

Global Magnitsky Human Rights and Accountability Act
Perpetrator Information
Colonel Pham Van Ngan
DOB: July 17, 1958
Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department

1. For GVHR cases, does the victim meet the standards outlined in the Act (i.e., was he/she exposing illegal activity or expressing/defending human rights)?

The victim, Mr. Nguyen Huu Tan, was from a well-respected Hoa Hao Buddhist family. Tan faithfully observed Hoa Hao Buddhist principles and worship traditions. His family sold vegetarian food at this home, serving fellow Hoa Hao Buddhists in the neighborhood. All his family members are strict vegetarian. Tan's father is a Buddhist monk.

Tan's family refused to join the local chapter of the state-sponsored Hoa Hao Administrative Council, which was created under the directive of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, which is by their own definition¹ "*a part of the political system of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam*". Tan actively helped fellow Hoa Hao Buddhists with donations, food, and other services, all performed independently of the said Administrative Council. This was viewed as a direct challenge to the Communist Party's authority.

A few years ago, Tan's father joined a group of independent Hoa Hao Buddhists in signing a petition requesting the return of a Hoa Hao temple to be used for worshipping by Hoa Hao believers. This temple was confiscated by local authority which then destroyed it and attempted to sell the land for personal profits.

Tan's mother was very active with her charitable works, providing in-kind and monetary assistance to neighbors. Her activities and broad connections in the neighborhood were watched with suspicion by the local authority.

Due to these activities, Tan's entire family became the target of retaliation by the government. They often suffered from intimidation and harassment by local authority. They were followed whenever they left the local area, and their house was often monitored by police. Sometimes fellow Hoa Hao Buddhists who came to visit the family were blocked. Other times they were stopped by the police and charged with unfounded traffic violations or face other forms of harassment.

Due to such blockade and threat by the police, sometimes Tan had to participate remotely in online religious activities such as group prayers or reciting religious scripture.

2. Was the victim subjected to a GVHR (i.e., killed, raped, tortured, or disappeared)?

The victim, Mr. Nguyen Huu Tan, was arbitrarily arrested by the police, tortured during interrogation, and died in police custody.

In the morning of May 2, 2017 when he went out for his usual morning coffee, Tan was abducted by the police. That evening, about two hundred plainclothes and uniformed police escorted him home, surrounded his house, blocked off the streets, and conducted a

¹ [Charter of Viet Nam's Fatherland Front](#)

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house search that lasted several hours. He was accused of disseminating anti-State documents under Article 88 of the country's Penal Code. Even though the police did not find any evidence to substantiate their accusation, they read the Emergency Arrest Notice and took the victim away shortly after midnight, into May 3. He was detained at the Temporary Detention Center of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department. Eight hours later, Tan's death was announced to his wife and father at the detention center at around 11:00 AM. There, they were told Nguyen Huu Tan had committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a small knife used to open the seals on police evidences. However, there are several details that contradict the police's assertion that suicide was the cause of death.

When the victim's father was allowed to see his son's body, he felt to his knees in horror from seeing the victim's fatal injuries. The cut was almost from ear to ear; the gap of the cut was about 2 inches; his windpipe severed; his neck bone exposed; and there was not any blood left in his body. Blood splashed all over the walls, on the chairs and the table. It was impossible Tan could cause such extreme injuries to himself by using the small knife as shown to his father by the police (about 4 inches long in total).

The victim was lying in a pool of blood that already started to dry, a sign that he was dead quite some hours ago and not recently (11:00 AM) as the police claimed. There was no blood stain on Tan's hands, despite police's assertion that Tan cut his own throat.

There were evident signs of torture. The forehead of Mr. Tan was bruised and the skull around the forehead and the side of his head was soft. It appeared that his skull had been crushed.

The police, despite the objection of the victim's father who requested to preserve his son's body as-is, cleaned up the blood on the victim's body, sewn up the cut on his throat, placed his body in a coffin, screwed it shut, brought it to his house, dropped the coffin in front of the house and simply said, "This is your son's body."

3. Can a direct tie be established between the victim's conduct and the GVHR violation?

While there were not any specific activities by the victim himself that can be directly tied to the GVHR violation, his family believes that they are targeted due to their religious belief, their boycott of the government-created Administrative Council, and the respect they commanded among local fellow Hoa Hao Buddhists. After Tan's death, the police now threaten to arrest and prosecute all adult members of the family for anti-state activities.

