



The Court Report

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Moving forward through justice



International Co-Investigating Judge Mark Harmon held a briefing about Cases 003 and 004 to participants in a Public Forum in Anleng Veng district in November 2014. ECCC Photo/ Nhet Sok Heng

Two suspects in Cases 003 and 004 charged in absentia

On 3 March 2015, two suspects in Case 003 and Case 004 were charged in absentia by the international Co-Investigating Judge Mark Harmon.

In Case 003, Meas Muth , who is believed to be a former navy commander under the Khmer Rouge regime, was charged with allegations of homicide as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, multiple categories of Crimes against Humanity, and Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. Alleged crime sites include the Wat Enta Nhien and S-21 Security Centres, as well as Kampong Som, Kratie, at sea and on islands claimed by Democratic Kampuchea.

Im Chaem, who is believed to be a former district secretary, was charged in Case 004 with allegations of homicide and multiple categories of Crimes against Humanity allegedly committed at the Phnom Trayoung Security Center and the Spean Sreng Worksite.

With the filing of these charges, the two suspects are now permitted to access the case file through their lawyers, and to participate in the respective investigations. This means that they can request the Co-Investigating Judges to carry out specific investigative actions, and they challenge orders and decisions by filing appeals to the Pre-Trial Chamber.

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Two suspects in Cases 003 and 004 charged in absentia

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The two co-investigating judges are pursuing different approaches in Case 003. As expressed in a public statement concerning Case 003 issued on 28 February 2013, the national Co-Investigating Judge You Bunleng considers the investigation in Case 003 to be concluded, and he sent a Forwarding Order to the Office of the Co-Prosecutor for final submission in February 2013. The international co-investigating Judge Mark Harmon, on the other hand, considers that Case 003 remains open and he is proceeding with investigation of the alleged crimes. In Case 004, the Co-Investigating Judges have recorded a disagreement pursuant to the ECCC Internal Rules.

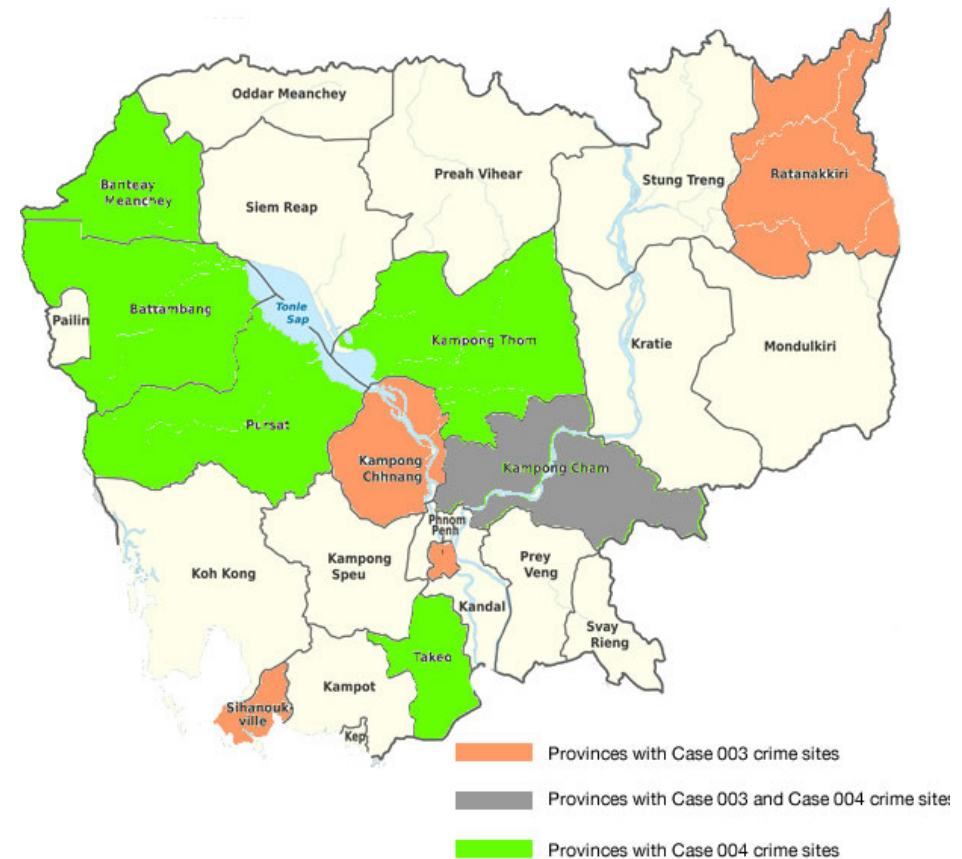
Charges against Meas Muth

Crimes allegedly committed at Kampong Som, Kratie, S-21 security centre, and against Vietnamese, Thai and other foreigners at sea and on the islands over which Democratic Kampuchea claimed sovereignty:

- homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code;
- Crimes against Humanity of murder, extermination, enslavement, imprisonment, persecution on political and ethnic grounds, and other inhumane acts; and
- Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 through the commission of the crimes of unlawful confinement of civilians, willful deprivation of a prisoner of war or civilian's rights to fair and regular trials, willful killing, unlawful deportation or transfer, willful causing of great suffering or serious injury to body or health, and torture,

Crimes allegedly committed at Wat Enta Nhien security centre:

- homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code; and



- Crimes against Humanity of murder, extermination, enslavement, imprisonment, persecution on political and ethnic grounds, and other inhumane acts

Charges against Im Chaem

Crimes allegedly committed at Phnom Trayoung security centre:

- homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code; and
- the Crimes against Humanity of murder, ex-

termination, enslavement, imprisonment, persecution on political grounds, and other inhumane acts

Crimes allegedly committed at Spean Sreng worksite:

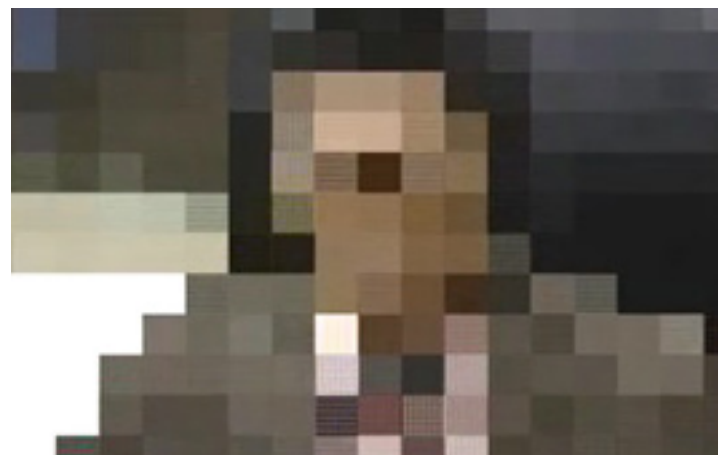
- homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code; and
- the Crimes against Humanity of murder, enslavement, imprisonment and other inhumane acts

Oral order prohibiting the publication of photographs and images of a witness

An oral order was issued on 19 February 2015 by Trial Chamber President Nil Nonn prohibiting the publication of photographs and images of a witness.

“The Chamber has granted protective measures for witness 2-TCW-944, including non-disclosure of his address and not making his image available to the public. In covering this trial, the media are ordered not to publish any photographs or images of the witness, regardless of when they were taken.”

This means that photographs and images of the witness taken outside of the courtroom or elsewhere (including archival footage) are subject to restrictions in the above-mentioned order. The prohibition on publishing photos or images does not include the distorted/pixelated images in the trial broadcast provided by the ECCC.



7 Witnesses and 1 Civil party testified in front of TC

7 witnesses and 1 civil party testified before the Trial Chamber in Case 002/02 since the beginning of February 2015. The main focus of the hearings so far has been on Tram Kok Cooperatives and the Kraing Ta Chan security centre.



Em Phoeung, Witness
Testified 27 Jan 2015 and 16 Feb 2015

Mr. Em Phoeung, a monk, 77, explained that he returned to his home town, at Ang Rokar Pagoda in Tram Kok district, after his evacuation from Phnom Penh. The witness testified that the monks were forced to engage in construction works and that in 1976 he was instructed to leave the monkhood without any Buddhist ceremony. He was also questioned about forced marriages and his refusal to get married.



Ry Pov, Civil Party
Testified 12 February 2015

Mr. Ry Pov, 58, from Takeo province, explained that he and his family fled to Vietnam in 1975, and then took part in an exchange programme that was agreed between Vietnam and Pol Pot to return to Cambodia in 1976. Mr. Ry described the exchange process and the moment when Khmer Rouge soldiers prohibited them to move and confiscated their money and belongings. He was questioned on the treatment in Tram Kok cooperative and on the working conditions. The civil party stated that they were separated from the others and assigned to the "Youn" category.



Phneu Yav, Witness
Testified 16 and 17 February 2015

Mr. Phneu Yav, 68, from Samraong commune, Tram Kok district, explained that he joined the revolutionary movement in 1970. He was

questioned about the living conditions in the Samraong commune. He stated that communal eating started in 1975 along with the banning of private ownership and that people were categorized into three separate units. The witness said that in late 1976 he was given the responsibility to teach base people's young children how to spell and read the Khmer alphabet. He was also questioned about forced marriages that took place in the cooperative, and about the treatment of Buddhists.



