



The Court Report

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Moving forward through justice

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Expert Ms. Elizabeth Becker, journalist and author, giving testimony before the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia in Case 002/02 against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan on 11 February 2015. Photo: ECCC/Nhet Sok Heng



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TC: Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea are fit to stand trial

After examining both defendants on 20 and 21 January, geriatrician Dr. CHAN Kin Ming and psychiatrist Dr. HUOT Lina presented their expert medical report to the Trial Chamber on 23 January.

Dr. Ming confirmed that there had been no significant change in the health of both Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea and that both are fit to stand trial. He spoke of Nuon Chea's chronic back pain as something that "is not going to go away" and may get worse with time as a normal result of aging.

Regarding Khieu Samphan's dizziness, Dr. Ming recommended an extended lunch break. Finishing thirty minutes earlier in the morning would ensure adequate "time to rest" to prepare for the afternoon session. This would also

ensure the current four-day schedule remained in place.

According to psychiatrist Dr. Huot, the mental health of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan was stable and remained "the same." However, he advised that due to their advanced age, a more regular psychiatric assessment be undertaken.



Dr. Ming



Dr. Huot

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Summary of testimonies so far

Tram Kok Cooperatives and Kraing Ta Chan security centre have been the main focus of the hearings so far, with 1 expert witness, 4 civil parties and 3 witnesses called before the Trial Chamber.



Civil party Ms. OUM Sophany, 68, author of two books about her experiences during Democratic Kampuchea, told the court of a diary she kept and on which the books are based. Ms. OUM Sophany explained that when she was evacuated from Phnom Penh, she went to live with her future parents-in-law in Trapeang Thum Tboung commune in Tram Kok District. She is the author of two books about her experience under the Khmer Rouge written based on secret diary she kept during the Khmer Rouge regime. She was questioned about the living conditions and her experience in the Tram Kok cooperatives, and about her claim of being forcibly married.



Ms. CHOU Koemlân, 64, spoke of the death of her husband and daughter, as well her having seen senior Khmer Rouge leaders, including Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, visiting her worksite. She explained that she went with her family to Tram Kok District when evacuated from Phnom Penh in 1975. She described the living and working conditions in Tram Kok district. She was questioned about her experiences, the arrest of "new people" and marriage ceremonies. She was also questioned about her claim that she had seen senior Khmer Rouge leaders, among them Khieu Samphan and Nuon, visiting the cooperatives while she was there, as well as the arrest of her husband and other people in the cooperative, and the treatment of Vietnamese families. She said her husband was taken away and killed some time after they arrived in Tram Kok, and she also told that her three-year old daughter died from sickness and starvation.

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Witness Ms. CHEANG Srei Mom, 60, is from Nhaeng Nhang commune in Tram Kok District in Takeo Province. She said the area came under Khmer Rouge control in 1970. She explained that before she was forced into a marriage in 1977, she had worked as a teaching assistant in a children's unit. She was questioned about her marriage and other marriages in the cooperative. The witness was asked questions related to the living conditions, prohibition of Buddhism, policies on the Vietnamese, and arrests of people in the cooperative, including her own father, who she said was killed at Kraing Ta Chan Security Center.

Kraing Ta Chan prison

All three men spoke of the conditions at the prison, and claims of having seen interrogations, as well as executions of prisoners and children.

Mr. Meas Sokha, alias Thlang, 54, from Tram Kok



district. The witness said he worked in a mobile children's unit until he was sent to Kraing Ta Chan prison together with a number of his arrested family members in June 1976. He testified about the living and working conditions in the Tram Kok Cooperatives and Kraing Ta Chan security centre in Takeo Province. He



was questioned about the interrogations and executions that he stated to have witnessed at the detention center

Mr. Keo Chandara, witness, told the court that he joined the revolutionary movement as a doctor in 1970, answering Norodom Sihanouk's call. He spoke of his arrest and detention at Kraing Ta Chan in 1975, and he answered questions about arrests, interrogations, torture and executions at the security centre.

Civil party Mr. SOY Sen told the court of his 1974 arrest and detention at Kraing Ta Chan where he said he stayed until 1979. After a while he was allowed to work during daytime with watching after the cattle and farming activities. He said he was also ordered to dig pits and bury the dead. He was questioned about his experiences during the time he was detained at the prison.

Journalist and author Elizabeth Becker answered questions for three days, regarding her writing on Cambodia, and her visit to Democratic Kampuchea in 1978. She spoke of her interviews with Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Ieng Thirith, the murder of Malcolm Caldwell, and the geopolitical forces at play before, during and after Democratic Kampuchea. Nuon Chea, who has spent much of the current trial following from the holding cell, asked Ms. Becker two questions regarding the American bombing of Cambodia before 1975.



