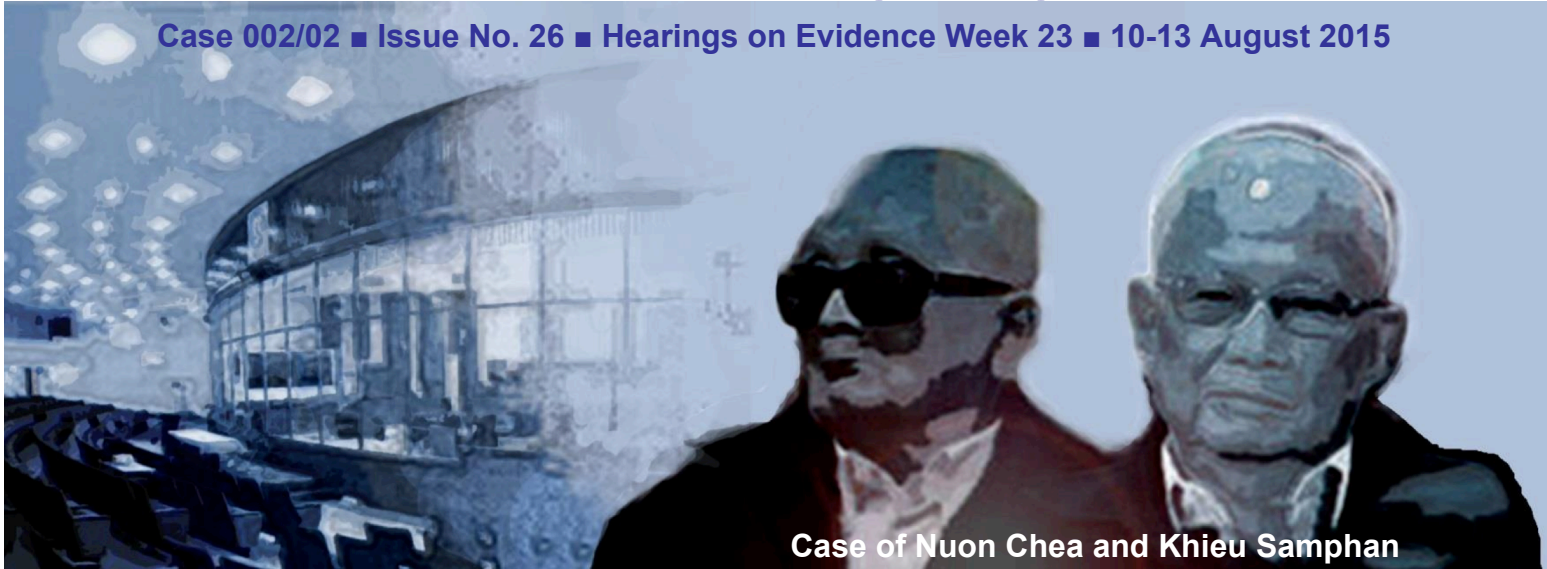


KRT TRIAL MONITOR

Case 002/02 ■ Issue No. 26 ■ Hearings on Evidence Week 23 ■ 10-13 August 2015



Case of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan

A project of East-West Center and the WSD Handa Center for Human Rights and International Justice at Stanford University
(previously known as the UC Berkeley War Crimes Studies Center)

*People disappeared without any reason.
During the regime, no one dared ask any questions about this issue.
If I were taken away, that was the end of it.
No one would dare ask why.*

- Witness Chet Yourk

I. OVERVIEW

Following a week without hearings, the Trial Chamber heard the testimony of three witnesses regarding their experiences at the Trapeang Thma Dam worksite (TTD). All three witnesses, Kan Thol, Lot Suoy, and Chet Yourk, detailed the working and living conditions at the site, including the work quotas, health and sanitary conditions, food distribution, marriages, arrests, disappearances, and executions. Following a submission from the Civil Parties, the Parties again debated the legal and procedural issues involved in the disclosure and admission of new evidence from the investigations in Cases 003 and 004. Separately, the Defense raised objections regarding the scope of the trial. The following report provides analysis of these legal issues, summary of the three witness testimonies, and details of the trial's management this week.

