



The Court Report

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia in the Courts of Cambodia

Moving forward through justice



Group photo of Law Students with ECCC Officials after distribution ceremony. Photo Nhet Sok Heng

Distribution of Trial Chamber Judgement in Case 002/01

On 12 May 2015, around 300 students from Royal University of Law and Economics, Panasastra University of Cambodia, and Royal Academy of Judicial Profession received copies of the printed trial judgement during an outreach meeting in the main courtroom at the ECCC.

Neth Pheaktra from the Public Affairs Section opened the meeting with an explanation of how the courtroom is physically laid out and how the court functions. He told the participants that the Judgment in Case 002/01 is not final and subject to a pending appeal, whereas the accused are presumed innocent. On 29 September 2014, Nuon

Chea and Khieu Samphan's Defence Team Filed a Notice of Appeal to the Supreme Court Chamber against the trial judgment in Case 002/01, in which they were found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to life imprisonment.

After this brief introduction to the large group of students, Acting Director of the Office of Administration H.E. Kranh Tony gave a briefing on the background and history of the ECCC. He told the students that this day was a meeting of a large family of law students, and that the ECCC plays a large role in strengthening national reconciliation and the develop-

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ment of the country. Mr. Kranh also spoke to the challenges that the court faces in upcoming years, such as the growing age of the defendants.

This was followed by remarks by H.E. Chea Leang, the national co-prosecutor, who described how the ECCC is a unique court, both when compared to international courts and other Cambodian courts. She also spoke about the challenges of the court, including how difficult it can be to gather evidence given that the ECCC prosecutes alleged crimes that happened decades ago.

Mr. William Smith, the international deputy co-prosecutor, followed Ms. Chea by speaking on his experience working with the cases before the ECCC. He said that Cambodia is moving forward in creating rule of law, which includes not just the rights of the accused and civil parties but also the rights of Cambodians to have the country they want. He also highlighted the focus on the protection of women in current Case 002/02, which is the first to include the crimes of rape and forced marriages. Mr. Smith claimed that society is still seeing the same sort of oppression that is under investigation at the ECCC, and that it is necessary to learn from the past because these same crimes can happen again.

The meeting ended with a question and answer session that allowed students to put questions to the speakers. During this question and answer session, the future of Case 003, reparations for victims (including moral and collective reparations, along with remembrance activities and rehabilitation of mental issues) and the role of executive and judicial participation in the Court were discussed.



Trial Chamber starts the second trial topic

The Trial Chamber had started the second trial topic, Worksites, on 19 May 2015. The Chamber will hear evidence regarding three worksites in the following order: 1st January Dam (Kompong Thom Province); Kampong Chhnang Airport (Kompong Chhnang Province); and Trapeang Thma Dam (Banteay Meanchey Province). The Chamber has organised the hearing of 10 witnesses and Civil Parties for the 1st January Dam worksite. As always, the names of these individuals are not released to the public until after they have completed their testimony. The Chamber will then continue to the other two worksites, before completing the topic with a hearing on Civil Party suffering and a key document presentation hearing.

From January to 18 May 2015, the Chamber sat for 50 hearing days for First segment on Tram Kak cooperatives and Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre, during which it heard the testimony of 18 witnesses, 18 Civil Parties and 1 expert.



*Mr. Pech Chim, Witness
Testimony in Case 002/02*

Mr. Pech Chim, 74, was allegedly a member of the district committee and became Tram Kak acting district secretary in mid-1976 before being transferred to the Central Zone. He testified about the structure of Sector 13 and the regime's chain of command. He was questioned about the DK policy on marriage, stating that marriage regulation existed as a formal practice rather than written rule. He explained that as district chief he disseminated instructions from the upper Echelon and denied having witnessed or ordered any executions of former Lon Nol soldiers. However, he was aware that during the regime executions took place. On the issue of Buddhism, Mr. Chim stated that religious practices were not prohibited in District 105 but that Buddhist statues were demolished.



