



The Court Report

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Moving forward through justice



Courtroom of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC)

Judge calls for submission of amicus curiae briefs

The international Co-Investigating Judge of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), Judge Michael Bohlander, is inviting scholars, academic organizations and any other organization operating in the field of international criminal law to submit written amicus curiae briefs on the issue on whether, under customary international law applicable between 1975 and 1979, an attack by a state or organization against members of its own armed forces may amount to an attack directed against a civilian population for the purpose of Article 5 of the ECCC Law (crimes against humanity).

Judge Bohlander wrote in the call for submission that it is thus appropriate for him to put the Parties on notice of the legal question he is currently considering. "It seems that an argument could be made that the previous discussion about the interpretation of the concept may from the very beginning have overlooked a rather banal logical policy aspect, which is that the entire distinction between combatants and civilians might only make sense if we are talking about combatants and civilians of the enemy population. Leaving the contentious issue about the nexus.....

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to an armed conflict under the ECCC's jurisdiction aside, on which I have positioned myself elsewhere, one could further argue that it would a) seem beyond dispute that a regime which in peace times tried to cleanse its own armed forces of, for example, all soldiers holding a particular ethnicity or faith, would under international customary law be engaging in a variety of crimes against humanity, because the victims' combatant quality merely because they are soldiers would be entirely irrelevant in this context, and that b) there is no reason to think otherwise if such a campaign happened in the course of or otherwise connected to an armed conflict."

According to the same document, Judge Bohlander said that a clearer understanding of the Issue may be relevant to the allegations in Case 003 - and to a lesser extent in Case 004 - and will benefit international criminal law as a whole. "I therefore invite the parties in Case 003 and Case 004 to submit any observation they may have on the Issue. I also consider it appropriate to invite, pursuant to Internal Rule 33, any qualified person or organisation to submit amicus curiae briefs on the Issue."

"The parties to Cases 003 and 004, as well as the amici curiae shall at this time address the Issue in the abstract as a question of law, and not with particular reference to the allegations of Cases 003 or Case 004. Case-specific submissions by the parties may be made in the final submissions once I have taken a view on the law and notified the Parties accordingly."

The amicus curiae briefs should be prepared in conformity with formats described in Practice Direction on Filing of Documents before the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (<http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/document/legal/practice-direction-filing-documents-eccc-revision-8>). The briefs should not be exceeding 3,000 words (including footnotes) and shall be emailed by 19 May 2016 to the Greffier of the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges at the following address: Chhay.Chanlyda@eccc.gov.kh

More details about the issue and the invitation to submit briefs are available at: <http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/document/court/call-submissions-parties-cases-003-and-004-and-call-amicus-curiae-briefs>



Expert Witness Testimony: Prof. Alexander Hinton

Professor Alexander Laban Hinton appeared before the Trial Chamber as an expert witness from the 14th to the 17th of March 2016. During the three and a half days of testimony, the expert covered different aspects of his academic work on Genocide focusing greatly on his methodology and findings, specifically with regards to his research on the case of the Khmer Rouge.

Mr Hinton first arrived to Cambodia as an anthropology graduate student in 1992, when the UNTAC period began. He returned two years later to carry out field research from 1994 to 1995. At the time this academic was interested in studying the conceptions of psychology in Cambodian culture. However, his research frequently led to discuss the Khmer Rouge and their motivation to kill. Over ten years later, he included this research in his book "Why Did they Kill? Cambodia in the Shadow of Genocide", published in 2005. The academic argues his writing process began with his Anthropology PhD dissertation at Emory University in 1996, which was later revised and transformed to become his final book, awarded the Stirling Prize in 2008. After this book Mr Hinton specialised in the field of Genocide studies and researched other cases of mass violence.

He currently holds several academic positions at Rutgers University in Newark, in-

cluding Director of the Centre for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights (CGHR), and Professor of Anthropology and Global Affairs. From 2011 to 2013, Mr Hinton was appointed President of the International Association of Genocide Scholars. In 2013 the University of Rutgers launched the UNESCO Chair in Genocide Prevention with Alexander Hinton as the Chair of the committee. He holds further academic and advisory roles such as Academic Advisor to the Documentation Center of Cambodia. Since his first visit to Cambodia in the early '90s, Mr Hinton has returned to visit the country regularly, and has continued publishing his research on the Khmer Rouge.

At the end of his testimony before the Trial Chamber, Mr Hinton was confronted by Nuon Chea, "Brother Number Two". The co-accused disagreed with the academic on several stands. Most significantly, the former cadre assertion discussed Professor Hinton's confirmation that the Democratic Kampuchea regime used hateful speech that incited genocide. A couple of weeks later, in an interview published by national news source VOA Khmer, the expert witness stated, "I think the discussion that we had is hopefully one that can be opened up more broadly in Cambodia [...] So I was pleased that even if he didn't agree with me he had raised the issue."

Read his testimonies on page 11

Cambodia-UN welcomed the progress by the ECCC in all cases

Deputy Prime Minister His Excellency Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Royal Government Task Force on the Khmer Rouge Trials and Ambassador David Scheffer, UN. Secretary-General's Special Expert on United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials, met on Tuesday, April 26, 2016, and held productive discussions on current developments in the work of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). Both parties welcomed the progress by the ECCC in all cases.

They looked forward to the forthcoming delivery of the appeal judgment in Case 002/01, which will mark another significant milestone in the work of the ECCC. They also noted good progress in the ongoing trial proceedings in Case 002/02, including a substantive number of completed testimonies by witnesses as well as civil parties. The parties noted the progress made by the Co-Investigating Judges in the remaining cases.

The parties expressed their appreciation for the financial support already delivered this year to the ECCC by major donors and the stability that such contributions provide for the operations of the court. They recognized,



DPM Sok An had meeting with U.N. Secretary-General's Special Expert on UNAKRT, Ambassador David Scheffer on 26 April 2016 at Friendship Palace, Council Ministers.

however, the continuing need to attract additional funding for the national and international components of the ECCC's budget for 2016 as well as 2017. They discussed joint initiatives by which to seek such funding among prospective and existing donor nations.

The parties also welcomed the establishment by the Royal Government of Cambodia of the Legal Documentation Centre relating to the work of the ECCC and the continued preparation and installation of ICT infrastructure in order to ensure a fully functional facility.

Im Chaem's international Co-Lawyer passed away

The Defence Support Section (DSS) of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) is deeply saddened to share the tragic news of the death of John R.W.D. Jones, QC who served as foreign Co-Lawyer for Ms. IM Chaem.

