

EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA (ECCC)

COMPLETION PLAN

REVISION 28

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Annex - Chart of projected timelines for the completion plan including milestones

Note to the reader:

The ECCC Completion Plan is revised on a quarterly basis for planning purposes. It contains the best possible estimates for projection of timelines in the remaining cases before the ECCC at the time of revision. A number of factors, including developments in the judicial proceedings may impact these projections. As such the timelines do not reflect statutory requirements on when the different milestones will be reached. The ECCC Completion Plan is prepared and issued by the Office of Administration with input from the judicial offices.

Summary

The Completion Plan for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (“Extraordinary Chambers”) was initially developed in *March 2014* through consultation by the Office of Administration with the judges of the chambers, the co-investigating judges and the co-prosecutors for their respective responsibilities. This is the twenty-eighth quarterly update of the Completion Plan covering the quarter ending 31 March 2021.¹

During this quarter, the Supreme Court Chamber notified the parties in case 002/02 that hearings on appeal will take place in May. The Pre-Trial Chamber continued its deliberations on the appeals against closing orders in both case 003 and case 004.

¹ The initial Completion Plan and its revisions are available publicly on the *ECCC website*.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (“Extraordinary Chambers”) began its operations in February 2006 and became fully operational after the adoption of its *Internal Rules* in June 2007. The mandate of the Extraordinary Chambers is to prosecute “senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those who were most responsible for the crimes and serious violations of Cambodian penal law, international humanitarian law and custom, and international conventions recognized by Cambodia, that were committed during the period from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979”.²
2. This Completion Plan is elaborated by the Extraordinary Chambers in the context of the General Assembly resolution *A/RES/68/247B*, which *inter alia* mandates the Extraordinary Chambers’ preparation of a completion strategy with a clear road map. The document has been developed by the Extraordinary Chambers through consultation by the Office of Administration with the judges of the Pre-Trial Chamber, the Trial Chamber and the Supreme Court Chamber, with the co-investigating judges, and with the co-prosecutors for their respective responsibilities. The Extraordinary Chambers updates this Completion Plan on a quarterly basis.¹ The current document is the twenty-eighth revision, and it incorporates adjustments based on the developments in the ongoing judicial proceedings between 1 January and 31 March 2021.
3. The document focuses in particular on the recent developments in the remaining cases before the Extraordinary Chambers and provides information on the status of those cases as well as what steps will have to be completed before the judicial proceedings reach legal finality. Judicial proceedings in case 002 will be completed upon the final adjudication of case 002/02.³ The co-prosecutors have stated publicly that there will be no further cases after case 004.⁴ The existing caseload thus represents the totality of the caseload to be addressed by the Extraordinary Chambers.
4. **Case 001**, against Kaing Guek Eav (alias *Duch*), was the first case tried before the Extraordinary Chambers. On 3 February 2012, the Supreme Court Chamber pronounced its judgement in the appeal against the Trial Chamber judgement which brought the case to a conclusion. The convicted person passed away on 2 September 2020 in hospital while serving a life sentence.
5. The charges in **case 002** were severed into two trials. The Trial Chamber rendered judgement in the first trial, styled as case 002/01, on 7 August 2014, against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan.⁵ Two further accused in the case, Ieng Sary and Ieng Thirith, passed away on 14 March 2013 and 22 August 2015 respectively, and proceedings against them were therefore terminated. The Trial Chamber found Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea guilty of crimes against humanity committed between 17 April 1975 and December 1977 and sentenced them each to life imprisonment. Appeal proceedings in the case were concluded on 23 November 2016, with the pronouncement of the Supreme Court Chamber’s judgement. The Chamber affirmed the sentence of life imprisonment imposed on both accused.⁶
6. The second trial in this case, styled as case 002/02, focused on a representative selection of the remaining charges against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. These comprised charges of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity on topics including the treatment of the Cham and the Vietnamese, the Tram Kak Cooperatives (including the treatment of Buddhists), four security

² *Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed During the Period of Democratic Kampuchea*, 6 June 2003.

³ On 27 February 2017, the Trial Chamber issued a ruling by which it decided to terminate the proceedings concerning the facts set out in the closing order in case 002 which were not included in case 002/01 or case 002/02: Case No. 002/19-09-2007/ECCC/TC (*Document E439/5*).

