

Law passed by the  
National Assembly  
on 22nd Dec.1994.  
( Unofficial translation )  
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Kingdom of Cambodia  
Nation - Religion - King

L A W

ON

THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE SUPREME  
COUNCIL OF MAGISTRACY

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Chapter I

The organization - function- composition  
of the Supreme Council of Magistracy

Article 1:

Referred to the article 113 and 115 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, it is to establish a Supreme Council of Magistracy for guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary, discipline for judges and the good functioning of the adjudicate courts of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 2:

The Supreme Council of Magistracy shall have composition as follows:

- 1 - H.M. the King of Cambodia, as.....Chairman.
- 2 - Minister of justice, as.....Member.
- 3 - Chief of Supreme Court, as.....Member.
- 4 - General Prosecutor to the Supreme Court, as..Member.
- 5 - Chief of the Appeal Court, as.....Member.
- 6 - General Prosecutor to the Appeal Court, as...Member.
- 7 - Three Judges elected by the judges, as.....Members.

The Supreme Council of Magistracy shall have three (3) other substitute members who are elected by the judges of the whole country, for replacing elected members who are absent. All members

incompatibility of function of the minister of justice, shall be replaced by a senior official from the ministry of justice.

Article 3: His Majesty the King who is the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Magistracy, may nominate a royal representative to chair in the meetings of the Supreme Council of Magistracy.

Article 4: Members of the Supreme Council of Magistracy who have been elected, shall stay for a term of (5) years, and upon this may stand anew as candidate for the re-election in the subsequent mandates.

Article 5: In case when any elected member is resigned or absent for more than (6) months, such full right member shall be replaced by a substitute member who has the most senior in age. In this case it is to proceed a vote to elect more substitute members to fill it up.

Article 6: The procedure and organisation of the election for electing the full rights, substitute and reserve members, shall be provided for by a Proclamation (Prakas) of the Minister of Justice.

## Chapter II

### Functioning of the Supreme Council of Magistracy

Article 7: The minister of justice shall convene a meeting, upon consultation with the chief of the Supreme Court and the Appeal Court.

The initiative for convening a meeting may also be raised by the chairman or by at least three (3) members.

Article 8: The meeting of the Supreme Council of Magistracy, shall not be considered as valid (quorum), unless attended by at least 7 members.

Article 9: Decisions of the Supreme Council of Magistracy, must be done with respect to the majority of the voices through secret

votes. The Chairman of the meeting shall not involve in casting the vote. But in case when upon the vote there are equal number of voices, the chairman of the meeting shall then make a decision thereof.

Article 10:

It is necessary to have consultation with the Supreme Council of Magistracy to gain its suggestions and recommendation on the proposed bill or draft of laws relevant to the organisation of the judiciary field and the functioning of this field.

The response of the Supreme Council of Magistracy must be given within a delay of 30 days from the day of reception of such proposed bill or draft of law from the Minister of Justice.

In urgent case, such above stated delay shall be decreased to only 10 days.

Article 11:

The Supreme Council of Magistracy shall decide and raise its recommendation to His Majesty the King about the appointment, transfer, disruption from( actual) function, suspension of job, put outside of the cadre or removal of title, of all judges and prosecutors.

The Supreme Council of Magistracy shall give recommendation on the matters of promotions of steps and ranks (grades) of all the judges and prosecutors.

The Minister of Justice shall prepare and submit the drafts of Decrees to His Majesty the King concerning this above matters.

Article 12:

Concerning the matter of disciplinary actions to be taken against the judges and prosecutors, the Supreme Council of Magistracy shall meet in the form of a Disciplinary Council, and under the Chairmanship of the Chief of the Supreme Court or the General Prosecutor to the Supreme Court, depending on whether such case of disciplinary action is to be dealt with the judge or with the prosecutor.

In such above cases, His Majesty the King, and the Minister of Justice will not attend the meetings.

When any elected member is absent, shall be replaced by a substitute member.

In case when disciplinary action is to be taken against the chief of the Supreme Court or the General prosecutor to the Supreme

Court, the Disciplinary Council shall be presided by His Majesty the King or his royal representative.

All the documents related to the concerned person, who is supposed to receive the disciplinary sanction, shall be sent to all the members of the Disciplinary Council, for examining thereof, at least 15 days before the meeting will take place.