II. SUMMARY OF WITNESS TESTIMONY

Over the course of four days of hearings, the Trial Chamber heard testimony from three witnesses: Kan Thol, Lot Suoy, and Chet Yourk. All three witnesses testified about the working and living conditions at TTD. Mr. Chet Yourk did not complete his testimony on Thursday, and he will continue his appearance on Monday, 17 August.

A. Summary of Testimony by Witness Kan Thol

Kan Thol, a 57-year-old originally from Kandal Province, testified for four sessions over the course of two days. In 1975, he was assigned to a mobile unit in Phnom Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Province, and he later became deputy chief of a platoon at TTD. His testimony focused on his experiences at the Dam, including work quotas, health and sanitation, marriages, and arrests and disappearances.¹

1. Work Roles and Experiences at Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite

Kan Thol began working at TTD on 14 February 1977, which he stated was also the date when the Dam's construction began. According to the Witness, Northwest Zone secretary Ta Nhim inaugurated the construction project and stated that there were 15,000 workers at the worksite. As deputy chief, Kan Thol supervised the work of squad members and took care of those who were sick. He attended lower-level meetings at TTD, and he disseminated information from the meetings to members of his platoon, mostly on topics related to discipline and the division of tasks. The Witness told the Chamber that the upper echelon did not consult with workers in relation to the work quota, which required them to carry three cubic meters of earth per day. Higher authorities summoned platoon chiefs, including the Witness, to reiterate the commitment to achieve the quota, and they assigned regiment chiefs to monitor workers. Workers who did not achieve targets were not penalized, but they were called to attend self-criticism and refashioning sessions during which workers were criticized for laziness and lack of commitment. The Witness claimed that he and other platoon members would help workers who could not meet their quotas, and he testified that he never saw the use of corporal punishment as a corrective measure. Workers had to respect working hours and other rules, and their food rations were reduced for any infractions. At first, rations would be reduced by 20 percent, but if they continued to disobey rules, rations could be reduced by 50 percent. The Witness recalls that there were some workers who refused to work at night due to "night blindness." The local authorities tested such workers by leading them into a hole at night: if the workers fell into the hole, their night vision problems were recognized, but if they evaded the hole, the workers were categorized as liars and accused of "conscious illness."

Kan Thol regularly saw workers fall ill, typically suffering from diarrhea and fever. The Witness ascribed this to their work under direct sunlight and their unhygienic food rations covered by flies. He estimated that, on average, two to five people in his platoon got sick per day.

2. Marriages at Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite

Kan Thol confirmed the practice of group marriages at TTD. Couples who wanted to marry informed their unit chiefs, who later organized wedding ceremonies for 30 to 40 couples at a time. After the weddings, the battalion chiefs allowed the newlyweds to stay together for three days, after which the couples could meet each other once every 10 days. The Witness had no knowledge of men and women who did not know each other before marriage.

3. Arrests and Disappearances at Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite

Although Kan Thol claimed not to witness any arrests or disappearances himself, he noted that there was a widespread fear of arrests at TTD. He recalled that "spies" entered worker rest areas to eavesdrop on conversations. Anyone found to have held a military rank in the former Lon Nol regime was called to re-education meetings. The Witness testified that he heard that

any Vietnamese who were found were sent away for execution. The corpses of those executed were thrown into pits. The Witness recalled having seen one pit with three corpses inside.

4. Witness Demeanor and Credibility

Kan Thol's testimony appeared to have a few internal contradictions. Under the OCP's examination, the Witness stated that he never saw any arrests during the Khmer Rouge regime. This contradicted his OCIJ statement that he had indeed seen arrests at TTD. After the Prosecutor read out the statement, the Witness confirmed seeing arrests. However, on the following day, the Witness responded to a question from Judge Jean-Marc Lavergne that he had never seen arrests. The Witness also referred to himself as both a "base person" and a "17 April person", although he later clarified that he meant that his village was not liberated until 17 April 1975.

B. Summary of Testimony by Witness Lot Suoy

The second witness to testify this week was 55-year-old Lot Suoy, a former child soldier and Party member under the DK regime. He testified over six and a half sessions about his experiences at TTD, the worksite's leaders, and disappearances and arrests there.²

1. Experiences at the Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite

Lot Suoy was forcibly recruited into the DK regime when he was 15 years old. He was part of a regiment in the Sector 513 army, assigned to Phnom Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Province. For one month in late 1976, the Witness' unit guarded the first bridge of the TTD and monitored it for any damage. After Southwest Zone cadres took control of the surrounding Sector 5, Lot Suoy was again sent to TTD, this time as a civilian to produce fertilizer.