4. Can the perpetrator be tied directly to the GVHR?

- a. The gross violations against the victim and his entire family were orchestrated by Vinh Long Provincial Police Department to persecute them due to their family religious background. The violations continue in an effort to cover up the horrific death of the victim while in police custody and evade accountability.

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- b. The perpetrator is a standing member of the Vinh Long Provincial Police Party Chapter and the Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department. The Emergency Arrest Notice was issued by the Security Investigation Unit of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department. The victim was detained and later died at the Temporary Detention Center, also of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department.
 - c. Individuals who identified themselves as officers from Vinh Long Provincial Police Department came to the victim's house almost daily and ordered all adult family members to report to Vinh Long Provincial Police Station to confess their crime; otherwise they would face punishment, in the words of the police, "so severe that no one is going to be able to save them."
- 5. For cases of "command responsibility," can it be shown that the higher-level official either directed the GVHR, or could not possibly have not known about it and had the ability to stop it?**

If yes, please provide brief explanation of evidence with any relevant citations.

As Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department, not only the perpetrator has full knowledge of the situation around the torture and subsequent death of the victim while in Vinh Long police custody, but he is directly and actively involved in the cover-up effort.

a. The perpetrator held a press conference with state-owned media and a meeting with state-sponsored religious organizations during which he declared the victim's death was ruled a suicide and that the victim's family witnessed his autopsy, which was a false statement. The TV reporting (with English subtitle) can be found on Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0u8jMUB8oKA&feature=youtu.be>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0U_bz2AgKLU&feature=youtu.be

b. Furthermore, while the victim's family tried to preserve his body for as long as possible so that they could seek an independent autopsy to determine the real cause of death, the perpetrator went to the victim's house twice (the first time he was the highest ranking officials in the group, but on the second time he brought with him 3 other top-ranking provincial officials to increase the pressure) on the pretext of offering his condolences, but instead he pressured the family to bury or cremate the victim's body as soon as possible. He cited environmental concerns and cultural traditions as reasons.

c. The perpetrator denied when the victim's father questioned him about the presence of large number of police around the family's house; not only they blocked traffic but they also forbade people to come to the funeral. Family members walked with the perpetrator outside and pointed out to him the many plainclothes and uniformed police surrounding the house and standing at nearby intersections in groups of 3 or 5 police officers. The perpetrator had no choice but to acknowledge police presence and promised that he would look into that and work with local authority to see if there was indeed deliberate interference. But he never did that. The next short video clip recorded the scene in the morning of the funeral procession. Other than immediate family members, no one was allowed to come to the funeral. Except for a few monks, all individuals seen in the video clips were members of the police forces.

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EfSOjrTXKT8>

d. The victim's widow pleaded to the perpetrator to order a thorough investigation into her husband's tragic death, and provide a clear explanation of the cause of his death and whether or not the victim was found guilty of anti-state activities as he was accused of. She expressed her wish to preserve her husband's body and gave the police until May 13th (10 days after her husband's death) to give their conclusion of the incident or she would place her husband's coffin on a push cart and push it around town to raise public awareness about his unjust death. The perpetrator persuaded the victim's widow not to do so. He personally promised that he would order the investigation and provide the victim's family with official document that should satisfy their petitions, including full names and ranks of the investigators who conducted the interrogation at the time of the victim's death, who should be held accountable for leaving the letter opener within reach of the victim, the cause of death and whether or not the victim was guilty as accused.

None of his promises was fulfilled. On the contrary, Vinh Long police intensified their threats against the victim family. Security cameras were installed around the house to monitor the movements and activities of family members. Police continued their presence around the house. The locals were so afraid that they crossed to the other side of the street and looked the other way when they walked past the victim's house. The victim's mother was traumatized and severely distressed by the sudden death of her son that her health deteriorated quickly. But when family members tried to ask local nurses to come to their house to check on her, no one dared to come.

Individuals who identified themselves as officers from Vinh Long Provincial Police Department came to the victim's house almost daily and ordered all adult family members to report to Vinh Long Provincial Police Station to confess their crime. Otherwise, they would face punishment so severe that no one could save them.

Tan's entire family was frightened, fearing for their life, knowing what a horrific death their loved one had been subjected to. Two of the three surviving brothers of the victim managed to evade police surveillance and escaped. They are currently staying at a safe-house in HCM City. The victim's parents also managed to escape to seek medical care in the city. After a few days in a hospital, they have returned home.

