appellate court.

ARTICLE 11:

The penal action can be exercised against any person in the State of Cambodia

The civil action may exercise against the persons civilly liable because it is a consequence of the liability to the person whom he/she shall respond in accordance with the provision of the civil law. However, the civilly liable person shall not be subject to direct or sole condemnation.

ARTICLE 16:

The civil action may be filed to gather with the penal action at the same time and before the same judge.

The civil action may also be filed separately, In the latter case, the exercise of the civil action shall be suspended as long as the penal action is not finally decided.

ARTICLE 17:

The victim of any offence who has lodge a complaint for damages before the civil judge and who has already received reparation shall not be a plaintiff claiming damages in the public prosecution of the same case.

ARTICLE 18:

The principle can only be applied when the civil and penal jurisdictions receive the same case that means there is identity of subject of cause and of parties.

ARTICLE 19:

The criminal jurisdiction, receiving complaints for damages from an injured party, shall not only decide on criminal case and continue to hear the case decide on the civil action in another session, If it is not sufficiently it shall put off the judgment till later time.

Nevertheless, in any particular case when the amount for damage cannot be evaluated at the present time, the jurisdiction shall just recognize the rightfulness of the claim for damages and delay assessing the amount of compensation which will latter be furnished by the plaintiff claiming damages.

ARTICLE 20:

Eventhough, in principle, a judge who hears a case may hear all issues arising from the case: that means any criminal judge has the competence to adjudicate all questions raised by parties before him; but at the same time and during the same criminal proceeding there may happen a question called "preliminary question " which is a question necessary to establish an offence, and that the criminal jurisdiction cannot resolve. It is so when the question raised is the question of pure civil law.

ARTICLE 21:

There are two kinds of preliminary questions: the preliminary for action and preliminary on judgment.

The preliminary question for action exists where the prosecution cannot carried out as long as this preliminary question has not been definitely resolved.

The preliminary question on judgment is the question that causes the stay of proceeding of prosecution. That is to say the criminal judge has received valid

prosecution but the cannot decide on the merits **unless** he has received preliminary decision from the civil jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 22:

Preliminary questions for action are those wh

ARTICLE 30:

In any case, the judge shall be not discharge any defendant without hearing.

If the judge considers that the incidental plea is not admissible he will simply reject it and continue the hearing and obligatory indicate it in the ground of this decision. If the judgment does not indicate the ground in this regard, it is vitiated by absolute nullity.

ARTICLE 31:

At the expiration of the set-up time as specified in article 29. If the accused justifies having submitted to a competent civil jurisdiction about the preliminary question, a new time limit may be granted in order to obtain judgment on the question. The competent civil jurisdiction is notified of the date of expiration of this time limit by the representative of the prosecution department.

If, at the expiration of the time limit, a final decision is taken on the preliminary question, the procedure shall reprocceed normally. Without the decision and if the delay id imputed to the negligence of the accused, the latter is considered as having renounced the exercise of the interlocutory question. The criminal tribunal shall continue the proceeding.

ARTICLE 32:

If the accused is the applicant of the incidental plea and if she/he brings in a judgment in his favor on the preliminary question, the criminal jurisdiction shall recognize this decision and discharge the accused.

If the accused loses in the process of the preliminary question, penal jurisdiction shall proceed with the public action as if the incidental plea has not been occurred.

ARTICLE 33:

The renunciation of the civil action may neither shop nor suspend the prosecution.

ARTICLE 34:

The prosecution may be extinguished in the cases below:

- The death of offenders,
- The expiration of statue limitation of the offence,
- The amnesty,
- The withdrawal of the injured party in a number of penal offences, such as the taking away of minors above 14 years of age with consent, the insult on ancestors.

CHAPTER II: JUDICIARY POLICE

ARTICLE 35:

The judiciary police searches crimes, **misdemeanours** and minor offences, gather evidence and handover perpetrators to the jurisdiction in charge of punishment. But the offenders can be arrested and handed over to the court by the judiciary police only in the case where they com

In case of non-compliance with this strict rule, the officers shall be punished in accordance with articles 22 and 57 of the interim penal code.

ARTICLE 48:

In any case, the officers of the **judiciary** police have no rights to file without continuation the penal case that they have received, eventhough already coming to terms.