The Witness recalled that his unit was composed of workers between 17 and 40 years old. His unit worked from 5:00AM to 11:00AM, 1:00PM to 5:00PM, and 6:00PM to 10:00PM. Each worker was given a can of rice per day if the entire unit completed its work quota; otherwise, they were served gruel. Lot Suoy testified that workers were not provided any machinery to assist in completing their tasks. Workers drank water that was carried by laborers from nearby ponds and streams, and people often grew sick. Many workers were emaciated, and others suffered from malaria. The Witness testified, "Some workers had knees bigger than their heads." Workers had to build their own shelters and were not provided mattresses or mosquito nets. The Witness explained that "special units" were upheld as an exemplary model for the other mobile units, and he added that these units were rewarded with smaller work quotas, larger food rations, and better clothes.

After the arrival of Southwest Zone cadres to the Dam, working conditions became harsher, working hours grew longer, and infractions were more severely punished. The Witness recalled that the new authorities limited food supply to 100 cans of rice per 100 people, so people became weaker and suffered from malnutrition. The Witness recalled that the upper echelon screened people for literacy and education. Those determined to be educated were subject to arrest and execution, so Lot Suoy pretended to be illiterate to avoid persecution. The Witness also testified that weapons were stored in the nearby Kon Klaing jungle for about two weeks before soldiers returned with them to Svay. The soldiers planned to use the weapons to rebel against the Southwest Zone cadres that had taken over Sector 5. However, the Southwest Zone cadres lured the soldiers to surrender and eventually arrested them all. Lot Suoy saw

banknotes printed during the DK period after the Northwest Zone cadres were arrested. He described red or dark-brown banknotes with images of people harvesting crops. The Witness had heard rumors that the banknotes would be used to compensate combatants.

2. Leadership at the Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite

Lot Suoy testified that Ta Chhun was his battalion commander and Ta Nak was his deputy commander. Ta Nhim was the secretary of the Northwest Zone, Ta Hoeng was chief of Sector 5, and Ta Val was in charge of the mobile units in Sector 5. The latter was previously chief of a military regiment, but he was later reassigned as chief of all units at TTD. The Witness personally knew Ta Val quite well because Ta Val had selected him to be part of his “absolute unit” of personal assistants. The Witness testified that Ta Val came to the TTD worksite every two to three days to inspect mobile units and workers in the paddy fields. Lot Suoy also remembered that Ta Val was a very “firm” person, and that most workers under his command were afraid of him because he would severely punish or even execute people if they committed even the slightest offense.

The Witness recalled that senior Khmer Rouge leaders – referred to as “Angkar” – visited the construction site, but workers were not allowed to look directly at them. He remembered the senior officials wore short, white-sleeved shirts and inspected the Dam every three to four months, under heavy guard.

3. Arrests and Purges at the Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite

Ta Val’s subordinates were responsible for conducting the arrests of workers at TTD. The Witness recalled that workers who committed wrongdoings usually disappeared. The respective unit chief submitted reports about the workers to Ta Val, who then ordered the arrests and executions. Ta Nak ordered the Witness and other unit chiefs to catch workers attempting to flee the worksite and to turn them over to higher authorities.

The Witness recalled that, upon their arrival in the area, the Southwest Zone cadres accused the Northwest Zone cadres of betrayal. He also recalled that workers and higher-ranked officials were called to study sessions and disappeared. The Witness testified that, when Sector 5 chief Ta Hoeng was arrested, people at the worksite knew that the Southwest Zone was arresting Northwest Zone cadres. Eventually, other high-ranking cadres including Ta Hat, Ta Nak, Ta Nhim, and Ta Val were all arrested and disappeared as the Southwest Zone cadres took control. The Witness recalled that he grew anxious when his superiors were arrested, as subordinates would likely be arrested as well. The Witness’ military unit soon separated and sought refuge in the forest because the Southwest Zone cadres accused them as traitors. Lot Suoy fled to his house, where the Southwest Zone cadres arrested him. He fought the cadres with “traditional Khmer martial arts” and managed to escape to the forest successfully.

