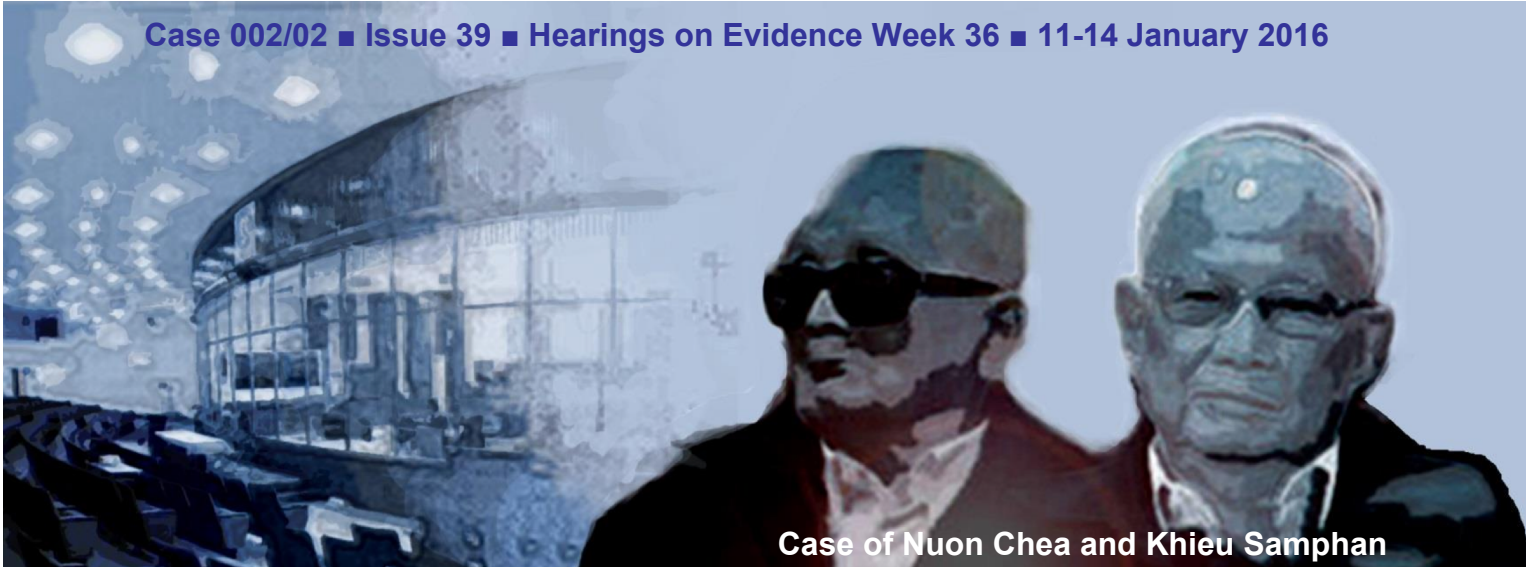


KRT TRIAL MONITOR

Case 002/02 ■ Issue 39 ■ Hearings on Evidence Week 36 ■ 11-14 January 2016



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)

*“I saw them being killed,
and I heard shouting from those women,
begging them not to rape.”*

- Witness Mat Sor

I. OVERVIEW

This week, the Trial Chamber continued to hear witnesses in the segment on the treatment of the ethnic Cham population during the Democratic Kampuchea (**DK**) period. Over the course of three days, the Chamber heard from three witnesses who each lived in Kampong Cham Province between 17 April 1975 and 7 January 1979. The first witness worked as a child guard at Wat Au Trakuon Security Center in Peam Chi Kang Commune, Kang Meas District, and testified about executions he witnessed there. Next, the Chamber heard from a former member of the same commune’s infamous “Long Sword Group” about their policies regarding how the Cham were to be treated. Finally, a Cham woman testified on surviving detention at Trea Village, Krouch Chhmar District, and the executions she witnessed while looking through a crack in the wall. On Thursday, 14 January, the Chamber went into closed session to hear testimony from an anonymous witness. A summary of this witness’s testimony will be included in a later report as soon as the transcript is made available by the Court. Leading questions resulted in objections from both sides of the courtroom this week, and Parties also raised issues related to the admissibility of certain documents used by the Office of the Co-Prosecutors.