*Mrs. Khoem Boeun, Witness
Testimony in Case 002/02*

Ms. Khoem Boeun, 72, testified that she joined the revolution in 1969 and then became chief of Tram Kak's Cheang Tong commune under the name Yeay Boeun. She was questioned about the system of reporting and instructions given among the different administrative levels of Democratic Kampuchea, and she stated that she had never been involved in any violence or arrests since she had no right on these matters. She explained that in her commune New people were not allowed to marry Old people and that instructions regarding marriages were disseminated by the district. She described the living conditions in her commune, adding that there were no distinctions between New and Old people in terms of education and health. She also answered on distinctions between minor and serious offences.



*Mr. Ek Hoeun, Witness
Testimony in Case 002/02*

Mr. Ek Hoeun, 78, explained that due to his "undesirable" Vietnamese nationality his life was in danger under the Khmer Rouge. He testified that he received protection from his cousin Ta Chim who hid him in the Tram Kak district office and assigned him to unload bags of rice off trucks from China. The witness was questioned about the treatment of Vietnamese and former Lon Nol officials and civil servants, who, according to the witness, were considered enemies of the regime. He described the process of their identification and arrest and confirmed that between 1975 and 1977 executions took place throughout the country.



*Ms. Vorng Sarun, Witness
Testimony in Case 002/02*

Ms. Vorng Sarun, 61, testified that she worked at Hospital 22 together with her husband before he was arrested and executed. She explained that in 1977 she was taken to Kraing Ta Chan with her one-year-old baby. According to the witness they were given very little food and her baby was beaten. She told the Chamber about her interrogation that took place a week after the arrest. She described the episodes of a former soldier and a female person who tried to escape and who were then caught and seriously beaten. Ms. Vorng also explained that she witnessed some people being taken away for execution while loud music was being played.

Supreme Court Chamber

In April 2015, the Supreme Court Chamber continued its review and research on issues relating to Case 002/01.

On 1 April, the Supreme Court Chamber issued an interim decision on part of Nuon Chea's first request for additional evidence wherein it decided to initiate an investigation aimed at establishing whether allegedly exculpatory video footage purportedly in the possession of Robert Lemkin and Thet Sambath – co-producers of documentary films *Enemies of the People* and *One Day at Po Chrey* – can be obtained in a reasonable amount of time and if so, to procure it. To this end, the Supreme Court Chamber appointed two delegate judges to conduct the investigation on its behalf, and directed the Witness and Expert Support Unit of the ECCC to use its best efforts to contact Thet Sambath and Robert Lemkin.

On 2 April, the Co-Prosecutors requested an extension of 20 days' time and 180 pages for the filing of their consolidated response to the appeals of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan against the trial judgment in Case 002/01. On 3 April, the Supreme Court Chamber informed the parties that the Co-Prosecutors' request was denied in respect of time, but granted in respect of pages, in part, allowing them to file a response of no longer than 310 pages. The Supreme Court Chamber issued its decision in writing on 20 April and the Co-Prosecutors filed their consolidated response brief on 24 April 2015.

On 3 April, the Co-Prosecutors responded to a prior decision of the Supreme Court Chamber directing them to identify specified evidence within the Case 003 and Case 004 case files and to seek leave from the co-investigating judges to disclose certain additional documents.

On 8 April, the Supreme Court Chamber denied requests by counsel in Cases 003 and 004 to intervene or act as *amici curiae* in Case 002/01 proceedings on the matter of the applicability of joint criminal enterprise as a mode of liability during the ECCC's temporal jurisdiction. The Supreme Court Chamber considered that, because the Case 003 and 004 defence clearly have an interest in the outcome of the matter and could not offer any further submissions in addition to those already submitted to shed light on the matter, they could not act as *amici curiae*. As to their request for intervention, the Supreme Court Chamber found it to be unnecessary given that their interests are sufficiently protected by the plethora of submissions already on the matter.