⁴ *Statement of Acting International Co-Prosecutor – Filing of Two New Introductory Submissions*, 8 September 2009; *Public Statement by the Co-Prosecutors regarding Investigation in Case 003*, 5 June 2012; and *Statement by the International Co-Prosecutor regarding ECCC Caseload*, 26 November 2014.

⁵ Case No. 002/19-09-2007/ECCC/TC (*Document E313*).

⁶ Case No. 002/19-09-2007/ECCC/SC (*Document F36*).

centres, four worksites, internal purges, and the regulation of marriage. Evidentiary hearings commenced on 8 January 2015 and concluded on 11 January 2017. The Trial Chamber delivered an oral summary of the findings and the disposition of the judgement on 16 November 2018, and issued its written judgement in all three working languages on 28 March 2019. The Chamber found Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea guilty of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, and sentenced them each to life imprisonment.⁷ After registering notices of appeal by the co-prosecutors, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, the Trial Chamber forwarded the case file to the Supreme Court Chamber on 1 July 2019.

7. On 4 August 2019, Nuon Chea passed away aged 93 while admitted to the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Hospital. The Supreme Court Chamber terminated further appellate proceedings against him on 13 August 2019 and confirmed that no further proceedings are possible in the case against Nuon Chea. Appellate proceedings continue in case 002/02 against Khieu Samphan only.
8. Judicial investigations in **cases 003** (related to Meas Muth) and **case 004** were initiated following introductory submissions filed by the international co-prosecutor in 2009 and subsequent supplementary submissions. Case 004 was severed by the co-investigating judges into three case files: *case 004/01* regarding Im Chaem; *case 004/02* related to Ao An; and with case 004 remaining the case against Yim Tith.
9. On 10 July 2017, the co-investigating judges issued the closing order with reasons for the dismissal of case 004/01 against Im Chaem. The international co-prosecutor filed an appeal against the closing order before the Pre-Trial Chamber. On 28 June 2018, the Pre-Trial Chamber disposed of the appeal on personal jurisdiction concluding the judicial proceedings in the case. The decision of the co-investigating judges that the Extraordinary Chambers has no jurisdiction over Im Chaem stands, ending the judicial proceedings in the case.⁸
10. On 16 August 2018, the co-investigating judges issued two separate and conflicting closing orders in case 004/02 against Ao An. The Pre-Trial Chamber filed its considerations on appeals on 19 December 2019 stating that it had “not attained the required majority of four affirmative votes to reach a decision based on common reasoning on the merits”.⁹ The case against Ao An was terminated before the Extraordinary Chambers on 10 August 2020 on the basis that no “definite and enforceable indictment” exists.¹⁰ Case file 004/02 was ordered to be sealed and archived on 14 August 2020, thereby completing judicial proceedings in the case.¹¹
11. The progress of cases 003 and 004 stands as follows:
 - a) On 28 November 2018, the co-investigating judges issued two separate and conflicting closing orders in case 003 against Meas Muth. Three appeals were filed against the closing orders: the defence and national co-prosecutor appealed the international co-investigating judge’s closing order (indictment), while the international co-prosecutor appealed the national co-investigating judge’s dismissal order.¹² The Pre-Trial Chamber projects its judgement(s) on appeals against the closing orders in the second quarter of 2021, representing a fifth extension of the projection.¹³
 - b) On 28 June 2019 the co-investigating judges issued two separate and conflicting closing

⁷ Case File No. 002/19-09-2007-ECCC/TC (*Document E465*).

⁸ Case File No. 004/1/07-09-2009-ECCC/OCIJ (PTC50) (*Document D308/3/1/20*).

⁹ Case File No. 004/2/07-09-2009-ECCC/OCIJ (PTC60) (*Document D359/24-D360/33*).

¹⁰ Case File No. 004/2/07-09-2009-ECCC/TC/SC (*Document E004/2/1/1/2*).

¹¹ Case File No. 004/2/07-09-2009-ECCC/OCIJ (*Document D363/3*).

¹² The full procedural history is available in *revision 27* of the Completion Plan.