II. SUMMARY OF WITNESS TESTIMONY

Over three days, the Trial Chamber heard from three witnesses, all of whom testified on the experience of the ethnic Cham people in Kampong Cham Province during the DK regime. The Chamber heard from Mouy Vanny, a former guard at Wat Au Trakuon Security Center in Peam Chi Kang Commune, Kang Meas District, Doy Soeun, a former member of that Commune’s “Long Sword Group,” and Mat Sor, an ethnic Cham woman who was detained at Trea village security center in Krouch Chhmar District.

A. Summary of Testimony by Witness Mouy Vanny

The Trial Chamber began the week with the testimony of 48-year-old Witness Mouy Vanny on the treatment of the Cham Muslim minority during the DK regime.¹ The Witness was born in Anlong Ak Village, Sour Kong Commune, Kang Meas District, Kampong Cham Province, and he currently works as a teacher in the same district. Although he was young during the period in question, the Witness was nonetheless able to provide testimony on the security forces at Wat Au Trakuon, as well arrests and executions of ethnic Cham people there.

1. Witness's Background and Experience in DK Regime

The Witness testified that he was assigned to a children's mobile unit in Anlong Ak in 1975. After he was caught taking rice home for his family, he was moved to a different mobile unit in Peam Chi Kang Commune. He said that he was one of the youngest members of this mobile unit, which consisted of approximately 30 people and was led by a man named Chhun. He said that the majority of people in his mobile unit were of Cham ethnicity. Mouy Vanny said that he was a member of the mobile unit for approximately two years, until the arrival of the Vietnamese on 7 January 1979. Approximately six months before the arrival of the Vietnamese, he was made a messenger and bodyguard of Horn, the Security Chief in Kang Meas District who was in charge of soldiers at the district level.² While accompanying Horn on tours within Kang Meas District, Mouy Vanny was armed with either an AK-47 or a shotgun. He said that he never accompanied Horn outside of the district to other parts of the sector or zone. He did say that he had visited Wat Au Trakuon Security Center in Sambour Meas Village with Horn, because Horn was in charge of security there and has an office nearby. After the arrival of the Vietnamese in 1979, the Witness fled from where he was stationed in Peam Chi Kang Commune to his home village of Anlong Ak in Sour Kong Commune.

2. Security Forces at Wat Au Trakuon Pagoda

The Witness could not recall his exact age at the time that he worked at Wat Au Trakuon in one of his positions under Horn, the District Security Chief, but he estimated that he had been somewhere between 11 and 14 years old. He testified that he sometimes stayed near the Pagoda overnight, sleeping in a former monk's house. He told the Chamber that, during his time at Wat Au Trakuon, he had seen prisoners shackled at the ankles inside the main hall of the temple, adding that male and female detainees were separated by a partition. The Witness also testified about the "Long Sword Group," which he said was stationed at Wat Au Trakuon along with approximately ten subordinates of Chief Khuong, who was Horn's assistant. According to the Witness, the "Long Sword Group" was in charge of security at the Pagoda. Mouy Vanny recalled that arrestees were sent by militiamen on oxcarts to Wat Au Trakuon and were then delivered to the "Long Sword Group" at the front of the pagoda compound.

3. Arrest and Execution of Chams at Wat Au Trakuon Security Center

The Witness testified that there were ethnic Cham people in his mobile unit, mostly from Angkor Ban Village in Peam Chi Kang Commune, and that they were specifically targeted and taken away to be killed. He said that, during the DK regime, Cham people were not allowed to speak their language, but they spoke Khmer with an accent, making them clearly discernible. According to the Witness, practice of Cham religion and wearing of traditional clothing were also prohibited. Of those ethnic Cham who were sent to Wat Au Trakuon, the majority arrived by boat, with the Witness recalling between 50 to 100 people arriving at a time. He stated that he had heard there was a plan to exterminate all the Cham people, although he later admitted that he only heard this after the fall of the DK regime in 1979.