11th ECCC Plenary adopted amendments to the Internal Rules

The 11th Plenary Session of the ECCC concluded on 16 January 2015, following the earlier 16 October 2014 adjournment.

The Plenary adopted new provisions allowing the Co-Investigating Judges to reduce the scope of judicial investigation by excluding certain facts set out in an Introductory Submission or any Supplementary Submission, providing the remaining facts are representative of the scope of the submissions.

Internal Rules were amended which now allow the Trial Chamber to reduce the scope of a trial by excluding certain facts set out in the indictment, providing the remaining facts are representative of the scope of the indictment. Any such decision will not affect Civil Party participation.

Victim Support Section (VSS) rules were amended, with provisions that regulate the inclusion criteria for the list of Civil Party lawyers, and the VSS' role in forwarding applications from interested foreign lawyers to the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

These amendments were adopted with the aim of expediting the proceedings before the ECCC.



Japan Contributed US\$1.39 million to ECCC International Side

Japan, the largest donor to the ECCC, recently made a new contribution to the International component of the tribunal of US\$1,385,567. This takes Japan's total assistance to over US\$82 million, which represents approximately 36 percent of total court contributions.

"On behalf of the ECCC, we would like to thank the Government of Japan for its generous and continued support", said Acting Director of the Office of Administration H.E. Kranh Tony and Deputy Director Knut Rosandhaug in a statement.

Norwegian delegation visited the ECCC

On 20 January 2015, a Norwegian delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Morten Høglund, visited the ECCC.

The delegation met with Deputy Director Knut Rosandhaug, and Trial Chamber Reserve Judge Martin Karopkin. They also visited the courtroom. Norway has supported the ECCC since its inception, and has provided financial assistance in excess of US\$7million.



A visitor from Washington D.C.

Daniel Aum, legal fellow at the Robert F. Kennedy (RFK) Center for Justice and Human Rights visited the court on 9 February 2015 to learn more about the ECCC and the ongoing trial against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. After observing the first session of the hearing, during which Elizabeth Becker gave her testimony, he met with co-prosecutor Dale Lysak and Eleanor Fenandez from the Victims Support Section to gain an insight into Case 002/02.

Supreme Court Chamber

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

On 6 January 2015, the Co-Prosecutors submitted a request to remedy defects allegedly affecting the corrected version of the Khieu Samphan's appeal brief. Khieu Samphan responded on 12 January 2015, requesting the dismissal of the Co-Prosecutors' request. The Co-Prosecutors replied on 15 January 2015. On 16 January 2015, the Supreme Court Chamber denied the request, finding that the applicable regulations do not compel an appellant to establish an explicit connection between the grounds of appeal set out in its notice of appeal and the reasoning provided in its appeal brief; however, unsubstantiated grounds run the risk of failing on appeal.

On 23 December 2014, Nuon Chea requested to file an addendum to its appeal against the trial judgment in Case 002/01. Nuon Chea intended to supplement his appeal with the reasons of the Special Panel's decision on applications for disqualification of Trial Chamber's judges in Case 002/02, which were unlikely to be notified before the appeal brief was due. The application was rejected by the Supreme Court Chamber on 12 January 2015, owing to Nuon Chea's failure to substantiate the connection between the disqualification decision in Case 002/02 and his appeal in Case 002/01.

On 20 January 2015, the Defence for undisclosed suspects in Case 003 and Case 004 filed their respective requests to either intervene or submit an amicus curiae brief in the appeal proceedings in Case 002/01. The purpose of these requests was to address the applicability of the third form of joint criminal enterprise at the ECCC. The submissions are under consideration.

Consideration of the requests for additional evidence as well as of the defence and the Co-Prosecutors' respective appeals remains ongoing.

Trial Chamber

On 8 January, the Trial Chamber commenced hearing the evidence in Case 002/02. The proceedings were adjourned when the Accused, KHIEU Samphan, was hospitalised due to ill health. On 13 January, the Trial Chamber notified the Parties through its Senior Legal Officer that KHIEU Samphan would be discharged from hospital on 15 January and, accordingly, the next hearing day would be 21 January. On 21 January, the Trial Chamber recommenced



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

hearing the evidence in Case 002/02 and over the course of January heard evidence from several witnesses and Civil Parties.

