

BEFORE THE CO-INVESTIGATING JUDGES**EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA****FILING DETAILS****Case No:** 004/1/07-09-2009-ECCC-OCIJ **Party Filing:** International Co-Prosecutor**Filed to:** Co-Investigating Judges **Original language:** English**Date of document:** 27 October 2016**CLASSIFICATION****Classification of the document****suggested by the filing party:** PUBLIC REDACTED with PUBLIC REDACTED ANNEXES**Classification by OCIJ:****Classification Status:** សាធារណៈ/Public**Review of Interim Classification:****Records Officer Name:****Signature:**

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**INTERNATIONAL CO-PROSECUTOR'S RULE 66 FINAL SUBMISSION AGAINST
IM CHAEM**

(PUBLIC REDACTED VERSION)

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. CASE OVERVIEW

1. **Im Chaem** is criminally responsible for the crimes against humanity and violations of international humanitarian law set out herein. These crimes occurred during the Communist Party of Kampuchea's ("CPK" or the "Party") widespread and systematic attack against the Cambodian population from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979. **Im Chaem** significantly contributed to this criminal campaign intended to radically transform Cambodian society and which resulted in the CPK or "Angkar" exercising absolute control over the lives of all civilians: enslaving the people, depriving them of their most basic human rights and freedoms, imprisoning multitudes and ultimately killing them in massive numbers.
2. **Im Chaem** held significant positions of power in both the Southwest Zone and Northwest Zones for most of the Democratic Kampuchea ("DK") regime. Her loyalty and efficacy in implementing the CPK's criminal policies led to her rapid promotion to positions of increasing authority. **Im Chaem** was the Koh Andet District Secretary and the Sector 13 Committee Member in the Southwest Zone from 1976 until mid-1977. There, her responsibility included Wat Ang Srei Mealy security office and the large-scale persecution of the Khmer Krom and those associated with the Khmer Krom in Sector 13. **Im Chaem** was then entrusted by the highest CPK cadres, including Pol Pot and Ta Mok, to lead the purge of the Northwest Zone, where she ordered and facilitated the removal of cadres at all echelons from their positions and their punishment or killing for failing to implement the CPK's policies. Many of these cadres were sent to the infamous S-21 security office in Phnom Penh where they were tortured and executed. **Im Chaem** became Preah Net Preah District Secretary as well as Sector 5 Committee Member and later Deputy Secretary of Sector 5 in the Northwest Zone from mid-1977 until January 1979. During that period, her responsibility included various security offices and execution sites such as Phnom Trayoung, Chakrey, Wat Chamkar Khnol and Wat Preah Net Preah; forced labour sites including Trapeang Thma and Spean Spreng; and, the large-scale persecution of persons of Vietnamese ethnicity or persons perceived to be connected to Vietnam.

3. **Im Chaem** wielded immense power due to her positions. Districts were a key part of the CPK structure as districts maintained “security offices” which distinguished between “enemies” to be disposed of locally and those who would be sent to higher-level authorities.¹ District secretaries were considered “a crucial level of leadership, second in importance only to the CPK Central Committee itself, because they linked the cooperatives to the higher echelons”.² Additionally Sector Committees had “overall charge” of all matters within their jurisdiction – both military and civilian.³ **Im Chaem** thus had *de jure* and/or *de facto* authority and responsibility for all that occurred in the districts and sectors in which she held power.
4. **Im Chaem** used these positions to implement the CPK’s policies by: assigning victims to forced labour sites knowing that the conditions amounted to enslavement; planning and organising cooperatives at which people were forced to live and work; participating in forced marriages; instigating/aiding and abetting other perpetrators by espousing propaganda about searching for and killing “enemies” – resulting in an atmosphere of paranoia and fear; ruthlessly purging cadres who were not considered to be fulfilling the CPK’s policies – and replacing them with loyal followers; and, ordering that persons be arrested, detained and killed. **Im Chaem** exercised superior authority over the perpetrators of offences in the areas under her authority, while knowing that crimes were being committed and failing to take necessary or reasonable measures to prevent or punish the perpetrators.
5. **Im Chaem**’s implementation of the CPK’s policies in the Southwest and the Northwest Zones resulted in thousands of people, including countless children, being forced to work under conditions amounting to enslavement; widespread forced marriage and forcible consummation of marriage; thousands suffering physical and mental torture: living under constant fear of punishment or death, being separated from family, experiencing mass disappearances, witnessing or hearing killings and rapes; thousands of arrests, confinement and killing of persons considered opposed to Angkar’s “revolution”; and, thousands of deaths because of starvation, exhaustion and illness.
6. **Im Chaem** operated under the guidance and instructions of the most senior CPK figures, being appointed to positions in Sector 13 of the Southwest Zone and Sector 5 of the

Northwest Zone by Pol Pot and Ta Mok. She worked, in her own words, happily and dutifully, to implement the CPK's disastrous attack on Cambodian society.

B. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

OPENING OF INVESTIGATION

7. On 10 July 2006, pursuant to Rule 50 of the ECCC Internal Rules, the Co-Prosecutors commenced a preliminary investigation to determine whether evidence indicated that crimes within the jurisdiction of the ECCC had been committed and to identify potential suspects and witnesses.
8. On 20 November 2008, having found that there was reason to believe that crimes within the jurisdiction of the ECCC were committed by three new suspects, the International Co-Prosecutor requested a judicial investigation be conducted regarding the responsibility of **Im Chaem**, Ao An and Yim Tith for crimes within the jurisdiction of the ECCC. The International Co-Prosecutor's Third Introductory Submission ("Introductory Submission") requested the Co-Investigating Judges to investigate a number of alleged crimes committed during the DK period.⁴ The Introductory Submission contained a summary of the facts, the offences alleged, the relevant provisions of the law that define and punish the crimes, and the names of the persons to be investigated. The submission was accompanied by the Case File, which included both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. The Case File supporting the Introductory Submission was comprised of over 1,000 documents.
9. The International Co-Prosecutor has submitted four Supplementary Submissions to expand and/or qualify the scope of the judicial investigation in relation to the following locations and events: (i) Sector 1 of the Northwest Zone and persecution and genocide of Khmer Krom in the Southwest and Northwest Zones;⁵ (ii) forced marriage and sexual or gender-based violence;⁶ (iii) Wat Ta Meak;⁷ and (iv) forced marriages in Sectors 1 and 4.⁸
10. On 24 February 2012, the Reserve International Co-Investigating Judge notified **Im Chaem** that she was a suspect in the ongoing investigation of Case 004 and informed her of her right to, *inter alia*, legal representation of her choice and access to the Case File.⁹

CO-PROSECUTORS' DISAGREEMENT

11. On 20 November 2008, the International Co-Prosecutor registered a disagreement with the National Co-Prosecutor on the prosecution of new suspects, pursuant to Internal Rule 71.2.¹⁰ The National Co-Prosecutor subsequently made written submissions to the Pre-Trial Chamber regarding the disagreement.¹¹ Having obtained further particulars and observations on the matter,¹² the Pre-Trial Chamber was unable to reach the required number of votes for a decision on the Co-Prosecutors' disagreement.¹³ Pursuant to Internal Rules 74.1 and 53.1, the Acting International Co-Prosecutor then forwarded the Introductory Submission to the Co-Investigating Judges to open judicial investigations.¹⁴

CHANGES OF INVESTIGATING JUDGE DURING THE INVESTIGATION

12. The investigation against **Im Chaem** commenced under International Co-Investigating Judge Marcel Lemonde and National Co-Investigating Judge You Bunleng.¹⁵ International Co-Investigating Judge Lemonde resigned in November 2010¹⁶ and was succeeded by Siegfried Blunk. On 9 October 2011, Judge Blunk resigned.¹⁷ The Reserve International Co-Investigating Judge Kasper-Ansermet, though sworn in as such before a plenary assembly of the ECCC on 21 February 2011, never had his nomination confirmed by the Council of Magistracy.¹⁸ Reserve Judge Kasper-Ansermet subsequently tendered his resignation in March 2012.¹⁹ On 26 October 2012, Mark Harmon was sworn in as the International Co-Investigating Judge.²⁰ On 31 July 2015, Judge Harmon announced his resignation and was replaced by current International Co-Investigating Judge, Michael Bohlander.²¹

SUMMONS AND ARREST WARRANT

13. On 29 July 2014, the International Co-Investigating Judge summoned **Im Chaem** for an initial appearance at the ECCC on 8 August 2014.²² The summons was served on **Im Chaem** on 31 July 2014.²³ On 1 August 2014, **Im Chaem** informed the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges that she did not consider the summons to be valid as it was issued by the International Co-Investigating Judge alone.²⁴ The International Co-Investigating Judge responded, on the same day, that he could validly issue the summons pursuant to Rule 72 – referring to the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision in Case 002 that such action was legally valid.²⁵