John was an inspiring and brilliant lawyer and an amazing person to work with. He had experience practising at all the major international criminal courts and tribunals and had published and lectured extensively.

He was admired for his professionalism, sincerity, and humility by all in the field, prosecution, chambers, civil parties and defence. His contribution to the case and commitment to international criminal justice as a whole set an example for us all. John will be sorely missed.

To his family, friends, and colleagues, the IM Chaem Defence, the DSS, and the Office of Administration of the ECCC, express their sincere condolences.

On the afternoon of Wednesday April 27 2016 the IM Chaem Defence team, together with many personnel from across the ECCC and UNAKRT joined in remembering the late

John R.W.D. Jones QC, the International Co-Lawyer for IM Chaem, who sadly passed away last week. John was a well loved and much respected lawyer who excelled across several legal fields and was known as a humble, generous, gregarious and witty man. As a mark of that love and respect many gathered to hear some words from a number of his former colleagues and friends, candles and incense were lit and flowers were laid at the Lokta Dambang Dek (Lord of the Iron Staff) stupa on the grounds of the complex. Following the heartfelt words, all took several moments to remember not just a giant in the field of International Criminal Justice but also a man who embodied the words "the first test of a truly great man is in his humility". John had passed that test many moons ago, for he was indeed both great and hugely humble."



Supreme Court Chamber

In March, the Supreme Court Chamber continued its consideration of the respective appeals by Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphân, and the Co-Prosecutors against the case 002/01 trial judgement. It also commenced deliberations on the appeal judgement.

Trial Chamber

The Trial Chamber sat for 19 hearing days in March 2016, and heard 8 witnesses, 7 Civil Parties and 2 experts.

On 4 March 2016, noting the KHIEU Samphan Defence's assertion that Alexander HINTON (2-TCE-88) could not be considered as independent and impartial due to his work with the Documentation Center of Cambodia, the Trial Chamber issued a decision affirming that Mr. HINTON, based on his specialised knowledge and experience, is qualified as an expert and that he may be questioned primarily on all matters within his knowledge or expertise relevant to the treatment of the Vietnamese and of Buddhists in Case 002/02.

On 7 March 2016, the Trial Chamber appointed medical experts to examine NUON Chea and KHIEU Samphan and assess their current fitness to stand trial. The experts will examine the Accused between 25 and 26 July 2016 and file reports on 28 July 2016. If required by the Chamber, the experts will present their findings and respond to the parties' questions on 29 July 2016.

On 11 March 2016, Trial Chamber Judge Claudia Fenz filed the reasons for her partially dissenting opinion to the Chamber's Decision on Evidence Obtained through Torture, issued on 5 February 2016 (E350/8). In her dissent, Judge Fenz disagreed with the majority's interpretation of the nature and scope of the exception to the use of torture-tainted evidence included in Article 15 of the Convention Against Torture. She stated that Article 15 of the UNCAT prohibits the use of all torture-tainted evidence and that the narrow exception to the rule only permits the use of such evidence against those accused of torture to prove the existence of the statement (and arguably that it was made under torture).

Also on 11 March 2016, the Trial Chamber admitted into evidence, with reasons to follow, several documents related to the expected testimony of expert Alexander HINTON (2-TCE-88). The NUON Chea Defence submitted 17 documents for consideration pursuant to Internal Rule 87(4), including several articles authored by Mr. HINTON or that refer to his



Hearing in Case 002/02

views or work and materials on Mr. HINTON's professional background and experience. The Chamber admitted all but two of these documents: a law review article not authored by Mr. HINTON and a 2006 news editorial by Mr. HINTON. The KHIEU Samphan Defence submitted six articles and newspaper editorials written by Mr. HINTON for consideration pursuant to Internal Rule 87(4). The Trial Chamber noted that several of these documents were already admitted pursuant to the NUON Chea Defence request, and admitted the remaining documents. The Trial Chamber will issue its reasons for its decisions in due course. Finally, in a separate decision, the Trial Chamber admitted into evidence, on its own initiative, an additional article by Mr. HINTON, entitled "Genocidal Bricolage: A Reading of Human Liver-Eating in Cambodia."

Also on 11 March 2016, the Chamber heard submissions by the parties on the NUON Chea Defence's request to admit E319/23.4.1, a document it intended to use in its questioning of Mr. HINTON. Noting that the document satisfies the criteria of Internal Rule 87(4) and that the other parties did not object to the admission of the document, the Chamber admitted E319/23.4.1 into evidence in an oral ruling.

Further on 11 March 2016, the Trial Chamber admitted into evidence E307/5.2.8, a German-language document submitted by the NUON Chea Defence before the start of trial. The Chamber had earlier reserved ruling on the admissibility of the document until it had a translation of E307/5.2.8 into one of the ECCC's official languages. After reviewing an English-language translation of the document prepared and filed by the Interpretation and Translation Unit, the Chamber found that E307/5.2.8 satisfies Internal Rule 87(3)'s criteria and admitted it into evidence.

On 15 March 2016, the Trial Chamber issued a memorandum admitting into evidence 10 out of 11 diplomatic cables from Australian and U.S. embassies in Southeast Asia during the Democratic Kampuchea period, tendered by the NUON Chea Defence. The Chamber found the first two cables to be relevant, reliable and timely, since the NUON Chea Defence was first notified of their existence in October 2015. The Chamber found that another eight cables, made available from the U.S. National Archives between 2006 and 2014, were not timely submitted. However, the Chamber admitted them into evidence, finding that these cables may be helpful in ascertaining the



truth. The Trial Chamber rejected the request with respect to the eleventh cable due its untimeliness and irrelevance to Case 002/02.

Also on 17 March 2016, the Trial Chamber issued a decision on the Co-Prosecutors' request to obtain a complete copy of Democratic Kampuchea standing committee meeting minutes from 11 April 1977, an excerpt of which is currently in evidence. The Chamber outlined its efforts to locate the document and concluded that any complete copy of the minutes would mostly likely be archived at the People's Army Library in Hanoi, Vietnam. The Chamber noted that it would make a formal request to the Government of Vietnam for a complete copy of the minutes.

On 21 March 2016, the Trial Chamber made a partial oral ruling on E319/36, the International Co-Prosecutor's request to admit 95 additional written records of interview. This request includes E319/23.3.5, a written record of interview of 2-TCW-900, a witness then appearing at court. Considering the potential usefulness of this document to the day's proceedings, the Chamber admitted it into evidence. Written reasons for this ruling and on the remaining requests of E319/36 will follow

in due course.