Article 13:

The President of the Disciplinary Council, shall indicate the date for the meeting of the Council and convene such meeting.

Article 14:

The decision of the Disciplinary Council must be done the same as what of the Supreme Council of Magistracy.

Article 15:

The decision of the Disciplinary Council must be submitted to the Supreme Council of Magistracy for approval. This decision shall not open way for any appeal.

Article 16:

Members of the Supreme Council of Magistracy and all whom have attended the meeting must maintain secrecy of the meeting.

Article 17:

The Supreme Council of Magistracy shall assign one of the judges and one court clerk to assure function as secretaries, who shall have duties to make up the reports, minutes, to keep documents and to fulfil other works.

Article 18:

The Supreme Council of Magistracy shall be entitled to receive the remuneration for the meeting at hourly rate, which will be specified by a common Proclamation (Prakas) of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Finance.

Article 19:

The expenses for the functioning of the Supreme Council of Magistracy shall be planned in the budget of the Ministry of Justice.

Chapter III

Inter-provisions

Article 20:

After this law enters into force, the Minister of Justice shall request to His Majesty the King, to appoint 3 judges as temporary members of the Supreme Council of Magistracy, for the period when the election of judges as its members, cannot yet be proceeded in compliance with the article 4 above.

These above temporary appointed judges shall automatically terminate their duties, when upon the elected judges who are members, come to take their functions.

Article 21:

The preparation for the vote to elect judges as members of the Supreme Council of Magistracy must be done, after a Law on statute Judges is coming into force, and upon the appointment of judges into the cadre of judges has been proceeded.

Article 22:

The judges who are to assure the assigned function as stated in the provisions of the article 20 above, shall have right to vote and to stand as candidates for the election, to be voted by their colleagues judges.

But these judges shall have to resign from memberships of the Supreme Council of Magistracy, from the day they apply as candidates.

ARTICLE 23 :

Any law and provision, which are contrary to this law, shall be abrogated./.

This law was adoptedd by the National Assembly, in Phnom Penh, on 22nd December 1994, during the 3rd.Session of its 1st legislature.

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STATE OF CAMBODIA  
INDEPENDENCE- PEACE -FREEDOM  
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ON

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES  
OF THE ADJUDICATE COURTS OF THE  
STATE CAMBODIA

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CHAPTER ONE

General provision

Article 1 : Adjudicate courts of the State of Cambodia are :  
- Provincial and municipal courts,  
- Military court,  
- Appeal court,  
- Supreme court.

Article 2 : - Provincial, municipal courts and military courts are lower adjudicate courts.

- Provincial and municipal courts which shall be located in the provinces and municipalities, shall respectively have their jurisdictional competences which are extended on the territory of each of those provinces.

- Military court which shall be located in the municipality Phnom Penh, shall have its jurisdictional competences on the whole territory of the State of Cambodia.

Article 3 : - Appeal court and Supreme court which are higher courts, they shall be located in the Municipality Phnom Penh.

Appeal court and Supreme court, shall have their jurisdictional competences on the whole territory of the State of Cambodia.

Article 4 : Adjudicate courts of all levels shall proceed trials

basing on the laws in vigour, and laws and provisions adopted by the Supreme National Council (SNC).

In civil cases, when the law did not state explicitly or when there is a gap which the law did not stipulate provisions concerning any case, the adjudicate courts shall then proceed hearings by basing on customs, traditions, conscience and equity.

Article 5 : Beside each lower adjudicate court, there shall be a prosecutor, and a general prosecutor to each higher adjudicate court.

In criminal cases, prosecutors are owners of the criminal actions, and who are to make assumption of terms of punishment which may due, by always considering themselves as " complainant party ".

In criminal cases and in other lawsuits, prosecutors are " subordinate party" of the lawsuit, who will be only for sharing advice, if deemed appropriate. But in some cases which related to public order, prosecutors shall consider themselves as " complainant party ".

## CHAPTER TWO

### PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Article 6 : Provincial and municipal courts, shall have competences to proceed trials and to open access for appeals in all the criminal, civil, commercial cases, and litigations of administrative or labour cases.

Provincial and municipal courts when proceed hearings, shall be headed by a judge, complemented by a prosecutor or a deputy prosecutor and a court clerk.