They shall always forward their reports to the competent prosecutor.

CHAPTER III : PROVINCIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR DEPARTMENT

ARTICLE 49:

There is one public prosecutor department in each provincial court. In each public prosecutor department there are one prosecutor and one assistant prosecutor.

ARTICLE 50:

In principle, the prosecutor has the same rank as the president of the court.

ARTICLE 52:

Concerning the civil jurisdiction, the prosecutor shall be always the **principal party**. In that sense, this is the prosecutor files the prosecution in the court, by accusing and asking for the application of the law upon the accused.

ARTICLE 53:

Concerning the civil jurisdiction, the representative of the public prosecutor department is only a joint-party; that is he/she may express his/her opinion if he/she wishes.

As a joint-party, in a civil case the representative of the public prosecutor may not appeal the case to the appeal courts or to the supreme court.

ARTICLE 54:

Concerning the civil actions, the ones which are related to the public law and order or to the interest of a minor or a disabled person etc..., the representative of the public prosecutor shall consider herself/himself as principal party. In this case, the public prosecutor department takes action automatically.

ARTICLE 55:

Once the perpetration of any crime or any misdemeanor is known. the prosecutor shall proceed immediately to the investigation measures which are provided to him/her by the law and which are necessary to find the truth. In case where the committed crime or misdemeanor is **exceptionally** serious, the prosecutor shall inform immediately the general prosecutor at the appeal court and the Minister of Justice. The prosecutor shall carry out the instruction he/she receives from them in this matter.

In case where the prosecutor is unavailable because of the sickness or other reason, the assistant prosecutor shall be in charge in his/her place. If there are many assistant prosecutors, the one who is senior in the rank shall replace the prosecutor.

If there is no assistant prosecutor the Minister of Justice shall decide immediately any

The decision to file without processing by the prosecutor., has no res judicata. This means the prosecutor may always change his decision, unless the prosecution expires due to the statute of limitations or due to the other cases provided by law .

ARTICLE 60:

If the complaint pertained to the crime or the misdemeanor, the prosecutor shall immediately open a judicial enquiry, this means, the prosecutor makes a change called introductive requisition which indicates the offense in accordance with the law and the person presumed to be responsible for the offense and sends it to the judge.

ARTICLE 61:

In case of misdemeanor, the prosecutor may accuse the offender and send him/her directly to the penal court for judgment or proceed the same way as described in article 60 above.

The prosecutor accuses and send the offender to the court for judgment when the file is completed and there are sufficient factors that constitute the offense. The prosecutor has also the right to make additional inquiry before sending the case to the court. In this case, he/she may ask necessary informations form the judiciary police officer. Once all the information is obtained, the prosecutor sends the case to the court for judgment which is based on the full knowledge of the facts.

ARTICLE 62:

In the case where the committed crime is flagrant delicate, and if the investigating judge did not receive the case, the prosecutor may issue order to the suspect to appear through arrest.

The prosecutor shall interrogate immediately that person. If that person is accompanied by a human right defender, the prosecutor shall interrogate him in the presence of his human right defender. The prosecutor may interrogate the witness who is present and issue an order to take temporary measures, in order to ensure the sufficiency of the evidence.

The prosecutor may search the criminal offender's house and confiscate the object produced in evidence necessary for finding the truth.

The prosecutor may interrogate any person who may provide useful information but may not order him/her to have witness or order to take an oath. The prosecutor has right to assign an expert to evaluate the object produced in evidence that the prosecutor thinks necessary.

The prosecutor has the right to forbid any person from leaving the scene of the crime. If the prohibition is not respected, the prosecutor may issue a requisition to detain that person for 24 hours.

Once the report on the place of the accident is completed, the prosecutor shall send immediately the file and the introductive requisition to the judge who will continue to gather some more information or reviewed all the documents if he/she thinks in the case where he/she feels there is a need. When the investigating judge receives the

case and is present at the scene of the offense, the prosecutor or the judiciary police officer shall give the whole investigation process to the judge.

ARTICLE 63:

The prosecutor shall examine immediately whether or not the charge on the offender is sufficiently established. If the offender is detained and with proper report send to him. If the charge is related to a flagrante delicto offense punishable by imprisonment, the prosecutor interrogates the offender the following firstly,

Identity card with the surname and name, age, profession, the domicile place and the date of birth of the offender

Surname and name of the offender's parents

Summary of the offender's biography specially on the past judiciary record.