During their brief stay in HCM City, Tan's parents met with Pam Pontius, the Human Rights Officer at the US Consulate General, to seek intervention. Tan's two brothers who had escaped to HCM City were present at this meeting. Ms. Pontius offered to call the authorities of Vinh Long Province directly and ask that the intimidation cease.

6. **For corruption cases, is the perpetrator a “government official or senior associate of such an official” engaged in “acts of significant corruption” or materially assisting or supporting such actions?**
 - a. N/A

7. **For corruption cases, can it be demonstrated that the perpetrator is responsible for or complicit in corrupt acts?**
 - a. N/A

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8. Are the perpetrator's personal identifiers known (at a minimum, full legal name and date of birth)?

Perpetrator Information

Colonel Pham Van Ngan

Photo:



Date of Birth

July 17, 1958

Title or Position

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Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department

Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department
Standing Member of the Vinh Long Provincial Police Party Chapter

Summary of Case

In the morning of May 2, 2017, the victim, Mr. Nguyen Huu Tan, was abducted by the Vietnamese police while going out for his morning coffee as usual. That evening, about two hundred plainclothes and uniformed police escorted him home, surrounded the house, blocked off the streets, and conducted a house search that lasted several hours. He was accused of disseminating anti-State documents under Article 88 of the country's Penal Code. Even though the police did not find any evidence to substantiate their accusation, they read the Emergency Arrest Notice and took the victim away shortly after midnight. He was detained at the Temporary Detention Center of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department. Less than 10 hours later (May 3), the victim died with multiple fatal injuries: a cut on his throat that was almost from ear to ear; the gap of the cut was about 2 inches, his windpipe severed, his neck bone exposed. There was a bruise on the victim's forehead and the skull was mushy on his left temple.

The police have been pressuring the victim's family to accept their version of suicide as cause of death. Despite promises by Colonel Pham Van Ngan, the Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department, and other top-ranking provincial officials that an investigation was underway and the victim's family would be provided a clear answer about his death, the police held press conference and meeting with state-owned media, local organizations and state-sanctioned religious groups and declared that the victim, Mr. Nguyen Huu Tan, had committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a letter opener. Vinh Long police continue to intensify their threats against the victim's family and threaten to arrest all adult members of the family for conducting anti-state activities. By doing so, the police aim to silence the victim's family and end their quest for a thorough investigation into his death. The entire family is extremely frightened and fearing for their lives. Two of the three surviving brothers fled home and are now living in exile in their own country.

Summary of Evidence

- (1) Pictures of the victim's fatal injuries (after his body had been made more presentable by Vinh Long police)

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- (2) Video clips of state and provincial television channels declaring the cause-of-death as suicide

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0u8jMUB8oKA&feature=youtu.be>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0U_bz2AgKLU&feature=youtu.be

- (3) Video clip showing plainclothes and uniformed police surrounded the victim's house and blocked off the street on the day of his funeral

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EfSOjrTXKT8>

- (4) Copy of Emergency Arrest Notice, Death Notice, and Record of Body Delivery issued by Vinh Long Provincial Police

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Mẫu số 01/VB
BH theo QĐ số 135/LCĐ-BCA/C11
Ngày 18-11-2004

CÔNG AN TỈNH VINH LONG CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
CƠ QUAN AN NINH ĐIỀU TRA Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Số: 01

Vinh Long, ngày 03 tháng 5 năm 2015

THÔNG BÁO

về việc⁽¹⁾ bắt người trong trường hợp khẩn cấp

Kính gửi: - ⁽²⁾UBND phường Thành Phước, thị xã Bình Minh, tỉnh Vĩnh Long
- Ông: Nguyễn Hữu Quang, Tổ 7, khóm 2, phường Thành Phước, thị xã Bình Minh, tỉnh Vĩnh Long.

Cơ quan An ninh điều tra - Công an tỉnh Vĩnh Long thông báo về việc⁽¹⁾ bắt người trong trường hợp khẩn cấp đối với:

Họ tên: Nguyễn Hữu Tấn

Nam;

Tên gọi khác: không

Sinh ngày 16 tháng 4 năm 1979

tại: tỉnh Vĩnh Long

Nơi đăng ký HKTT: Tổ 7, khóm 2, phường Thành Phước, thị xã Bình Minh, tỉnh Vĩnh Long.