Article 7 : Court's Judgement is contradictory ( made in the presence of the parties), may open access for an appeal within a period of two (2) months, from the date of decision. Judgement by default (made in the absence of the parties/party), may open way for an opposition (refusal complaint) within a period of 15 days, from the date of notification thereof. If upon the period permitted for opposition is expired, an appeal may then be made against the judgement within a period of 2 months, from the expiry of the date permitted for opposition.

Article 8 : The appeal complaint may have power to cease/suspense for temporary the implementation of the court judgement. Appeal complaints which are relating to decisions of the courts, judges or prosecutors, shall not have power to cease/suspense for

temporary those decisions, except only when those appeal complaints are made by the prosecutors in the cases of detaining or releasing for temporary out of detention.

Appeal complaint shall be made in the adjudicate courts which have issued the judgement.

Person whom shall be entitled to make an appeal or opposition/refusal complaint, are the prosecutor or whoever whom has interests in the lawsuit, who will include the party, plaintiff of the civil lawsuit, person responsible in civil case, convicted person, lawyer or defender.

Apart from criminal cases, the prosecutor may not make appeal complaint, unless he/she determined himself/herself to be a plaintiff.

### CHAPTER THREE

#### MILITARY COURT

Article 9 : The military court shall have competence to adjudicate and shall be subjected to appeals for those cases of military offenses.

Military offenses are those committed by military members in the army and which concerned with military discipline or effected properties of military armed forces.

In case when a military member committed normal criminal offence, he/she shall be prosecuted by the provincial/municipal court.

The procedure of the military court shall be the same as what of the provincial and municipal court.

### CHAPTER FOUR

#### APPEAL COURT

Article 10 : The Appeal court shall have competence to proceed hearings of appeal complaints against judgements of the provincial and municipal courts and military court, by opening access for grievance complaints.

Article 11 : The appeal court shall consist of 3 magistrates, where one of them is president. The composition of this adjudicate court shall be completed by a general prosecutor or a deputy general prosecutor or a prosecutor from the General Prosecutors' office, and a court clerk.



In case of a hearing for revision of a decision, 3 magistrates shall sit, in which one of them shall be president, and all of these magistrates should be those who did not participate in the previous hearing (of this same case)

Article 12 : The Judgement by default of the Appeal court , may be subjected to an appeal by a grievance complaint against it within a period of 2 months from the day of judgement.

The Judgement by default ( made in absence of a party/parties) of the appeal court, may be subjected to an opposition /refusal complaint within a period of 15 days. If this period permitted for opposition is expired, may then be subjected to a grievance complaint within 2 months from the date of expiry of the delay permitted for filing opposition/refusal complaint.

Article 13 : The grievance complaint shall have power to cease/suspense for temporary of the implementation of the Appeal court's judgement.

But the grievance complaint which concerned with temporary detaining, temporary released out of detention ( pending trial ), suspension of file case without further proceeding and acquitted from charges,.....may not have power to cease/suspense for temporary the implementation of judgement of the Appeal court. A grievance complaint shall be made in the adjudicate court which has issued such judgement.

Person who shall have rights to file a grievance or an opposition/refusal complaint, is the general prosecutor to the Appeal court or whoever has interest in the lawsuits, who will include : the parties/party, plaintiff in the civil cases, the responsible in the civil cases, convicted person, lawyer or defender.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUPREME COURT

Article 14 : The Supreme court shall have competence to proceed hearings on grievance complaints against judgements of the Appeal court by considering only on erroneous of law but not of facts.

But in the lawsuits where there is a n grievance complaint submitted, such court shall proceed a hearing in joint groups, by considering at the same time on both the erroneous of law as well as of facts.

Article 15 : Revision complaints may be made against judgements (of the lower courts ) or final judgements of the appeal court and which have already had absolute power.

Revision complaint may be permitted for the cases of misdemeanour and crime and in other cases which have been provided for by the law.

Revision complaint may not be made against judgement of the lower court or appeal court which was made to acquit from charges.

Persons who shall be entitled to make revision complaints are:

- Minister of Justice,
- convicted person or legitimate representative of the convicted person if such person has no capability.
- spouse, parents(mother or father), children of the convicted, ...or generally speaking, those persons whom will be receiving material or spiritual/moral interest if the convicted is deceased or disappeared.

Article 16 : Composition when in the hearing of the Supreme court, shall consist of 5 magistrates, one of whom is president. In case when proceeding a hearing in joint groups the composition of this court shall consist of 9 judges, in which one of them shall be president. This above court's composition shall be complemented a general prosecutor or deputy general prosecutor or a prosecutor and a court clerk.