At the pagoda, Mouy Vanny testified, the Khmer prisoners were interrogated while ethnic Cham prisoners were very rarely interrogated. The Witness testified that all the Cham detainees were

killed, except for two who survived by hiding in a pond, according to what others had told him.³ He stated that he did not personally see the executions, however, he did see people tied up and recognized one or two of them. He recalled that, once, while carrying water, he nearly cried as a friend who in detention called his name. The Witness then testified to hearing rumors that all of the Cham had been killed. Mouy Vanny also recalled a rape that occurred at Wat Au Trakuon, involving then Deputy Chief Bot and a female staff member, after which both persons were executed and Khuong was promoted to Bot's position.

4. Witness Demeanor and Credibility

Mouy Vanny's testimony was largely consistent, although there were a few discrepancies between his testimony in Court and his earlier statements, and he also occasionally discussed hearsay as if it were fact. As an example, he testified to having never seen an arrest himself, a claim he maintained even after Parties noted that he had told the OCIJ in interviews he had seen arrests firsthand. The Witness also contradicted himself about executions of the Cham, initially saying that they were killed in the morning and later saying that they were killed at night. Finally, questions were raised about the age of the Witness during the DK regime: he had told the OCIJ he was 14 years old when working for Horn, but he told the Trial Chamber that he was between 11 and 13 years old at that time. On occasion, the Witness appeared to testify about details as if they were contemporaneous, when, in fact, he had heard these after the fall of the DK regime, best exemplified by his claims as to the number of deceased at Wat Au Trakuon, or his knowledge of a plan to exterminate the Cham.

B. Summary of Testimony by Witness Soy Doeun

Witness Soy Doeun, originally from Dampong Daek Village, Koh Roka Commune, Kampong Siem District, Kampong Cham Province, testified that he lived in Sambour Meas Kor Village, located in Peam Chi Kang Commune, between 1976 to 1978.⁴ He recounted a time after 1978 when poor villagers, including himself, were relocated to Toek Chhar in Preay Chhor District to live in a cooperative. Soy Doeun's testimony predominately focused on his membership in the infamous "Long Sword Group" of Peam Chi Kang Commune.

1. Arrival of Southwest Zone Cadres in Kang Meas District

According to Soy Doeun's testimony, the arrival of the Southwest Zone cadres in Kang Meas District in either late 1977 or early 1978 prompted a change in leadership. The Witness testified that, following the arrest of Kang Meas District Chief Meas, Kan was newly appointed chief and his wife Pheap became a member of the Peam Chi Kang Commune Committee. Soy Doeun also stated that, only after the arrival of Southwest Zone cadres, the "Long Sword Group" was created. The Witness testified that the arrival of the Southwest Zone cadres prompted the arrest of "new people," former Lon Nol soldiers and the ethnic Cham population.⁵ He identified District chief Kan as a "cruel man," however, he told the Chamber that Pheap, his wife, was "good." Pheap was responsible for Soy Doeun's appointment as a member of the "Long Sword Group," in which he claimed to have served only two months before Pheap appointed him chief of Antung Sor Village in Peam Chi Kang Commune following the removal of its former chief.

2. "Long Sword Group" and Witness's Position

Several witnesses have already testified about the existence of the "Long Sword Group," in Peam Chi Kang Commune, including Mouy Vanny, as described above.⁶ For his part, Soy Doeun described the group as made up of militiamen who were tasked with preventing situations from becoming "chaotic." Soy Doeun spoke at length about his position as an original member of the "Long Sword Group," which he testified was formed about one year after the arrival of the Southwest cadres. He testified that to his knowledge, the jurisdiction of the Long Sword Group was limited to his commune, and that the group consisted of 14 members who

would carry swords and were instructed to patrol villages and rice fields to prevent the theft of rice. He said that he served as chairman of the group, and his deputy was named An..