On 24 and 30 March 2016 respectively, the Trial Chamber issued partial oral rulings on the Co-Prosecutors' Internal Rule 87(4) request to call two additional individuals, 2-TCW-1017 and 2-TCCP-1016, for the Phnom Kraol Security Centre trial topic. The Co-Prosecutors submitted that because three of the six witnesses and Civil Parties it proposed for this trial topic are now deceased, it was in the interests of justice to hear the newly proposed witness and Civil Party. Having heard submissions of the Parties with respect to 2-TCCP-1016 on 21 March 2016 and noting the requirements of Internal Rules 87(3) and (4), the Chamber decided to hear 2-TCCP-1016. Written reasons will follow in due course. The Chamber heard submissions and responses with respect to 2-TCW-1017 on 28 March 2016. Noting that WESU is unable to make contact with the witness, the Trial Chamber rejected the request to call 2-TCW-1017.

On 25 March 2016, the Trial Chamber issued a decision on the National Co-Prosecutor's objection to hearing witnesses 2-TCW-831, 2-TCW-951 and 2-TCW-878, proposed

by the NUON Chea Defence. The National Co-Prosecutor submitted that the NUON Chea Defence failed to justify the need to call these witnesses and that their testimony would unnecessarily prolong the proceedings. The Chamber recalled that it had previously deferred ruling on whether to call 2-TCW-831 and 2-TCW-951 until appropriate, later stages of the proceedings and ruled that the National Co-Prosecutor's objection was moot with regard to 2-TCW-878, who passed away in 2015.

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

Pre-Trial Chamber

During the month of March 2016, the Pre-Trial Chamber notified its decisions on cases PTC 04/19, PTC 03/21 and PTC 04/25. The decision on PTC 04/25 is available on the ECCC website.

The Chamber deliberated and decided on two more appeals, namely: an appeal against the International Co-Investigating Judge's Re-Issued Decision on Meas Muth Motion to Strike the Supplementary Submission (PTC 03/26); and an appeal against the International Co-Investigating Judge's Decision to Charge Meas Muth with Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions and National Crimes and to Apply Command Responsibility (PTC 03/29). The decisions on these appeals will be notified in due course.

The Chamber completed the preparations for deliberations on two motions, including: an application for Annulment of Investigative Action Concerning Forced Marriage (PTC 04/21); and a "Request for the Pre-Trial Chamber to Take a Broad Interpretation of the Permissible Scope of Appeals Against the Closing Order and to Clarify the Procedure for Annuling the Closing Order or Portions Thereof If Necessary" (PTC 03/27).

The Chamber advanced the preparations for deliberations on various cases. First, one proceeding dealing with nine motions for annulment, two of which were forwarded by the International Co-Investigating Judge on 4 November 2015 and, seven others that were attached to an appeal, against that same decision of the International Co-Investigating Judge, filed before the Pre-Trial Chamber on 12 January 2016 (PTC03/28). Second, another motion for annulment that was forwarded by the International Co-Investigating Judge on 19 November 2015 (PTC 04/23). The Pre-Trial Chamber also is currently examining an appeal, of Ao An against the International

Co-Investigating Judge's Decision on his fifth request for investigative action (PTC 04/24).

At the end of March 2016, the Chamber was seized of a total of seven appeals and motions relating to the investigations in cases 003 and 004.

List of Decisions:

PTC 04/19:

On 2 March 2016, the Chamber filed its decision that unanimously found admissible, but declared that it had not reached majority of votes for a decision on the merits of, an appeal against the ICIJ Harmon's decision to charge Im Chaem in absentia. The differing opinions of the Chamber's Judges on merit were appended as required by the Internal Rules.

PTC 03/21:

On 30 March 2016, the Chamber released its decision that unanimously found partially admissible, but declared that it had not reached majority of votes for a decision on the merits of the admissible part of, an appeal against the ICIJ Harmon's decision to charge Meas Muth in absentia. The differing opinions of the Chamber's Judges on merit were appended as required by the Internal Rules.

PTC 04/25:

On 31 March 2016, the Chamber unanimously dismissed as inadmissible an appeal against the International Co-Investigating Judge's Order on Ao An's Responses D193/47, D193/49, D193/51, D193/53, D193/56 and D193/60.

Office of the Co-Prosecutors

March saw the continued engagement of staff and interns of the Office of the Co-Prosecutors across four cases, with trial hearings and litigation in Case 002/02 as well as the ongoing investigations and litigation in Cases

003, 004 and 004/01.

Case 002/02

Trial hearings progressed throughout the month with witnesses, including an expert witness on genocide, heard in relation to the trial segments dealing with the genocide of the Vietnamese and the Cham, Au Kanseng Security Centre and Phnom Kraol Security Centre. Additionally, the Co-Prosecutors confidentially filed two motions before the Trial Chamber and continued to discharge the office's disclosure obligations, disclosing materials from Case 003 and Case 004 into Case 002.

Cases 003



Review and analysis of the evidence collected by the Co-Investigating Judges to date was ongoing. The International Co-Prosecutor also confidentially filed a request to the Co-Investigating Judges.

Cases 004 and 004/01

Review and analysis of the evidence collected in the investigations against the three Charged Persons continued. Additionally, in Case 004, the International Co-Prosecutor filed a confidential request to the Co-Investigating Judges and a confidential response to Ao An's filing.

Outreach

Representatives from the office spoke to students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh and visiting students from Nagoya University in Japan about the background, goals and work of the Court.

Office of Co-Investigating Judges

During the month of March, the international side of the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges ("OICIJ") continued the investigations of cases 003 and 004. Four field missions took place in case 003, in the course of which ten witnesses were interviewed, two investigation action reports were drafted. In case 004, four field missions were carried out, gener-

ating nine interviews and 13 investigation action reports. Three witnesses were interviewed at the ECCC premises in case 003 and four in case 004.

During the month of March, the Analysts Unit reviewed several thousand KR contemporaneous documents and witness interviews. Additionally, the Analysts Unit assisted and participated in all field missions carried out during this period.

The supplementary information and civil party applications in cases 003 and 004, which presently total in excess of 2,412, are progressively being placed on the case files. Their evidentiary value is subjected to a thorough scrutiny by analysts, investigators and legal officers, to assess their admissibility and relevance to both case files.

Defence Support Section

Nuon Chea Defence

In March, the Nuon Chea Defence remained fully engaged in the Case 002/02 trial proceedings, which moved to the Security Centres and Internal Purges segment of the trial and focused on two security centres in the North-east Zone (Au Kanseng and Phnom Kraol). On 3 March, the Defence requested the admission of 17 documents to be used in its cross-examination of genocide "expert witness" Alexander Hinton. The documents related to Mr. Hinton's



background, independence and impartiality, and his knowledge as to the treatment of the Vietnamese and Buddhists. The Trial Chamber ultimately admitted 15 of the 17 documents.