¹³ *Revision 21* of the Completion Plan includes the Chamber’s initial one-year projection being first quarter of 2020. The projection was extended first in *revision 23*; second in *revision 24*; third in *revision 26*; and fourth in *revision 27* of the Completion Plan with one quarter each time. The Pre-Trial Chamber issued its Considerations on Appeals against Closing Orders in Case 003 on 7 April 2021 (*Document D266/27-D267/35*).

orders in case 004 against Yim Tith. Five appeals were filed against the closing orders: the defence and national co-prosecutor appealed the international co-investigating judge's closing order (indictment); the international co-prosecutor and civil parties appealed the national co-investigating judge's dismissal order; and the defence further appealed the issuance of separate closing orders.¹⁴ On 18 March 2021, the Chamber decided that it would determine the appeals without an oral hearing.¹⁵ The Pre-Trial Chamber projects its judgement(s) on appeals against the closing orders will be delivered by the second quarter of 2021, representing a third extension of the projection.¹⁶

12. In view of progress over the quarter, this Completion Plan identifies three remaining milestones for the cases of which the Extraordinary Chambers are seised. The remaining milestone in case 002 and associated indicative forecast is:

(i) issuance of an appeal judgement in all three working languages (fourth quarter of 2022).

13. In cases 003 and 004 a total of two distinct milestones have been identified for the investigation appeals phase. In the case or cases proceed to trial, additional milestones will be identified for the trial and appellate phases.¹⁷ The milestones for the remainder of the investigation appeals phase are:

(ii) disposal by the Pre-Trial Chamber of appeals against the closing orders in case 003, either sending the case for trial or ending the judicial proceedings in the case (second quarter of 2021);¹⁸ and

(iii) disposal by the Pre-Trial Chamber of appeals against the closing orders in case 004, either sending the case for trial or ending the judicial proceedings in the case (second quarter of 2021).

II. MEASURES THAT MAY ASSIST EXPEDITIOUS COMPLETION OF PROCEEDINGS

14. The effective functioning of the Extraordinary Chambers has in the past been hampered by significant and persistent financial insecurity, which resulted in two walkouts of national staff during 2013 as well as unwarranted staff turnover. The General Assembly's approval of subventions for the calendar years 2014 through 2020 for the international component of the Extraordinary Chambers were essential measures that stabilized the funding situation and enabled concentrated focus on progressing the court's judicial mandate. On the national side, cash-flow difficulties led to repeated delays in payment of national staff salaries in the course of the second half of 2015, with impact on staff focus and morale.

15. Following the expression of support from the Royal Government of Cambodia, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General in December 2020, as an exceptional measure, to enter commitments in an amount not to exceed \$7.0 million to supplement the voluntary financial resources of the international component of the Extraordinary Chambers for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021. As of 31 March 2021, 50% or \$3.5 million of the commitment has been drawn down, with further drawdowns expected during the year. This timely action greatly facilitated the uninterrupted operations of the Extraordinary Chambers during the first quarter of 2021, opening space for continued solicitation of voluntary contributions. In addition, the Royal Government's commitment of direct contribution of \$3.6 million to the national component, to

¹⁴ The full procedural history is available in *revision 27* of the Completion Plan.

¹⁵ Case File No. 004/07-09-2009-ECCC/OCIJ (*Document D381/41-D382/40*).

¹⁶ *Revision 21* of the Completion Plan includes the Chamber's initial one-year projection being third quarter of 2020. The projection was extended first in *revision 22*; and second in *revision 24* of the Completion Plan with one quarter each time.

¹⁷ Given the current state of proceedings, it is premature at this point to forecast specific time points in respect of eventual trial milestones.