3. Arrest of Cham, Lon Nol Soldiers and “New People” in Peam Chi Kang Commune

Mouy Vanny stated that, while former Lon Nol soldiers and “new people” were also targets of the “Long Sword Group,” the ethnic Cham made up the vast majority of those they arrested and sent to Wat Au Trakuon. He said that orders to arrest these groups came from the upper echelon, although he did not know precisely from whom. Soy Doeun claimed not to know what happened to arrestees after they were sent to Wat Au Trakuon, noting that their names were written down in a notebook that was “three fingers” thick. He said that those detained at the pagoda were guarded by regular security forces and not by “Long Sword Group” members, contradicting Mouy Vanny’s earlier testimony this week.

The Witness consistently reiterated that his group did not personally execute any detainees, speculating that it was the Wat Au Trakuon security guards who carried out these executions. He also claimed to have only ever personally arrested ethnic Cham people once during his time in the “Long Sword Group,” under orders from Pheap. He said that arrests took place in seven villages in Peam Chi Kang Commune, adding that each division within the “Long Sword Group” was assigned a village to patrol. Soy Doeun testified that, when arrests were carried out, entire Cham families, including men, women, and children were arrested and detained. In contrast, “new people” and former Lon Nol soldiers were arrested alone, without their families. When asked to name other members of the “Long Sword Group” during his time as chairman, Soy Doeun identified an individual by the name of Meng Ly, adding that Phal, Yeoun, and Tay Kumhuon became members after he left the group.⁷

4. Witness Demeanor and Credibility

Despite giving concise responses to questions throughout proceedings, conflicting accounts and contradictions marked the testimony of Witness Soy Doeun. The primary issue was that the Witness usually recalled information only after being prompted by excerpts from his OCIJ statement. Although such prompts often led to detailed responses, his credibility was tarnished by his inability to recall information naturally. At times, the Witness seemed evasive, particularly when questions were asked about his position during the DK regime and the role he played in arrests of the ethnic Cham. However, he admitted and acknowledged his membership in the “Long Sword Group,” which other witnesses such as Tay Kumhuon have denied. Throughout his testimony, Soy Doeun spoke softly with his head bowed, and on multiple occasions, interpreters had to ask him to repeat some of his responses more clearly.

C. Summary of Testimony by Witness Mat Sor

Witness Mat Sor testified about her experiences as a Cham woman living under the DK regime and the events that took place in and around Khsach Prachhes Kandal Village, Krouch Chhmar Commune, Krouch Chhmar District, Kampong Cham Province (present-day Tbong Khmum Province).⁸ During the DK regime, Mat Sor was separated from her parents and relocated several times, working in a mobile unit in Trea Pi Village for a time and later fleeing to the forest. She recalled an event in which she and other women were arrested and interrogated, with some executed. Her testimony ended with a description of a mass wedding ceremony.

1. Treatment of the Cham After the Arrival of the Khmer Rouge

Mat Sor stated that she was approximately 14 years old at the start of the DK regime, and that she did not recall any discriminatory treatment of ethnic Cham people prior to the Khmer Rouge takeover. However, after their arrival in her commune, she recalled a perceptible change as Cham women were forced to cut their hair and the population was prohibited from practicing its

religion. Additionally, she recalled that they were forbidden from speaking the Cham language or wearing traditional clothing; they instead received black uniforms to wear. In addition to these restrictions, Mat Sor claimed that living conditions became tougher under the DK regime, and that there was often not enough food, with only gruel provided for them.

2. Execution of the Cham in Trea Pi Village

A large part of Mat Sor's testimony centered on events which took place while she was part of a mobile unit in Trea Pi Village, Krouch Chhmar District. In 1978, she and members of her mobile unit had returned to the village when they were told to relocate to harvest rice in Koh Samraong. The Witness explained that this relocation had commenced two days earlier, and that her group was the last one forced to move. She claimed that the men had been told to move first, as they were told they needed to build houses in Koh Samraong, with the women and children to follow the next day. However, following relocation, Mat Sor was placed in detention in Trea Pi, along with approximately 35 other Cham women. She told the Chamber that the detention house was situated on a riverbank and guarded by soldiers on the ground floor underneath the house, some of whom were sharpening knives and talking about "pigs" that were going to be killed.