On 24 March, the Defence filed two requests. The first was a request to hear one additional witness in respect of the Phnom Kraol Security Centre. The second was a request to hear six additional witnesses in respect of the S-21 Security Centre, all of whom had served in Division 310. That request also sought for the Trial Chamber to open an investigation into alleged defectors who might provide evidence of attempted coups d'état during the DK period. As of the end of March, the Trial Chamber has not ruled on these requests.

During the hearings on 24 and 31 March, the Defence made various oral submissions in respect of the upcoming hearings on the S-21 Security Centre. The Defence made several requests, including, inter alia, that witness 2-TCW-916 testify only after all other witnesses for Security Centres and Internal Purges do so first; that the Defence be granted additional time to cross-examine 2-TCW-916; and that the Defence be granted access to any additional evidence, if any, which had been gathered by the ECCC's investigators but was not yet on the Case 002/02 case file. The Defence also indicated that it would soon be filing further witness requests in respect of the Security

Centres and Internal Purges segment.

Khieu Samphân Defence

In March, the Khieu Samphân Defence remained fully engaged in preparing and attending Case 002/02 hearings regarding Au Kanseng and Phnom Kraol security centers, and the testimony of two witnesses called to testify as experts on the treatment of targeted groups – Alexander Hinton, an anthropologist, and Ysa Osman, an OCIJ analyst. In order to conduct the examination of Mr. Hinton, the Defence requested six documents related to his background and methodology be admitted into evidence.

The Defence also filed a response to the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' request to clarify the scope of Case 002/02 regarding allegations of rape outside the context of forced marriage. The Defence recalled previous decisions from the Trial Chamber concluding that it has never been seized of such allegations.

Meas Muth Defence

In March, the Meas Muth Defence filed several letters to the Co-Investigating Judges requesting the correction of various errors in Case File documents (the Defence requested, for example, the removal of duplicate documents and to have certain incorrect transla-

tions corrected). The Defence continues to review material on the Case File and to file submissions where necessary to protect Mr. Meas Muth's fair trial rights.

Ao An Defence

On 14 March, the Co-Lawyers for Ao An's Defence appeared at a Further Appearance in Phnom Penh, where the International Co-Investigating Judge expanded the case against Ao An by charging him with additional crimes allegedly committed at nine new crime sites in the Central Zone. The crimes include genocide against the Cham people; the crimes against humanity of murder, extermination, enslavement, imprisonment, torture, persecution and other inhumane acts, namely forced marriage, rape, enforced disappearances, physical abuse, forced labour and inhumane conditions of detention; and premeditated homicide under the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code.

The Defence filed a request with the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges for additional resources, followed by a supplementary filing, at the request of the International Co-Investigating Judge to further justify the need for more resources.

Finally, the Defence continued to review all the materials on the Case File in order to prepare Ao An's defence and safeguard his fair trial procedural rights.

Yim Tith Defence

In March, the Yim Tith Defence continued to analyse the contents of the Case File in order to participate in the investigation, prepare YIM Tith's defence and protect his fair trial rights.

Im Chaem Defence

In March, the Im Chaem Defence requested the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges to seize the Pre-Trial Chamber with a view to annulling further written records of witnesses' interviews following the Defence's initial request in February. The Defence also sought further corrections with regard to the Case File. Finally, the Defence continues to review the evidence in the Case File in order to further prepare its client's defence and safeguard Ms. Im Chaem's fair trial rights.

Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers Section

Key Legal Developments

The Lead Co-Lawyers for Civil Parties continued to represent the consolidated group of civil parties in the court room, facilitating the examinations and putting questions to eight witnesses and two experts who testi-

fied about the treatment of targeted groups during the DK.

The three day Hearings on Harm Suffered by the Civil Parties for the trial segment relating to the treatment of the Cham and Vietnamese concluded on March 2nd. Civil Parties Khouy Muoy, Sieng Chanthy and Uch Sunlay testified on the suffering caused by the regime's treatment of the Vietnamese and the loss of their family members and loved ones

The Trial Chamber began hearing evidence for the new segment on security centres, 10 witnesses and one Civil Party (Sun Vuth) were heard

The Lead Co-Lawyers put questions to two experts who testified: Alexander Hinton on the treatment of the Vietnamese and Ysa Osman returned to testify on the treatment of the Cham

The Lead Co-Lawyers filed a submission under Rule 92 requesting clarification from the Trial Chamber on charge of rape outside of the context of forced marriage (E306/7, 18 March 2016). They submit that the charge of rape as a crime against humanity was never formerly dismissed as required under Internal Rule 67(3) and thus the Trial Chamber continues to be seized with the factual allegations laid out in the closing order. The Lead Co-Lawyers request that the Trial Chamber confirms that the charge of rape continues to be factually alleged within the set out scope of Case 002/02.

Outreach and training

Together with the Victims Support Section and their NGO partners, the Lead Co-Lawyers continued to participate in the de-

velopment of reparation projects for case 002/02 and the implementation of judicial reparation projects for case 002/01.

Victims Support Section

Legal representation

As the evidentiary hearings of Case 002/02 still continued, the ECCC-funded Civil Party Lawyer team fully participated in all hearings and reviewed case files of witnesses and civil parties needed to be examined. They also participated in meeting organized by Victims Support Section on the preparation for regional forum in Sihanouk province.

Processing and analysis

The Processing and Analysis Team (PAT) continued to collect supplementary information in Case 003 & 004 by going to Thala Bari-vath and Sesan districts, Stung Treng province where applicants - having been suffered from alleged crimes under the investigation scope of Case 003 and 004- live.

Reparations and non-judicial measures

On 11 March, the team's members participated in a Khmer Rouge Tribunal Subcommittee meeting, organized by CHRAC at CHRAC's office. 17 participants from Handa Center, DC-Cam, PAS, Bopea Institute, YRDP, KDK, OHCHR and VSS attended the meeting with the purpose to give update on trials of Case 002/02 and developments of Case 003 and Case 004, outreach activities and proposed reparation projects in Case 002/02. The team's members had a few meetings with Lead Co-Lawyer Section to have discussions about Case 002/02 reparation requests so as to develop brochure and strategy for fundraising campaign.