¹⁸ The Pre-Trial Chamber issued its Considerations on Appeals against Closing Orders in Case 003 on 7 April 2021 (*Document D266/27-D267/35*).

cover the first six months of national staff costs as well as operational costs arising in 2021 is a key measure facilitating the ongoing operation of the Extraordinary Chambers. In combination, these measures have ensured that the ongoing workload of the Extraordinary Chambers continues to receive sustained attention and necessary funding. Voluntary contributions received or pledged as at 31 March 2021 are \$3.6 million for the international component and \$1.1 million for the national component. This is against the budgetary requirement for 2021 of \$12.9 million for the international component and \$4.9 million for the national component.¹⁹

16. In January 2015, the Plenary of the Extraordinary Chambers adopted amendments to the court's Internal Rules that permit a reduction of the scope of judicial investigation, so long as the reduced scope of the investigation is representative of the charges and alleged criminal responsibility of the suspect.²⁰ The international co-investigating judge reduced the scope of the judicial investigations in relation to Meas Muth in case 003, Ao An in case 004/02 and Yim Tith in case 004 pursuant to this provision. Similarly, the Trial Chamber is authorized to reduce the scope of a trial by excluding certain facts set out in the indictment, as long as the remaining facts subject to trial are representative of the scope of the indictment.²¹ On this basis, the Trial Chamber terminated the proceedings concerning the facts set out in the closing order in case 002 which were not included in case 002/01 or case 002/02.
17. The Office of Administration has continued to contract the services of a number of linguistic personnel to support the judicial offices as required to ensure timely translation services.
18. To prevent the transmission of Covid-19, *alternate work arrangements* were in place for all personnel at the ECCC between 1 and 5 January, and again from 23 February through the quarter.²² All network resources, administrative as well as judicial, were available remotely to all personnel, facilitating continuity of both judicial and administrative processes.

III. JUDICIAL INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETION PLAN

19. The judicial investigation stage encompasses the jurisdictions of (a) the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges; and (b) the Pre-Trial Chamber at appellate instance.

A. Office of the Co-Investigating Judges

20. The statutory mandate of the co-investigating judges will be completed on the same day as the mandate of the Pre-Trial Chamber.

B. Pre-Trial Chamber

21. At the outset of the first quarter of 2021, the Pre-Trial Chamber was seized of eleven motions: four appeals in case 003 (one regarding civil party admissibility and three concerning the closing orders); one interlocutory request and six appeals (one regarding civil party admissibility and five relating to closing orders) in case 004.²³ At the end of the reporting period, the above eleven motions remained pending before the Pre-Trial Chamber in cases 003 and 004.

¹⁹ Revised budget figures for 2020-2021 were endorsed by the Group of Interested States on 23 December 2020.

²⁰ Rule 66bis.

²¹ Rule 89quater.

²² These arrangements direct all personnel to work remotely from a location within or outside the duty station. See United Nations, Administrative Guidelines for Offices on the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Outbreak (para 14 and 22 of *version 1 of 13 February 2020* and para 15 and 26 of current *version 4 of 14 April 2020*). For 2020, these arrangements were in place between 25 March and 1 December and from 8 December through the year.

²³ Case File No. 003/07-09-2009-ECCC/OCIJ (PTC35): documents D266/2, D267/3, D267/4, D269/3. Case File No. 004/07-09-2009-ECCC/OCIJ (PTC61): documents D381/18-D382/21, D381/19, D381/20, D381/29, D382/4/1, D382/22, D384/5. All documents are classified as confidential by the Chamber.

22. The Pre-Trial Chamber intends to dispose of appeals against closing orders in cases 003 and 004 within four quarters from the time the appeals are fully briefed.²⁴ To dispose of appeals against orders on civil party admissibility, the Chamber would need approximately two quarters following the decision on appeals against the closing orders.²⁵
23. Subject to staffing circumstances of the Pre-Trial Chamber, unforeseen litigation related to current cases and to the expeditious translation of the parties' submissions and judicial decisions into all three working languages of the Extraordinary Chambers, the current projections are as follows:²⁶
 - a) In *case 003*, appeals against the closing orders were fully briefed by 2 September 2019. Additional submissions were filed by the international co-prosecutor on 26 August 2020 which were fully briefed on 29 September 2020. The revised projection is to issue the judgement(s) on appeals against the closing orders in the second quarter of 2021.²⁷ The decision on the appeal against the international co-investigating judge's order on admissibility of civil party applications is reassessed for delivery in the second quarter of 2021.
 - b) In *case 004*, appeals against the closing orders were fully briefed by 27 March 2020. The revised projection is to have the judgement(s) on appeals against the closing orders issued in the second quarter of 2021. The decision on the appeal against the international co-investigating judge's order on admissibility of civil party applications is expected by the third quarter of 2021 at the earliest.