On 9 January, the Trial Chamber issued a memorandum placing a new document on the Case 002 Case File of its own accord. The Chamber found that the document, entitled "Report on the tour of the English professor and the American journalists", satisfied the prima facie standards of relevance, reliability and authenticity required by the Internal Rules and was conducive to ascertaining the truth.

On 13 January, the Trial Chamber decided upon the NUON Chea Defence Team's request to expedite the hearing of Richard Dudman's testimony due to his age and if necessary to hear his testimony via video-link. The Chamber granted the request, finding it appropriate to hear Mr Dudman's testimony by video-link during the early stages of the trial and requested WESU to make all necessary arrangements with the relevant authorities. On the same day, the Chamber rejected a request from the Defence teams to change the seating arrangements in the courtroom.

On 14 January, the Trial Chamber requested the Head of the Detention Facility, in cooperation with WESU, to facilitate the work of medical experts assigned to examine the fitness of the Accused persons, NUON Chea and KHIEU Samphan. On 23 January, the Trial Chamber held a hearing on the fitness of the Accused to stand trial. Taking into account assessments and reports rendered by medical experts, the Trial Chamber decided on 27 January that NUON Chea and KHIEU Samphan both remain fit to stand trial. The Trial Chamber found that both Accused retain the capacity to participate meaningfully in their own defence and to understand the essentials of the proceedings. As part of its ruling, the Trial Chamber revised its current sitting schedule, with proceedings to run from 9am until 11.30am and from 1:30pm until 4pm four days a week, and announced that a revised schedule would be issued in due course.

On 16 January, the Trial Chamber rejected an urgent request by the KHIEU Samphan Defence Team to withdraw Court Appointed Standby Counsel's access to KHIEU Samphan's medical records, finding that there was no ba-



sis to withdraw such access. The Chamber also rejected a request for reconsideration of the decision to appoint Standby Counsel, finding that no new circumstances had been identified or new arguments had been raised which would justify reconsideration of the decision.

On 26 January, the Trial Chamber referred the misconduct of KHIEU Samphan's Defence Counsel, KONG Sam On, Arthur VERCKEN and Anta GUISSÉ, to their respective bar associations. Having found in its decision of 19 December 2014 that counsel had obstructed the proceedings by repeatedly failing to attend hearings as ordered, the Trial Chamber forwarded this decision to the President of the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Prosecutor-General of the Paris Appeal Court and the President of the Paris Bar Association.

On 28 January, the Trial Chamber requested that the Office of Co-Investigating Judges extend a disclosure authorisation for 26 confidential written records of interview from Case 004 to Standby Counsel for KHIEU Samphan.

It further requested the inclusion of Standby Counsel in any future, similar authorisations for disclosure of confidential material from ongoing investigations.

On 30 January, the Special Panel of the Trial Chamber composed to hear applications for the disqualification of members of the Trial Chamber issued the full written reasons in support of its decision of 14 November 2014. A majority of the Special Panel found that the defence applications did not establish actual bias or an appearance of bias on the part of the challenged judges. Judge Downing, dissenting, found that while actual bias had not been established, he considered that certain findings in the Case 002/02 trial judgement gave rise to an appearance of bias.

Pre-Trial Chamber

During the reporting period, the Pre-Trial Chamber was seized of four appeals and one investigation into a possible interference with the administration of justice related to the in-

vestigation in Case 003, in addition to three appeals related to the investigation in Case 004. The Pre-Trial Chamber disposed of three of these appeals. At this stage, the appeals are confidential but the Pre-Trial Chamber makes its decisions available to the public in redacted form.

Case 003

PTC11 (Rule 35 Investigation) ongoing

The Pre-Trial Chamber is currently conducting an investigation under Internal Rule 35 into the unlawful disclosure to the media of the confidential version of its decision on the appeal against the decision of the International Co-Investigating Judge rejecting the appointment of Mr. Michael Karnavas and Mr. Ang Udom as Co-Lawyers for a suspect in Case 003.

PTC 14 – pending

The Pre-Trial Chamber remained seized of an appeal filed on 17 November 2014 by a suspect in Case 003 against the “constructive denial” of his requests to strike a filing by the International Co-Prosecutor from the case file, for access to the case file and to participate in the judicial investigation. The briefing is now complete and the matter is under consideration.

PTC15 – decision

On 23 January 2015, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued its considerations on an appeal filed on 8 December 2014 by a suspect in Case 003 against the International Co-Investigating Judge's “constructive refusal” to seize the Pre-Trial Chamber with two applications for annulment. The Pre-Trial Chamber was divided on the issue of whether the appellant has standing to lodge the appeal and, therefore, could not reach a majority of four votes to issue a decision.