Sao Han, Witness
Testified 17 and 18 February 2015

Mr. Sao Han, 68, from Tram Kok district, told the Trial Chamber that after the fall of Phnom Penh, his brother, a former Lon Nol soldier, was arrested and taken away for re-education a few days after he had arrived in his native village in Tram Kok district. Later on he learned from neighbours that his brother had been taken away and killed at the Kraing Ta Chan detention centre. He was questioned about the working and living conditions in the cooperative. Asked about Buddhism, he stated that he witnessed statues and books being taken away from pagodas and monks being defrocked.

Srei Thân, Witness,
Testified 19, 23, and 24 February 2015

Mr. Srei Thân, alias Duch, 58, was a Khmer Rouge soldier in Tram Kok district and later, in 1977, a guard in Kraing Ta Chan detention centre. He explained that while at Kraing Ta Chan he had been asked by the prison's chief and his deputy to type confession reports. He stated that while working in the prison chief's office he could hear the screaming from the interrogation site. He was questioned about his tasks at Kraing Ta Chan and his unit.



Phann Chhen, Witness
Testified 24 and 25 February 2015

Mr. Phann Chhen, 83, told the court that in 1973-1974 he was commune chief of Kus in Takeo in charge of culture and education. He

said that he had no authority over Kraing Ta Chan after 1973, when it was transformed into a detention facility, and he only entered it to supply food. He was questioned about his knowledge about the operations at Kraing Ta Chan, and he denied ever having been in charge of Kraing Ta Chan during the period he was commune chief. He was asked about his role in the committee organizing housing for evacuees and people released from Kraing Ta Chan (1973-74). He testified that the marriages he witnessed appeared not to be forced. He was also questioned about party policies towards the Vietnamese, which he had learned of from broadcasts and meetings.



Van Soeun, Witness
Testified 3, 4 and 5 March 2015

Mr. Van Soeun, alias Soan, 56, from Leay Bour commune in Tram Kok district, said he was assigned to the guard unit at Kraing Ta Chan detention centre in 1975, tasked as a messenger during day time and as a prisoners' guard during night time. He testified about the operations at Kraing Ta Chan and the conditions of the prisoners. He said he never saw any executions of prisoners, because he was stationed to guard the outer perimeter of the compound. When asked questions about the defrocking of monks, he said he had heard of instances of defrocking from other people.



Neang Ouch, Witness
Testified 9, 10, 11 and 12 March 2015

Mr. Neang Ouch, alias Ta San, 72, a former teacher, told the court he was appointed in 1975 as chief of education of three provinces, including Kampot and Takeo. In 1977 he was transferred by his brother-in-law Ta Mok to Leay Bour commune, where he was appointed as an assistant to the district committee. He disputed claims made by other witnesses that he was the District Secretary of Tram Kok. The witness stated that he was instructed to provide technical assistance in the construction of dams and canals and to show the cooperatives to Swedish and Chinese delegations. He was questioned about the administrative and communication structure in the cooperatives and the relations between the communes, districts, sectors and zones. He also answered questions about marriage ceremonies he had witnessed. When questioned about Buddhist practices, he said that there were no pagodas in operation in Tram Kak district during the DK period, but that he had no information about any policy regarding Buddhism.

Supreme Court Chamber

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

On 11 February, the Supreme Court Chamber granted a request by the Co-Prosecutors' to submit their consolidated response to Nuon Chea's and Khieu Samphan's appeal briefs in English only, with the Khmer translation to follow at the first opportunity.

Khmer translations of Nuon Chea's and Khieu Samphan's appeal briefs were expected by the end of February, from which point the Co-Prosecutors' 30-day time limit for the filing of their response would begin to count. However, the workload of the Interpretation and Translation Unit did not permit this expectation to be met. The current projection for the delivery of the translations is for 20 March 2015.

Consideration of requests for additional evidence, requests for intervention or the filing of amici curiae briefs, and the defence and Co-Prosecutors' respective appeals, remain ongoing.

Trial Chamber

The Trial Chamber sat for 15 hearing days in February, during which it heard the testimony of 6 witnesses, 2 Civil Parties and one expert on the first trial topic of the Tram Kok Cooperatives and the Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre.

On 6 February, the Trial Chamber placed on the Case File on its own initiative several documents relating to the upcoming testimony of expert Elizabeth BECKER and witness Richard DUDMAN. The documents included twelve colour photographs taken during Elizabeth BECKER's visits to Cambodia during Democratic Kampuchea, contemporaneous news articles, a letter to the United Nations by a representative of Democratic Kampuchea and additional photographs. The Trial Chamber found that these documents were conducive to ascertaining the truth and that they satisfied the prima facie standards of relevance, reliability and authenticity required under the Internal Rules.

