00651763

# BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT CHAMBER OF THE EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA

#### FILING DETAILS

Case File No.: 001/18-07-2007-ECCC/SCC

Date of Document: 4 March 2011

Party Filing: Co-Lawyers for Civil Parties Group 3
Filed Before: THE SUPREME COURT CHAMBER

Original: French/ Khmer Translation

#### **CLASSIFICATION**

Classification of document Suggested by the Filing party: PUBLIC Classification by the Co-Investigating Judges or the Chamber: Public

**Classification Status:** 

**Review of Interim Classification:** 

**Records Officer's Name:** 

Signature:

**ឯភាសារបកទើប្រ** TRANSLATION/TRADUCTION ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date): <sup>16-Mar-2011</sup>, 13:24 CMS/CFO: Ly Bunloung

Request to Submit Additional Evidence in Support of Appeal Brief by the Co-Lawyers for Civil Parties Group 3

Filed by: Before:

The Civil Party Co-Lawyers

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The Supreme Court Chamber

Judge KONG Srim, President

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Distribution to:

The Accused:

KAING Guek Eav alias Duch

Original FRENCH: 00649702-00649707

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> I-INTRODUCTION

1- On 26 July 2010, the ECCC Trial Chamber found Kaing Guek Eav guilty of Grave

Breaches of the Geneva Conventions and Crimes against Humanity, and sentenced him to

thirty-five years imprisonment with a five-year reduction of the sentence for his illegal

detention.

2- On 5 October 2010, the Civil Party Co-Lawyers appealed against the Judgement with

regard to the inadmissibility of certain Civil Party applicants represented by the said Group

and to the question of reparations.

3- On 3 December 2010, the Civil Party Co-Lawyers filed their observations on the

Defence Appeal of 18 November 2010.

4- By Memorandum dated 21 February 2011, and with reference to paragraph 106 of

the Appeal by the Co-Lawyers for Civil Parties Group 3 by which the Supreme

Court Chamber was requested "to allow the filing of further material", the Greffiers

of the Supreme Court Chamber invited the Co-Lawyers for Civil Parties Group 3 to

file any request to submit additional evidence that complies with Internal Rule

108(7) (Rev. 6).

5- The Memorandum invites the Co-Lawyers to file the application in Khmer and

French no later than Friday, 4 March 2011.

6- The present application is therefore admissible.

II- DISCUSSION

7- According to Rule 108(7) (Rev 6), "Subject to Rule 87(3), the parties may submit a

request to the Chamber for additional evidence provided it was unavailable at trial

and could have been a decisive factor in reaching the decision at trial. The request

shall clearly identify the specific findings of fact made by the Trial Chamber to

which the additional evidence is directed. The other parties affected by the request

may respond within 15 (fifteen) days of the receipt of notification of the request."

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8- Rule 87(3) provides that "[t]he Chamber bases its decision on evidence from the

case file provided it has been put before it by a party or if the Chamber itself has put

it before the parties. Evidence from the case file is considered put before the

Chamber or the parties if its content has been summarised, read out, or

appropriately identified in court. The Chamber may reject a request for evidence

where it finds that it is:

a) irrelevant or repetitious;

b) impossible to obtain within a reasonable time;

c) unsuitable to prove the facts it purports to prove;

d) not allowed under the law; or

e) intended to prolong proceedings or is frivolous."

A – ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF MR PHAOK KHAN'S

CIVIL PARTY APPLICATION

9- Mr PHAOK Khan (E2/33) was tortured and interrogated in a prison situated close

to Phnom Penh during the Democratic Kampuchea period.

10-In rejecting his Civil Party Application, the Trial Chamber maintained

that: "[w]hile it is plausible that the Civil Party may have been detained and

tortured by Khmer Rouge soldiers, there is no objective evidence that this occurred

at the S-21 complex."

11- Mr PHAOK Khan (E2/33) also reported that members of his family died at S-21. It

was only after visiting S-21 that he was able to identify the photographs of his

wife, 1 his uncle, 2 and the latter's wife. 3.

12-These photographs are therefore tendered in support of the application.

Annexes 1 and 2, photographs of PHAOK Khan's wife.

<sup>2</sup> Annexes 3 and 4, photographs of PHAOK Khan's uncle.

<sup>3</sup> Annexes 5 and 6, photographs of PHAOK Khan's aunt.

B – ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF MR LAY CHAN'S CIVIL

PARTY APPLICATION

13- Concerning Mr LAY Chan (E2/23), the Chamber considered that "although the

Chamber does not doubt that LAY Chan (E2/23) suffered severe harm as a result of

detention, interrogation and torture during the DK period, no evidence was

provided to show that this occurred at S-21."

14-The Chamber considered further that: "It lhe Chamber does not doubt that he

suffered severe harm as a result of detention, interrogation and torture during the

DK period", but found that "his description of detention practices is at odds with

the bulk of the evidence before the Chamber regarding established practices at S-

21."

15- The Chamber considered, in particular, that [LAY Chan] gave a "description of his

cell that does not correspond to others provided of the cells at S-21 [...]".

16-However, a photograph taken at S-21 shows that, as reported by LAY Chan, there

were indeed many cells below a staircase as described and reported several times by

him.4

III- CONCLUSION

1- The Co-Lawyers for Civil Parties Group 3 request the Supreme Court Chamber to

admit this additional evidence.

<sup>4</sup> Photograph taken at S-21 showing the location of Mr LAY Chan's cell.

Done in Phnom Penh, on 4 March 2011

By the Co-Lawyers for Civil Parties Group 3:

(Signed) (Signed)

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