4. Witness Demeanor and Credibility

Throughout his appearance, Lot Suoy responded to questions confidently and in great detail, supplementing his answers with specific dates and names. He confirmed his previous statements and, notably, did not evade any questions regarding his own role or responsibility during the DK period.

C. Summary of Testimony by Witness Chet Yourk

The final Witness to appear this week was Chet Yourk, a 69-year-old who formerly worked as assistant to Ta Val and rice distributor for TTD during the DK regime. His testimony covered the working and living conditions, rice distribution, and information regarding the arrests and disappearances of leaders at TTD.³ His testimony was not completed on Thursday the 13th, and his examination will continue on Monday, 17 August.

1. Witness Background

Chet Yourk testified that, prior to the Khmer Rouge liberation of the country, he was assigned as a militiaman and later elected as chief of the female militia. According to the Witness, this militia assisted with transportation but had nothing to do with military affairs. The Witness himself was tasked with monitoring the activities of “people who may have caused trouble” and reported to the Commune chief. Later, the Witness was reassigned to the District office, where he managed the relocation of people from Phnom Penh and food distribution after 17 April 1975. The Witness was later removed from the District office and re-assigned as chief of a youth mobile unit comprised of approximately 600 to 1,000 members whose ages ranged from 13 to 27. The Witness was assigned to work at TTD from mid-1976 until late 1977.

2. Experiences at the Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite

At TTD, the Witness worked as an assistant to worksite chief Ta Val for four months before he was reassigned to carry fertilizer. He testified that instructions for the worksite were disseminated from the upper echelon to the lower levels, and he heard that the Northwest Zone oversaw the construction. People from the Zone came to monitor the construction occasionally, and Sector-level monitors came two to three times per month. According to the Witness, Ta Val was arrested and replaced by Ta Pang in 1977, while Ruos Nhim was still Zone secretary.

According to Chet Yourk, laborers worked in groups of 30 laborers for over eight hours per day, to fulfill a quota of carrying two cubic meters of soil per day. He testified that workers were criticized when they missed the quota, and they were also punished with night work. The Witness stated that laborers collapsed at the site due to exhaustion and overwork. While he worked at the Dam, a water shortage left workers with insufficient water. The Witness estimated that half of the workers at the site became emaciated because of food reductions and lack of sleep. He testified that there were 600 to 1,000 children between the ages of 7 and 16 working at the site. The Witness denied there was segregation of “new people” and “base people” at the site, but he confirmed that biographies of people who “caused problems” were recorded, and he further acknowledged the disappearance of workers.

After Ta Val's arrest in 1977, the Witness was reassigned to collect, process, and distribute rice for the Sector mobile brigade at TTD. The rice was given to representatives from each mobile brigade once every three days. Chet Yourk testified that the division of the bags was proportional to the labor force. He attested that there were three cans of rice for every adult and two for every child, but shortages led to workers receiving fewer cans per day, and sometimes no rice at all. When the Witness supplied rice to the mobile units, he also distributed rice to a nearby security center at Phnom Tarong.

3. Arrests and Disappearances of Leaders

Chet Yourk testified that the Sector 5 committee sent a delegate to inspect the quality of rice and its distribution, and he recalled that this person was called “Bong Run”. The Witness recalled that Bong Run was the leader of the Southwest Zone at the time the Witness distributed rice. The Witness recalled that Bong Run dressed like an ordinary worker and labored together with others at the site. Bong Run was later removed, although the Witness did not know what happened to him. The Witness recalled hearing that “Yeay Chaem,” the provisional Sector committee chair from the Southwest Zone had replaced Bong Run. The Witness identified the two Sector 5 chiefs prior to Bong Run as Ta Cheal, Ruos Nhim’s son, and Ta Hoeng. The Witness heard that Ta Hoeng was arrested and disappeared. The Witness also testified to the disappearances of Ta Mao, Ta Samat, Ta Chhang, and Ta Peng before and during the arrival of Southwest Zone cadres.

4. Witness Demeanor and Credibility

On Thursday, there was an issue concerning the Witness’s credibility when testimony regarding meetings at Svay and TTD contradicted statements he had previously given to DC-Cam. Generally, however, the Witness gave direct responses to questions and openly admitted when he lacked personal knowledge or was speculating.