After that, the prosecutor asks the questions on:

The offense that is charged on the offender

All circumstances related to the offenses

The prosecutor shall make and sign the report written by a clerk. The report shall also be signed by the offender. If the offender does not know how to sign the prosecutor shall mention it in the report and have the offender's to fingerprint.

ARTICLE 64:

Upon receiving a misdemeanor case, the presiding judge decides on the detention and asks to bring the accused for the next hearing. If the judge finds that the file is incomplete, he may postpone the hearing to a later date which is not longer than four months counting from the date of detention.

ARTICLE 65:

If the presiding judge thinks that the accused may be temporarily released, with or without bail, he/she shall decide on this issue before examining the merit. He/she will act the same way if the accused requests it in writing.

ARTICLE 66:

If the presiding judge thinks the case that he receives, does not constitute a flagrante delicto to the public prosecutor for action in accordance with the law. The prosecutor issues an assumed order of for the investigation and send it to the investigating judge who shall continue the regulations as stated by the law.

ARTICLE 67:

The prosecutor shall apply the procedure directly to the court in case where the convicted person is liable to a punishment of imprisonment not more than one year as the maximum term, if not, the prosecutor shall send the case to the investigating prosecutor.

CHAPTER IV : THE INVESTIGATING JUDGE

ARTICLE 68:

In each provincial and city court, there is one or many judges responsible for

lawyer shall be automatically appointed by the government for his/her defence, then the investigating judge shall suspend the interrogation and call the counsel shortly in order to interrogate the accused in the presence of the counsel.

The automatic appointment of a lawyer shall be made by the presiding judge in the following cases:

- The victim is a minor without defence.
- The accused person is a minor without defence.
- The accused person is mute, deaf, blind, or has mental disorder,
- The accused person is accused of committing any crimes and is not able to afford a defender.

In order cases as mentioned above, the investigating judge may interrogate the accused person when he/she accepts to defend by him/herself.

ARTICLE 77:

If the lawyer or the defender did not show up at the indicated date and time, the investigating judge has the rights to interrogate without the presence of the lawyer. the investigating judge shall mention this absence in the report.

ARTICLE 78:

The case file shall be put at the disposal of the lawyer or the defender at any time. The communication of the case file shall be made at the clerk's office or, if possible, in the investigating judge's office.

The lawyer or the defender may be authorized to make copies of all pieces of the documents contained in the case file by his/her clerk under his/her entire responsibility.

ARTICLE 79:

Right after the first appearance of the accused person, the investigating judge has the rights to decide whether the accused person shall be put in liberty or in temporary detention. This decision is enforceable immediately, even if there is an appeal. unless the appeal is from the public prosecutor.

All parties have the right to appeal the above decision to the appeal court within 15 clear days from the date of receiving the notification of their decision rejecting their request.

The appeal court shall decide the case within 15 days, for the most, from the date of receiving the appeal request.

ARTICLE 80:

If the accused person is in detention and has a lawyer or a defender, the lawyer or the defender may freely communicate with his/her clients. The conversation between the lawyer or the defender with his/her detained client shall not be heard to , nor recorded. The lawyer or the defender has the rights to tell his/her client about all documents he/her has seen or copied from the file, and that he/she thinks useful for his/her client's defence. Nevertheless, the lawyer shall not hand over any documents or object to his/her client without the investigating judge's special authorization.

ARTICLE 81:

The investigating judge subpoenas to appear before him/her all persons, whose names indicated in the complaint or denunciation complaint, witnesses called upon by the accused person, as well as all other persons of whom the hearing appears to be useful to the revelation of the truth. In all cases, the investigating judge has the rights to confront one party with another, or one witness with other witnesses, or the witnesses with the parties.

ARTICLE 82:

Before the interrogation, the witnesses shall take an **oath** in accordance with their religion or belief. The witnesses shall be interrogated separately one by one. The accused person may be brought in front of the witnesses whenever the judge thinks that the confrontation is required.