ECCC courtroom after the public attended the judgement hearing of Case 002/01 on 7 August 2014 (Photo Credit: ECCC)

Consideration of remaining portions of requests for additional evidence, as well as the defence and Co-Prosecutors' respective appeals, remain ongoing.

Trial Chamber

The Trial Chamber sat for 7 hearing days in April, during which it heard 2 witnesses and 9 Civil Parties on the first trial topic of the Tram Kak Cooperatives and the Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre.

From 1 to 3 April, the Trial Chamber heard Civil Parties proposed by the Lead Co-Lawyers for the Civil Parties on the harm they suffered during the Democratic Kampuchea.

On 8 April, the Trial Chamber granted the International Co-Prosecutor's request to admit 22 written records of interviews from several witnesses and Civil Parties in Case File 004 and to hear an additional witness in relation to the Tram Kak Cooperatives and Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre. The Chamber considered that the proposed statements contain evidence

relevant to crimes falling within the scope of Case 002/02 and to the policies which were allegedly implemented. The Chamber found that it was in the interests of justice to hear the proposed witness, who held an important position from 1973 until 1979 in the Tram Kak district, and who the Chamber considered could provide valuable information conducive to ascertaining the truth.

On 9 April, the Trial Chamber dismissed a request from the NUON Chea Defence to place five documents on the Case File, finding that it was not satisfied that the documents are conducive to ascertaining the truth within the meaning of Internal Rule 87(4).

The Chamber adjourned hearings from 6 to 10 April in order to permit the Defence and Civil Parties to review newly disclosed evidence. In addition, the Chamber did not sit the week of 13-17 April in observance of the Khmer New Year holiday. On 27, 28, and 30 April the Chamber held key document presentation hearings, during which the parties were accorded an opportunity to present the most important documentary evidence relevant to



the Tram Kak Cooperatives and Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre.

On 27 April, the Trial Chamber delivered an oral decision denying the NUON Chea Defence request for a site visit to Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre on the basis that it would be repetitious of the OCIJ site report and apparently unsuitable for proving the facts that the NUON Chea Defence seeks to prove.

During the month of April, the Trial Chamber also addressed a number of issues in memoranda which were filed confidentially.

Pre-Trial Chamber

On 28 April 2015, following the nomination by the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, and the approval by the Supreme Council of the Magistracy, Mr. Olivier Beauvallet (France) has been appointed as new International Judge to serve in the Pre-Trial Chamber. Following this significant development and until the nomination of the other sitting international judge, the Pre-Trial Chamber is

now ready again to deal with the pending appeals through a temporary engagement of its reserve international Judge Steven Bwana.

During the month of April, the Pre-Trial Chamber was seized of two appeals and a request in Case 003, as well as one appeal related to a decision of the Defence Support Section on an application for admission on the list of lawyers for defending indigent persons before the ECCC. All appeals and requests are currently classified as “confidential” but are briefly discussed below.

In addition to the above, one new appeal filed in March 2015 in Case 003 and two new appeals filed in Case 004 remained pending in the Greffier’s filing interface throughout the month of April. These appeals were submitted with requests to file in English only with Khmer translation to follow. The filing of these appeals could not be processed during the reporting period as the Chamber was not fully constituted since the 1st of March 2015 and, therefore, not in a position to take decisions authorizing such filings, as required by the Internal Rules and Practice Directions.

Appeals related to Case 003

PTC16 – pending

The Pre-Trial Chamber remains seized of an appeal filed by MEAS Muth against the International Co-Investigating Judge’ denial of his requests to access the case file and take part in the judicial investigation. The Appeal was filed in English on 18 December 2014 and in Khmer on 10 February 2015.

PTC18 – new appeal

On 3 March 2015, the Pre-Trial Chamber was seized of an appeal by MEAS Muth against the Co-Investigating Judges’ “constructive denial” of his motion to strike the International Co-Prosecutor’s Supplementary Submission in Case 003.