IV. TRIALS COMPLETION PLAN

24. Until final decisions are made by the Pre-Trial Chamber on whether both or any of **case 003** and/or **case 004** are sent for trial, it is premature to make a projection on the required time to complete these trials. An assessment of the time required would depend on the number of defendants and legal and factual complexity of the charges included in the indictment(s).

V. APPEALS COMPLETION PLAN

A. *Case 002/02*

25. On 20 August 2019, the Co-Prosecutors filed their appeal against the trial judgement comprising one ground.²⁸ The Khieu Samphan defence filed their appeal in French on 27 February 2020.²⁹ The co-prosecutors and civil party lead co-lawyers filed their respective responses in one language on 12 October 2020 and 4 January 2021.³⁰ Replies to those responses will be heard at an oral hearing currently projected to take place in the second quarter of 2021.
26. The Supreme Court Chamber anticipates that an appeals judgement will be delivered in all three official languages by the fourth quarter of 2022.³¹ This projection is subject to the exigencies of the

²⁴ The projection was re-estimated from two to four quarters in *revision 24* of the Completion Plan. See next paragraph for the related dates.

²⁵ The projection is based on the Chamber's experience in case 004/02.

²⁶ The impact of Covid-19 has been considered by the Chamber as not affecting the current projection.

²⁷ The Pre-Trial Chamber issued its Considerations on Appeals against Closing Orders in Case 003 on 7 April 2021 (*Document D266/27-D267/35*).

²⁸ Case File No. 002/19-09-2007-ECCC/SC (*Document F50*). The defence responded on 23 September 2019 (see *Document F50/1*).

²⁹ Case File No. 002/19-09-2007-ECCC/SC (*Document F54*). The Khmer translation was filed on 12 June 2020. The timing of this filing and translation is explained in detail in *revision 27* of the Completion Plan.

³⁰ Co-Prosecutors: Case File No. 002/19-09-2007-ECCC/SC (*Document F54/1*). The Khmer translation was notified on 27 November 2020. Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers: Case File No. 002/19-09-2007-ECCC/SC (*Document F54/2*). The Khmer translation was notified on 5 February 2021.

³¹ The impact of Covid-19 has been considered by the Chamber as not affecting the current projection.

appeal process and related factors such as sufficient staffing, the health and fitness of the accused and timely and effective translation services.

B. Case 003 and case 004

27. Should case 003 and case 004 proceed to trial, immediate appeals as well as appeals against eventual trial judgements may arise. Nevertheless, given that it is currently not known which cases, if any, will proceed to trial and on which charges, it is premature to provide any estimate for time required to dispose of any appeal arising therefrom.

VI. CONCLUSION

28. For 2021, two milestones are expected with the disposal of appeals against the closing orders in (i) case 003 against Meas Muth and (ii) case 004 against Yim Tith with decisions of the Pre-Trial Chamber to either send the cases for trial or terminate the proceedings; and
29. For 2022, one milestone is expected with (iii) the issuance of an appeal judgement in case 002/02 by the Supreme Court Chamber.
30. If case 003 and/or case 004 are sent for trial, in whole or in part, timelines in these cases will then be projected.
31. The various projected milestones are reflected in a chart attached to this plan.

Chart of projected timelines, including milestones

Completion Plan, revision 28 - 31 March 2021

Case	2018				2019				2020				2021				2022				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Case 002/02 Khieu Samphan	Trial phase (b)				(c)	Appeals phase (d)															(e)
(a) Closing statements (prior to 2018)																					
(b) Trial judgement - summary and disposition																					
(c) Trial judgement - reasoned, in three languages																					
(d) Deadline for appeals against trial judgement																					
(e) Appeal judgement																					
Case 003 Meas Muth	Investigation phase (f)				(g)	Appeals against closing orders (h)															
Case 004 Yim Tith	Investigation phase (f)				(g)	Appeals against closing orders (h)															

(f) Separate and conflicting closing orders in one language only

(g) Separate and conflicting closing orders in both English and Khmer

(h) Pre-Trial Chamber decision(s) on appeals against closings orders