



The Court Report

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Moving forward through justice



(From Left to Right) Charged persons in Cases 003 and 004 Meas Muth, Im Chaem and Ao An.

Three suspects in Cases 003 and 004 charged

Three suspects in Cases 003 and 004 were charged by the International Co-Investigating Judge in March 2015. On 27 March 2015, Ao An, or known also as “Ta An”, was charged in Case 004 by the international Co-Investigating Judge Mark Harmon. The charges against him are premeditated homicide and crimes against humanity.

Earlier in March, the international Co-Investigating Judge charged two other suspects in absentia: Meas Muth in Case 003 and Im Chaem in Case 004. Meas Muth is charged with 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.

Im Chaem is charged with homicide and multiple categories of Crimes against Humanity.

Under the Internal Rules of the ECCC, once a suspect is charged, the charged person has access, through his or her respective lawyers, to the case file and the right to participate in their own ongoing investigations. This provides the ability to request that the Co-Investigating Judges take certain investigative actions and allows the charged to challenge decisions and orders through appeals to the Pre-Trial Chambers.

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Three suspects in Cases 003 and 004 charged

These cases remain under investigation.

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, 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-Prosecutors 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, which covers, among other things, the decision of judge Mark Harmon to formally charge Im Chaem, Meas Muth and Ao An.



Charged person Meas Muth in Case 003

On 3 March 2015, the International Co-Investigating Judge charged Meas Muth in absentia with the following alleged crimes: 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 allegedly committed at Wat Enta Nhien security centre, 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; and Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 through the commission of the crimes of unlawful confinement of civilians, wilful deprivation of a prisoner of war or civilian's rights to fair and regular trials, wilful killing, unlawful deportation or transfer, wilful causing of great suffering or serious injury to body or health, and torture, allegedly committed in 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. Meas Muth is represented by Ang Udom from Cambodia and Michael G. Karnavas from the USA.



Charged person Im Chaem in Case 004

On 3 March 2015, the International Co-Investigating Judge charged Im Chaem in absentia with the following alleged crimes: homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, allegedly committed at Phnom Trayoung security centre and Spean Sreng worksite; the Crimes against Humanity of murder, extermination, enslavement, imprisonment, persecution on political grounds, and other inhumane acts at the Phnom Trayoung security centre; and the Crimes against Humanity of murder, enslavement, imprisonment, and other inhumane acts at the Spean Sreng worksite. Im Chaem is represented by Bit Seanglim from Cambodia and John R.W.D. Jones from the United Kingdom.



Charged person Ao An in Case 004

On 27 March 2015, the International Co-Investigating Judge charged Ao An with the following alleged crimes: premeditated homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, allegedly committed at Kok Pring execution site, Tuol Beng security centre and Wat Au Trakuon security centre; and the Crimes against Humanity of murder, extermination, persecution on political and religious grounds, imprisonment, and other inhumane acts (namely inhumane conditions of detention) at Kok Pring execution site, Tuol Beng security centre and Wat Au Trakuon security centre. Ao An is represented by defense counsel Mom Lunch from Cambodia and international defense Göran Sluiter and Richard Rogers.

Revised budget for 2014-2015 published

The revised budget for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) for the period 2014-2015 has been approved, and is now available on the ECCC website.

The revised budget for the year 2015 totals US\$33.8 million, of which US\$27.1 million is for the international component and US\$6.7 million is for the national component. The budget for 2014 was revised on the basis of expenditures of US\$27.8 million, of which US\$ 21.7 mil-

lion were expenditures incurred by the international component and expenditures of US\$ 6.1 million by the national component.

"We call upon all stakeholders to provide the funding to ensure that the judicial proceedings can move forward without interruptions," said Acting Director of the office of Administration H.E. Kranh Tony and Deputy Director Knut Rosandhaug in a statement.

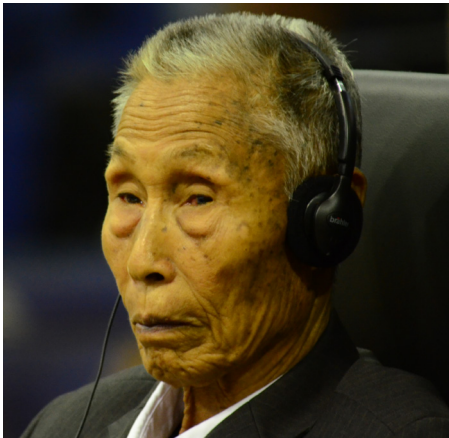
Testimony continues in Case 002/02

Three witnesses testified before the Trial Chamber in Case 002/02 since mid March 2015 and the Trial Chamber conducted the hearing on Civil Party suffering from 2-3 April 2015 in which 9 Civil Parties testified. The main focus of the hearings so far has been Tram Kok Cooperatives and Kraing Ta Chan security centre.