PTC19 – new request

On 10 March 2015, the Pre-Trial Chamber was seized of a request by MEAS Muth to re-classify as “public” all his submissions before the Pre-Trial Chamber.

Rule 11(5) Appeal

Appeal No. 17-02-2015-ECCC/PTC – pending

The Pre-Trial Chamber remains seized of an appeal filed on 17 February 2015 by a lawyer against a decision of the Defence Support Section rejecting his application to be placed on the list of lawyers for defending persons before the ECCC.

Office of the Co-Investigating Judges

During the month of April, the international side of the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges (“OCIJ”) continued the investigations of Case Files 003 and 004. Six field missions took place, resulting in 19 PVs and five investigative action reports being drafted. Nine witnesses were interviewed at the ECCC premises.

During the month of April, the OCIJ Analysts Unit reviewed Khmer Rouge documents, photographs and witness interviews at external archives. Review of over 2,000 prisoners logs held at Khmer Rouge Security Centres continued. Additionally, the Analysts Unit assisted and participated in all field missions and in-house interviews conducted during the month of April.

Civil party applications in Cases 003 and 004, which presently total in excess of 2,342, are progressively being placed on the case files. Their evidentiary value is subjected to a thorough scrutiny by analysts, investiga-

tors and legal officers. Additional information sheets are being filed by the Victims' Support Section and Applicants' lawyers and are equally being reviewed.

Office of the Co-Prosecutors

Case 002/01 The Co-Prosecutors filed their response to the appeals filed by Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in Case 002/01 to the Supreme Court Chamber on 24 April 2015. They requested the Chamber to dismiss both Appeals in their entirety, affirm their convictions and uphold the sentences of life imprisonment.

Case 002/02 The Co-Prosecutors continued to examine witnesses in the trial relating to the Tram Kak Co-operative and Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre segment of the trial, four days per week. Preparations for this and future trial segments continued. The Co-Prosecutors also responded to a request from Khieu Samphan to organise a confrontation between a witness and civil parties. It was argued that such a request was not the optimum use of judicial resources and recalling these witnesses was not warranted in these circumstances. On 21 May, the Co-Prosecutors filed a submission on how the Chamber should handle the parties' use of evidence allegedly obtained through torture. Oral submissions were heard on this issue on 25 May 2015. The Co-Prosecutors submitted that the Convention Against Torture prohibits the use of evidence derived from torture for two reasons: first, because torture-derived evidence is grossly unreliable; secondly, and more importantly, the rule is intended to discourage the use of torture by making sure that those who torture do not benefit from the "confessions" obtained. The Co-Prosecutors submitted that the rule clearly is intended to apply to all parties use of torture-derived evidence, and certainly applies to limit the use of such evidence by persons accused of torture to justify their actions. The Co-Prosecutors submitted that statements made in a confession that are shown to be obtained as a result of torture cannot be admitted as proof of the truth of the facts confessed. However, the Co-Prosecutors submitted that statements can be considered to prove matters other than the truth of alleged facts derived by torture, such as the intent of the perpetrators and their knowledge of criminal plans or actions.

Cases 003 and 004 The Co-Prosecutors have been analyzing the evidence collected and reviewing the procedural developments in Cases 003 and 004. In addition, they contin-



ue their ongoing review of statements from these cases for relevant material to be disclosed in Case 002/001 or 02.

Outreach Throughout the month May the Co-Prosecutors and Deputy Co-Prosecutors participated in numerous outreach events: on 8 May they took part in a discussion on the second edition of the Annotated Cambodian Criminal Code, on 18 May they participated in a discussion with NGO representatives from Sri Lanka on the ECCC criminal justice process, on 22 May they took part in a discussion with national judges, prosecutors and students on the Case 002/001 Judgment, and on 27 May they participated in a discussion with 30 young professionals from the Mercator Fellowship International Law program on the ECCC criminal justice process. In addition, they spoke to university students from the United States on the structure and progress of the court.