PTC16 – pending

On 18 December 2014, the Pre-Trial Chamber was seized of the English version of an appeal by a suspect in Case 003 against the International Co-Investigating Judge's denial of his request to have access to the case file and take part in the judicial investigation. The filing of the Khmer version of the appeal is still pending.

PTC17 – new appeal

On 26 January 2014, the Pre-Trial Chamber was seized of an additional appeal in Case 003, the subject of which is classified as strictly confidential. The briefing is now complete and the matter is under consideration.

Case 004**PTC15 – decision**

On 19 January 2015, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued its considerations on an appeal filed on 17 October 2014 by a suspect in Case 004 against a decision of the International Co-Investigating Judge regarding the suspect's request for clarification that he can conduct his own investigation. The Pre-Trial Chamber remained divided on the issue of whether the appellant has standing to lodge the appeal and, therefore, could not assemble a majority of four votes to issue a decision. As a result, the decision of the International Co-Investigating Judge stands.

PTC16 – decision

On 22 January 2015, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued its decision on an appeal filed on 17 October 2014 by a suspect in Case 004 against a decision of the International Co-Investigating Judge denying a motion requesting information about a written record of disagreement. The Chamber, by a unanimous decision, found that the appeal did not fall within its jurisdiction and, therefore, dismissed it as inadmissible.

PTC17 – new appeal

On 15 January 2015, the Pre-Trial Chamber was seized of an appeal by a suspect in Case 004 against the "constructive refusal" by the International Co-Investigating Judge of his request for reconsideration of the International Co-Investigating Judge's decision to disclose 27 witness statements taken in Case 004 to parties in Case 002. The briefing is now complete and the matter is under consideration.

Office of the Co-Investigating Judges

During the month of January, the international side of the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges ("OICIJ") continued the investigations of Case Files 003 and 004. With regard to Case File 003, one field mission took place in the course of which one witness was interviewed and one site identification report was drafted. Two witnesses were interviewed at the ECCC. In Case File 004, three field missions took place, resulting in fourteen witnesses being interviewed, and five investigative action reports being drafted. Thirteen witnesses were interviewed at the ECCC premises.

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

month of January.

Civil party applications in Cases 003 and 004, which presently total in excess of 2,336, are progressively being placed on the case files. Their evidentiary value is subjected to a thorough scrutiny by analysts, investigators and legal officers. All civil party applications have been reviewed for admissibility for both case files. Additional information sheets were filed by the Victims' Support Section and are equally being reviewed.

Office of the Co-Prosecutors**Case 002**

The Co-Prosecutors commenced work on their response to the appeals filed by Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea in Case 002/01 covering over 300 grounds of appeal. In order to facilitate an expeditious process, they filed a request to clarify the grounds of appeal in Khieu Samphan's submissions as well as a request to file their response in one language.

The Co-Prosecutors continued preparations to ensure an efficient and thorough trial of the crimes covered in Case 002/02 and submitted their statements and transcripts intended to be used for acts and conduct evidence.

They also requested to prioritise the testimony of one witness, filmmaker Thet Sambath, and filed their response to Nuon Chea's request regarding certain practices to be undertaken when examining civil parties and witnesses.

The Co-Prosecutors furthermore disclosed statements from Case File 004 relevant to the 1st segment of Case 002/02 and submitted other confidential filings.

Cases 003 and 004

The Co-Prosecutors have been monitoring the evidence gathered and reviewing investigative and procedural developments in Cases 003 and 004, to ensure that they fulfill their disclosure obligations regarding the OCIJ and to be prepared to make final submissions at the close of the investigations. They recently disclosed statements from Case 004 relevant to the first part of Case 002/02.

Defence Support Section

In January, the Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan Defence Teams were back in the courtroom for Case 002/02 hearings.

In Case 002/01, Khieu Samphan's Defence Team filed responses to the Co-Prosecutors' filings to the Supreme Court Chamber, arguing in par-

ticular that the Co-Prosecutor's appeal against the judgment is inadmissible. In Case 002/02, the Defence Team filed motions to the Trial Chamber while attending the hearings. They expressed strong disagreement regarding the presence of court-appointed standby counsel in the courtroom. They consider this measure as being unfairly punitive, unnecessary and as putting unjustified pressure on their client while he is already effectively represented by his own counsel. They stated that this measure affected Khieu Samphan's health. Furthermore, despite the Trial Chamber's decision of 19 December 2014, they are waiting for their respective Bars to rule on their so-called "misconduct" for "boycotting" the trial during the drafting of their appeal brief. The Trial Chamber officially referred to the French and Cambodian Bars on the 26th of January 2015 only.