Chỗ ở: Tổ 7, khóm 2, phường Thành Phước, thị xã Bình Minh, tỉnh Vĩnh Long.

Nghề nghiệp: Buôn bán

Quốc tịch: Việt Nam

Dân tộc: Kinh

Đã có hành vi: "Tán phát tài liệu tuyên truyền chống Nhà nước CHXHCN Việt Nam", phạm vào Điều 88 Bộ luật hình sự nước CHXHCN Việt Nam; hiện đang bị⁽³⁾ tạm giữ tại Trại tạm giam - Công an tỉnh Vĩnh Long./.

Nơi nhận:

- Như trên;
- Hồ sơ 2 bản.

PHÓ THỦ TRƯỞNG THƯỜNG TRỰC



Đại tá Lê Văn Hoàng

(1) Ghi rõ các trường hợp: bắt bị can để tạm giam, bắt người trong trường hợp khẩn cấp, bắt người phạm tội quá tang, bắt người đang bị truy nã hoặc tạm giam bị can; (2) UBND xã/phường/thị trấn nơi người bị bắt, tạm giam cư trú hoặc cơ quan, tổ chức nơi người đó làm việc và gia đình người bị bắt, tạm giam. Trong trường hợp người đang bị truy nã phải thông báo cho Cơ quan điều tra đã ra quyết định truy nã; (3) Tạm giữ/tạm giam.

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VINH LONG PROVINCIAL POLICE

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

THE OFFICE OF SECURITY INVESTIGATION

Independent – Liberty – Happiness

Number: 01

Vinh Long, May 3 2017

NOTICE

Re: Arrest of individual in case of emergency

To: - The People's Committee of Thanh Phuoc commune, Binh Minh township, Vinh Long province

- Mr. Nguyen Huu Quang, group 7, cluster 2. Thanh Phuoc commune, Binh Minh township, Vinh Long province

The office of Security Investigation – Vinh Long Provincial Police Department notifies you about the emergency arrest of:

Name: Nguyen Huu Tan

Alias: None

Date of birth: April 16th 1979

in: Vinh Long province

Registered permanent residence: , group 7, cluster 2. Thanh Phuoc commune, Binh Minh township, Vinh Long province

Occupation: Vendor

Nationality: Vietnamese

Ethnicity: Kinh

Have conducted activity: "Disseminating documents with contents against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam", in violation of Article 88 of the Penal Code of the Republic of Vietnam; currently being temporarily detained at the Temporary Detention Center of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department./.

The receiver:

PERMANENT DEPUTY CHIEF

- As noted above
- 2 copies

[Signed and sealed]
Colonel Le Van Hoang

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Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department**

CÔNG AN TỈNH VINH LONG CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
TRẠI TẠM GIAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Vinh Long, ngày 12 tháng 5 năm 2017

GIẤY BẢO TỬ

Kính gửi: UBND Phường Thành Phước, Thị xã Bình Minh
(Gửi ông: Nguyễn Hữu Tấn)


Đơn vị Trại Tạm giam Công an Tỉnh Vinh Long báo tử đến UBND Phường Thành Phước như sau:

Vào khoảng 11 giờ 05 phút ngày 03 tháng 05 năm 2017 tại khu vực Phòng hỏi cung trong khuôn viên khu giam giữ của Trại Tạm giam Công an tỉnh Vinh Long có xảy ra sự việc người bị tạm giữ đã tự cắt cổ tự tử trong Phòng hỏi cung có lai lịch như sau:

Họ và tên: Nguyễn Hữu Tấn; SN: 1979.
Nơi DKTT: Tổ 7, khóm 2, Phường Thành Phước, TX. Bình Minh, Tỉnh Vinh Long.
Dân tộc: Kinh; Quốc tịch: Việt Nam.
Nghề nghiệp: Buôn bán.
Hành vi phạm tội: Tấn phá tài liệu tuyên truyền chống Nhà nước Cộng Hòa Xã Hội Chủ nghĩa Việt Nam.
Bị bắt: Ngày 02/5/2017
Nhập trại: Vào lúc 0 giờ 20 phút, ngày 03/5/2017.
Ngày 03/5/2017 người bị tạm giữ Nguyễn Hữu Tấn có bị tạm giữ tại Trại tạm giam Công an tỉnh Vinh Long.