Mat Sor testified that four cadres, one of whom was named Ho, interrogated the group after their arrival.⁹ After questioning everyone on their ethnicity, the cadres tied everyone up and split the group into two. The Witness testified that she lied about her ethnicity, saying she was Khmer, and that persons from the other group, which consisted of Cham people and persons with mixed ethnicity, were then walked out in pairs to a pit approximately eight meters away from the detention house. She said that she was able to see and hear everything clearly through a crack in the wall, describing people being killed with knives at the pit and adding that she heard women screaming, begging not to be raped. She said that she was kept in the detention house for another 24 hours and that pork soup was handed out to the 16 survivors the next morning, which she avoided eating because of her faith.¹⁰ The next day, they were moved to another detention house for five more days before they were sent to Krouch Chhmar District office, where they had to gather clothes, which, the Witness assumed at the time, were the clothes of people who had been executed. She testified that, within this pile of clothes, she found items belonging to her family members, concluding that they too had been executed.

3. Group Wedding Ceremony

Under examination by Counsel for both Defense Teams, the Witness also detailed a group wedding ceremony in which she participated during the final months of the DK regime.¹¹ Mat Sor explained that, three months after the events at Trea Pi Village, she was married to her current husband, who was also Cham. Claiming that there were still Cham people living mingled together with Khmer people in this area and that the cadres were aware of her ethnicity, she recalled that 70 couples were made to take part in a group wedding ceremony. She said that the ceremony was organized by District Chief Ho, but that only his deputy was present during the event. Mat Sor was not able to provide an estimate of the number of Cham people who took part in this ceremony, but she stated that the ceremony had not been conducted according to Cham traditions.

Mat Sor detailed that approximately three months after her marriage, she and her husband heard rumors that the 70 remaining Cham couples in her village were going to be executed, so she, her husband, his four siblings, and his parents all fled into the forest at nighttime with some others, including both Cham and Khmer people. The Witness was unable to recall the date of their escape in relation to the arrival of Vietnamese forces in the area, but she stated that she was about seven months pregnant at the time of their flight, and that she was still pregnant when the Vietnamese troops arrived.

4. Witness Demeanor and Credibility

At the beginning of her testimony, Mat Sor appeared confused about certain details of her story, particularly the chronology of events. She repeatedly mentioned her young age at the time of the DK regime as a reason for her poor memory. As the day progressed, however, her memory seemed to improve, and she gave more clear and direct responses to questions, even requesting clarification on a number of occasions when she was unsure. She made noticeable efforts not to make assumptions or to draw conclusions about events that she did not personally witness. This was particularly evident when asked by the Defense to explain why no other witnesses heard about rape at Trea Village, telling Victor Koppe, "I cannot give testimony on what No Satas has witnessed."

III. LEGAL AND PROCEDURAL ISSUES

This week some objections were made by the Defense Teams over the use of leading questions by the Prosecution, and the use of a document that the Trial Chamber had not yet admitted into evidence. Ultimately the Bench ruled that the OCP's style of questioning was not leading, and permitted the use of the document in order not to cause undue delay to proceedings.

A. Objections to Leading Questions

During proceedings at the beginning of this week, Defense Counsel objected to several questions asked by international prosecutor Vincent de Wilde d'Estmael on the grounds that they were leading the witness. Counsel for Nuon Chea, Victor Koppe, objected on a number of occasions to "very leading" questions, but the Trial Chamber consistently ruled in favor of the Prosecutor, determining that the Chamber could assess the value of the evidence at a later date. Counsel Koppe became increasingly frustrated by the Prosecutor's style of questioning, at one point standing up to object and saying, "This objection will be overruled surely, but [the Prosecutor] is leading him again...The Prosecutor really should stop leading this Witness. It is unbelievable." In his response, Prosecutor De Wilde d'Estmael stated that he was simply trying to clarify details, a position with which the Trial Chamber concurred.