14. On 6 August 2014, **Im Chaem** filed a request to the Co-Investigating Judges for annulment of the summons²⁶ and a request to the Pre-Trial Chamber to stay the summons prior to the determination of her appeal in relation to the validity of the summons issued by the International Co-Investigating Judge alone.²⁷ On 8 August 2014, the Pre-Trial Chamber dismissed **Im Chaem**'s request,²⁸ noting that "the Pre-Trial Chamber previously confirmed that one Co-Prosecutor or Investigating Judge can act alone when a disagreement has been registered within the Office of the Co-Prosecutors or the Co-Investigating Judges, as appropriate, and the period for bringing a disagreement before the Pre-Trial Chamber has elapsed".²⁹
15. Following **Im Chaem**'s failure to comply with the summons, the International Co-Investigating Judge issued an arrest warrant on 14 August 2014 to secure her attendance for an initial appearance at the ECCC.³⁰ The Judicial Police failed to execute the warrant. On 30 January 2015, the International Co-Investigating Judge stated in a letter to the Chairman of the Security Commission for the ECCC that if **Im Chaem** failed to appear or if she was not arrested by 18 February 2015, she would be charged *in absentia*.³¹

CHARGES IN ABSENTIA

16. On 3 March 2015, the International Co-Investigating Judge charged **Im Chaem** *in absentia*³² for the crimes and with the modes of responsibility specified in the Notification of Charges.³³ **Im Chaem** was charged with: violations of the 1956 Penal Code through commission (via co-perpetration), planning, instigating, ordering, and aiding and abetting;³⁴ crimes against humanity through commission via participation in a joint criminal enterprise, planning, instigating, ordering, and aiding and abetting;³⁵ and violations of the 1956 Penal Code and crimes against humanity through superior responsibility.³⁶

'SENIOR AND MOST RESPONSIBLE' SUBMISSIONS

17. On 24 July 2015, Co-Investigating Judges You Bunleng and Mark Harmon requested submissions from the parties on whether **Im Chaem** should be considered a "senior leader of Democratic Kampuchea" or among "those who were most responsible for the crimes and serious violations of Cambodian laws related to crimes, international humanitarian law

and custom, and international conventions recognised by Cambodia, that were committed during the period from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979”.³⁷

18. The Defence, the International Co-Prosecutor, and the National Co-Prosecutor made submissions.³⁸ Both the National Co-Prosecutor and Defence submitted that **Im Chaem** was neither a senior leader nor among those most responsible and thus fell outside the personal jurisdiction of the ECCC.³⁹ The International Co-Prosecutor submitted that **Im Chaem** was not a senior leader⁴⁰ but was among those most responsible and thus fell within the personal jurisdiction of the ECCC.⁴¹

CLOSURE OF INVESTIGATION AND SEVERANCE OF CASE FILE 004/01

19. On 18 December 2015, Co-Investigating Judges You Bunleng and Michael Bohlander filed the “Notice of Conclusion of Judicial Investigation against **Im Chaem**”.⁴² On the same day, the Co-Investigating Judges filed the “Notice of Intent to Dismiss the Charges against Im Chaem and to Sever the Proceedings against Her”,⁴³ stating that they were “inclined to dismiss the charges [...] due to a lack of personal jurisdiction” and “to sever the proceedings” against **Im Chaem** from the other Charged Suspects in Case 004.⁴⁴
20. On 8 January 2016, the Defence made submissions in support of the severance of **Im Chaem** from Case 004.⁴⁵ On 15 January 2016, the Co-Prosecutors informed the Co-Investigating Judges that they did not object to the severance.⁴⁶ As a result, on 5 February 2016, the Co-Investigating Judges severed the case against **Im Chaem** from Case 004,⁴⁷ in order to bring the proceedings against her to a conclusion while continuing the investigations for the remainder of the Charged Suspects. On the same day, the Co-Investigating Judges rescinded the arrest warrant against **Im Chaem**, stating that there was “currently no need for [her] to attend any hearing on the notification of charges.”⁴⁸
21. On 27 July 2016, the Co-Investigating Judges issued the Forwarding Order pursuant to Rule 66(4).⁴⁹ Noting that **Im Chaem** has the right to have the proceedings against her concluded within a reasonable time, the Co-Investigating Judges invited the Co-Prosecutors to file their final submission within three months as provided in Rule 66(5).⁵⁰

OUTSTANDING PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER LITIGATION

22. On 16 February 2016, **Im Chaem** submitted an application to seise the Pre-Trial Chamber with a view to annulling transcripts and written records of witnesses interviews.⁵¹ On 3 March 2016, **Im Chaem** filed an *addendum* to the request including additional documents.⁵² The request alleged that specified interviews suffered from procedural defects.⁵³ On 6 May 2016, the Co-Investigating Judges partially granted the request in respect of a limited number of interviews and instructed the Greffier to forward Case File 004/01 to the Pre-Trial Chamber pursuant to Internal Rule 76(3) for its determination.⁵⁴ The proceedings are currently pending before the Pre-Trial Chamber. The Co-Investigating Judges have stated that a closing order will not be issued before the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision regarding the request.⁵⁵

EVIDENCE ON CASE FILE 004/01

23. At the close of the investigation, there were approximately 8,900 documents on the Case 004/01 Case File.⁵⁶ This includes 1,450 written records of witness interviews conducted by the OCIJ as well as numerous: contemporaneous CPK and DK records; S-21 prisoner lists; DC-Cam interviews and documentation; trial transcripts from Cases 001, 002/01 and 002/02; photographs; maps; academic books and articles.