## CHAPTER SIX

### APPOINTMENT

Article 17 : Provincial and municipal courts shall consist of a chief judge/president, deputy chief judge/deputy president and judges, who shall be appointed to fulfil function, transferred, promoted or demoted by a Decree, following the request of the Minister of Justice.

Article 18 : The Chief judge/President of the Court and prosecutor to the provincial or municipal court shall be equal in rank with the Deputy President of the People's Committee of the province or municipality.

Deputy chief judge/Deputy president of the court and deputy prosecutor to the provincial or municipal court, shall be equal in rank with the Permanent member of the People's Committee of the province or municipality.

Judges of the provincial and municipal court shall be equal in rank with the chief of cabinet of the province and municipality.

Article 19 : The Appeal court shall have a Chief judge/ President of the Court, a Deputy chief judge/deputy president and judges, who

shall be appointed to perform function, transferred , promoted or demoted by a Decree, following a request from the Minister of Justice.

The general prosecutors to the Appeal court, shall consist of a General prosecutor, a deputy general prosecutor and prosecutors, who shall be appointed to perform function, transferred , promoted or demoted by a Decree, following the request of the Minister of Justice.

Article 20 : The chief/President of appeal court and general prosecutor to the appeal court, shall be equal in rank with the minister.

The deputy chief/Deputy president of the appeal court and the Deputy prosecutor to the Appeal court, shall be equal in rank with what of the deputy minister.

The judges of the Appeal court and prosecutors to the appeal court, shall be equal in rank with the chiefs judge/ presidents of the courts of the provinces and municipalities.

Article 21 : The supreme court shall consist of a Chief judge/President of the Court, deputy chief judge/Deputy president and judges.

The general prosecutors to the appeal court, shall consist of a general prosecutor, a deputy general prosecutor to the supreme court and prosecutors.

Deputy chief judge/deputy president and judges of the Supreme court, deputy general prosecutor and prosecutors to the Supreme court, shall be appointed to perform functions, transferred, promoted or demoted by a Decree, following request of the Minister of Justice upon there is approval from the chief judge of the supreme court and the general prosecutor.

The chief judge/president of the Supreme court and general prosecutor to the supreme court shall be appointed, transferred, promoted and demoted by a decree, following a vote by the Parliament for electing among 3 judges who have been elected by their colleague judges.

Article 22 : The chief judge/President of the Supreme court and the general prosecutor to the supreme court shall be equal in rank with the Deputy President of the Council of Ministers.

The Deputy chief judge /Deputy president of the Supreme court and deputy prosecutor to the supreme court, shall be equal in rank with the ministers.

The judges of the Supreme court and prosecutors to the Supreme court, shall be equal in rank with what of the judges of the appeal court and the prosecutors to the appeal court.

Article 23 : The court clerks of the adjudicate courts of the State of Cambodia, shall, be appointed, transferred, promoted and demoted by the Minister of Justice, and shall be equal in rank with what of the office chiefs.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### INTER PROVISION

Article 24 : The transitional Criminal Law, especially the appeal procedure, shall be implemented 45 days after adopted by the Supreme National Council (SNC), subsequently all the dossiers of even criminal or civil or military cases which are pending before the Supreme court, even though that they are for the 1st or 2nd examination, shall be forwarded to the appeal court for decision.

All the dossiers rejected by the Supreme court and which have been transferred by this court to the provincial and municipal court or to military court for re-examination, but these courts still have not proceed the hearings thereof, shall also be forwarded to the Appeal court for decision.

All decisions made by the provincial and municipal courts and by military court or by the chamber judges of the supreme court and such decision is contested by the parties, defender or prosecutor during the period which is in compliance with the Articles 4 and 75 of the Transitional Criminal code, shall also be forwarded to the Appeal for decision.

All dossiers of criminal, civil and military cases which have been received and registered by the supreme court but the council of judges (in plenary meeting) has not examined them yet, or has it examined them already but the chamber of judges of the supreme court has not proceed the hearing of them, shall all be transferred to the provincial and municipal courts or military court for decision.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### FINAL PROVISION

Article 25 : All other provisions which are contrary to this law, shall be repealed.

Article 26 : This law is hereby declared as urgent.