The Nuon Chea Defence Team prepared and filed their response to the Co-Prosecutors' appeal brief against the judgment in Case 002/01, which mainly concerns the applicability of the third form of Joint Criminal Enterprise (JCE III) as a mode of liability. In relation to the trial of Case 002/02, the team filed several motions to the Trial Chamber. In one of them, the team raised objections to certain practices in the questioning of witnesses and civil parties in Case 002/02, including showing witnesses and civil parties their previous statements prior to their appearance in court, leading questions in examination-in-chief, the defence not being given necessary leeway to challenge evidence, and civil parties giving testimonies on relevant facts without taking an oath. In another motion, the team requested to add into the case file 5 documents relating to the credibility of civil party OUM Suphany who appeared in court this month.

On 7 January 2015, the Case 003 Defence filed submissions to the ECCC Plenary concerning proposed Rules 66bis and 89quater. These proposed Rules allow the Co-Investigating Judges to reduce the scope of judicial investigation and the Trial Chamber to reduce the scope of a trial. The Case 003 Defence argued that these proposed Rules contravene Cambodian civil law procedure. However, the 11th ECCC Plenary adopted these amendments. The Case 003 Defence also requested to intervene in the appeal proceedings in Case 002/01 or in the alternative to file an amicus curiae brief on the issue of JCE III applicability. The Defence asserted that the matter is of great interest for their client because he is alleged by the Co-Prosecutors to be a member of a joint criminal enterprise and to have committed crimes imputed to him by way of JCE III. A decision on this issue in Case 002/01 is of general concern and will more particularly impact Case 003, and as such their direct intervention should be granted or the amicus curiae brief accepted. Alongside those events, the Case 003 Defence continues to prepare submissions to protect their client's fair trial rights and to review publicly available material, since the case file remains inac-



cessible.

Similarly, Defence teams in Case 004 filed submissions to the ECCC Plenary concerning the proposed Rules 66bis and 89quater. The Teams continue to prepare their clients' defence and protect their clients' rights using publicly-available sources and researching the substantive law applicable at the ECCC.

Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers Section

Key Legal Developments

On 8 January, the trial for Case 002/02 resumed with the start of the substantive hearings. During the month of January two Civil Parties were heard on their experience at Tram Kok Cooperatives: Ms Oum Suphany and Ms Chou Koemleng.

Key Legal Issues and Submissions

On the 12 January 2015 the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers notified the Trial Chamber regarding evidence proving acts and conducts of the accused. Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' Notification Relating to Witness Statements and Transcripts Relevant to Case 002/02, E327/1). In line with the jurisprudence of the Trial Chamber, the Lead Co-Lawyers confirmed that they do not intend to use the written statements and transcripts that appear on its updated document and exhibit list as evidence of personal acts and conduct of the accused in this case. However, it was noted that the updated document and exhibit list also contains civil party applications and supplementary information related to the nine civil parties that have been proposed to testify as to the role of the accused in this case owing to the importance

of their evidence. In respect of those documents, the Lead Co-Lawyers clarified that the accused would have an opportunity to confront the civil party with their written statement.

On the same date, that is, 12 January, the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers filed a request (Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' Request Relating to the Hearing on the Accused's Fitness to Stand Trial, E329/1) reserving their right to question the two medical experts during the hearing on the Accused's Fitness to Stand Trial. The Order scheduling this hearing had not stated whether the Lead Co-Lawyers had the same rights as the Co-Prosecutors and the Defence in questioning the two experts during the hearing. The request was granted and the Lead Co-Lawyers questioned the medical experts on 23 January 2015.

Finally, on 23 January, the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers filed a response to the Nuon Chea Defence request regarding certain trial practices concerning examination of witnesses and civil parties (Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' Response to Nuon Chea Defence Request Re Certain Trial Practices Concerning Examination of Witnesses, E336/1). The Nuon Chea Defence, in their filing had requested that Civil Parties should be testifying under oath and prohibit them to review their previous statements before making their statements. The Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers requested that the Nuon Chea Request should be rejected on the grounds that the Trial Chamber had extensively ruled upon the matter of Civil Party testifying under oath and the accordance of probative value to such testimonies, acknowledging the unique status of civil parties compared to the status of witnesses.

Reparations

Following several consultations with the civil parties and other stakeholders, the Lead Co-Lawyer Section in collaboration with the VSS started the development phase of reparations projects. So far, thirteen projects have been submitted by various NGO's for consideration. The Lead Co Lawyers are on the process of reviewing and further consulting the civil parties.