On 18 February, the Trial Chamber issued decisions on the fitness of the Accused to stand trial, its second such decision with regard to KHIEU Samphan and fourth with regard to



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

NUON Chea. The Trial Chamber had directed medical experts to examine the Accused and to review weekly medical reports prepared by physicians at the ECCC detention facility and the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Hospital. The experts assessed the fitness of both Accused to stand trial as directed and filed reports. Having considered these reports, as well as other pertinent factors such as its own observations, the impact of the Accused's medical conditions, the availability of practical measures to mitigate the effects of any impairment and the fact that the Accused are represented and advised by competent legal counsel, the Trial Chamber found that both KHIEU Samphan and NUON Chea remain fit to stand trial.

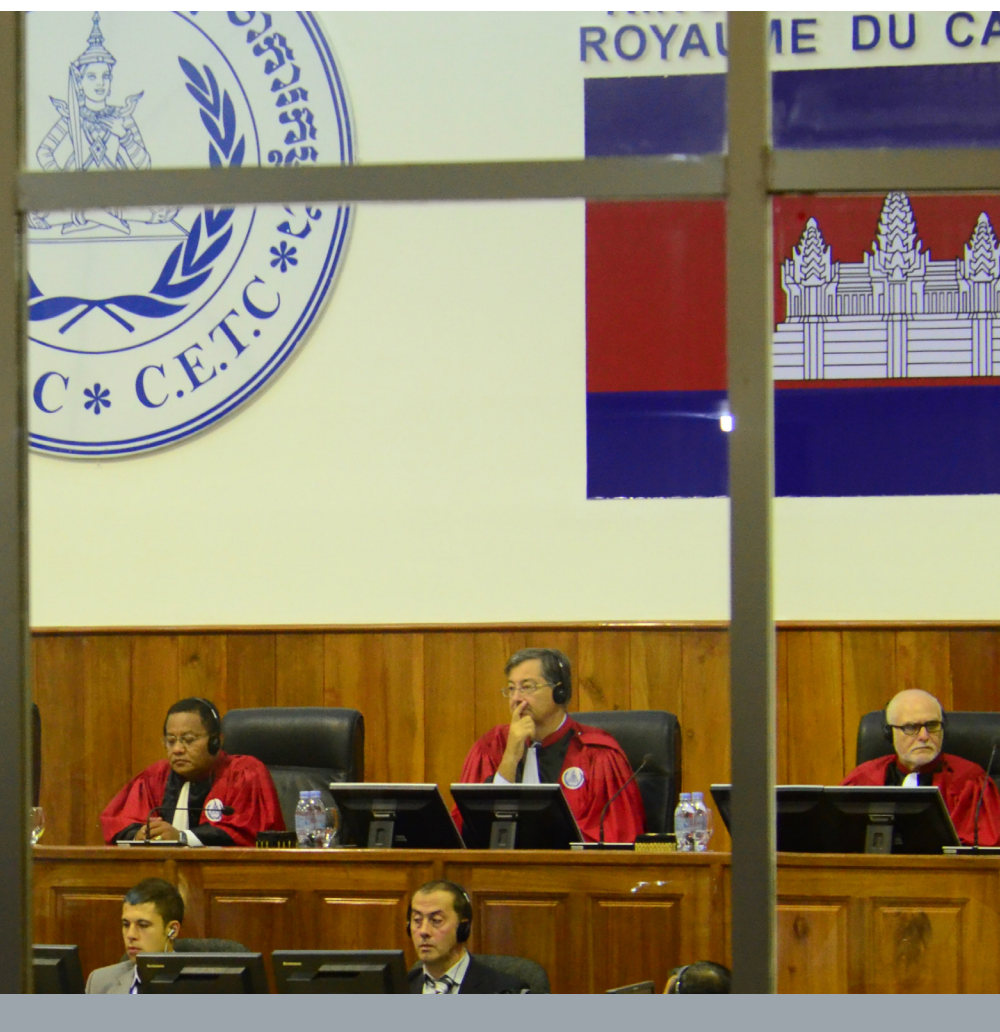
On 26 February, the Trial Chamber clarified the rules applicable to the use of the Daily Trial Documents Interface. The Interface permits the advance notification of documents that a Party intends to use during the examination of witnesses, Civil Parties and experts. The Trial Chamber directed the Parties to upload the documents they intend to use before noon on the work day preceding the relevant testimony. Where a Party exceptionally wishes

to use material which has not been uploaded to the Interface in a timely fashion, it may only do so with leave of the Trial Chamber and after providing an explanation of why unforeseen circumstances necessitate the use of the document. The Trial Chamber also reminded the Parties to limit the documents they upload to the Interface to those documents which a Party expects to use during the examination of a witness, Civil Party or expert.

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

Pre-Trial Chamber

During the reporting period, the Pre-Trial Chamber was seized of three appeals and one investigation into a possible interference with the administration of justice related to the investigation in Case 003, in addition to two appeals related to the investigation in Case 004 and one other appeal related to proceedings for placement of lawyers in the DSS list of lawyers. The Pre-Trial Chamber disposed of five 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.