ARTICLE 83:

The deposition of the witness shall be signed by the judge, the clerk and the witness after reading this deposition to the latter. If the witness refuses to sign, this refusal shall be mentioned this refusal. Each page of the deposition shall be signed by the judge, the clerk, and the witness.

No blank space between lines is allowed. Any crossing out, deletion, and reference shall be approved and signed by the judge, clerk, and witness. The same procedure as mentioned above shall be applied to the deposition of other person in the case.

ARTICLE 84:

All person subpoenaed to be witnesses shall respond satisfactory to the subpoena.

If, after receiving the subpoena, the witnesses does not appear before the judge the judge may order him/her to appear enforceable through arrest.

ARTICLE 85:

In the case of absolute necessity, if the witness is sick or cannot travel, the judge may go to his/her domicile accompanied by his/her clerk to hear and record the witness's testimony.

ARTICLE 86:

If the witness lives in a city or province other than city or province under his/her jurisdiction, the investigating judge may issue a rogatory commission to the judge of the province or town where the witness is located to hear and write down his/her statement.

ARTICLE 87:

Besides hearing the witnesses the investigating judge may take other actions deemed useful to the revelation of the truth. For example the, investigating judge may go to visit the accused person's domicile for a house search. In this case, the lawyer or the defender shall be informed and also invited to accompany the judge in the visit.

The judge may be the president, the vice-president or the magistrate of the court.

ARTICLE 97:

Parents and relatives, by marriage until fourth degree included, shall not be simultaneously members of the same court, either as a judge or a representative of the prosecution department.

This principle is not only applied to provincial court, but also to all jurisdictions irrespective of level.

ARTICLE 98:

In principle, there is an absolute incompatibility of office between a judge and a representative of the prosecution department.

The representative of the prosecution depart

If the party who opposes does not appear at the time set by the court, the judgment be default put down be the court shall be considered as having the presence of the party.

ARTICLE 124:

The judgment rendered on the opposition may be brought before the court of appeal by any party.

ARTICLE 125:

The evidences of a criminal offence may be produced by any means in order to convince the judge. for example by confession. By witnesses appropriate and convincing testimony, by examination on all indications, by expertise or by other legal means such as the on-site visit etc...

To ascertain its conviction, the criminal jurisdiction may examine all documents put forward for questioning during the herring and examinations between parties and attorneys in order to render judgment. Judges shall not base their conviction on personal knowledge he/she might acquire outside the hearing.

ARTICLE 126:

In any criminal jurisdiction, the clerk shall be responsible for writing a summary report of the heating for allowing the appeal court to control the effectively the lawfulness of the proceeding, and to have a knowledge as complete as possible of the oral investigation during the heating. the clerk shall try the best he/she can to carefully write down the progress of the proceeding, and statements of the witness and the answers of the offender.

The above summary report shall be signed by the clerk. and certified by the judge after a detailed review in the period of ten days after the hearing during which the judgment was pronounced. the clerk will receive an administrative discipline, if he/she fails to perform this task.

ARTICLE 127:

The summery report singed by the clerk and certified by the judge is considered as valid of its content until there is evidence to the contrary. in the case of a discrepancy between the summery report and the original judgment, the latter will be considered valid.

ARTICLE 128:

The investigation during the hearing shall be in public, if not, it will be considered as null and void. The proceedings in open court are required not only for pronouncement of the judgment, but, also for the investigation, and the hearing. Therefore, the judgment shall mention the proceedings in open court, because without it, the judgment shall mention the considered as null.

ARTICLE 129:

Nevertheless, the hearing can be conducted in camera, if the proceedings in open court might deem dangerous to the public order and good tradition, the in camera hearing my only conducted on part of the investigation. In another sense, the time for the in camera proceeding is limited to the investigation of the case. The pronouncement of the judgment shall be public, if not, it shall be considered as null.

ARTICLE 133:

Then the judge hears the witness's testimony in the following order, witness plaintiff's witness and accused's witness. This order may if there is an important reason (Cambodian version missing. I translate from French version). The judge may not necessarily hear any testimony when he/she considers that it does not help to reveal the truth. In the event of objection, the judge shall decide this case by order which shall be recorded in the report of the hearing.

ARTICLE 134:

Any witness who did not take an oath during the investigation shall take an oath before answering. Any witness who testified in accordance with the discretionary power of the judge may not take an oath. After the testimony, the witness may remain in the hearing room. At the witness's request the judge may allow him/her to stay outside if his/her hearing is no longer necessary.