Defence Support Section

In April, the Defence Teams for Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan continued to attend and participate in the trial proceedings in the first segment of Case 002/02. In addition, the Nuon Chea Defence Team filed a motion pursuant to Internal Rule 87(4) requesting that 15 additional witnesses be heard by the Trial Chamber in relation to the Tram Kok Cooperatives and the Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre. The Trial Chamber granted the request in relation to two of the proposed witnesses, rejected three, and deferred the decision on

the remaining witnesses to later stages of the trial. In addition, the Team presented 30 key documents at the document hearing for the first segment of the trial of Case 002/02. The Khieu Samphan Defence Team filed two motions: the first, a request for new documents to be added to the Case File, concerning the development of the military structure in the East Zone and Vietnamese archives; the second, a request for a confrontation between one witness and two civil parties who have testified in court to assess those testimonies, as one civil party gave different testimonies and has accused the other individuals of committing crimes at Kraing Ta Chan.

The Defence Team for Meas Muth in Case 003 filed two submissions in April, which were both classified as confidential. The Team continues to review evidence from the Case File and to prepare filings to protect Meas Muth's rights and interests.

In Case 004, the Defence Team for Im Chaem continued to assess the evidence in the Case File. The Team has also made confidential arguments to protect their client's fair trial and procedural rights.

The Defence Team for Ao An in Case 004, following the granting of access to the Case File, has been reviewing these materials to further prepare its client's defence. In addition, the Team has been working on a number of confidential submissions to protect its client's fundamental fair trial rights.



The final Defence Team for a named suspect in Case 004 continues to follow the trial proceedings in Case 002/02 closely. The Team maintains that the use of Case 004 documents in Case 002/02 trial proceedings violates its client's rights. The Team continues to research relevant substantive legal issues and otherwise seek to protect its client's fundamental fair trial rights using publicly available sources.

Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers Section

Key Legal Developments

The Hearings on Harm Suffered by the Civil Parties in Case 002/02 took place on 1-3 April 2015. Eight civil parties were heard by the Chamber: Mr. BUN Saroeun, Ms. YEM Khonny, Ms Loep Neang, Ms. Tak Sann, Ms. Im Vannak, Mr. Thann Thim, Mr. Beng Boeun and Ms. Eam Yen. These civil parties provided their general statements of suffering during the Democratic Kampuchea period in relation to theirs and their loved ones' experiences in Tram Kak District.

On request by Nuon Chea Defence, Mr. Thann Thim was recalled to provide further testimony on facts within the scope of Case 002/02 on 21 April 2015.

During the Key Document Presentation Hearings on 27 April, the International Lead Co-Lawyer and Civil Party Lawyers presented the civil party applications of five civil parties and one OCIJ interview of a witness who was a

member of one of the commune committees in Tram Kok District.

The International Lead Co-Lawyer and Civil Party Lawyer also examined witness Mr. Pech Chim on his role and experiences in Tram Kok Cooperatives and Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre.

Outreach and Reparations

The International Lead Co-Lawyer and Civil Party Lawyers, particularly representatives from Justice pour le Cambodge, participated in several outreach events at Meta House this month for the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the evacuation of Phnom Penh. On 21 April, Civil Party Yim Sovann spoke about her experience being evacuated from Phnom Penh on 17 April. On 23 April 2015, Civil Parties Ms. Oum Suphany, Mr. Meas Saran, Ms. Toeng Sokha, Mr. Uch Salay and representatives from the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyer section attended a documentary screening at Meta House. Uch Salay provided the introduction to the event and Meas Saran gave a talk with a questions and answer session with the audience.

The International Lead Co-Lawyer continued to liaise with NGOs with respect to the development of reparation projects in Case 002/02.