III. LEGAL AND PROCEDURAL ISSUES

During this week’s hearings, the Chamber heard a variety of legal and procedural issues, including a request by the CPLCLs to defer submitting the list of Civil Parties for the upcoming victim impact hearings, which resulted in continued discussion about the disclosure and admission of new evidence, and several objections regarding the scope of the trial.

A. Discussion of Continued Disclosures of Evidence from Cases 003 and 004

At the outset of hearings this week, the President gave the CPLCLs an opportunity to discuss the upcoming victim impact hearings in light of recent disclosures of Civil Party applications from Cases 003 and 004. International CPLCL Marie Guiraud asked to defer proposing a list of Civil Parties to appear during the impact hearings related to the trial segment on DK worksites. She noted that her team had already submitted a tentative list with their selection of Civil Parties but would nonetheless request an additional two weeks to submit a final version of the list.⁴ With no objections from the Parties, the Judges granted the request and informed the CPLCLs to file its list by Monday, 24 August.

As in past weeks,⁵ Defense Counsel Victor Koppe and Anta Guissé used this opportunity to discuss the continued disclosures of evidence from the cases under investigation, specifically in relation to a new batch of recently disclosed Civil Party applications from Case 004 relevant to the ongoing trial segment on TTD. International deputy prosecutor William Smith noted that the OCP had an obligation to disclose all relevant evidence, and that they were not requesting admission of all the documents under Internal Rule 87(4). Counsel Koppe responded that each disclosed document requires careful review to determine if such requests for admission are necessary, and he again questioned if the Trial Chamber should postpone hearing further witnesses related to TTD worksite until a later time, given the volume of disclosures. Mr. Smith tried to allay the Parties and Judges’ concerns, explaining that the OCP has adopted a new system of disclosure that will enable a more consistent flow of documents and reduce the

burden of reviewing large numbers of Civil Party applications.⁶ Mr. Smith explained that, with each new disclosure, the OCP will now provide one annex of any Civil Party applications that the Parties will likely request for admission to the case file. A separate annex will list the remaining applications disclosed, which will likely be used in Case 002/02. Thus, all documents will be disclosed, but the Parties will be able to focus on those documents most relevant to 002/02. If approved by the OCIJ, this procedure would take effect with the next group of Case 004 Civil Party applications awaiting disclosure.

B. Objections Regarding Scope of Questions on the Treatment of Lon Nol Soldiers

During examination of Witness Lot Suoy on Tuesday, 11 August, there were several objections and points of clarification about assistant prosecutor Dale Lysak's line of questioning regarding the treatment of Lon Nol soldiers. Defense Counsel Kong Sam Onn noted that the questions to the Witness regarding Lon Nol soldiers in Tram Kak were relevant, but reference to soldiers from other regions was too broad. Counsel Koppe added that the Trial Chamber's severance and sequencing orders in Case 002/02 limited discussion of the implementation of any policy of treatment of Lon Nol personnel to Tram Kak cooperatives, the First January Dam worksite, S-21 Security Center, and the Kraing Ta Chan Security Center, rather than TTD.⁷ Mr. Lysak argued that one of Case 002/02's trial segments focuses on the treatment of Lon Nol personnel, and his question was therefore highly relevant to every region of the country. CPLCL Marie Guiraud added that the existence of a DK policy on the treatment of Lon Nol personnel "has to be demonstrated at the national level." Following deliberation, the Judges rejected the objections.

IV. TRIAL MANAGEMENT

Following a week of postponed hearings, the Trial Chamber heard testimony from three witnesses this week. The Chamber managed time allocations efficiently and also allowed Parties additional time to examine Witness Lot Suoy, due to his closer connections with Northwest Zone leaders and his knowledge of Southwest Zone cadres overseeing work at TTD.

A. Attendance

Nuon Chea waived his right to be present in the courtroom and observed proceedings from holding cell, while Khieu Samphan was present in the courtroom during all sessions throughout the week.

Judge Attendance: The president of the Trial Chamber, Nil Nonn, was absent all week due to personal engagements, so the most senior national judge, Ya Sokhan, replaced him. National reserve Judge Thou Mony sat on the Bench in Judge Ya Sokhan's stead. Due to her continued personal obligations, Judge Claudia Fenz was also absent for the full week and replaced by international reserve Judge Martin Karopkin. Presiding Judge Ya Sokhan made a few errors in his interim position this week. He failed to ask the Witnesses for their places of birth and current residences. He also failed to intervene when Witness Kan Thol declined to answer Defense Counsel Anta Guissé's questions; Judge Ya Sokhan only notified the Witness of his duty to answer questions after gestures from both Judges Jean-Marc Lavergne and You Ottara.