Appeals related to Case 003

PTC11 (Rule 35 Investigation) Decision

On 27 February 2014, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued its Decision declaring the investigation terminated and concluding that there is no sufficient ground to instigate proceedings pursuant to Internal Rule 35. This investigation was initiated under Internal Rule 35 into the unlawful disclosure to the media of the confidential version of the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision on an appeal that was filed before it against a decision of the International Co-Investigating Judge rejecting the appointment of Mr. Michael Karnavas and Mr. Ang Udom as Co-Lawyers for MEAS Muth.

PTC 14 – Decision

On 25 February 2015, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued its decision dismissing as moot an appeal filed on 17 November 2014 by MEAS Muth against the constructive denial of his requests to strike a filing by the International Co-

Prosecutor from the case file and to get access to the case file and participate in the investigation.

PTC16 – pending

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

PTC17 – Decision

On 24 February 2015 the Pre-Trial Chamber issued its considerations on an appeal filed on 26 January 2014, the subject of which is classified as strictly confidential. The Pre-Trial Chamber declared that it had not assembled the affirmative vote of at least four judges to reach a decision on the appeal.

Appeals related to Case 004

PTC17 – Decision

On 27 February 2015, the Pre-Trial Chamber

issued its decision dismissing as inadmissible an appeal filed on 15 January 2015 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.

PTC18 – decision

On 19 February 2015, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued its decision dismissing as inadmissible an appeal, dated 30 January 2015, filed by a lawyer against a decision issued by the International Co-Investigating Judge rejecting his appeal against a decision of the Defence Support Section relating to proceedings on assignment of lawyers for the purposes of representing the suspects in the investigations in Case 004.

Rule 11(5) Appeal:

Appeal No.: 17-02-2015-ECCC/PTC – new appeal: On 17 February 2015, the Pre-Trial Chamber was seized of an appeal filed by a lawyer against a decision of the Defence Support Section that rejected his application to be placed on the DSS List of Lawyers.

Office of the Co-Investigating Judges

During the month of February, 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, two field missions took place in the course of which four witnesses were interviewed; three investigative action reports and one site identification report on multiple crime sites were drafted. Three witnesses were interviewed at the ECCC. In Case File 004, five field missions took place, resulting in twelve witnesses being interviewed, and six investigative action reports being drafted. Ten witnesses were interviewed at the ECCC premises.

During the month of February, the OICIJ 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 February.

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, investiga-

tors and legal officers. 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 continued working on their response to the appeals filed by Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea in Case 002/01 covering over 300 grounds of appeal. The SCC granted their request to file their response in one language only with Khmer translation to follow.

The trial in Case 02/02 continues to progress at a steady rate, with the court now hearing witnesses four days per week. The Co-Prosecutors submitted a motion on the statements, documents and transcripts of deceased or unavailable witnesses intended to be used as evidence of the acts and conduct of the Accused.

The Co-Prosecutors also filed their response to Khieu Samphan's objections to documents proposed by the OCP in this case. In reply to Nuon Chea's submissions requesting a delay in his appearance, the Co-Prosecutors maintained their request to the Chamber to invite filmmaker Thet Sambath as a priority witness. Lastly, they responded to Nuon Chea's Rule 87(4) request to admit documents in respect of civil party Oum Suthany.

Furthermore, the Co-Prosecutors continue the process of seeking permission from the OCIJ to disclose all material which is relevant to issues in Case 002/02 from the confidential investigations in Cases 003 and 004 by submitted several filings to the OCIJ and the Trial Chamber.

Cases 003 and 004

The Co-Prosecutors have been analysing the evidence gathered and reviewing investigative and procedural developments in Cases 003 and 004, making necessary requests, and responding to Defence submissions. Additionally, they filed further information regarding their ongoing disclosure practices in an effort to keep the Trial Chamber and parties apprised of the disclosure process.

Outreach

An OCP staff member travelled on his own time to judge the Chinese national rounds of the Jessup Moot Court Competition in Bei-



jing. Forty-two teams participated and the finalists will travel to Washington D.C. to compete later this year. OCP staff spoke to a group of high school students visiting from Boston, Massachusetts about the work of the ECCC and the OCP on 19 February 2015.

OCP staff participated in a panel during the one-day conference "Justice and reconciliation after the Khmer Rouge regime: what has been achieved?" the conference was organised by the Heinrich Böll Stiftung organization. The OCP presentation addressed the ECCC's contribution to the international fight against impunity, assessing how the ECCC legal process may have contributed to international law and jurisprudence, to transitional justice, to the rule of law and institution-building and to social justice in Cambodia.

Defence Support Section

In Case 002/02, the KHIEU Samphan Defence Team remained fully engaged in trial, questioning new witnesses and civil parties during the proceedings. They filed a request objecting to the submission of new documents by the Office of the Co-Prosecutors and Civil Party Lawyers.