Victims Support Section

Legal representation

The ECCC-funded Civil Party lawyers continued to collect supplementary information from some Civil Parties whose applications in Cases 003 & 004 were not complete as having been assessed by the OCIJ. They also prepared some civil party applications in cases 003&004, documents of civil parties in Case 002/02, especially the questions for examining the witness and civil parties in the evidentiary hearing of case 002/02.

The lawyer team also participated in a) the mobile exhibition project which is one of the reparation projects in case 002/01 and held in Chlong District, Kratie Province, b) evidentiary hearings on Tram Kok Cooperative and Kraing Tachan Security Center. They also met with LCLs and VSS to have discussions on the proposed amendments to ECCC Internal Rules relating to lawyers registration at the VSS and the exclusions of some facts at the stages of investigation and trial, and on case 002/02 reparations.

Processing and analysis

The Processing and Analysis Team (PAT) continued to work on the supplementary information request, to process and file applications in Cases 003 & 004 to the OCIJ. During the month, the team received 04 applications in case 003 and 132 in case 004. In order to collect the supplementary information effectively, the team had two meetings, one with civil party lawyers to discuss the possible capacity and challenges of those civil party lawyers to get the supplementary information followed by another one with OCIJ to report what challenges faced by civil party lawyers to get supplementary information and to find out solutions for moving forward. As of 31 January, there were 1960 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 R&NJM projects through meetings and technical support communication. The Team's members participated in an Exhi-



bition on "Forced Transfer: the Second Evacuation of People during the Khmer Rouge Regime" conducted by Kdei Karuna in Hanchey Pagoda, Hanchey commune, Chhloung district, Kratie province on 05 January 2015. The Exhibition involved about 200 participants.

The Team conducted a coordination meeting with reparation implementation partners on 14 January at Sourkea Restaurant. The meeting was to update the status of implementation of project implementing partners, to solve any challenge encountered, and to plan further. The meeting was participated by 17 participants from 5 partners, including the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, Kdei Karuna, Youth for Peace, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization, and Document Center of Cambodia with about 17 participants.

The Team met with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts on 21 January to discuss the preparation situations on the building of the Memorial

Stupa at Toul Sleng (name inscription).

The Team conducted a discussion on the Stupa Inscription of the Names of Victims Perished at Toul Sleng Prison during Democratic Kampuchea Regime on 23 January at Khmer Sorin Restaurant. The meeting brought proximately 66 participants from MoCFA, Project Partners, Civil Society Organizations, and Civil Parties. On 28 January, the Chief of VSS was on VoA to have an interview on reparations and the results of the discussion on the inscription of the names.

The team's members participated in a coordination meeting with Youth for Peace on 27 January to discuss about the materials for a Case 002/02 reparation project.

Outreach

Since the evidentiary hearing of Case 002/02 started from 08 to 29 January, Victims Support Section (VSS) invited approximately 112 Civil Parties (CPs) to attend 8 days hearing

of case 002/02. These CPs came from Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, Kandal, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, Pursat, Sihanouk, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Mondul Kiri. During the breaktimes of hearings, CPs were arranged to meet with their lawyers to be briefed on what had happened and what would be discussed in the court followed by distribution of Case 002/01 Judgment Books, radios and VSS newsletters.

As usual, 10 CPs were arranged to sit in courtroom along with their lawyers and the rests were in the public gallery.

The Chief of the VSS attended a presentation on call for funding, organized by the UN Women-Cambodia, to seeking an opportunity for the continuity of a gender-based violence project which was ended in November 2014.

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

16 January 2015: Decision on Co-Prosecutors' Requests Relating to KHIEU Samphân's Appeal Brief, F18/3.

12 January 2015: Decision on NUON Chea's Request to File an Addendum to His Appeal Against the Trial Judgement in Case

002/01, F15/1, 12 January 2015.

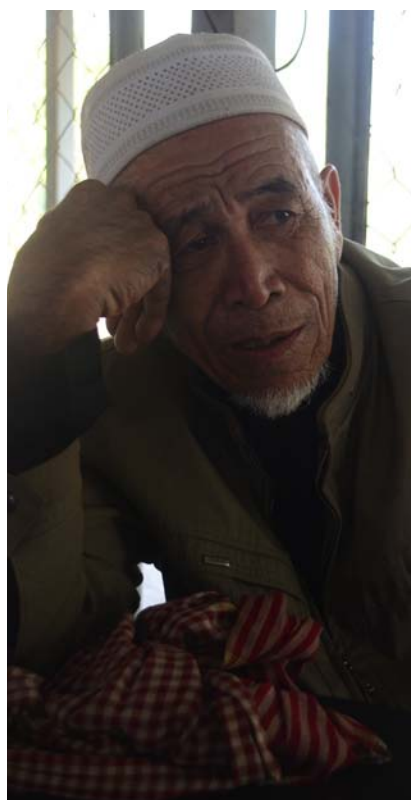
Trial Chamber

9 January 2015: Trial Chamber memorandum entitled "The Trial Chamber places a new Document on Case File on its own Motion" <E333>