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THIS LAW HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY THE  
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 25th JANUARY 1993,  
DURING ITS 24TH SESSION, OF ITS 1ST  
LEGISLATURE.

Made in Phnom Penh, on the 25th January 1993.

FOR, THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,  
CHAIRMAN.  
Signature and seal of CHEA SIM.

Certified true copy,  
Made in Phnom Penh, on the 8th Feb. 1993  
For the Council of State,  
CHAN VEN

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ON

COURT'S FEES  
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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL PROVISION

ARTICLE 1 : The Court's fees, shall be established in the court processes for the interest of the State's Budget.

ARTICLE 2 : This court's fee shall be specified by the judge in the last bottom part of a judgement of the lower court or Appeal court, under the provisions of this law.

CHAPTER TWO

ARTICLE 3 : Court's fee is the global tax and expenses which shall be paid for in each lawsuit which has been registered in the adjudicate courts of the State of Cambodia.

Court's fees, shall be paid in the Civil, Commercial, Labour and Administrative dispute cases. This fee shall always be paid in advance by the complainant/plaintiff party. This fee shall be the charges of any party who failed in the case of lawsuit in the last stage.

In any lawsuit which the prosecutor determined himself/herself to be a complainant/plaintiff party, the State shall pay the court's fee in advance, and this fee shall be claimed to be repaid by any of the parties who failed in the case, according to the rate as specified in the judgement of the lower court or of the Appeal court.

In no case shall the prosecutor reimburse the court's fee to another party of the lawsuit who have paid them so far, even though if the prosecutor who is considered as plaintiff/complainant party failed in such case.



- For the Appeal court :

- civil case 2,000.00 " two thousand" Riels.
- commercial case 2,000.00 " two thousand" Riels.
- labour dispute 2,000.00 " two thousand" Riels.
- administrative dispute 2,000.00 " two thousand" Riels.

These above taxes shall be retained 10 % by the provincial or municipal court, 15% by the Appeal court and 20% by the Supreme court for the interests of the court clerk's cash box of such respective court.

CHAPTER FOUR

HEARING TAX

I- Fixed tax

Article 8 : Fixed tax is a tax which shall be levied, when proceeding each hearing. This tax shall be returned to the complainant/plaintiff if upon the court decided to eliminate the case. This tax shall be paid by the complainant/plaintiff the same time as what of the lawsuit registration tax.

This above tax shall go into the national budget upon the court (lower or Appeal court) has made decision and issued judgement, even though if there is an opposition/refusal complaint against it.

Article 9 : This tax shall be required to be paid anew by any of the parties who has requested the court to issue an urgent order for protecting his /her own interest, and this tax shall be paid by such party at the same time with what the lawsuit registration tax as stated in the article 6 above.

Article 10 : This above tax shall be rated as follows:

- For the provincial or municipal courts:

- Civil case 1,000.00 "one thousand" Riels.
- commercial case 1,000.00 "one thousand" Riels.
- labour dispute 1,000.00 "one thousand" Riels.
- administrative dispute 1,000.00 "one thousand" Riels.

- For the Appeal court:

- civil case 2,000.00 " two thousand" Riels.
- commercial case 2,000.00 " two thousand" Riels.
- labour dispute 2,000.00 " two thousand" Riels.
- administrative dispute 2,000.00 " two thousand " Riels.



This above tax shall be retained 10 % by the provincial or municipal court, 15% by the Appeal court and 20% by the Supreme court, for the interest of the court clerk cash box.

## II- Proportional tax :

Article 11 : Proportional tax of the hearing, is a tax which is levied on the value of what decided by the court ordering one of the parties to be given to another party. This tax should not be paid in advance.

This tax shall be paid only once, at the time when an excerpt of judgement of the lower or Appeal court is made as a final and absolute decision which beyond the power of making further appeal/opposition.

Article 12 : This proportional tax shall be levied at a rate of one (1) percent from the amount of money which the court has decided to be given back to the owner.

This money obtained from above proportional tax shall be paid 80% into State's budget and another 20% shall be retained in the cash box of the court clerks of the whole State of Cambodia.

Article 13 : The party shall pay this above proportional tax within a period of 4 months from the day of reception of a court order to come and pay this tax, which is signed by the chief judge. In case of lateness or failure to pay this tax on due time, shall be subjected to a fine penalty by paying in double the amount of due tax as rated.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### INVESTIGATION EXPENSES

Article 14 : Expenses for the investigation which is otherwise called reserved money/ fund which shall be used for the delivery of the court's summons of witnesses, for the arbitrary, expertise or court's authority who has come to visit on site.