Victims Support Section

Legal representation

As the hearings of Case 002/02 still continued, the ECCC-funded Civil Party Lawyer team fully participated in all hearings and reviewed case files of witnesses and civil parties needed to be examined. Additionally, they drafted the response motion to the submission of Defense Team relating to the rejection of civil party's testimonies and evidentiary documents in the judgement of Case 002/01.

The lawyer team also participated in the meeting between Lead Co-Lawyer Section, Victims Support Section and Civil Party Lawyers to have discussions about a draft response motion to the submission of the Defense Team relating to the rejection of 49 civil parties' testimonies and evidentiary documents in the judgement of Case 002/01, what evidentiary documents should be used to support the alleged facts in Tram Kok Cooperatives and Kraing Tachan Security Center, the request from Defense Team for ordering Chea Sim and Heng Samrin to testify before the Court and reparation plan for Case 002/02 and update of Case 002/01 reparation implementation. Moreover, one of the team members attended the exhibition on Khmer Rouge Regime organized by DC-Cam and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport at Sleik Rit Center.

Processing and analysis

The Processing and Analysis Team (PAT) continued to collect Cases 003 & 004 supplementary information through phone calls to applicants living in the provinces located in the scope of alleged crime sites of Cases 003&004. So far the team has done 174 pieces of supplementary information. The team continued to process and file applications in Cases 003 & 004 to the OCIJ.

During the month, the team received two additional applications applied for both Cases 003 & 004. As of 30 April, there were 1963 applications in total for both Cases 003&004

Reparations and non-judicial measures

The Reparation & Non-Judicial Measure (R&NJM) Team has coordinated the implementation of all Case 002/01 R&NJM projects through meetings and technical support communication.

On 9 April, the VSS Chief was invited to do presentation on "Reparation Program in Cambodia" at the Peace Institute of Cambodia. There were about 35 participants including American students, Cambodian students, local and international staff. On 11 April, the Chief met with



a consultant who carried-out a research on the treatments of Chinese ethnics during the Khmer Rouge regime. On 20 April, VSS and LCLs met with CP lawyers to have a discussion about reparations in Case 002/02.

On 22 April, the Chief went to join a mobile exhibition on forced transfer and the killings in Tuol Por Chhrey. He spoke about the two issues to the audience of about 200 people and took and responded questions from students and villagers, and on 23rd, joined the Inauguration of the Office of Education Research Council (ERC), in collaboration with Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI), with the Exhibition, "Unfinished" by Sèra Ing

and Julianne Sibiski, at the National Institute of Education

Outreach

Outreach team of VSS invited approximately 60 civil parties from Kampong Chhnang, Kandal, Kratie, Koh Kong, Kampong Speu and Mondul Kiri to attend hearing of case 002/02. At lunch break of each hearing day, they were also arranged to meet with their lawyers to be briefed on what already happened and what would be discussed in the court. After the hearing ended in each day, Judgment Books of Case

002/01, radios and VSS newsletters were distributed to those CPs.

VSS newsletter covering activities from January to March with respect to victims' participation in the ECCC proceedings was published and distributed to relevant organizations, embassies, Tuol Sleng Museum and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. The purpose of publishing newsletter is to inform the victims, complainants, civil parties, local and International communities about VSS's activities and court updates.

Decisions/Orders

Public versions of the decisions, orders, opinions and considerations are available on the official ECCC website:

www.eccc.gov.kh/en/document/court

Supreme Court Chamber

1 April 2015 : Interim Decision on Part of Nuon Chea's First Request to Obtain and Consider Additional Evidence in Appeal Proceedings of Case 002/01, F2/4/3, 1 April 2015.

8 April 2015 : Decision on Requests to Intervene or Submit Amici Curiae Briefs in Case 002/01 Appeal Proceedings, F20/1, 8 April 2015. 3.