Lý do: Người bị tạm giữ Nguyễn Hữu Tấn đã chết (do tự cắt cổ tự tử)
Nay Trại Tạm giam thông báo đến UBND Phường Thành Phước, Thị xã Bình Minh, tỉnh Vinh Long làm thủ tục xác nhận chứng tử cho đương sự Nguyễn Hữu Tấn.

GIÁM THỊ



(Handwritten signature)

Đại tá Phạm Văn Sum

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DOB: July 17, 1958

Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department

VINH LONG PROVINCIAL POLICE

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

TEMPORARY DETENTION CENTER

Independent – Liberty – Happiness

Vinh Long, May 12 2017

DEATH NOTIFICATION

To: The People's Committee of Thanh Phuoc commune, Binh Minh township

The family of Nguyen Huu Tan

The Temporary Detention Center of Vinh Long Provincial Police reports to the People's Committee of Thanh Phuoc commune about a death as follows:

At around 11:03 on May 3rd 2017 in the area of the interrogation room within the detention section of the Temporary Detention Center of Vinh Long Provincial Police a detainee committed suicide by cutting his own throat. His identity was as follows:

Name: Nguyen Huu Tan. Born: 1979.

Registered permanent residence: Cluster No 7 , hamlet No 2, Thanh Phuoc commune, Binh Minh township, Vinh Long province.

Ethnicity: Kinh. Nationality: Vietnam.

Occupation: Vendor.

Offense: Disseminating documents with contents against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Arrested on: May 2nd 2017.

Booked into detention center: 0:20 on May 3rd 2017.

On May 3rd 2017, the detainee Nguyen Huu Tan was held at the Temporary Detention Center of Vinh Long Provincial Police.

Reason: The detainee Nguyen Huu Tan died (committed suicide by cutting his throat).

The Temporary Detention Center hereby notifies the People's Committee of Thanh Phuoc commune, Binh Minh township, Vinh Long province to issue the Death Certificate for Nguyen Huu Tan.

Detention Center Superintendent

[Official Seal]

Colonel Pham Van Sum

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Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department**

MÁU T022
Bí thư TT số 61/2012/TT-BCA
Ngày 03/01/2012

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN
Bản giao thi thể người bị tạm giữ chết

Căn cứ Điều 25 Quy chế về tạm giữ, tạm giam ban hành theo Nghị định số 89/1998/NĐ-CP ngày 07/11/1998 của Chính phủ;
Được sự đồng ý của lãnh đạo cấp có thẩm quyền về việc giải quyết Đơn xin nhận thi thể người bị tạm giữ chết về địa phương mai táng.
Hồi 17 giờ 25 ngày 03 tháng 05 năm 2017 tại Trại tạm giam Công an Tỉnh Vĩnh Long

Chúng tôi gồm:

Bên giao Đ/c Nguyễn Bá Duy	Cấp bậc: Trung tá	Chức vụ: Phó Giám thị
Đ/c Nguyễn Văn Tiến Em	Cấp bậc: Thượng úy	Chức vụ: Cán bộ

Bên nhận:
Ông Nguyễn Hữu Quang Sinh năm 1941
ĐKTT: Tổ 7, khóm 2, phường Thành Phước, Thị xã Bình Minh, tỉnh Vĩnh Long

Người chứng kiến:
Nguyễn Văn Cẩm Giới tính: Nam Sinh năm: 1976
ĐKTT: Tổ 23, khóm Đông Thuận, phường Đông Thuận, thị xã Bình Minh, tỉnh Vĩnh Long

Là phạm nhân Trại tạm giam Công an tỉnh Vĩnh Long

Tiến hành lập biên bản bàn giao thi thể người chết có lai lịch sau:

Họ và tên: **NGUYỄN HỮU TÁN** Giới tính: Nam Năm sinh: 1979
Họ tên khác:
Quê quán: Thị xã Bình Minh, tỉnh Vĩnh Long
Nơi ĐKTT: Tổ 7, khóm 2, phường Thành Phước, Thị xã Bình Minh, tỉnh Vĩnh Long
Dân tộc: Kinh Quốc tịch: Việt Nam
Nghề nghiệp: Mua bán
Họ và tên cha: Nguyễn Hữu Quang Họ và tên mẹ: Nguyễn Thị Đê
Hành vi phạm tội: Tán phát tài liệu tuyên truyền chống Nhà nước CHXHCN Việt Nam
Bắt ngày: 02/05/2017 Đơn vị thụ lý: Cơ quan ANĐT Công an tỉnh Vĩnh Long