B. Admissibility of Documents

On Tuesday, 12 January, Anta Guissé, the international co-lawyer for Khieu Samphan, objected to Prosecutor Dale Lysak's reference to a written record of interview (**WRI**). She argued that, as the document related to a pending Internal Rule 87(4) motion before the Trial Chamber, it could not be allowed until the Bench had issued a ruling on that motion.¹² The Prosecutor argued that, since the motion had been pending before the Chamber since 25 September 2015, he should be allowed to proceed so as to avoid any further delays, saying it would be "extremely inefficient of us not to use this evidence right now," and adding that the Chamber could later decide not to use the evidence if the Judges deemed it unfit. Ultimately, as the document was only being used to confirm one name contained therein, the President allowed for its use despite the pending motion. After the lunch break, Judge Jean-Marc Lavergne announced that the Chamber had checked on the status of the motion and noted it was indeed still pending. After confirming the Chamber would make a ruling on it "very soon," he permitted the use of the WRI that day.

IV. TRIAL MANAGEMENT

This week there was a significant technical malfunction that delayed the start of proceedings until the second session on Monday morning. That temporary delay aside, hearings ran smoothly with only a few minor interruptions due to mistranslations. The Chamber went into

closed session on Thursday, but before doing so the President gave advance notice that the first day and a half of next week will also be closed to the public.

A. Attendance

Nuon Chea continued to waive his right to be present in the courtroom this week and observed proceedings from the holding cell due to his poor health, while Khieu Samphan was present in the courtroom during all sessions throughout the week.

Judge Attendance: All Judges were present in the courtroom throughout the week with two exceptions. National Judge You Ottara was absent during the morning session on 13 January 2016 due to personal commitments. National Reserve Judge Thou Mony was appointed to replace him. International Reserve Judge Martin Karopkin was also absent for two days in row due to health issues, which was publicly announced by the President only on the second day of his absence this week.

Civil Parties Attendance: There were approximately ten Civil Parties observing proceedings from inside the courtroom throughout the week.

Parties: All Parties were properly represented in the courtroom this week, although international CPLCL Marie Guiraud was absent on Tuesday and Wednesday for personal reasons.

Attendance by the public:

DATE	MORNING	AFTERNOON
Monday 11/01/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 170 villagers from Tuek Chhu District, Kampot Province ▪ Eleven foreign observers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 100 villagers from Tuek Chhu District, Kampot Province ▪ Five foreign observers
Tuesday 12/01/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 100 villagers from Tuek Chhu District, Kampot Province ▪ Ten foreign observers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 70 villagers from Tuek Chhu District, Kampot Province ▪ Two foreign observers
Wednesday 13/01/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 145 students from Sisowath High School, Phnom Penh ▪ 28 foreign students from New York, United States of America ▪ Two foreign observers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 250 students and teachers from “<i>Passerelles numériques Cambodia</i>” Sen Sok District, Phnom Penh ▪ Two foreign observers
Thursday 14/01/2016	<i>Closed proceedings</i>	<i>Closed proceedings</i>

B. Time Management

On Monday, 11 January, the Trial Chamber began the week with a lengthy delay due to technical problems, but this did not significantly impede the flow of proceedings this week. After the initial delay, the Chamber proceeded to effectively manage its time, and all Parties were able to conclude their examination of three witnesses over the course of three days of open

hearings. At the end of the day on Wednesday, 13 January, the Chamber announced that it would continue the following day in closed session, to hear Witness 2-TCW-984. The Chamber further announced that this witness was scheduled to appear over one and a half days, and that the following witness, 2-TCW-938, would also testify in closed session. The Trial Chamber thus helpfully provided advance notice to the Public that closed sessions would continue until after the lunch break on Tuesday, 19 January the following week.