Cham-Muslim visited the ECCC, welcome the trials

On 22 of January, more than 300 people from the Lavear commune in Kompong Chom's Chamkarleu district made their way to the ECCC to witness the seventh day of hearings infor Case 002/02. The visitors were members of the Muslim Cham minority, which suffered greatly during the period of Democratic Kampuchea, and whose with the alleged genocide constitutes a central part of Case 002/02. Some of the group's oldest members shared their personal experiences with ECCC press officer Neth Pheaktra.



Sos Los, 76

The Khmer Rouge evacuated me from my village and forced me to work in a labor camp about six km away from home. I lost 80 relatives altogether, only three of my family members survived.

During the Khmer Rouge regime we did not have enough to eat and we had to work very hard. We were not allowed to practice our religion and were forbidden to speak Cham. We were forced to cut our hair and beards short and they destroyed all the mosques and many houses in our home village.

There used to be 1170 families in my village. When I came back there were 140 families left. A lot of people were killed. I felt relieved when I learned about the investigations of the Khmer Rouge tribunal. I think it will bring justice to my relatives who lost their lives.



Som Tine, 66

"I think that the court will bring justice to our people, genocide was committed against us ! I hope there will be reparations, for example a memorial for those who lost their lives. The killing of the Cham really happened, it was not a dream. "



Sat Sors, 78

"I thank the tribunal for holding the leaders accountable and bringing our story to the public. We expect to get more information. We want to know, why us? because we We were are also Khmer."



Mat Sopheas, 70

Twenty20 of my family members died. We were forced to work hard with almost nothing to eat. I was not allowed to practice my religion, they made me cut off my hair and even eat pig. They destroyed our mosques at home, there would be harsh punishments if we prayed. When I returned home after the Khmer Rouge fell, I couldn't find my family and friends. Most people were killed.

The trial will give me relief and bring justice. The young generation must understand what they have done to us.





Students from NZ visited the ECCC

On 19 January, the ECCC welcomed a group of visitors from three different New Zealand universities— the Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Auckland and the Canterbury University in Christchurch. They were brought together by the Prime Minister's Scholarship for Asia (PMSA) programme, which aims to increase the international understanding of young New Zealanders and strengthen the countries' ability to engage with key Asian trading partners.

Along their journey through seven South-east Asian nations, visiting the ECCC was a "priority for their stay in Cambodia". Elyjana (22) explained that although students came from backgrounds as diverse as political science, biology and architecture, they were highly motivated to gain an insight into the ongoing Khmer Rouge trials.

Representatives of the Office of the Co-Prosecutors, the Defense Support Section and the Public Affairs Section explained the content of their work and answered some of the students' questions about the court. Before heading off to their next destination, Katherine (22) thanked the ECCC staff on behalf of the group "for the warm welcome and the interesting experience, which was helpful to better understand the tribunal and an important chapter of Cambodia's history"



2000 international students learned about the ECCC at WORLD CAMP

Mr. Dim Sovannarom, Chief of Public Affairs Section of the ECCC, was a guest lecturer at the International Camp in Cambodia, held from 4 to 6 February 2015, which was co-organized by BELTEI University and the International Youth Fellowship (IYF).

On the morning of February 6, Mr. Dim Sovannarom presented an hour long lecture, covering the establishment of the ECCC, Duch's conviction in Case 001, and the ongoing work for the other cases: 002/01, 002/02, 003 and 004. There were 2,000 students in attendance, coming from various universities in Phnom Penh, Vietnam and South Korea.

The students asked many questions, boosting their knowledge about the ECCC, and it was motivating to hear many ask about visiting the public hearings for the current Case 002/02.

To enhance the students' knowledge of the work of the ECCC, as well as aid their understanding of the Khmer Rouge regime, a large amount of outreach materials were distributed, including: 2,500 booklets, 200 t-shirts, 10 books in Khmer and 5 in English of the judgment of Case 002/01.