Theo Quyết định tạm giữ số 01 ngày 03/05/2017 của Cơ quan ANĐT Công an Tỉnh Vĩnh Long từ ngày 03/05/2017 đến ngày 05/05/2017 hết hạn

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Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department

Vào trại tạm giam ngày: 03/05/2017
Đã chết hồi 10 giờ 59 phút ngày 03/05/2017 tại: Buồng hồi cung Trại tạm giam Công an tỉnh Vĩnh Long
Nguyên nhân chết: Tự tử

Bên nhận cam kết không làm ảnh hưởng đến an ninh trật tự và vệ sinh môi trường.
Biên bản kết thúc vào lúc 17 giờ 40 cùng ngày, đã đọc lại cho những người tham gia lập biên bản nghe, không ai có ý kiến gì khác và cùng ký tên dưới đây./.

GIÁM THỊ
Ba An

CÁN BỘ LẬP BIÊN BẢN
Nguyễn Văn Tâm
Nguyễn Văn Tâm Em

BÊN NHẬN
NGƯỜI CHỨNG KIẾN
Nguyễn Văn Tâm
Nguyễn Văn Tâm

Nơi nhận:
- Bên giao;
- Bên nhận;
Lưu hồ sơ

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Colonel Pham Van Ngan
DOB: July 17, 1958
Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

Independent – Liberty – Happiness

RECORD FOR

The handover of the body of dead detainee

In accordance to Article 25 of the Regulation in temporary detention issued in compliance with Government Decree number 89/1998/NĐ-CP;

With the approval of the leadership of the authority handling requests to receive the body of the detainee for burial at his home location.

At 17:25 on May 3rd 2017 at the Temporary Detention Center of Vinh Long Provincial Police

We, including:

The deliver:

Comrade Nguyen Ba Duy Rank: Lieutenant Colonel Position: Assistant Superintendent

Comrade: Nguyen Van Tien Em Rank: Lieutenant Position: Staff

The receiver:

Mr. Nguyen Huu Quang Born in 1941

Registered permanent residence: Cluster N_o 7 , hamlet N_o 2, Thanh Phuoc commune, Binh Minh township, Vinh Long province

Witness:

Nguyen Van Cam Gender: Male Born: 1976

Registered permanent residence: Cluster N_o 23, Dong Thuan hamlet, Dong Thuan commune, Binh Minh township, Vinh Long province

Who is an inmate at the Temporary Detention Center of Vinh Long Provincial Police

Filed this record for handing over the body of the decease whose identity is as follows:

Name: **NGUYEN HUU TAN** Gender: Male Born: 1979

Alias:

Originally from: Binh Minh township, Vinh Long province

Registered permanent residence: Cluster N_o 7 , hamlet N_o 2, Thanh Phuoc commune, Binh Minh township, Vinh Long province.

Global Magnitsky Human Rights and Accountability Act

Perpetrator Information

Colonel Pham Van Ngan

DOB: July 17, 1958

Vice Director of Vinh Long Provincial Police Department

Ethnicity: Kinh. Nationality: Vietnam.

Occupation: Vendor.

Father's name: Nguyen Huu Quang

Mother's name: Nguyen Thi De

Offense: Circulating documents with contents against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Arrested on: May 2nd 2017 Processed by: the Security Investigation Agency of Vinh Long province

Per the Detention Order number 01 on May 3rd 2017 issued by the Security Investigation Agency of Vinh Long province beginning from May 3rd 2017 and expires on May 5th 2017.

Booked into the temporary detention center on: May 3rd 2017

Died at 10:59 on May 3rd 2017: in the Interrogation Room of the Temporary Detention Center of Vinh Long Provincial Police.

Cause of death: Suicide

The receiver assured not to affect security and environmental safety.

The record was completed at 17:40 on the same day, read to the individuals who participated in the filing of the record, who did not have any objection and agreed to sign below ./.

SUPERINTENDENT

[Signed]

THE RECEIVER

[Left blank]

OFFICIAL WHO FILED THE RECORD

[Signed]

Nguyen Van Tien Em

WITNESS

[Signed]

Nguyen Van Cam