The NUON Chea Defence Team also remained fully engaged in the Case 002/02 trial proceedings, focusing on witness testimony regarding the Tram Kok Cooperatives and Kraing Ta Chan Security Center.

In Case 003, the International Co-Investigat-

ing Judge Mark Harmon charged in absentia MEAS Muth on 3 March 2015. Over the past two years, the MEAS Muth Defence Team filed a number of submissions to protect Mr. MEAS Muth's rights and interests, including a number of requests to access the Case File and to participate in the judicial investigation. These submissions were classified as confidential by the Co-Investigating Judges and Pre-Trial Chamber. The Co-Prosecutors and Civil Parties had access to the Case File during this period, while the Defence did not. On 3 March 2015, the MEAS Muth Defence was granted access to the Case File, allowing them to scrutinize the work of the Co-Investigating Judges. The MEAS Muth Defence Team is now reviewing the material on the Case File and considering further actions in light of the new developments.

In Case 004, Judge Harmon charged in absentia IM Chaem on the same date as MEAS Muth. The IM Chaem Defence Team has also been given access to the Case 004 Case File and is allowed to participate in the investigation. The team is now reviewing the contents of the Case File, which totals over 65,000 pages of documents in English alone.

The Defence Teams for the other Suspects in Case 004 continue to closely follow Case 002/02 trial proceedings. One team has opposed the use of Case 004 Case File documents in Case 002/02, as this violates their client's rights. Furthermore, the Defence Teams continue to protect their clients' fair trial rights by reviewing publicly-available sources and researching relevant substantive legal issues.



The lawyer team also participated in the mobile exhibition project, one of the reparation projects in case 002/01, which was held in Bosedth District, Kampong Speu Province. They also attended Civil Party Regional Forum in Phnom Penh.

Processing and analysis

The Processing and Analysis Team (PAT) continued to work on the supplementary case 003/ 004 supplementary information; and processed and filed applications in Cases 003 & 004 to the OCIJ.

During the month, the team received an application in case 003 and another in case 004. As of 28 February, there were 1961 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.

NGO partners sent 14 concept papers to join the Reparation Programme in Case 002/02. The VSS in cooperation with the Lead Co-Lawyers reviewed the papers and met with NGOs partners to have discussions and clarify some unclear issues in the papers, and get more detail information.

The Team's members participated in a meeting with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MoCFA) to discuss about the preparation of an Inauguration Ceremony of a Memorial Stupa at Toul Sleng Genocide Museum. The Inauguration Ceremony is to be conducted at the end of March 2015. The meeting was conducted on 02 February 2015 at MoCFA.

The Team's member participated in a meeting with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MoCFA) to ensure that the construction of the Memorial Stupa at Toul Sleng Genocide Museum can be completed as scheduled so as to be ready for the Inauguration Ceremony. The meeting was conducted on 17 February at the MoCFA.

The Team's members participated in a Mobile Exhibition on "Forced Transfer: the Second Evacuation of People during the Khmer Rouge Regime" conducted by Kdei Karuna in Bosedth Pagoda, Kromhun Village, Bosedth Commune, Bosedth District, Kompong Speu Province on 24 February. The Exhibition involved about 152 participants.

Outreach

On 27 February, Victims Support Sections

Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers Section

Key Legal Developments

Trial proceedings in Case 002/02 continued with respect to crimes alleged at the Tram Kok Cooperatives and the Kraing Ta Chan Security Center. Civil Party Lawyers and the Lead Co-Lawyers questioned six witnesses and the Expert Witness, Elizabeth Becker. During the month of February, two Civil Parties were called to give evidence: Mr. Say Sen and Mr. Ry Pov.

Key Legal Issues and Submissions

On 4 February 2015, the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers filed its Response to Nuon Chea's 87(4) Request to Admit Documents in Respect of Civil Party Oum Suphany. The Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers objected to the Nuon Chea Defense's use of previously available documents that did not bear on the reliability of the Civil Party's testimony, and that it did not comply with the procedure of notifying the parties in advance of the documents it intended to use in its questioning of the Civil Party.

On 18 February 2015, the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers filed the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' Response to E327/3 in which it responded to objections raised by the Khieu Samphan Defense team with respect to the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' Updated Rule 80 Lists of Documents & Exhibits for Case 002/02 with Confidential Annex V and the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' Rule 87(4) Request to Admit into Evidence Oral Testimony and Documents

and Exhibits Related to Witnesses, Experts and Civil Parties Proposed to Testify in Case 002/02. The Lead Co-Lawyers argued that the documents appearing in these filings are relevant to the scope of Case 002/02 and that the objections should be dismissed.