Mr. NUT Nov, Witness
Testified 12-16 March 2015

Mr. Nut Nov, 74, from Takeo Province, stated that during the Khmer Rouge regime he was assigned to the Nheang Nhang commune in charge of keeping expenditure and food consumption records. He was questioned about the categorisation of the people and about the food and health conditions in his cooperative. He also testified on the treatment of former Lon Nol officials and stated that only the sector and zone levels had the authority to decide who to arrest or kill.



Mr. RIEL Son, Witness
Testified 16-17 March 2015

Mr. Riel Son, 77, from Tramkak district, explained that in late 1976 he was assigned as deputy chief of the District 105 hospital. During his testimony he described the conditions in which the patients were treated and the general organization of the hospital. He stated that in the majority of cases people suffered from malnutrition and malaria and that in the months before the fall of Pol Pot there were 10 to 20 patients dying every day from severe malnutrition. Mr. Riel also described having attended a meeting where instructions were given to purge former Lon Nol soldiers.

Mr. SAUT Saing, Civil Party
Testified 24-25 March 2015

The Trial Chamber granted protective measures for the Civil Party who testified with image and voice distortion. The civil party described that in 1975 he was a soldier protecting the province of Takeo but was compelled to join the Khmer Rouge force at a dam worksite. He stated that he was trained in a youth unit and in 1976 was assigned to Kraing Ta Chan prison. The civil party described the interrogations, torture, insufficient food rations, and executions that took place at the prison.



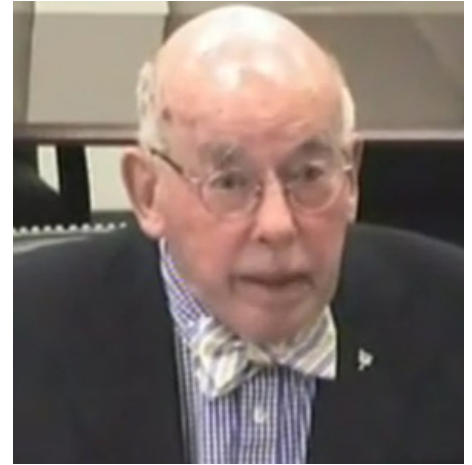
Mr. SORY Sen, Civil Party
Testified 26 March 2015

Mr. Sen had already testified before but wanted to testify again to shed light on what had happened during the Democratic Kampuchea. Mr. Sen testified that it was the guards of Kraing Ta Chan who made arrests and killed prisoners, and he described the pits that were dug in which to throw the bodies. He explained about the situations of two female prisoners who were raped and another who was sexually assaulted, along with three other female prisoners who survived. Sory Sen finished with his statement of impact.



Ms. OEM Sarouern, Civil Party
Testified 26 March 2015

Ms. Oem Sarouern, 59 or 60, explained that in 1975 she was evacuated from Takeo to work and live in Leay Bour commune and was separated from her family in 1976. According to the civil party, she was assigned to a mobile unit in 1977 to carry earth, and senior leaders visited the Tram Kok worksite that year. The civil party stated that she did not receive enough food when she was transferred and was arrested for stealing cassava. Questioned about her husband, Ms. Oem stated that he was arrested by Ang Ta Soam guard and sent to Kraing Ta Chan in 1976/77 where he died, and where her brother, father, and uncle were also sent. She stated her son died from disease.



Mr. Richard Dudman, Witness
Testified 30-31 March 2015

Mr. Richard Dudman, age 96, recollected on his time spent in Cambodia before, during, and after the Khmer Rouge. He stated that they were all different experiences, that in 1978 he was physically threatened, but in 1990 he was walking through the streets and looking for evidence. He recalled his experiences the evening of Malcolm Caldwell's death, stating that he heard gunshots but is unsure of the reason for the attack against the journalists. Mr. Dudman also recalled his interview with Pol Pot in December 1978 when he was only one of two Western journalists visiting Democratic Kampuchea.