C. Courtroom Etiquette

There were several instances of tension in the courtroom this week. On 12 January, Defense Counsel Anta Guissé responded to an objection by Prosecutor Vincent de Wilde d’Estmael on her use of closed questions by stating, “I find this very ironical (sic)...because we know that your questions are always closed and leading.” She then expressed her frustration to the President for sustaining the Prosecution’s objection, saying that she was “surprised at the decision given the fact that I am managing my examination in a very clear manner.” In response, the President raised his tone to explain, “Sometimes I am lenient, but I cannot be lenient forever.”

Another issue arose on the same day, when Prosecutor Dale Lysak asked Witness Soy Doeun to review a document without not stating the name of the person involved. When the Witness mistakenly said the name, no disciplinary measures were taken by the Trial Chamber to handle this issue. It was not the first time that a confidential witness’s name has been read aloud before the Chamber.¹³ On another occasion, the President interrupted Counsel Victor Koppe for putting repetitive questions to Witness Soy Doeun. Mr. Koppe appeared agitated and replied, “I am a bit confused, Mr. President. There is no objection.” However, the President repeated that the Witness did not have to answer the repetitive question. President Nil Nonn also intervened several times to criticize national prosecutor Seng Leang’s style of questioning and advised him on how to improve with specific examples of questions worth asking.

D. Translation and Technical Issues

There were a number of translation issues throughout the week, prompting Parties to express concerns about the accuracy of communication within the courtroom. For example, on 12 January, Dale Lysak complained about the Khmer-to-English translation during his examination of Witness Soy Doeun. There were also a number of misinterpretations regarding place names and numbers from Khmer to English throughout the week. Regarding technical issues, there was a lengthy delay in proceedings at the beginning of the day on Monday, 11 January, due to malfunction with the French-language audio channel, prompting the Trial Chamber to delay the hearing for 45 minutes in order to give the audio-visual unit time to fix the system. Otherwise, there were no other significant technical interruptions to proceedings this week.

DATE	START	MORNING BREAK	LUNCH	AFTERNOON BREAK	RECESS	TOTAL HOURS
Monday 11/01/2016	9:06	10:48 - 11:02	11:32 - 13:31	14:33 - 14:51	16:03	4 hours 26 minutes
Tuesday 12/01/2016	9:03	9:52 - 10:11	11:40 - 13:33	14:40 - 15:00	15:30	3 hours 55 minutes
Wednesday 13/01/2016	9:03	10:15 - 10:30	11:34 - 13:32	14:44 - 15:01	16:07	4 hours 34 minutes

Thursday 14/01/2016	<i>Closed session</i>	<i>Closed session</i>	<i>Closed session</i>	<i>Closed session</i>	<i>Closed session</i>	
Average number of hours in public session				4 hours and 18 minutes		
Total number of hours in public this week				12 hours and 55 minutes		
Total number of hours, day, weeks at trial				499 hours and 31 minutes		
134 TRIAL DAYS OVER 39 WEEKS						

*This report was authored by Alexander Benz, Borakmony Chea, Melanie Hyde, Daniel Mattes, Caitlin McCaffrie, Elizabeth Orr, Thi Son, Lina Tay and Penelope Van Tuyl as part of the KRT Trial Monitoring and Community Outreach Program. KRT Trial Monitor 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

Case001	<i>The Case of Kaing Guek Eav alias "Duch" (CaseNo.001/18-07-2007-ECCC)</i>
Case002	<i>The Case of Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, and Khieu Samphan (CaseNo.002/19-09-2007-ECCC)</i>
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
DSS	Defense Support Section
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
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
VSS	Victims Support Section
WESU	Witness and Expert Support Unit

¹ Witness Mr. MOUY Vanny (2-TCW-987) was questioned in the following order: President NIL Nonn; international senior assistant prosecutor Vincent DE WILDE D'ESTMAEL; national Civil Party lead co-lawyer PICH Ang; Judge Jean-Marc LAVERGNE; international co-lawyer for Nuon Chea, Victor KOPPE; international co-lawyer for Khieu Samphan, Anta GUISSÉ. There was some uncertainty about the Witness's exact date of birth, and therefore his age, during the DK period, however his identity card states his birth date as 7 June 1967, making him 48 years old at the time of his testimony.