Civil Parties Attendance: Approximately ten Civil Parties observed the proceedings each day this week from inside in the courtroom.

Parties: All Parties were properly represented in the courtroom throughout this week, although

national CPLCL Pich Ang was absent from the first session on Tuesday, August 11.

Attendance by the public:

DATE	MORNING	AFTERNOON
Monday 10/08/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 200 villagers from Treang District, Takeo Province ▪ Two foreign observers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two foreign observers
Tuesday 11/08/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 150 villagers from Treang District, Takeo Province ▪ Four foreign observers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 150 villagers from Treang District, Takeo Province ▪ Two foreign observers
Wednesday 12/08/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 200 villagers from Treang District, Takeo Province ▪ 10 Japanese delegate observers ▪ Two other foreign observers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50 students from Student Development Institute, Phnom Penh ▪ 20 students from Chamroath Chea Sim High School, Takeo Province ▪ Three foreign observers
Thursday 13/08/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 150 villagers from Treang District, Takeo Province ▪ Three foreign observers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 50 law students from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), Phnom Penh ▪ Six foreign observers

B. Time Management

Although two scheduled witnesses, 2-TCW-845 and 2-TCW-876, were suddenly unavailable on the morning of 10 August, the Trial Chamber managed to commence and continue hearing testimony about TTD that afternoon with a secondary reserve witness, Kan Thol (2-TCW-881). The Chamber used the free morning session effectively, providing time for the Parties to discuss ongoing disclosures of evidence from Cases 003 and 004 (see III.A). On 13 August, the Chamber demonstrated flexibility when it granted Khieu Samphan’s Defense Counsel an additional twenty minutes to examine Witness Lot Suoy, but the Chamber eventually had to cut off the Defense.

C. Courtroom Etiquette

On 12 August, Victor Koppe, Defense Counsel for Nuon Chea, sought to show Witness Lot Suoy images of banknotes under the Lon Nol regime and those intended for use under the DK regime. After Prosecutor Dale Lysak complained that Counsel failed to inform the OCP even by e-mail, Judge Lavergne aggressively intervened, asking why Counsel was “doing this at the last minute,” given that the documents were not new and suggesting that Counsel had likely planned to ask this question “long before today.” Counsel Koppe responded, “I’m doing the same thing you [Judge Lavergne] did in Case 002/01 when you showed the Witness some photos downloaded from the Internet.” Judge Lavergne then reminded Counsel to follow the rules regarding the proper use of documents.

D. Translation and Technical Issues

Several translation issues and technical disturbances occurred each day this week, causing Parties to complain about inaccuracies. Counsel Anta Guissé repeatedly highlighted issues with the Khmer-to-French interpretation of numbers during Witness Kan Thol’s testimony, regarding his explanation of working hours, and of the number of workers in his unit. Counsel Victor Koppe also cited a document regarding the Northwest Zone, which seemingly should have referred to Zone secretary Ruos Nhim, but which was incorrectly translated in its references instead to Hu Nhim, the former intellectual and the CPK minister of information. Brief technical interruptions occurred each day, with the longest occurring on 13 August, when Witness Chet Yourk failed to hear any sound as Co-Prosecutor Koumjian read out a lengthy statement.

E. Time Table

DATE	START	MORNING BREAK	LUNCH	AFTERNOON BREAK	RECESS	TOTAL HOURS
Monday 10/08/2015	9:06	N/A	10:30 – 13:30	14:40 – 15:00	15:59	3 hours and 33 minutes
Tuesday 11/08/2015	9:00	10:10 – 10:29	11:38 – 13:30	14:38 – 14:59	16:02	4 hours and 30 minutes
Wednesday 12/08/2015	9:00	10:13 – 10:29	11:31 – 13:29	14:36 – 14:59	16:00	4 hours and 23 minutes
Thursday 13/08/2015	8:58	10:09 – 10:29	11:30– 13:00	14:42 – 15:00	16:05	4 hours and 59 minutes
Average number of hours in session				4 hours and 21 minutes		
Total number of hours this week				17 hours and 25 minutes		
Total number of hours, day, weeks at trial				331 hours and 49 minutes		
87 TRIAL DAYS OVER 26 WEEKS						