Ms. IEM Yen, Civil Party
Testified 1 April 2015

Ms. Iem Yen, 47 or 48, stated that she was separated from her parents in 1976 and sent to Tuol Kruu village to go work at the dam there at the children's unit. Ms. Iem described a few instances in which she was caught either trying to escape from her unit to visit her parents or was seen attempting to steal food, and was beaten or buried. The civil party explained that her suffering continues today because she has poor health and is uneducated, which stemmed from her time under the regime.

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Supreme Court Chamber

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

On 16 March, the Supreme Court Chamber granted part of Nuon Chea's first request for additional evidence on appeal and ordered that the Co-Prosecutors identify specific evidence in the case 003 and case 004 case files, then seek leave from the Co-Investigating Judges to disclose such evidence to the Supreme Court Chamber and to the parties in case 002/01, as well as to seek leave to disclose solely to the Supreme Court Chamber two additional potentially exculpatory documents not previously authorized for disclosure.

On 26 March, the Supreme Court Chamber issued directions concerning the nine witnesses proposed by Nuon Chea to be heard in case 002/01 appeal proceedings, and ordered that the parties comply with measures aimed at preserving confidentiality.

The Khmer translations of Nuon Chea's and Khieu Samphan's appeal briefs were filed on 23 and 25 March, respectively. The deadlines for the Co-Prosecutors' and Civil Parties' responses are accordingly set to 24 April and 24 May 2015, respectively.

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 16 hearing days in March, during which it heard the testimony of 5 witnesses and 5 Civil Parties on the first trial topic of the Tram Kok Cooperatives and the Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre.

On 4 March, the Trial Chamber granted the KHIEU Samphan Defence Team's request to rectify a material error in Decision E319/7 pursuant to its inherent power, which had no effect on the outcome of the decision.

On 6 March, the Trial Chamber issued a memorandum in which it informed the Parties of the dates of judicial recesses during 2015.

On 19 March, the Trial Chamber granted protective measures to Civil Party 2-TCCP-304



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

based on his fear of reprisals from his previous supervisors at the Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre or their families and from victims of Kraing Ta Chan or their families if he testified in a public hearing. WESU submitted a final Risk Assessment Report for 2-TCCP-304 to the Chamber on 11 March. Having considered this report, as well as the submissions of the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers, the Chamber decided that 2-TCCP-304's fear and anxiety were genuine and under the circumstances amounted to a serious threat to his physical and mental health. The Chamber found that the protective measures proposed by WESU, the non-disclosure of 2-TCCP-304's voice and image to the public and the non-disclosure to the public of personal details or photographs of 2-TCCP-304, were appropriate in the circumstances.

On 23 March, the Trial Chamber placed on the Case File sua sponte a DK news bulletin from 8 December 1978 and the complete original footage of a video recorded during the Democratic Kampuchea which was produced by a delegation of Yugoslav journalists (excerpts of which were already on the Case File). It noted that it is seeking an English transla-