Reparations

The Civil Party Lawyers and the Lead Co-Lawyers, in collaboration with VSS, continue to consult civil parties and other stakeholders with respect to reparations projects for Case 002/02. Thus far, fourteen projects have been submitted by NGOs for consideration. The Lead Co-Lawyers, together with VSS, consulted with NGOs in a series of meetings this month in order to further develop the proposed projects. On 27 February 2015, VSS sponsored a consultation with 127 civil parties in Phnom Penh. During this meeting, the Civil Party Lawyers and the Lead Co-Lawyers presented the reparations projects proposed by NGOs to the attending civil parties for their consideration and input.

Victims Support Section

Legal representation

As the hearings were held almost entire month, the ECCC-funded Civil Party Lawyers fully participated in all hearings and reviewed case files of witness and civil parties who need to be examined. They also examined some witnesses and civil parties.



organized the Civil Party Forum for Case 002 with 158 civil parties including complainants and focal persons from Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Pursat, RattanakKiri, Siem Reap, Sihanouk, and Takeo. National Co-prosecutor, International Deputy Prosecutor, International Lead Co-Lawyer and Civil Party Lawyers were invited to speak about the ECCC’s current proceedings, and reparations, and to answer and clarify questions or concerns of Civil Parties in the forum.

form civil parties about the judgment in Case 002/01 against Khieu Samphan and Noun Chea, (ii) to update them on the ECCC proceeding and its progress, (iii) to provide opportunities for civil parties and their lawyers to discuss the issues related to the hearings of Case 002/02, and (iv) to update them on the progress and implementation of the reparation and non-judicial measures projects specially those projects implemented by NGOs partners and proposed reparation projects for Case 002/02.

(VSS) continued to invite approximately 143 civil parties from Takeo, Banteay Meanchey, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kampot, Kampong Chhnang, Modulkiri, SvayRieng, Kandal, Kampong Speu, Pailin, PreahVihear and Siem Reap to attend the hearings.

The Chief attended 20th Anniversary of Transcultural Psychological Organization (TPO) and a conference on Justice and Reconciliation, conducted at the Meta House, Phnom Penh, by Heinrich Böll Stiftung.

The purposes of the forum were (i) to in-

During the evidentiary hearings of Case 002/02 of the month, Victims Support Section

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
Decision on Co-Prosecutors’ Request to File their Response in One Language Only with Khmer Translation to Follow, F21/1, 11 February 2015.

Trial Chamber
6 February 2015: Trial Chamber memorandum entitled “Documents related to Elizabeth BECKER and Richard DUDMAN placed on the Case File by the Trial Chamber on its own initiative” <E338>

18 February 2015: Fourth Decision on Fitness of the Accused NUON Chea to Stand Trial <E329/7>

18 February 2015: Second Decision on Fitness of the Accused KHIEU Samphan to Stand Trial <329/8>

26 February 2015: Trial Chamber memorandum entitled “Directions to the Parties on the Use of Daily Trial Documents Inter-face” <E341>



International Women's Day celebrations at the ECCC

On Friday 6 March staff members and interns of the ECCC gathered together in the cafeteria to celebrate International Women's Day. The event, organised by the Office of Administration in collaboration with the focal points for women, was aimed at raising awareness toward gender inequalities in Cambodia and across the world and promoting empowerment of women.

After a brief introduction, the audience heard the voices of Cambodian women's on their achievements and challenges through the screening of a video produced by the Ministry of Women's Affairs to launch the 4th edition of its Neary Rattanak strategic plan for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in Cambodia.

Judge Nil Nonn, President of the Trial Chamber of the ECCC, took the stage to stress that gender inequality is not only a women's issue but a human rights issue, which needs to be tackled by men and women for the benefit of all. He made reference to the fact that currently at the ECCC there is still a limited number of female staff members and encouraged women to participate more actively in society and in the job market. He also invited all men to abandon the perception of women being weaker in resources and strength, and to include them in decision-making processes.

All the participants were then asked to bring their own contribution to the cause and to reflect on practical actions they can personally take at home, work or in the society to foster gender equality. All the ideas were then placed on the board in the cafeteria, in order to become both inspirations and commitments for ECCC workers.

As part of the "He for She" campaign, two male staff members from UN-Women took a photograph of male international staff members showing their support to the campaign. The "He for She" campaign was launched in 2014 for men to take action against all forms of violence and discrimination faced by women and girls.

In preparation to this event, the organisers sent on a daily basis a series of statistics about violence and discrimination against women in Cambodia, around the world and in countries where people currently working at the ECCC are from. The purpose was to challenge the assumption that gender equality has been achieved, generally or in some countries. Despite undeniable progress, challenges remain, especially in terms of eradicating gender based violence, guaranteeing equal access to education, health



facilities and job opportunities and ensuring women's participation in policy making. Ms. Anne-Marie Burns, UNAKRT Focal point for Women, explained that men's participation in the International Women's Day celebrations was crucial since "they definitely play a prominent role in contributing to gender equality." The In-

ternational Women's Day event gave the opportunity for staff members and interns at the ECCC to reflect on the fact that violence and discrimination against women still exists but that everyone can play a role in bridging the gap between men and women and promoting gender equality.