² Although the word was consistently translated in English as "bodyguard," MOUY Vanny made it clear that he never received military training, and his tasks as bodyguard seemed to involve accompanying Horn while carrying weapons.

³ On 17 and 28 September, Civil Party Mr. HIM Man testified that he and his wife were the only two survivors of a massacre of Chams at Wat Au Trakuon. For more information, see: CASE 002/02 KRT TRIAL MONITOR, Issue 31, Hearings on Evidence Week 28 (14-17 September 2015), pp. 6-7; and, CASE 002/02 KRT TRIAL MONITOR, Issue 32, Hearings on Evidence Week 29 (28-30 September 2015), pp. 2-3.

⁴ Witness Mr. SOY Doeun (2-TCW-988) was questioned in the following order: President NIL Nonn; international assistant prosecutor Dale LYSAK; national deputy prosecutor SONG Chorvoin; international co-lawyer for Nuon Chea, Victor KOPPE; Judge Claudia FENZ; international co-lawyer for Khieu Samphan, Anta GUISSÉ.

⁵ The term "new people" refers to people who were relocated after the evacuation of Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975. Those who were already living in rural villages before the arrival of "new people" were referred to as "base people."

⁶ In addition to Mr. MOUY Vanny this week, SENG Srun, SAMRIT Muy, TAY Kumhuon and HIM Man have also testified about the "Long Sword Group." See, for example, CASE 002/02 KRT TRIAL MONITOR, Issue 31, Hearings on Evidence Week 28 (14-17 September 2015).

⁷ SENG Srun identified TAY Kumhuon as a member of the "Long Sword Group," however, when questioned by the Chamber, the latter denied this. Both men testified between 14 and 17 September 2015. See CASE 002/02 KRT TRIAL MONITOR, Issue 31, Hearings on Evidence Week 28 (14-17 September 2015).

⁸ Witness Ms. MAT Sor (2-TCW-928) told the court that her full name is AHMAD Sofiyas, however the name on her identity card is MAT Sor. She was questioned in the following order: President NIL Nonn; national deputy prosecutor SENG Leang; international co-prosecutor Nicholas KOUMJIAN; national Civil Party lawyer LOR Chunthy; international co-lawyer for Nuon Chea, Victor KOPPE; national lawyer for Nuon Chea, LIV Sovanna; international co-lawyer for Khieu Samphan, Anta GUISSÉ.

⁹ The Witness added the information about Ho only later on in her examination, claiming that he was also in charge of the whole district and describing other actions which took place there during the regime. It is also unclear if the name of this person was Ho or Hor.

¹⁰ Cham Civil Party NO Satas testified that, after having survived execution at Trea village, she and other Cham women were forced to eat pork soup as a test of their religious affiliation. She said it was not possible to avoid eating the soup at the time. See CASE 002/02 KRT TRIAL MONITOR, Issue 32, Hearings on Evidence Week 29 (28-30 September 2015), pp. 3-4.

¹¹ This topic was further investigated by Judge Claudia FENZ and the Chamber again at the end of the day.

¹² Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, Internal Rules (rev. 9), Rule 87.4: "During the trial, either on its own initiative or at the request of a party, the Chamber may summon or hear any person as a witness or admit any new evidence which it deems conducive to ascertaining the truth. Any party making such request in accordance with the criteria set out in Rule 87(3) The requesting party must also satisfy the Chamber that the requested testimony or evidence was not available before the opening of the trial."

¹³ KONG Sam Onn greeted an anonymous witness by using his name in open court last week. See CASE 002/02 KRT TRIAL MONITOR, Issue 38, Hearings on Evidence Week 35 (5-8 January 2016), p. 10.