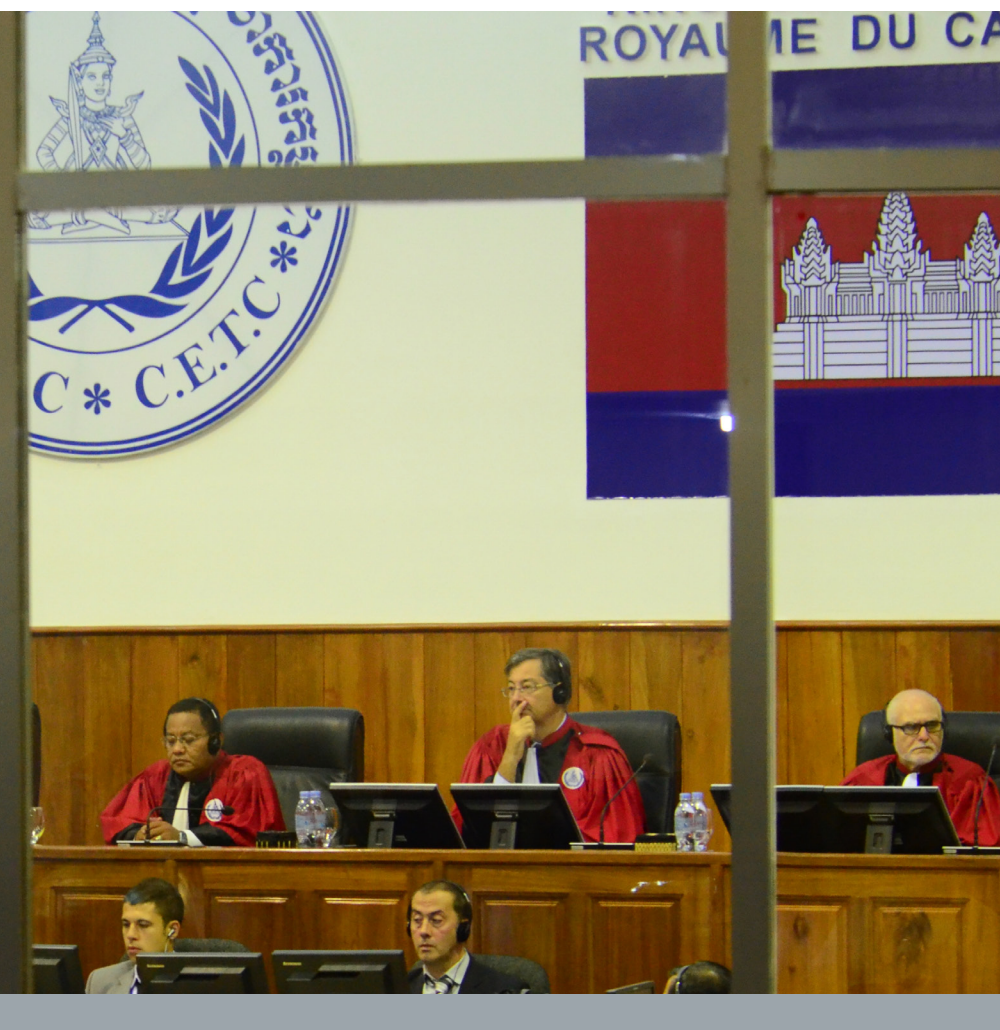
tion and transcripts of the video, which will be placed on the Case File on their completion.

On 31 March, the Trial Chamber granted a request by the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers to admit into evidence supplementary information given by Civil Party D22/2500 (2-TCCP-980) and to call her to testify during the hearings on the Trak Kok Cooperatives, finding this was in the interests of justice.

During the month of March, the Trial Chamber also addressed a number of issues in decisions and memoranda which were filed confidentially. The Chamber has taken several steps to address new disclosures of witness and Civil Party statements.

Pre-Trial Chamber

During the reporting period, 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, one new appeal was filed in Case 004 on 23 March 2015 and two new appeals were filed in Case 003 on 31 March 2015, all with requests to file in English only with Khmer translation to follow. The filing of these appeals could not be processed at this stage as the Chamber is not fully constituted since the 1st of March 2015 and, therefore, is not in a position to take decisions authorizing such filings, as required by the Internal Rules and Practice Directions. The three appeals therefore remain pending in the Greffier’s filing interface.

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 indigent persons before the ECCC.

Office of the Co-Investigating Judges

During the month of March, the international side of the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges (“OCIJ”) continued the investigations of Case Files 003 and 004. Nine field missions took place, resulting in 29 PVs, eleven investigative action reports and two site identification reports being drafted. Nine witnesses were interviewed at the ECCC premises.

During the month of March, 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 Centers continued. Additionally, the Analysts Unit assisted and participated in all field missions and in-house interviews conducted during the month of March.

Civil party applications in Cases 003 and 004, which presently total in excess of 2,338, are progressively being placed on the case files. Their evidentiary value is subjected to a thorough scrutiny by analysts, investigators and legal officers. Additional information sheets are being filed by the Victims’ Support Section and Applicants’ lawyers and are equally being reviewed.

On 3 March, the International Co-Investigating Judge charged Meas Muth and Im Chaem in absentia with crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the ECCC. On 27 March, he charged Ao An in personam with crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the ECCC.

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 trial in Case 02/02 continues to progress at a steady rate, with the court now hearing witnesses four days per week. Two motions to admit new evidence and one request to call a witness in the Kraing Ta Chan / Tram Kak segment of the trial were filed. A further two motions disclosing 226 statements and one written record of investigative action from Case File 004 relevant to this first segment of the trial were also filed by the International Co-Prosecutor.

Cases 003 and 004

The Co-Prosecutors have been analyzing the evidence gathered and reviewing the procedural developments in Cases 003 and 004. Three requests were filed for authority to disclose documents – one for case file 3 and two for case file 4.

Outreach

An OCP staff member spoke to a group of visiting law students from Loyola University in Chicago about the ECCC and the role of the OCP on 11 March. He furthermore participated, on 24 March, in judging a moot court for the two student teams from Cambodia that will be participating in the International rounds of the Jessup Moot Court Competition in Washington, D.C.

