

CURRICULUM VITAE - Vanida Thepsouvanh

Vanida S. Thepsouvanh, présidente du **Mouvement Lao pour les Droits de l'Homme**, vice-présidente du **Forum Asie Démocratie**.

Née au Laos en 1945, diplômée en histoire de l'Université de Newcastle, NSW, Australie, exilée en France depuis 1975, Vanida S. Thepsouvanh est à l'origine de "Siddhi Paxa" (Droit du Peuple), un bulletin sur les droits de l'homme, la démocratie et la sauvegarde de l'environnement au Laos, édité à Paris et distribué clandestinement essentiellement à l'intérieur du Laos depuis 1989.

Active militante pour les droits de l'homme, la démocratie et la sauvegarde du patrimoine naturel au Laos, Vanida S. Thepsouvanh soumet des rapports aux commissions, aux sous-commissions des droits de l'Homme à l'ONU ainsi qu'aux différents comités de travail des droits de l'homme. Elle a été l'initiateur de plusieurs campagnes internationales pour demander la libération des prisonniers de consciences au Laos et pour interpeller la communauté internationale sur la situation des Lao-Hmongs traqués dans la zone de Saysomboun et de Bolikhamsay.

CURRICULUM VITAE OF SAM RAINSY

PERSONAL INFORMATION

- Born on 10 March 1949 in Phnom Penh.
- Father: Sam Sary, Deputy Prime Minister in Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Government in the 1950's.
- Mother: In Em, teacher, first Cambodian woman to have completed high school and past the "Baccalauréat" exam.
- Married to Tioulong Saumura since 1971, 3 children.
- Left Cambodia for France in 1965 and returned to Cambodia in 1992.

EDUCATION

- Primary school in Phnom Penh, Paris and London.
- High school in Phnom Penh (Lycée Descartes and Lycée Sisowath) and Paris (Lycée Janson de Sailly).
- University degrees in:
Business Administration (Master of Business Administration from INSEAD - Fontainebleau - France) - 1980.
Accounting (Diplôme d'Etudes Comptables Supérieures issued by the French Ministry of Education) - 1979.
Economics (Maîtrise + Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures de Sciences Economiques de la Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Economiques de Paris) - 1973.
Political Science (Diplôme de l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris) - 1971.

WORKING EXPERIENCE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN FRANCE

- Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of DR Gestion, a Paris-based investment company (1988 - 1992).
- Bank Director at Paluel-Marmont, a French bank specialized in financial research and stock investment (1985 - 1988).
- Financial analyst and investment manager with various banks and financial institutions in Paris, including Manufacturers Hanover and Paribas (1971 - 1985).

POLITICAL CAREER IN CAMBODIA

- Member of the FUNCINPEC Movement since its inception (1981).
- Founding member of the FUNCINPEC Party and member of the UNCINPEC Steering Committee (1992 - 1995).
- Member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (1992 - 1993).
- Elected Member of Parliament for SiemReap province (1993 - 1998).
- Minister of Finance of the Royal Government of Cambodia (1993 - 1994).
- President of the Khmer Nation Party (1995 - 1998).
- President of the Sam Rainsy Party (since 1998).
- Elected Member of Parliament for Kompong Cham province (since 1998).
- Leader of the Opposition (represented in Parliament by 24 National Assembly members and 7 Senators).

P. C. Kek GALABRU MD.

Born October 4, 1942 in Phnom Penh

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EDUCATION

1973: Certificate of Superior Studies, St-Louis Hospital Paris.

1968: Medical Doctor, Medical Faculty of Angers (France)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

April 2005: Nominee for the 1000 Women for the Nobel Peace Prize 2005.

February-December 2003: National Consultant for CEDAW South East Asia Program, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

April 2000: Secretary-General of “Cambodian Working Group” (CWG) for the establishment of national and regional (ASEAN) human rights commissions.

May 2000: Founder and Chairperson of the “Cambodian Committee for Women” (CAMBOW). A network of 36 local NGO’s for the advancement of the cause of women in Cambodia.

May 1998: Founder and Chairperson of the Board of “Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (NICFEC)

July 1992: President and Founder of the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO) 12 offices and 135 staff in Cambodia.