On 10 March, Gender-Based Violence Project Team conducted and coordinated a meeting between Civil Parties and their Lawyer in Kampong Cham province with approximately 40 Civil Parties in Case 002. The meeting aimed to provide the update on current development of ECCC's proceedings, mainly focusing on gender-based violence issue and the facilitation of GBV Civil Party participation in the ECCC proceedings. The meeting also provided a platform for discussion between Civil Parties and their lawyer. They asked questions and expressed any related concerns to the lawyer. The implementing partner NGO, namely Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO Cambodia), also joint the discussion and provided a wide range of information on psychological services to be offered during the participation of GBV Civil Parties in the ECCC's proceedings.

Outreach

During the month, Victims Support Section invited 99 Civil Parties from Kandal, Kampot, Pursat, Preah Sihanouk, Takeo, Prey Veng, Kampong Speu, Siem Reap, Rattanak Kiri, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang and Mondul Kiri to attend hearings of Case 002/02 at the ECCC. At lunch break of each hearing day, they were also arranged to meet with their lawyers to be briefed on what already happened and what would be discussed in the court. After the hearing ended in each day, Judgment Books of Case 002/01, radios and VSS newsletters were distributed to those CPs. As usual, 10 CPs were arranged to sit in the Courtroom along with their lawyers and the rests were in the public gallery. On 1 March, the Chief and some VSS's staff went to participate in an exhibition on Gender-Based Violence during the Khmer Rouge regime, organized by Tuol Sleng Genocidal Museum.

Decisions/Orders

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

Trial Chamber

4 March 2016 : Decision on Designation of 2-TCE-88 <E388>

7 March 2016 : Order Assigning Experts to Assess the Accused's Fitness to Stand Trial <E389>

11 March 2016 : Reasons for Partially Dissenting Opinion of Judge Fenz <E350/8.1>

4 March 2016 : Decision on Designation of 2-TCE-88 <E388>

11 March 2016 : Trial Chamber memorandum entitled: Decision on NUON Chea Defence and KHIEU Samphan Defence Internal Rule 87(4) requests related to the testimony of expert Trial Chamber Judicial Recesses during 2016 < E387/2>

11 March 2016 : Trial Chamber memorandum entitled: Decision admitting the NUON Chea Defence's proposed document E307/5.2.8 into evidence < E305/18>

11 March 2016 : Trial Chamber memorandum entitled: Documents related to 2-TCE-88 to be placed on the Case File and admitted by

the Trial Chamber on its own initiative <E388/1>

15 March 2016 : Trial Chamber memorandum entitled: Decision on NUON Chea's Rule 87(4) Request for admission of 11 diplomatic cables < E383/2>

17 March 2016 : Trial Chamber memorandum entitled: Decision on Co-Prosecutors' request to obtain a copy of 11 April 1977 standing committee minutes < E327/4/3>

25 March 2016 : Trial Chamber memorandum entitled: Decision on National Co-Prosecutor's Objection to the Witnesses and Experts Proposed by the Other Parties < E305/10/1>

TC heard evidence on Securities Centres

Disclaimer: The following summaries of testimonies have been prepared by the Public Affairs Section for the purpose of providing the public with information about the on-going proceedings, and it is not an official document. The information contained in the summaries is based on information provided by a witness or civil party during their respective testimonies. As the Trial Chamber has not yet made any factual findings regarding the allegations in Case 002/02, nor made any determination about the credibility or veracity of the testimonies, the information contained in the summaries cannot be regarded as established facts.

On Wednesday, 2 March 2016, the Trial Chamber will begin hearing evidence on the fourth trial topic in Case 002/02: Security Centres and Internal Purges. According to the Closing Order charging NUON Chea and KHIEU Samphan, the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK) destroyed Cambodia's legal and judicial structures and replaced them with a network of security centres and execution sites in order to detain and reeducate or kill those suspected of engaging in hostile activities.



Ms. KHOUY Muoy, 2-TCCP-259,

Ms. Khouy Muoy, from Sre Cham, in Ou Chrov commune, Prey Nob district, Kamptot province, and now part of Kampong Som, not knowing her date of birth, she confirmed her age to be 58 at the time of her appearance before the Trial Chamber. As a Civil Party, she testified during the segment where Civil Parties were called to testify about harm they suffered in relation to the treatment of alleged targeted groups; Cham, Vietnamese and former Lon Nol officials. Ms. Khouy Muoy's father was Chinese and her mother Vietnamese. Ms. Khouy Muoy said she was separated from her family and assigned to a mobile unit in Prey Nob pagoda in 1976. The civil party explained that in late 1978, during her time at the mobile unit, her family and other relatives were killed. According to a relative her parents had been accused of having Chinese and Vietnamese blood. Up to 13 members of her family perished during the Democratic Kampuchea period, including her parents, siblings, nieces, nephews, aunts and uncles. Ms. Khouy Muoy wept for her family and co-worker from her mobile unit until she warned r to stop, or she would also be killed.

Co-workers also encouraged her to speak clearer Khmer. Ms. Khouy Muoy said Hhr brother worked in a neighbouring youth mobile unit and he was also taken away and killed. According to the Civil Party workers with fair complexion were considered to be Chinese and were mistreated. Through the chief of an elderly unit from her commune she learned that Chinese and Vietnamese people were taken away and killed. Ms. Khouy Muoy also testified on the so-called free unit, where her elder sibling was sent when he was accused of having a free mind. She explained that people sent to the free unit died.



Mr UCH Sunlay, Civil Party

Mr Uch Sunlay was born on 2 October 1948. He is a retired government official and lives in Phum Voat village, Kratie commune, Kracheh district, and Kratie province. As a Civil Party, she testified during the segment where Civil Parties were called to testify about harm they suffered in relation to the treatment of alleged targeted groups; Cham, Vietnamese and former Lon Nol officials. During the period of Democratic Kampuchea he lost 14 relatives including his wives, children, in-laws, and uncles. The Civil Party stated his relatives were killed for being Vietnamese and suspected KGB agents.