20 April 2015 : Decision on Co-Prosecutors' Request for Page and Time Extensions to Respond to the Defence Appeals of the Case 002/01 Judgment, F23/1, 20 April 2015.

Trial Chamber

8 April 2015: Trial Chamber memorandum entitled "Decision on International Co-Prosecutor's Request Pursuant to Rules 87(3) and 87(4) to Admit Documents and to Hear an Additional Trial Witness Relating to the Tram Kak District/Kraing Ta Chan Segment of Case 002/02" <E319/17/1>

9 April 2015: Decision on NUON Chea Rule 87(4) Request to Admit Documents in respect of Civil Party OUM Suphany <E337/3>





Cambodian prosecutors and judges seek to learn experiences from Khmer Rouge Tribunal

On 29 April 2015, 28 national prosecutors and judges from different provinces and municipalities throughout Cambodia came to a series of meetings and presentations at the ECCC.

This event was organized by Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in co-operation the Public Affairs Section.

The attendees first met with Judge Nil Nonn, President of the Trial Chamber, who explained his experiences while at the ECCC and discussed the legal proceedings in the Trial Chamber, including how to manage cases. Following his presentation was a question and answer session relating to the function of the Court. The participants then went for a short session in the Public Gallery, in which Sovannarom Dim of the Public Affairs Section presented on the ECCC proceedings and how decisions are reached in the Pre-Trial Chamber, Trial Chamber, and Supreme Court Chamber. He also explained the public participation and public outreach of the court and screened a documentary regarding the hearing of Case 002/01.

The last meeting of the day was with H.E. Kranh Tony, Acting Director of Office of Administration, and Deputy Director Knut Rosandhaug, who spoke on the establishment and objectives of the ECCC. Mr. Rosandhaug also highlighted his perspective as an international staff member at the court. From his time spent in Cambodia, he believes that the court proceedings have served as a catalyst for youth and adults to discuss the Khmer Rouge era together.

The day ended with a question and answer session.



People from Takeo province support the ECCC



*Mr. Khut Hen, 59,
Prey Sleuk, Traing, Takeo Province*

I support the ECCC to bring former Khmer Rouge leaders and the people most responsible for grave crimes to justice. A lot of people died during the Khmer Rouge and, among them, were 15 members of my family who were killed by Khmer Rouge soldiers. We want to know why the Khmer Rouge killed a lot of people and forced people to work without quality medical treatment. During the Khmer Rouge era, I was in District 107 (present-day Traing District in Takeo Province). We worked very hard from morning until the evening, and sometimes until midnight. People who were accused of cheating Angkar were smashed by the Khmer Rouge. In addition, close to my area was a security centre named Cheung Chab where a lot of people were killed.



*Mr. Vong Tren, 69,
Prey Sleuk, Traing, Takeo Province*

I closely follow the trials against former Khmer Rouge leaders by radio and television. The trials are very important and I support them. I hope this kind of cruel regime will not come back in the future and former Khmer Rouge leaders, such as Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, admit their responsibilities. I want the tribunal to bring justice for us against those who are most responsible for these crimes.



*Mr. Khim Yen, 50
Prey Sleuk, Traing, Takeo Province*

I have visited the ECCC twice and follow the trials of former Khmer Rouge leaders by radio and TV broadcasting. People in my community are very interested in these trials, and together we visited the ECCC and attended hearings on Case 002/01. We found it a very interesting process because we can hear testimonies from different witnesses. We were so happy to learn that former S-21 President Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch, was, after appeal, sentenced by the Supreme Court Chamber of the ECCC for life imprisonment. In addition, we visited two crimes sites: S-21 and Choeung Ek killing fields. It was very sad to see that a lot of people were tortured and killed at those places. We also learned that both defendants Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea were sentenced to life imprisonment by the Trial Chamber in Case 002/01, and have now appealed this verdict. We are waiting to see the decision from the Supreme Court Chamber.