*This report was authored by Davis Chhoa, Lillian Gill, Melanie Hyde, Judith Kaiser, Daniel Mattes, Joy Scott, Kenneth Tea, and Oudom Vong as part of AIJI’s KRT Trial Monitoring and Community Outreach Program. AIJI is a collaborative project between the East-West Center, in Honolulu, and the WSD Handa Center for Human Rights and International Justice at Stanford University (previously known as the UC Berkeley War Crimes Studies Center). Since 2003, the two Centers have been collaborating on projects relating to the establishment of justice initiatives and capacity-building programs in the human rights sector in Southeast Asia.



Unless specified otherwise,

- § the documents cited in this report pertain to the *Case of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan* before the ECCC;
- § the quotes are based on the personal notes of the trial monitors during the proceedings;
- § the figures in the *Public Attendance* section of the report are only approximations made By AIJI staff; and
- § photos are courtesy of the ECCC.

Glossary of Terms

Case 001	<i>The Case of Kaing Guek Eav alias “Duch”</i> (Case No. 001/18-07-2007-ECCC)
Case 002	<i>The Case of Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, and Khieu Samphan</i> (Case No.002/19-09-2007-ECCC)
CPC	Code of Criminal Procedure of the Kingdom of Cambodia (2007)
CPK	Communist Party of Kampuchea
CPLCL	Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyer
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (also referred to as the Khmer Rouge Tribunal or “KRT”)
ECCC Law	Law on the Establishment of the ECCC, as amended (2004)
ERN	Evidence Reference Number (the page number of each piece of documentary evidence in the Case File)
FUNK	National United Front of Kampuchea
GRUNK	Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
IR	Internal Rules of the ECCC Rev.8 (2011)
KR	Khmer Rouge
OCIJ	Office of the Co-Investigating Judges
OCP	Office of the Co-Prosecutors of the ECCC
RAK	Royal Army of Kampuchea
VSS	Victims Support Section
WESU	Witness and Expert Support Unit

¹ Mr. KAN Thol (2-TCW-881) was questioned in the following order: Presiding Judge YA Sokhan; national deputy prosecutor SENG Leang; international assistant prosecutor Joseph Andrew BOYLE; national Civil Party lawyer LOR Chunthy; international Civil Party lead co-lawyer Marie GUIRAUD; Judge Jean-Marc Lavergne; international co-lawyer for Nuon Chea, Victor KOPPE; international co-lawyer for Khieu Samphan, Anta GUISSÉ; national co-lawyer for Khieu Samphan, KONG Sam Onn.

² Mr. LOT Suoy (2-TCW-889) was questioned in the following order: Presiding Judge YA Sokhan; international assistant prosecutor Dale LYSAK; national Civil Party lawyer CHET Vanly; international Civil Party lead co-lawyer Marie GUIRAUD; Judge Jean-Marc LAVERGNE; international co-lawyer for Nuon Chea, Victor KOPPE; international co-lawyer for Khieu Samphan, Anta GUISSÉ; national co-lawyer for Khieu Samphan, KONG Sam Onn.

³ Mr. CHET Yourk (2-TCW-937) was questioned in the following order: Presiding Judge YA Sokhan; International Co-Prosecutor Nicholas KOUMJIAN; national Civil Party lawyer SIN Soworn; Judge Jean-Marc LAVERGNE.

⁴ Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers, “Lead co-lawyers’ list of the civil parties to testify during the hearings on suffering relevant to the second segment” (7 August 2015), E315/1/3.

⁵ See CASE 002/02 KRT TRIAL MONITOR, Issue 25, Hearings on Evidence Week 21 (27-30 July 2015), pp. 6-7.

⁶ Prosecutor William Smith referred to a prior OCP filing detailing the new procedure. See Office of the Co-Prosecutors, “Notice of new procedure for disclosure of civil party applications from cases 003 and 004 to case 002/02” (4 August 2015), E319/14/1.

⁷ See Trial Chamber, “Decision on Sequencing of the Trial Proceedings in Case 002/02” (12 September 2014), E315, p.6, para. C(c).