Defence Support Section

In March, the Defence Teams for Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan continued to attend and participate in the first segment of Case 002/02 relating to the Tram Kok Cooperatives and Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre. The Nuon Chea Defence Team requested and participated in a Trial Management Meeting discussing issues arising from its recent receipt of thousands of pages worth of statements disclosed in Case 002/02 from Case 003 and 004 currently under investigation at the ECCC. Both Defence Teams requested an adjournment in order to have adequate time to examine the additional documents. Meanwhile, the teams filed the Khmer translation of their appeal briefs in Case 002/01 and now await the response from the Office of the Co-Prosecutors.

In Case 003 the International Co-Investigating Judge Mark Harmon charged Meas Muth in absentia on 3 March. In March, the Defence Team for Meas Muth continued to file submissions to protect their client's rights and interests. The team has also started reviewing the Case File now that they have access to it.

In Case 004, the International Co-Investigating Judge Mark Harmon charged Im Chaem in absentia on 3 March. In March, the Defence Team for Im Chaem filed submissions to protect their client's fair trial rights. The team has also begun to review the Case File, which includes in excess of 65,000 pages of documents in English alone.

In Case 004, the International Co-Investigating Judge Mark Harmon issued a summons for Ao An (alias "Ta An"), and on 27



March, Ao An complied with the summons and appeared before the judge. At the initial appearance, Judge Harmon charged Ao An with premeditated homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, and Crimes against Humanity, including murder, extermination, persecution on political and religious grounds, imprisonment, and other inhumane acts (namely inhumane conditions of detention), allegedly committed at Kok Pring execution site, Tuol Beng Security Centre, and Wat Au Trakuon Security Centre. In addition, he granted Ao An's Defence Team access to the Case File. The team is now reviewing the evidence in the Case File so that Ao An, through his Co-Lawyers, can participate in the investigation. Ao An maintains that he is not criminally responsible for the alleged crimes and continues to contest the Tribunal's personal jurisdiction over him on the basis that he was not among the senior and most responsible Khmer Rouge cadres, as required for prosecution under ECCC law.

The remaining Defence Team for a Suspect in Case 004 continues to closely follow the Case 002/02 trial proceedings. The Defence Team has opposed the use of Case 004 Case File documents in Case 002/02 on the basis that this violates their client's rights. Furthermore, the Defence Team continues to research relevant substantive legal issues and otherwise seek to protect their client's fundamental fair trial rights using publicly available sources.

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 International Lead Co-Lawyer, acting under Rule 12 ter (4), questioned five witnesses and the evidence of three Civil Parties was heard.

Key Legal Issues and Submissions

On 17 March 2015, the International Lead Co-Lawyer for Civil Parties filed a request, Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' Rule 87(4) Request Regarding Civil Party D22/2500, in order to admit the supplementary statement of Civil Party D22/2500 and for the Trial Chamber to call her to testify during the hearings on Tram Kak Cooperatives as her evidence related to the acts and conduct of the accused. The Trial Chamber granted the request, and D22/2500 was heard on 26 March 2015.

On 26 March 2015, the Civil Party Lawyers and the International Lead Co-Lawyer filed their List of the Civil Parties' to Testify during the Hearings on Harm Suffered by the Civil Parties in order to prepare for the hearing of eight Civil Parties on the harms they suffered at Tram Kok Cooperative and Kraing Ta Chan Security Center.



and Siem Reap to attend the hearings of case 002/02. At a lunch break of each hearing day, CPs were arranged to meet with their lawyers to be briefed on what had already happened and what would be discussed in hearings. After the hearings ended at each day, judgment books of Case 00/01, radios and VSS newsletters were distributed to CPs.

As usual, 10 CPs are coordinated to sit in the Courtroom along with their lawyers and the rests sit in the public gallery each day.

Working in cooperation with our focal points, the VSS distributed 2646 verdict books of case 002/01 to Civil Parties residing in the provinces of Kampot, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Prey Veng, Kratie, Svay Rieng, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Takeo, Kandal, Stung Treng, Rattanak Kiri, Siem Reap and Preah Sihanouk.

Reparations and non-judicial measures

The Chief met with the Director of Cambodian-German Cultural Association to have a discussion about their potential reparation projects to be included in ECCC's reparation programme. He also met with the Department of Identification of Poor Household and Swiss Development Cooperation in Cambodia (SDC) to have discussions respectively about a possible support to be given to poor Civil Parties and financial assistance to be given for the support of reparation projects.