Mr Uch worked as a teacher under the Lon Nol until the Khmer Rouge arrived to Kracheh in 1973. He explained that his father was a Buddhist clergyman at the pagoda and was killed by the Khmer Rouge for practicing religion. According to his testimony, people were arrested for lighting incense to pay respect to Buddha. One day in September 1978, the cooperative chief sent the men with Vietnamese wives to cut bamboo trees to a far location. During their absence, the Vietnamese wives were gathered and taken away, including his wife and three children, of ages 5, 3, and 1, who were considered of Vietnamese descendants. He was later told by villagers witnessing the events that his wife and children were evacuated to Kbal Kaoh Trong Island and killed. A villager told Mr Uch that his children were swung against a tree trunk and died instantly. The clothes of the killed were distributed to other people in the cooperative. He identified others wearing the clothes of his relatives, realising they really had been killed. The militia men who killed Mr Uch's relatives were from his village. He believes they were following orders. He recalled a Khmer Rouge slogan stating that to

cut up the grass they had to dig up the root. The smashing of capitalist class, feudalist class, and oppressing class were allegedly discussed in every meeting. After some time his mother-in-law, of Vietnamese descent, was also executed, according to the Uch Sunlay. A few months after her death, Mr Uch witnessed the forced marriage of his father-in-law arranged by the Angkar. The marriage was monitored at night by the militia and eventually his father-in-law was taken and executed. While living in Sector 505 Mr Uch witnessed a series of successive purges among the leaders.



Mr PHON Thol

BBorn on 16 June 1950 in Rongoeun, Svay Rieng district, Svay Rieng province, Mr Phon Thol currently lives in Ratanakiri province. He is the ex-husband of witness Ms. Moeurng Chandy, 2-TCW-867. They separated in 1986 and Mr Phon Thol married another woman. The couple worked in a rubber plantation from 1962 until 1977. After the evacuation of Phnom Penh in April 1975, the Khmer Rouge set up a union to manage the rubber plantation. The witness said he was arrested on 16 June 1977 and sent to Au Kanseng re-education centre with other union workers and his wife, Ms. Moeurng Chandy. Mr Phon Thol explained that he was interrogated without suffering physical harm. He was accused of belonging to the upper class and using modern techniques of the feudalist class instead of farmer's techniques. His wife was pregnant at the time of the arrest and their daughter was born in prison.

Through the cracks in the bamboo wall of his cell, Mr Phon Thol witnessed the arrival of a Jarai group to the re-education centre. He estimated some 100 men, women and children were brought in two trucks. The group stayed less than a week and, through the cracks of his cell wall, he saw how they were walked away from the prison by Au Kanseng security guards. Two days later the witness was assigned to work in the jackfruit plantation 1 km away from the compound of the education centre. Under the palm trees he saw a grave with half buried bodies. At the rim of that grave there were blood and personal belongings he believed belonged to the Jarai group that, at that point, he suspected had been killed. While working at the jackfruit plantation keeping people away from the land, the witness saw how people

were killed by security guards of the education center. The bodies were thrown into trenches dug by former Lon Nol soldiers. One time a security guard asked Mr Phon Thol to bury a body of a prisoner who tried to escape. On a different occasion the witness heard a guard telling people how he had slashed a woman's back open and removed her gallbladder and hung it in the kitchen. The woman worked in the rubber plantation and had been accused of immoral acts.

Mr Phon Thol was not harmed during interrogations, but he saw how other prisoners were beaten and electrocuted. He described the living conditions at the re-education center and the treatment of prisoners. He managed to escape the center in December 1978 during a Vietnamese offensive.



Ms MOEURNG Chandy 3-7

Ms. Moeurng Chandy was born in 1954 in Ta Srach village, Bati district, Takeo province, in Chambak commune. She is the ex-wife of witness Mr Phon Thol, 2-TCW-933. They separated in 1986 and Mr Phon Thol married another woman. The couple was detained at the Au Kanseng re-education centre in Ratanakiri Province. She was pregnant at the time of their arrest and gave birth to her daughter while in the re-education centre with the assistance of a medic and other inmates. Her testimony covered many aspects of health and hygiene conditions in the detention centre. The couple was separated upon arrival to the centre. Ms. Moeurng Chandy said she was interrogated about having communications with the Vietnamese and she denied it. She was not threatened during the interrogation, but she saw electricity cables and a whip in the interrogations room. At the re-education centre, Ms. Moeurng Chandy worked in the kitchen, picked vegetables, and carried wood. During her testimony she recalled the arrival of a group of about 20 to 30 Jarai people from the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. She recognised the ethnic group for their clothing and language. According to the witness, three or four days later the Jarai were told they were returning to their village. The following day to their departure Ms. Moeurng was collecting vegetables when she saw some decomposing bodies in a pit that had been empty and uncovered the day before. Two days later, clothes that looked like the clothing of the Jarai people were distributed to the detainees. Ms. Moeurng only witnessed the killing of one woman, a prisoner from another building who was killed by a secu-

rity guard called Ta Auy while they were picking vegetables. The witness heard that same security guard say he ate human gallbladders but she never saw any human organs hanging in the kitchen. During a Vietnamese offensive she escaped with her husband among a group of prisoners.



Mr Van Mat 9

Mr Van Mat, alias Mat Tauch, was born on November 9, 1953, in Chumnik village, Chumnik commune, Krouch Chhmar district, Kampong Cham province. He is Cham and current lives in Kratie province, where he is a military officer working as a bodyguard of Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen. Before the Khmer Rouge regime, the population of his village was half Cham and half Khmer. He estimates some 10,000 villagers were Cham. At the time there were other ethnic groups such as hakims, hajis and tuons, who according to Mr Van Mat were later sent away and killed. Mr Van Mat studied at the mosque until the Khmer Rouge arrived in 1976. He explained that religion, Cham language, and ethnic practices were banned, and his village was evacuated to Kampong Thom. All Korans were collected and burned, and the mosque became the place to keep cattle. According to the witness, religious people, teachers and most Cham people were arrested accused of being CIA agents, and were sent to a security centre located in Khsach Prachheh, in Krouch Chhmar district. He was relocated for three months with his family to work in the jungle next to Boeng Krachab, in Tboung Khmum district, where he worked in a mobile unit building dams. His unit had both Khmer and Cham people. Mr Van Mat recalls the purge of Eastern zone cadres who were accused of betraying Angkar and fought against the Central Zone.

One time he drove the director of his commune to a meeting where he overheard East Zone chiefs discussing purges in the region and the implementation of an Angkar policy to smash all traitors. After that meeting, Cham villagers and some people who came from Phnom Penh were evacuated by boat. The witness recalls 400 to 500 people evacuating at the time on four to five motorboats. Three or four similar evacuations had already taken place in the village. Women and children were boarded on a separate boat. The witness recalled an incident with a man who refused to get on the boat and was beheaded. Once

on board the Cadres tied up the villagers, but Mr Van Mat jumped into the water and managed to escape. He returned to the village to warn his mobile unit about the plan to kill all the evacuated population. The unit members fled into the forest and organised a resistance. Having found some weapons, the group returned to kill the soldiers herding people onto the boats, managing to sink some boats as well. People fled to the forest and Mr Van Mat's group remained in the area to defend the villagers. A few months later they heard about the arrival of the Vietnamese liberation forces at Dambae, and Mr Van Mat and his group led the villagers there. He estimates several thousand people from his village were evacuated and killed by the Khmer Rouge forces.