ARTICLE 135:

All objects produced in evidence shall be shown to the witness and the parties for one

If the incidental plea is related to incompetency, the court shall decide before-hand the incompetency incidental plea.

But if ,in order to evaluate the grounds for the incompetency incidental plea, the court has to first, examine the merits, then the court may decide to join the incidental plea to the merit. The court shall, then, decide on the competency by a decision that is separate from the decision on the merits. If the court decides in favor of the incompetency, it does not have to examine the merits.

ARTICLE 141:

After the hearing, the prosecutor's charge and the counsel pleading, the judge withdraw into the secret chamber for discussion. From this stage on, neither request nor argument shall be presented to the court.

ARTICLE 142:

All judgment shall be pronounced in public. That means it shall be read aloud by the judge. A judgment shall be rendered in the soonest time possible. If the judgment cannot be rendered immediately, the judge shall announce at the hearing and the date of the next hearing in which the judgment shall be pronounced so that the interested party of the case can be present.

ARTICLE 143:

All judgment shall consist of two parts : the record or proceedings before judgment and judgment itself.

1. The record of proceedings which is written on the top of the judgment shall consist of: surname, name, profession, domic

The enacting terms, which is the essential part of the judgment, shall also be as

The acquitted accused shall be immediately released, if the decision is not appealed right away. If the court decide on punishment and the detained accused appeals against the judgment, the accused shall remain in temporary detention.

ARTICLE 153:

In case of sentencing, the judgment shall be enforced and insured by the prosecutor, concerning the imprisonment and the collection of fine. Regarding the payment of the reparation, it shall be enforced at the request of each plaintiff claiming for his/her damages.

ARTICLE 154:

If the accused is put in liberty the appeal temporarily suspends the enforcement of judgment that means the accused shall remain in liberty.

ARTICLE 155:

All contradictory judgment of the criminal jurisdiction can be appealed within two clear months from the day when the judgment is rendered.



The important role of the general prosecutor at the appeal court is to give his conclusion during the hearings of the appeal court and appeal to the supreme court against the judgment of the appeal court which he thinks rendered in error or in violation of law.

ARTICLE 161:

Those who have the right to appeal are:

- The accused or the civilly responsible person
- The plaintiff claiming damages
- The prosecutor

ARTICLE 162:

The accused the civilly responsible person or the plaintiff who want to exercise their rights to appeal, shall use it by themselves or by proxy. The power given to that proxy shall be special. Only the father or the mother of a minor child may appeal on behalf of his/her child without using special power of attorney, it the same for the tutor.

ARTICLE 163:

The appeal has devolving effect that means that it submits to the second jurisdiction (appeal court) all points of the fact and law which were examined by the inferior jurisdictions.

ARTICLE 164:

During the trial of the appeal submitted by the accused, the appeal court shall not add more punishment. It may modify the judgment in the sense that it benefits the accused.

The appeal court may change the qualification of the offenses which were decided by the judge of the first jurisdiction but with the condition that no punishment is added to the accused.

The appeal court also may, in maintaining the same punishment decided by the criminal court, apply to the fact, a penal text different from the one mentioned in the appealed judgment.

ARTICLE 165:

Deciding on the accused's appeal, the appeal court shall not add to the principal penalty the accessory penalty which the judge of

ARTICLE 166:

The appeal court shall not decide on the accused's appeal, by increasing the amount of the damages which was already decided by the court of the first degree for the plaintiff.

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ARTICLE 175:

The appeal court may change the qualification of the offense made by the judge of the first jurisdiction but shall not add any ne

ARTICLE 184:

The report made by a judge of the appeal court has the purpose to set forth in public various documents of the case, and then let the judges of the court know in the presence of the parties, not only the court decision which is referred, but also all the elements which were submitted to the first jurisdiction for examination and decision.

The accomplishment of this formality shall be under penalty of nullity, mentioned in the judgment.

ARTICLE 185:

If the appeal court orders one of its judges to make additional investigations, this judge shall prepare a new report once the investigation is finished. This report shall be enclosed in the case which the appeal court will consider during the hearing, otherwise, the report is considered as null.