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 members participated in two meetings with representatives of the ECCC's Administration, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MCFA) and Council of Ministers (CoM) to discuss the preparation of the Inauguration Ceremony of the Memorial at Toul Sleng Genocide Museum.

In cooperation with ECCC Administration, MCFA and CoM, the Section organized the Inauguration Ceremony of the Memorial at Toul Sleng Genocide Museum on 26 March in remembrance of the victims of the Khmer Rouge regime. The ceremony was presided over by H.E. Dr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers and H.E. Joachim Baron von Marschall, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Kingdom of Cambodia and attended by approximately 300 participants including Civil Parties, students, CoM, MCFA, ECCC, donors, NGO partners, the media, and foreign embassies in Cambodia.

Reparations

The Civil Party Lawyers and the International Lead Co-Lawyer, together with VSS, have continued with the consultation process, which has involved consulting civil parties, NGOs and other stakeholders with respect to reparations projects for case 002/02. Eighteen projects have been submitted by NGOs for consideration and further development. The International Lead Co-Lawyer also prepared materials describing the proposed projects that were presented at the ECCC Friends Meeting that took place on 25 March 2015.

Victims Support Section

Legal representation

As the evidentiary hearings of Case 002/02 have 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 examined some witnesses and civil parties who told their stories and sufferings in the Courtroom.

The lawyer team also participated in the meeting between Lead Co-Lawyer Section and civil party lawyers to have discussions about a response motion to the submission of the Defense Team relating to the rejection of civil party's testimonies and evidentiary documents in the judgement of Case 002/01, the preparation of civil parties who would testify at the hearings relating to the current alleged crime sites of Tram Kok Cooperatives and Kraing Tachan

Security Center and also about the work division among civil party lawyers relating to the alleged crime site of 1st January Dam Work-site.

Furthermore, the lawyer team met with LCLs to have discussion on how to examine the civil party testifiers at the impact hearing in order to have their meaningful participations.

Processing and analysis

The Processing and Analysis Team (PAT) continued to collect cases 003 and 004 supplementary information requests through phone calls and going to Phnom Srok and Preah Net Preah Districts, Banteay Mean Chey province where many applicants live and are under the scope of alleged crime sites of cases 003 & 004. The team met with 81 applicants who were interviewed to get supplementary information. Furthermore, PAT continued to process and file applications in Cases 003 & 004 to the OCIJ.

During the month, the team received two requests from the successors of deceased civil parties for continuing civil party actions in case 002 and filed one of them to the Trial Chamber.

Outreach

Victims Support Section (VSS) continued to invite approximately 148 civil parties from Takeo, Phnom Penh, Pursat, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Kampot, Battambang, Mondul Kiri, Kandal, Kampong Speu, Preah Vihear

Inauguration of memorial to victims of Democratic



On Thursday 26 March, the Victims Support Section (VSS), in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MCFA), inaugurated a Memorial to Victims of the Democratic Kampuchea Regime, built in memory of all victims of the Democratic Kampuchea regime, and especially to the at least 12,272 victims who were unlawfully detained and subjected to inhumane conditions, and eventually killed at S-21.

More than 300 national and international participants, including survivors of the Khmer Rouge regime, students and several dignitaries gathered around the Memorial on the compound of the Toul Sleng Genocide

Museum, listening to the presided-over Chairmen - H.E. Dr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in Charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers, and Chairman of the Cambodian Royal Government Task Force on the Khmer Rouge Trials; and H.E. Joachim Baron von Marschall, German Ambassador to Cambodia. H.E. Kranh Tony, Acting Director of the ECCC and H.E. Chhuch Phoeun, Secretary of State of Ministry of Culture and Fine Art also addressed the audience, hoping that victims would have a place to pay tribute to their parents and relatives who died during the regime, and that the Memorial could help them come to terms with their past. A survivor of Toul

Sleng, Mr. Chhum Mey, was also invited to speak during the ceremony, and together with another survivor, Mr. Bou Meng, handed over their biographies to the Chairmen. The Ceremony concluded at 10.30 a.m. with the official inauguration of the Memorial and a Buddhist Ritual.

The construction of the Memorial at Toul Sleng Genocide Museum, funded by German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)/GIZ, is a part of the Victim's Support Section's mandate to develop non-judicial programs and measures addressing the broader interests of victims.