Article 15 : This money shall be paid by the complainant/plaintiff shall be paid together the same time with which of the lawsuit registration tax. And this money shall be returned to the complainant/plaintiff when upon it has not been spent out for anything or when it is left. But in case if this money is not sufficient for the expenses incurred, the chief judge may then make out an order to the complainant/plaintiff to pay an additional money to this same item.

Article 16 : The rate of this reserved money/fund, shall be specified to pay for in the first step as follows:

- For provincial or municipal courts :

- civil case 5,000.00 "five thousand" Riels.
- commercial case 5,000.00 "five thousand" Riels.
- labour dispute 5,000.00 "five thousand" Riels.
- administrative dispute 5,000.00 "five thousand" Riels.

- For Appeal court :

- civil case 10,000.00 "ten thousand" Riels.
- commercial case 10,000.00 "ten thousand" Riels.
- labour dispute 10,000.00 "ten thousand" Riels.
- administrative dispute 10,000.00 "ten thousand" Riels.

- For Supreme court :

- civil case 15,000.00 "fifteen thousand" Riels.
- commercial case 15,000.00 "fifteen thousand" Riels.
- labour dispute 15,000.00 "fifteen thousand" Riels.
- administrative dispute 15,000.00 "fifteen thousand" Riels.

## CHAPTER SIX

### REGISTRATION AND SEAL TAX

Article 17 : All the papers which are brought in by any of the parties to incorporate in the dossiers/case file, shall be registered, sealed and stuck with stamps on them, at the time when such party brings them in to include in the dossiers stated respectively that : "for his/her proof/argument".

The copy of the whole judgement ( of the lower or Appeal court) and the excerpt of the judgement (of the lower or appeal court), shall be stuck with stamp on them, except only when requested by the Minister of Justice or Prosecutor.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COURT CLERK

Article 18 : The court clerk, shall be directly responsible for the collection and reception of the court' fees for all cases which have been registered in the adjudicate court where he/she is

working.

Article 19 : When upon a fee is paid by a party, the court clerk shall issue him/her a receipt which is cut off from a booklet which has its remaining part as record file. These receipts shall be numbered in sequence order, and signed by the chief judge of the adjudicate court on the margin and the last end of the page.

Any violation to this article, shall be condemned to imprisonment from 15 days to one month or shall be fined from 5,000.00 ( five thousand) Riels to 20,000.00 (twenty thousand) Riels, without yet considering of the compensation, if there is any.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### TOLERATION OF THE COURT

Article 20 : The toleration of the court, shall bring forth the exemption of all the court's fees which are to be paid.

In principle, the toleration of the court may be asked for in all the lawsuits. And such request for toleration may be granted only to the person who does not have sufficient resources or who is poor.

Article 21 : The chief judge of the adjudicate court shall have power to grant a writ which will accept or not accept the toleration. Such writ shall be included in the dossiers.

Article 22 : Any elimination a toleration of the court, may be done in the following cases:

1- When upon the person who received toleration of the court regained his /her sufficient resources.

2- If upon there is evidence which showed later on that, the person who received toleration from the court had deceived the chief judge of the adjudicate court.

## CHAPTER NINE

### TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

Article 23 : All the lawsuits, even though that it is in the lower or higher adjudicate courts which have not made yet final decision, shall order the complainant/plaintiff to pay court's fees in compliance with the provisions of this law.

During a period of two months from the date of reception of

notification to pay the court's fee, if any complainant/plaintiff failed to pay such fee, the dossiers of the case shall then be eliminated from the hearing register/list.

CHAPTER TEN

FINAL PROVISION

Article 24 : Any provision which stated otherwise contrary to this law, shall be repealed.

Article 25 : This law is hereby declared as very urgent.

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This law has been passed by the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia on the 28th January 1993, during the 24th Session of its 1st Legislation.

Made in Phnom Penh,  
on the 29th January 1993.  
For. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,  
THE CHAIRMAN,

Signature and seal of : CHEA SIM.

Certified true copy,  
on the 8th February 1993,

For. The General Secretariat of  
the Council of State,

Signature and seal of Chan Ven.