Mr CHAN Toi

Mr CHAN Toi, of 56 years of age at the time of his appearance before the Trial Chamber, was born in Chi Met village, Chi Miet commune, Kaoh Nheaek district, Mondolkiri province, where he continues to live today. After 17 April 1975 his province was known as Sector 105 and the witness started working for San Ra, the nephew of Kham Phoun, the people's representative in Sector 105, who delivered letters from upper echelons to different areas. Mr Chan Toi carried out domestic chores and delivered messages and letters to Ta Ham, the Chief or Sector 105 of suspected Jarai ethnicity, whose office was located at Phnom Kraol. The witness learned through other messengers about the gunfire exchanged in Phnom Penh between Ta Ham and Kham Phoun where they both died. He said that, following the gunfight, the network of Ta Ham arrested the people working for Kham Phoun, including Mr Chan Toi and his wife. He was held in Phnom Kraol for one month. It was 1977. The witness provided details of the structure, management, and treatment of prisoners at the detention facility K-17 in the Phnom Kraol sector's office. The witness said there were 80 prisoners in the centre, and detainees were tied up, except for the children between 6 to under 17 years of age, there were no babies. The direct relatives of Ta Kham Phoun who had been detained disappeared from the centre never to be seen again, including the family of his supervisor Ra. Mr Chan Toi was released with many other detainees and was re-assigned to a worksite.



Mr NETH Savat 11

Mr Neth Savat was born in 1942 in Laos and by the age of 10 he moved to Peam Chi Miet village, Nang Khi Loek commune, Kaoh Nheak district, Mondolkiri province. He estimates some 6 to 7% of the population of Mondolkiri were ethnic minorities. The population mainly spoke Khmer, the second major language in the province was Phong, and other people such as Laotians or Jeraï spoke other ethnic languages. According to the witness, the Khmer Rouge took control of Mondolkiri province in 1970. He joined the revolution in 1967 or '68 with Phan Khon, alias Chuon, persuaded by two cadres called Kham Phoun, who was a mix of Laotian and Tumpoun ethnicities, and Ta Ham. These two men later introduced Mr Neth Savat as a member of the Communist Party in 1970. The witness explained that from 1968 to 1970, he worked as a messenger and bodyguard of high-ranking Khmer Rouge cadres traveling across Mondolkiri, including Khuon alias Thuch, Pol Pot's wife Khieu Ponnary, Tiv Ol and Nuon Chea. In 1970 he was assigned to work in the economic section as a trader purchasing grain and looking after cattle. He was responsible for economic affairs at Kaoh Nheak, commerce office K-21. Office K-16 was for Kham Phoun, the sector's committee responsible for economy. Later on in 1976, he was re-assigned to work in the economic unit of a hospital supervised by Ta Ham, located in the same place as K-21. Ta Ham worked 1 KM away from the hospital, at office K-17. The hospital Chief and superior of Mr Neth Savat was called Bou Lay. She was married to Ra, the nephew of Kham Phoun. While working at the hospital he received a document to be distributed among young combatants that described three types of enemies, the first was to be smashed, the second detained, and the third should be sent to the cooperative.

The witness said that in January 1977, following the confrontation in Phnom Penh between Ta Ham and Kham Phoun where both cadres died, relatives of Kham Phoun and his subordinates were arrested and detained in K-17. Mr Neth Savat and his relatives were among them. The witness estimates they were a group of around 80 people included men, women and children, mostly from ethnic minorities. The wife of the witness was the niece of Kham Phoun's wife Lap, also known as Bopha. Lap was not involved

in politics but worked in the economics office at K-16. The witness never saw her again after the arrest. He shared similar stories of other relatives of Kham Phoun. Although there were two floors in K-17, most detainees were held in the ground floor. The witness had visited the second floor of the detention centre a month earlier with Ta Han to visit prisoners from Division 920, which included division Chief Ta San. Mr Neth Savat was released with other detainees a month after his arrest, and re-assigned to work in worksites. They were freed when the Vietnamese arrived in 1979.

During his testimony, Mr Neth Savat explained further details about his different roles with the Khmer Rouge, the structure of several offices, connections among a number of cadres in different echelons, accusations of Vietnamese connections and detentions at K-17, and the events before and after the two cadres from Sector 105 killed each other in Phnom Penh.



Expert Witness Alexander Hinton

Mr Hinton first arrived to Cambodia as an anthropology graduate student in 1992, when the UNTAC period began. He returned two years later to carry out field research from 1994 to 1995. The Expert based his research on primary sources and on the work of other scholars, in particular historians David Chandler and Ben Kiernan. As part of his primary research, Professor Hinton carried out semi-structured interviews of villagers in Region 4, mostly from Banyan village and Kampong Cham, both survivors and former Khmer Rouge. There were many Cham families in the area but no ethnic Vietnamese. The Professor described a change of target groups over time during the Democratic Kampuchea regime. In 1975 the killings first focused on former Lon Nol officials. A year later, in 1976, the focus shifted to internal enemies leading to purges. The final shift described by Mr Hinton took place in 1978, when the regime focused on Vietnamese spies and prisoners of war. During his testimony the scholar identified elements of Khmer Rouge propaganda that incited to mass violence. He also explained the combination of factors that made it easier for cadres to kill other individuals, and the techniques used to monitor subordinates, such as self-criticism meetings, re-education camps and biographies. Mr Hinton stressed the importance of the social and historical context. Rather than seeing the perpetrators as monsters, he emphasized that moral structures were altered and that in every war the enemy is dehumanized, making the other a legitimate target.

The research methodology of Mr Hinton's book

"Why did they kill?" was an important part of his examination. He also shared his opinion as an Expert Witness on further aspects of the Democratic Kampuchea regime, including the role of religion before the regime; the attack on family and religion; historical differences between Khmer and Cham ethnicities; Khmer Rouge propaganda and ideology; and the targeting of Vietnamese population. During his testimony the different academic and legal meaning of the term Genocide was debated. Another key discussion during the hearings was the use and meaning of the word "yuon", in Mr Hinton's opinion, a potentially incendiary term. According to the Expert Witness, in the context of the Democratic Kampuchea regime the word was an incitement of genocide. The co-accused Nuon Chea confronted Mr Hinton at court to express his disagreement with this statement. Nuon Chea also asked Mr Hinton if the US bombings of Cambodia would be considered a crime of war or genocide. He answered the events would have to be analysed in their historical context.