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 March 2015 : Decision on Part of Nuon Chea's Third Request to Obtain and Consider Additional Evidence in Appeal Proceedings of Case 002/01, F2/4/2.

26 March 2015 : Direction Concerning Proposed Witnesses in Appeal Proceedings of Case 002/01, F22, (filed publicly, with strictly confidential annex).

Trial Chamber

19 March 2015: T Decision on Protective Measures for 2-TCCP-304 <E316/2/2>

31 March 2015: FTrial Chamber memorandum entitled "Decision on Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' Rule 87(4) Request Regarding Civil Party D22/2500 with Confidential Annex A" <E344/1>



Kampuchea at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum



H.E. Dr. SOK AN, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in Charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers

“On this very special occasion and in the presence of many victims of the Khmer Rouge regime, especially former prisoners and survivors of Tuol Sleng prison, I want to express my strong hope that this memorial will ease your mind and the mind of other victims and their relatives who lost their lives in the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has been actively and proactively supporting the ECCC Reparation Program in the past and will do so in the future, to build upon the continuous efforts and achievements of the Royal Government to bring meaningful redress to the victims of the Khmer Rouge regime, and to bring peace, stability and prosperity to the Cambodian People.”



H.E. Joachim Baron von Marschall, German Ambassador to Cambodia

“Let me close by expressing my heart-felt wish that the stupa we are inaugurating today will become a symbol for reconciliation between the horrors of the past and a bright and happy future for all Cambodians - that it will be not only a place of grief and sadness but also one where people can feel hope for their own and their children's future.”

His Excellency KRANH Tony, Acting Director of Administration of the ECCC

“Thanks to the Victims Support Section, we have been able to bring meaningful civil party participation and redress. The inauguration of this memorial today is one of the symbol of the work done so far.

On behalf of all the victims and civil parties who participate in the legal proceedings before the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, I would like to appeal to the Royal Government of Cambodia and other donor countries to kindly continue their financial and in-kind support for the reparation projects in order to serve the interests of the civil parties in Case 002/02 and the Cambodian victims in general.”



Mr. CHHUM Mey, Survivor of Tuol Sleng Prison
 “The ECCC has given us victims justice and acknowledgement. Two of the top leaders of the Khmer Rouge as well as the former prison chief of Tuol Sleng were convicted for crimes against humanity and sentenced to life imprisonment. Now, the Memorial to victims here at Tuol Sleng was built as we had requested. I’m satisfied and at peace now.”



Testimony continues in Case 002/02

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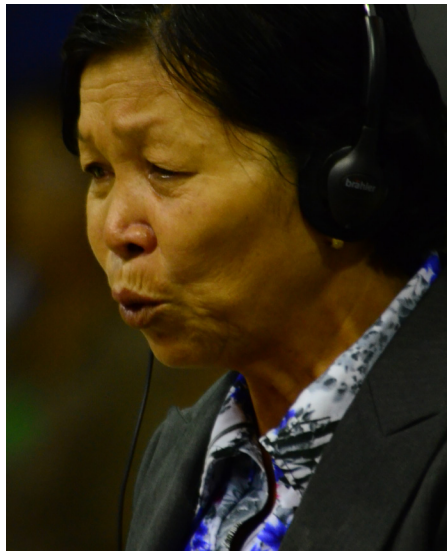
Mr. THANN Thim, Civil Party
Testified 2 April and 21,22 April 2015

Mr. Thann Thim, 70, explained that he was evacuated to Takeo Province from a refugee camp in Phnom Penh after the victory of Pol Pot, was evacuated again in 1976 to plough fields, and in 1977 was transferred to work in a unit that transported timber. Mr. Thann described why he was taken to Ang Rokar prison in 1978 and was questioned on his treatment there. The civil party stated that he was tortured during his three months at Ang Rokar, and explained he had been sent there because his daughter was forced to confess he was a former lieutenant in Phnom Penh. Mr. Thann explained that he was able to run away from the prison when a fire destroyed the detention center but was kept in the prison for 3 months.



Mr. BENG Boeun, Civil Party
Testified 2 April 2015

Mr. Beng Boeun, 76, stated that he was forced to leave Phnom Penh in 1975. Mr. Beng stated that he lost two of his brother-in-laws and one sister-in-law. He described that in late 1978 he was assigned to grow vegetables and at one point base people cooked food for the new people and poisoned it. He stated that food was not sufficient but if they complained about it, they would be brought by the Khmer Rouge to be killed. Mr. Beng was questioned about the separation of the people based on ethnicity, and explained that he and his wife were put in the group of the Chinese Khmer based on the tone of his skin, accent and parents' name.