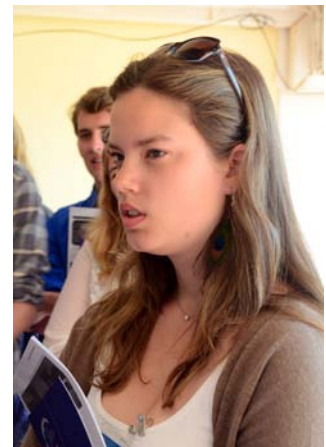


Andrew Mertha returns to the ECCC, with students from Cornell University

On 15 January, a group of visitors from Cornell University in the United States visited the ECCC to learn more about the ongoing trial. Group leader Andrew Mertha, author of several publications on the Khmer Rouge and professor of Chinese and Cambodian politics, was excited to return to the court years after he had been a consultant to one of the defense teams. As part of Cornell's Southeast Asia Programme, he decided to bring his students here as "the ECCC is really where Cambodia's past and present meet."

The group was welcomed by the ECCC's Public Affairs team and received a detailed presentation by Lars Olsen on the ongoing proceedings. They asked a number of questions, especially on China's relationship with the Khmer Rouge during Democratic Kampuchea.

Afterwards, one of the students, Arthur (21) commented that: "Part of our course is to look at how things we read about are really implemented on the ground. In order to understand the history of Cambodian politics, it is also important to understand the content of the trial. Having had the opportunity to ask questions and find out so much about the proceedings added a lot to my knowledge of the ECCC."



ECCC outreach

The Public Affairs Section of the ECCC hosts Khmer Rouge Tribunal Study Tours, bringing groups of 200-300 villagers from areas throughout Cambodia twice a week to the ECCC, the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and the Choeung 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 pro-vides briefings and court tours.

January 2015						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8 Hearing Day Battambang, Prey Veng Province, (600 people)	9 Hearing Day Battambang, Prey Veng Province, (600 people)	10
11	12 Study Tour, Battambang Province, (300 people)	13 Study Tour, Pursat Province, (670 people)	14	15 Study Tour, Pursat Province, (670 people)	16	17
18	19	20	21 Hearing on Case 002/02 Pursat Province, (400 people)	22 Hearing on Case 002/02	23 Hearing on Case 002/02	24
25	26 Hearing on Case 002/02	27 Hearing on Case 002/02	28	29 Hearing on Case 002/02		

February 2015						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2 Hearing Pursat Province, (500 people)	3	4 Hearing Phnom Penh and Kandal (500 people)	5 Hearing Kandal province 400 people	6 Hearing Kandal Province 400 people	7
8	9 Hearing Phnom Penh 500 peoples	10 Hearing Phnom Penh 500 people	11 Phnom Penh 400 people	12 Phnom Penh 400 people	13	14
15	16 Hearing Phnom Penh Youth (400 people)	17 Hearing Phnom Penh Youth (400 people)	18 Hearing Phnom Penh Students (400 people)	19 Hearing Phnom Penh students (400 people)	20	21
22	23 Hearing Phnom Penh students (400 people)	24 Hearing Phnom Penh students (400 people)	25 Hearing Phnom Penh students (400 people)	26 Hearing Phnom Penh students (400 people)	27	28

Outreach activities



Radio show on 17 November 2014 at Radio FM102

19 January 2015: KRT Watch Radio Call-in Show. Theme: "Proceeding of Trial on Case 002/2". -Mr. Neth Pheaktra, ECCC Press Officer and Mr. Pich Ang, National Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyer at ECCC are speakers. Expected outcomes: The public will be aware of the proceeding of trial on case 002/2 and reactions from victims and/or callers in response to this topic.

6 February 2015: CHRAC will organize a meeting with its members of sub-committee on KRT and with other partners. The opportunity of participants who can share and get the updated information about ECCC and their own project related with ECCC.

9 February 2015: KRT Watch Radio Call-in Show. Theme: "Perspective of CSO trial monitor on the on-going hearing in case 002/2". The public will be aware of the perspective of CSO trial monitor on the on-going hearing in case 002/2 and reactions from victims and/or callers in response to this topic.

More people visit ECCE

The ECCE continues to reach thousands of Cambodians across the country through its outreach study tours organized by the Public Affairs Section. In the last week of January, more than 1500 people from Phnom Penh and the Kampong Cham and Pursat provinces visited the court to witness the hearings. Furthermore, 800 students from the Chak Ang Re High School in Phnom Penh attended the hearing on February 11 in order to learn more about the Tribunal.

The aim of the tours is to provide the visitors with an opportunity to gain an insight into the on-going trial and to show that senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge are held accountable for their crimes.





FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA

The ECCC welcomes visitors. For more information: pas@eccc.gov.kh.



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