*Mrs. Seang Chuon, 60
Prey Sleuk, Traing, Takeo Province*

It is the first time for me to attend the hearings at the ECCC. I really wanted to visit this Court because it is very important to know about the legal proceedings against former Khmer Rouge leaders for alleged crimes committed during this Regime. Other people from Takeo province and I also brought our children and grandchildren to visit the Court and crimes sites like S-21 and Choeung Ek killing fields. It is important for them to learn the history as some do not believe that the people living under the Khmer Rouge regime did not have enough to eat and were under forced labor from morning until midnight, without time to relax. We believe that the trials against former Khmer Rouge leaders are very important, but we also request the Court to accelerate its work to complete the trials and to not spend a lot of money.



ECCE outreach

The Public Affairs Section of the ECCE hosts Khmer Rouge Tribunal Study Tours, bringing groups of 200-300 villagers from areas throughout Cambodia twice a week to the ECCE, the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and the Choeng Ek killing fields for a guided tour and briefings. During the trial recesses, the Public Affairs Section also conducts school visits to give briefings, as well as hosting community video screenings across Cambodia. It also welcomes international group visitors and provides briefings and court tours.

April 2015						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 Hearing Takeo and PP (500 people)	2 Hearing Takeo and PP (500 people)	3 Hearing Takeo Province (250 people)	4
5	6	7 Study Tour Prey Veng 250 people	8 Study Tour Prey Veng 250 people	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21 Hearing Kg Chhnang province (250 people)	22 Hearing Kg Chhnang province (250 people)	23 Hearing Kg Chhnang province (250 people)	24 Hearing Kg Chhnang province (250 people)	25
26	27 Hearing Prey Veng (250 peoples)	28 Hearing Prey Veng (250 peoples)	29 Hearing Takeo (250 peoples)	30 Hearing Phnom Penh (250 peoples)		

May 2015						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4 Hearing 250 students from Prey Veng Province	5 Hearing 250 people from Battambang Province	6 Hearing 250 people, From Pursat Province	7 Hearing 250 people From Pursat Province	8	9
10	11	12 Lecture and Distribution of verdict of Case 002/01 to 300 Law students	13	14	15	16
17	18 Hearing 300 people, From Pursat Province	19 Hearing 300 people, From Takeo Province	20 Hearing 300 people, From Pursat Province	21 Hearing 400 people, From Takeo Province	22	23
24	25 Hearing 300 people, From Takeo Province	26 Hearing 300 people, From Takeo Province	27 Hearing 300 people, From Takeo Province	28 Hearing 300 people, From Kg Thom Province	29	30

Outreach activities



The Public Affairs Section of the ECCE increased their outreach activities to keep the public informed about the development of the ECCE with the local media. PAS has an agreement with at least one prioritized TV-station and a weekly radio programme at Bayon radio to reach the survivors of the Khmer Rouge Regime and younger Cambodians at high school or university level. ECCE Press Officer, Mr. Neth Pheaktra, appeared each week on CTN to wrap up the highlights of the trial Case 002/02 to a Cambodian audience. He also works with other media outlets to strengthen the media coverage on the ECCE.



6 April 2015: KRT Watch Radio Call-in Show Theme: "Perspective of Civil Party in Case 002 at ECCE." Mr. Soun Rithy, Civil party in Case 002 at ECCE, and Ms. Tann Sita, Civil Party in Case 002, at the ECCE were speakers.

9 April 2015: Meeting of the Sub-Committee on KRT and other partners organized by CHRAC. This is an opportunity for participants to share and receive updated information about the ECCE and their own project(s) related to the ECCE.

11 May 2015: KRT Watch Radio Call-in Show. Theme: "Development of Case 002/2 at ECCE". Mr. Neth Pheaktra, ECCE Press Officer and Mr. Mr. Tay Lina, Lead KRT trial Monitor were Speakers of this radio programme. The public will be aware of development of case 002/2 and victims or/and callers will raise their comments and questions to speakers.



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