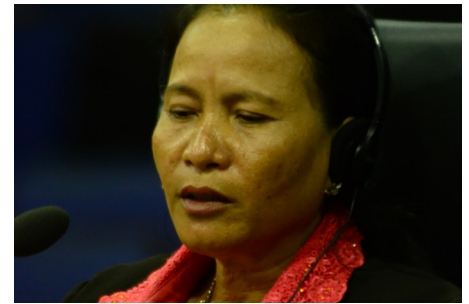
Ms. YEM Khonny, Civil Party
Testified 2-3 April 2015

Ms. Yem Khonny stated that she was 14 at the time of the liberation in 1975 though she cannot recall as she is illiterate. She explained that she was transferred from Kampuchea Krom to Cambodia to work, and that even though they were told that there was abandoned food there, there was little food but she would not dare to complain or she would be taken for re-education and made to do extra work. She also stated that she was separated from her family members. Ms. Yem described that ultimately her mother, grandmother, and six siblings were killed.



Mr. BUN Sarouen, Civil Party
Testified 3 April 2015

Mr. Bun Sarouen, 51, stated that he was suffering during the regime because he lost his uncle, brother and father and he was not able to go to school. Mr. Bun described that the pagoda where he was living was destroyed and he was taken to a children's unit and was required to carry earth. He stated that they were only given half their food ration if they did not meet quota. Mr. Bun explained that the chief of the plantation told him his brother-in-law and his father were taken to Kraing Ta Chan, and said he was paralyzed because he knew they were taken there to die. He also described his mother's re-education.



Ms. OUM Vannak, Civil Party
Testified 3 April 2015

Ms. Oum, 47 or 48, explained that she was living in Takeo province during the liberation but was moved a few times and in 1976 she was forced to join a children's unit. According to Ms. Oum, the children in her unit faced difficult working conditions with late hours, insufficient food, and the torture of the new children by the base people children. She explained two instances in which she was beaten by either the unit chief or other children because she was caught visiting her family without permission. Ms. Oum explained why her brother was taken to Kraing Ta Chan Prison. The civil party described that in 1977 she witnessed militiamen taking prisoners away to be executed and saw them beating the prisoners, but did not tell anyone.



Ms. LOEP Neang, Civil Party
Testified 3 April 2015

Ms. Loep, 51, explained that she lived in the Tram Kak district during the Khmer Rouge regime. She stated that she was separated from her parents and that she lost two older siblings and two younger siblings. Ms. Loep described her time working at the unit, where she claims she was required to eat pork by the militiamen and the unit chief even though it was against her religion to eat it. She explained that her work in the unit was to dig canals and if she did not finish her work, she was forced to complete it during the night time.

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 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.

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)				

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)		

Outreach activities



20 April 2015 : 30 students from Department of Media and Communication (DMC) of Royal University of Phnom Penh visited the ECCC. The class is about public affairs journalism and courtroom reporting. ECCC Press Officer Neth Pheaktra did a briefing for these students about the ECCC's history, especially related to the function of the Public Affairs Section and the role of the Spokesmen of the ECCC. Outreach Activities and Communication between the Court, Media and Public were also subjects of the presentation. DMC lecturer Andreas Oldag said that the visit was extremely helpful for the class in order to teach students about the ECCC and how to report about the court as a professional journalist.



16 March 2015 : KRT Watch Radio Call-in Show by CHRAC and Women's Media Centre of Cambodia (WMC FM102). Theme of this program: "Perspective of CSO trial monitor on the ongoing progress in Cases 003 and 004". Mr. Long Panhavuth, Program Officer OSJI/CJI, and Mr. Latt Ky, Court Monitor from ADHOC, were speakers. The outcome of this Radio Call-in Show is for: (1) The public to be aware of the perspective of the CSO trial monitor on the ongoing progress in Cases 003 and 004 and reactions from victims and/or callers and (2) The public to hear voices of KR survivors and reactions.

6 April 2015 : KRT Watch Radio Call-in Show Theme: "Perspective of Civil Party in Case 002 at ECCC". Mr. Soun Rithy, Civil party in Case 002 at ECCC, and Ms. Tann Sita, Civil Party in Case 002 at ECCC, 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 ECCC and their own project(s) related to the ECCC.



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

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