Law students from the Loyola University visited the ECCC

On 11 March a group of 12 students from Loyola University in Chicago (USA) visited the court to attend the hearings in Case 002/02.

The students, all from Loyola's School of Law travelled to Cambodia as part of a global law seminar. The aim of the trip was to visit a variety of organisations and institutions to collect data and information for their various research projects.

After attending the first session of the trial, the group met with Philip Weiner from the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges and Andrew Boyle from the Office of the Co-Prosecutors to gain a first-hand insight into the ECCC and Case 002/02. Gerald, one of the students, commented that he was grateful for the opportunity to learn more about the court, and to ask questions about gender based violence under the Khmer Rouge regime, which is the topic of his course research project. He added that he found the way the different parties interacted and asked questions in the courtroom especially interesting.



The ECCC welcomed Mahidol University students

On 10 March, a group of international students and staff members from the Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies (IHRP) of Mahidol University, Thailand, visited the ECCC to find out more about the court and its work.

After attending the morning session of the hearing, they were welcomed by ECCC Press Officer Neth Pheaktra and received a detailed presentation on the ongoing proceedings.

The students travelled to Phnom Penh as part of their MA Human Rights program, offering a special focus on peace and conflict in the Asia Pacific Region. Liam, from Burma, commented: "After visiting the Tuol Sleng genocide museum and the killing fields, witnessing the hearing first-hand truly added to my understanding of how Cambodia deals with its past".



RULE Students told about the ECCC to local students

Hundreds of law students from the French Class in Royal University of Laws and Economics who were briefed by ECCC Press Officer Neth Pheaktra had disseminated the information about the ECCC to local students in Hun Sen Mittapheap High School in Preah Sihanouk Province on 14 March 2015. Along with their visit, 20 minutes presentation was all about the process of Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia. With the documents relating to ECCC in hands, students seem very interested and came up with some interesting questions.



ECCC outreach

Twice a week, the Public Affairs Section of the ECCC organizes Khmer Rouge Tribunal Study Tours. Groups of 200 – 300 villagers from across Cambodia visit the ECCC, the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and the Choeng Ek killing fields to receive a guided tour and briefings. During trial recesses, the Public Affairs Section also conducts school visits and hosts community video screenings across the country. Furthermore, it welcomes international group visitors and provides briefings and court tours.

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

March 2015						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3 Hearing Phnom Penh 200 peoples	4 Hearing Phnom Penh (400 people)	5 Hearing Phnom Penh 400 people	6	7
8	9 Hearing Phnom Penh 400 peoples	10 Hearing Phnom Penh 400 people	11 Hearing Phnom Penh 400 people	12 Hearing Phnom Penh 400 people	13	14
15	16 Hearing Takeo Province and Phnom Penh (450 people)	17 Hearing Takeo Province and Phnom Penh (450 people)	18 Hearing Phnom Penh Students (150 people)	19 Hearing Phnom Penh students (400 people)	20	21
22		24 Hearing Phnom Penh and Kandal province (400 people)	25 Hearing Kompong Chhnang Province (400 people)	26 Hearing Kompong Chhnang Province (400 people)	27	28
29	30 Hearing Phnom Penh Student (400 peoples)	31 Hearing Phnom Penh Student (400 peoples)				

Outreach activities



February 10, 2015 : A group of officials from the Department of Environment visited the ECCC to learn more about the Public Relations of the court. Coming from 23 Provinces and Municipalities across Cambodia, they are currently training in Administration and Finance at the Royal School of Administration (RSA). The group received briefings on the ECCC and the work of the Public Affairs Section by H.E. Kranh Tony, Acting Director of the Office of Administration and ECCC Press Officer Neth Pheaktra.



February 9, 2015 : The theme of this KRT Watch Radio Call-in Show, hosted by CHRAC and the Women’s Media Centre of Cambodia (WMC FM102), was “The perspective of CSO trial monitoring on the ongoing hearings in Case 002/2”. The speakers were Mr. Long Panhavuth, Program Officer OSJI/CJI and Mr. Tay Lina, Court Monitor. The aim of this Radio Call-in Show was to inform the public about the CSO trial monitoring, and to hear views from victims and the general public in response to this issue.

March 16, 2015: This KRT Watch Radio Call-in Show, organised by HRAC and the Women’s Media Centre of Cambodia (WMC FM102), focused on the perspective of CSO trial monitor on the progress in Cases 003 and 004. Mr. Long Panhavuth, Program Officer OSJI/CJI and Mr. Latt Ky, Court Monitor from ADHOC, were the speakers. The aim was to raise public awareness on CSO trial monitoring for cases 003 and 004 and to hear reactions from victims and/or callers. The public will hear the voices and reactions of KR survivors.



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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