2-TCW-900

2-TCW-900 testified remotely via video-link from Oddar Meanchey province. He became a soldier in 1971 in regiment 39 headquartered near Phnom Santuk, in Kampong Thom province, then was stationed near Phnom Penh. The regiment was then combined with other regiments under Division 14 which became Division 801 after 1975. After the liberation of Phnom Penh, the division had its headquarter at the Olympic Stadium. The witness was a radio operator at that time.

The division became Division 801 around October or November 1975, and the witness was sent with others to Kratie and Ratanakiri provinces in the Northeast Zone, along the Vietnamese and Laos borders. The witness said he worked at the Division headquarters until he got married in March 1977, when he was reassigned to the Au Kanseng re-education center established in the same year, close to Ban Lung, as part of Battalion 806. The witness said he was in charge of detainee confessions. There were nine guards. Prisoners who had not committed serious offences were assigned some tasks in kitchens, fields or plantations, or guarded other prisoners. Guards were assigned to the interrogation room, to guard working prisoners or to dig pits at night. Prisoners attended education sessions in which the regime's magazines were used. Prisoners at Au Kanseng were workers from unions such as rubber plantations and cooperatives, and Division 801 soldiers accused of being undisciplined

or implicated in confessions, only up to a certain rank. The witness once attended a workshop given by Ta Saroeun about identifying enemies of the revolution. The witness explained that most prisoners were not tied or shackled at Au Kanseng, but some were under special surveillance. Prisoners could get diseases such as malaria, inflammatory bowels, and dysentery due to unclean water, and could suffer from malnutrition. Medics treated them with homemade medicine, although if the treatment was ineffective prisoners died. The witness estimated that there were between 100 and 200 prisoners in the center in 1977.



Mr BUN Loeng Chauy 28-29

Mr Bun was born in Koh Ma Yoeul, Peam Chi Miet Commune, Kaoh Nheaek District, Mondolkiri Province, on 22 March 1953. He was called to testify before the Trial Chamber on Phnom Kraol Security Centre. The witness became a combatant in 1968 but did not join the Communist Party of Kampuchea until 1975. That same year he was recruited to become a member of the Youth League and appointed group chief of five or six members. Mr Bun recalled a visit from Khieu Samphan to his sector in 1974. He only saw the cars of the delegation. According to the witness, Ou Boeng Kraom Dam and Ou Boeng Leu were built at the same time, from 1974 to 1977. In 1975 he was appointed bodyguard to Ka Si, the secretary of Kaev Seima District for about two years, until the secretary's arrest in 1977. Mr Bun stated he was sent with Ka Si to the security center of the Phnom Kraol Office, K-11, for about a month, right before the district secretary was killed. Following the death of Ka Si, 18 men from his network fled to Vietnam and the relatives of the fugitives were arrested the following day. Mr Bun was reassigned to office K-16 for three months and later on to Roya work site, under K-17. His uncle also worked at K-16 but was arrested after the witness was sent to K-17. Mr Bun described what he knew about the structure and organization at K-16 and K-17. He fell ill and was hospitalized in December 1978 until the liberation on 7 January 1979.

Mr SAO Sarun

Mr Sao Sarun was born in Kaoh Moueleu Village, Peam Chi Miet Commune, Kaoh Nheaek District, Mondolkiri Province. He does not know his date of birth and suggests he might be around 90 years old. The witness first appeared before the



chamber in June 2012 to testify on Case 002. The witness testified for a second time via video link in March 2016. He joined the Communist Party of Kampuchea in 1968 and was appointed district chief three years later. He said the secretary of district 105, Laing, died in a fight in Phnom Penh. The witness heard about the incident through another cadre who was in Phnom Penh at the time and was later sent to S-21. According to the witness, a few months after the death of Laing, in late 1977, Pol Pot appointed him as the secretary of district 105 at a meeting where Son Sen, Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea were also present. He explained that during the same meeting they also discussed the war with the Vietnam. The Khmer Rouge leaders discussed attacks and incursions into Vietnam. Mr Sao Sarun testified that policies were set by the party and he was not in a position to create his own. According to the witness, in sector 105, wives and children were never arrested along with husbands.



Mr SUN Vuth

Mr Sun Vuth was born in 1957 in Yeang Commune, Puok District, Siem Reap Province. According to the Civil Party, he was forced to join the army in 1974. As a soldier he engaged in battlefields along Wat Doun Kaev, Puok District at Phnom Krom. After this he was dispatched to Phnom Penh to join the battlefields at Ondongk, Trapeang Prei near Prasat Mountain. Then he was sent to Khmau Kokshril. After the Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh in 1975, the Civil Party was sent to Division 920 in Mondolkiri to protect the border with Vietnam. His commander was accused of betraying the Angkar. Mr Sun Vuth said he was taken away and killed. The month following the arrest of the commander the soldiers in his unit were warned to be cautious because they could also be accused. Mr Sun Vuth was eventually arrested and accused of counterattacking Angkar. He said he was detained at Phnom Kraol security centre, which belonged to Division 920. During his testimony the Civil Party provided details concerning the structure and organization of the centre.

Outreach activities



HE William Heidt, the US Ambassador to Cambodia had visited the ECCC on 9 March 2016. He and his colleagues observed the hearing in Case 002/02 against Defendants Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. And then, US Ambassador met with officials from the Office of Administration, the international Co-Prosecutor and with the international Co-Investigating Judge.



On 9 March 2016, a group of 30 students from Department of Media and Communication (DMC) visited the ECCC. Mr. Neth Pheaktra, ECCC' Spokesman, gave a briefing on the ECCC' establishments, caseload, and legal proceeding. He also shared experiences on Public Relation and Media Communication with the students.



A group of 102 court clerk students from the Royal Academy for Judicial Profession, with a coordination of Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI) Office in Cambodia visited the ECCC on 15 March 2016. The purpose of their visit at the ECCC was to expose the students of court clerk to "Fair Trial Rights" in the International Tribunal structure and practices after their 30 hours course on Human Rights. Officials from the ECCC gave briefing on the ongoing cases in front of the ECCC and Fair Trial Right at the ECCC.



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

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

Mail Box
National Road 4, Chaom Chau,
Porsenchey
PO Box 71
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

General
Tel: +855 (0)23 861 500
Fax: +855 (0)23 861 555

Press Inquiry
Tel: +855 (0)23 861 669
Tel: +855 (0)23 861 564

Court Visit
Tel: +855 (0)23 861 639

Victim Support
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