ARTICLE 186:

The report shall be in writing and shall be enclosed in the case file,

The appeal shall be interrogated after reading of the report. In the simple case, this report may be summary. But if the case is complex, the report shall be more developed in order for the court to examine the case with full knowledge of the fact.

ARTICLE 187:

After the reading of the report, the appeal court hears the accused and the civilly responsible person. After that, the appeal court hears the plaintiff, if any.

If the parties who appeal are defended by attorneys, their attorneys shall be heard before the representative of the general prosecution department have.

If the prosecutor is the appellant, the representative of the general prosecution department shall be heard before the attorneys.

If the order established is not followed, it is not punished by penalty of nullity.

ARTICLE 188:

The procedure to submit evidence shall be the same as the procedure used by the provincial and municipal court.

ARTICLE 189:

The appeal court may, therefore, take all investigation measures which are used by the provincial, municipal court such as the expert valuation, visit of officials to the scene of the occurrence, gathering of evidence...etc... which they think important to clarify the court.

ARTICLE 190:

Exhibiting the object produced in evidence at the appeal court is not necessary when it is shown that the exhibition was correctly done for the first time at the jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 191:

The appeal court has the discretionary power to

ARTICLE 197:

When the judgment is confirmed and the fact is punishable by felony or misdemeanour penalty, the appeal court shall issue a committal order or a warrant for arrest, if any.

ARTICLE 198:

The appeal court has the right to trial the case by themselves when they overrule the decision made by the first jurisdiction.

It is so when there is unrepairable violation or omission of the formalities required by law under the penalty of nullity or when that decision was wrongfully made on the incidental plea specially the ability on the rational material competence.

ARTICLE 199:

When the case is not complete, the appeal court shall take or shall cause to take all useful measures or shall make necessary investigation in order to discover the truth.

ARTICLE 200:

The appeal court may judge the case by itself when it decides to overrule the whole judgment.

ARTICLE 201:

The appeal court may not judge the case by itself when the appeal court overrule the decision of the provincial, municipal court which has wrongfully refused to judge based on competence ground because the first jurisdiction is not exhausted.

ARTICLE 201:

The appeal court is also competent:

1. To judge the appeal on the decision made by the prosecutor of the military court and the prosecutor of provincial or municipal court.
2. To judge the appeal on the decision made by the judge of the first instance in the matters of the detention awaiting trial, release on bail or no ground for prosecution.

ARTICLE 203:

If the appeal court overrule the decision of no prosecution made by the prosecutor or of nonsuit directed by the investigating judge in the case where there accused is not detained, it may decide to detain the accused person awaiting trial. In this case the appeal court shall issue a warrant for arrest.

The appeal court shall send the accused person to appear before the same criminal court when he/she considers that the file is complete.

ARTICLE 204:

When the appeal court overrule the decision of detention awaiting trial, it shall order that accused person be free immediately.

ARTICLE 205:

When the appeal court overrule the decision not to detain, it shall order the detention of the accused person by issuing a warrant for arrest.

An additional in investigation of the fact, by referring to a court chamber of appointing a judge of the Supreme Court, or , in special case, by appointing an investigating judge of an inferior jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court shall bring the knowledge of the person who requested the revision and his/her lawyer of any information collected in this additional investigation.

The lawyer can assign his/her secretary to make copies of the documents.

After finishing this additional investigation, the president of the Supreme Court causes to submit the case in a public hearing, hears a new the report of the judge, the charge of the representative of the prosecution's office, the statements of the person who requests the revision and the pleadings of his/her lawyer.

The judgment shall be declared in public.

ARTICLE 235:

The reprieve and the general amnesty which have been granted shall not be an obstacle to a revision's judgment.

ARTICLE 236:

The judgment of the Supreme Court which establishes the innocent of the condemned person shall be posted at the office of the jurisdiction which decided on the case, and at the khum or Sangkat's office of the People's Committee, where the condemned person resides.

FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 237:

The provisions of any law which contradict with the provisions of this law shall be abrogated.

ARTICLE 238:

This law shall be proclaimed urgent.

This law has been adopted by National Assembly of the State of Cambodia on the 28th of January, 1993 at the 24th session of the first legislature.

Phnom Penh, 29 January, 1993
For National Assembly

President