1993-1994: Host speaker for a talk show on political, economical and social issues, on independent TV channel IBC.

Mediator for international NGOs (Médecins sans frontières, Amnesty International) Cambodian government with regards to their access to Cambodia.

1987-1988: Organizer of first three meetings between Prince Sihanouk, at the time president of the opposition coalition and Mr. Hun Sen.

1974-1979: Researcher in the center of neurology of the University of British Columbia. In collaboration with the Minister of education, science and research.

1968-1971: Director of the service of bio-chemistry at the Khmero-Soviet hospital in Phnom Penh. Professor at the Faculty of Medicine.



Notes on VO VAN AI

Vo Van Ai is the founder and President of **Quê Me : Action for Democracy in Vietnam**, an organization that monitors human rights and promotes democratic freedoms in Vietnam. He is also editor of the organisation's Vietnamese-language magazine *Quê Me* (Homeland), a journal on democracy, human rights and culture published in Paris since 1975. The magazine circulates in Vietnamese communities around the world and clandestinely in Vietnam.

He is also President of the **Vietnam Committee on Human Rights** and Vice-President of the **International Federation of Human Rights Leagues** (FIDH), a non-governmental organisation with consultative status at the UNO, Unesco and the Council of Europe, and President of **Forum Asia Democracy**, an alliance of Asian and European democrats for the advancement of democracy in Asia. Director of the **International Buddhist Information Bureau**, Vo Van Ai is also **overseas spokesman** of the banned **Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam**.

Born in Central Vietnam in 1938, Vo Van Ai was first arrested at the age of 11 for his activities in the Vietnamese resistance movement for independence. After the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, he played a key role in calling world attention to the plight of political prisoners under the communist regime. In 1978 he helped to launch the "*Ile de Lumiere*", the first rescue ship to save boat people in the South China sea.

Also a well-known scholar and author of 17 books on Vietnamese history, culture, Buddhism, and many articles of political analysis and comment, Vo Van Ai is a specialist on human rights and religious freedom issues. He makes regular reports and statements at the United Nations, and has testified at the US Congress, the European Parliament and other international forums on the human rights situation in Vietnam.

Notes on PHAM VAN TUONG

Pham Van Tuong, 51, is a former Buddhist monk, member of the banned Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam (UBCV). He entered the orders at the age of 10 under the name of Thich Tri Luc. An active member of the UBCV's movement for human rights, he was detained and persecuted for over a decade for his peaceful human rights activities. On November 5th 1994, he was arrested for participating in a UBCV rescue mission for flood victims and sentenced to 30 months in prison and 5 years probationary detention at an unfair trial in Ho Chi Minh City charged with "*abusing democratic freedoms to harm the interests of the State*". Released on 13th February 1997, he was placed under house arrest at the Phap Van Pagoda in Ho Chi Minh City, and obliged to report monthly to the Security Police. In October 1997, Police expelled him from the pagoda without reason. Deprived of his citizenship rights, he spent the next years living as an illegal citizen, liable to be arrested at any moment. Unable to survive as a monk, he decided to leave the orders during this period.

In April 2002, after finishing his 5-year probationary detention sentence, Pham Van Tuong fled to Cambodia to seek political asylum. He obtained refugee status from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Phnom Penh on June 28th 2002, and was under UN protection when he was kidnapped at his guest house by under-cover Vietnamese Security agents on July 25th 2002, and forcibly repatriated to Vietnam. For the next 12 months, his family did not know whether he was dead or alive, and Vietnam denied all knowledge of his whereabouts. However, in July 2003 he "reappeared" in jail in Ho Chi Minh City, where he had been detained in secret for 12 months. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that Security agents had arrested him "at the Cambodian-Vietnam border" on 26th July 2002. Charged with "*fleeing the country with the intent to oppose the people's government*", he faced a heavy prison sentence. Thanks to strong international pressure, however, after spending over 19 months in prison, he received a 20-month sentence at his trial on 12th march 2004, and was released almost immediately. In June 2004, he was granted political asylum in Sweden, where he now lives with his wife and child.

The European Parliament strongly condemned the forced repatriation and arbitrary detention of Pham Van Tuong and raised his case repeatedly with the Vietnamese government. Δ