The Case File also contains a number of interviews conducted with **Im Chaem**. These include extensive admissions regarding, *inter alia*, her positions and authority within the CPK,⁵⁷ relationship with Ta Mok and the upper echelons,⁵⁸ control over forced labour sites⁵⁹ and conditions in areas under her responsibility.⁶⁰ **Im Chaem's** various admissions are corroborated by other evidence on the Case File, while her denials and attempts to underplay her role in the DK regime are flatly contradicted by the evidence, as set out herein. Additionally, there were 287 Civil Party applications on the Case File relating to **Im Chaem's** responsibility and the crime sites over which she had authority.⁶¹ These applications represent an important source of pertinent and probative evidence. For example, numerous Civil Party applications specifically identify **Im Chaem** as overseeing forced labour work sites and giving orders for arbitrary detention and execution of persons.⁶²

24. The evidence on Case File 004/01 demonstrates how the operation of the CPK's strict hierarchical authority structure and communications network, as well as the powers delegated to **Im Chaem**, ensured the effective implementation of CPK policy. In both the Southwest Zone and the Northwest Zone, the evidence definitively establishes the extent to which **Im Chaem** was involved in, and is responsible for, the crimes alleged herein.

C. STANDARD OF PROOF REQUIRED TO SEND A CHARGED PERSON FOR TRIAL

25. Rule 67(3)(c) of the Internal Rules states that the Co-Investigating Judges shall issue a Dismissal Order, *inter alia*, where “there is not sufficient evidence against the Charged Person”.⁶³ Similarly, Article 247(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Kingdom of Cambodia provides that an investigating judge will issue an order of non-suit where “[t]here is insufficient evidence for a conviction of the charged person”.⁶⁴ Neither document defines what “sufficient evidence” means in practice.⁶⁵
26. The Co-Investigating Judges have applied the standard of “sufficient evidence” in Cases 001⁶⁶ and 002⁶⁷ to send the Charged Persons forward for trial. The Co-Investigating Judges held that the applicable standard of proof encompassed by the term “sufficient evidence” is probability of guilt rather than mere possibility of guilt.⁶⁸ The Co-Investigating Judges explained that “the evidentiary material in the Case File must be sufficiently serious and corroborative to provide a certain level of probative force”.⁶⁹ The ultimate determination of guilt beyond reasonable doubt remains to be assessed by the Trial Chamber.⁷⁰
27. In support of this definition of “sufficient evidence”, the Co-Investigating Judges referred, *inter alia*, to French law and international criminal law jurisprudence.⁷¹ With regard to French law, Article 177 of the French Code of Criminal Procedure contains the same standard of proof of “charges suffisantes” (“sufficient evidence”),⁷² but offers no definition. In the French system, Investigating Judges are afforded unfettered discretion in making the determination in practice.⁷³
28. International criminal law jurisprudence provides more guidance for assessing the requisite standard of evidence for committal to trial. At the ICC, Article 61(5) governing the

confirmation of charges states that “the Prosecutor shall support each charge with sufficient evidence to establish substantial grounds to believe that the person committed the crime charged”.⁷⁴ In its recent decision in the *Al Mahdi* case, Pre-Trial Chamber I stated that the purpose of confirming charges is to ensure that “‘only those persons against whom sufficiently compelling charges going beyond mere theory or suspicion have been brought’ are committed for trial.”⁷⁵ It added that the applicable evidentiary standard is established where the Prosecutor offers “concrete and tangible proof demonstrating a clear line of reasoning underpinning [...] specific allegations”.⁷⁶

29. The Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Residual Mechanism for the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia provides that the Prosecutor shall proceed to indictment if “there is sufficient evidence to provide reasonable grounds for believing that a crime [...] has been committed”.⁷⁷ The ICTR previously held that “reasonable grounds can be interpreted as facts and circumstances, which could justify a reasonable or ordinary prudent person in believing that a suspect has committed a crime. There must be facts which raise a clear suspicion that the suspect is guilty of committing the offence, for reasonable grounds to exist”.⁷⁸
30. Additionally, the Statutes of both the ICTY and the ICTR require a Trial Chamber Judge to be “satisfied that a prima facie case has been established” in order to confirm the charges.⁷⁹ The ICTY defined a “prima facie case” as “a credible case which would (if not contradicted by the Defence) be a sufficient basis to convict the accused on the charge”.⁸⁰

II. MATERIAL FACTS

A. ARMED CONFLICT

OVERVIEW

31. A state of armed conflict existed between Cambodia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (‘SRV’) between May 1975 and January 1979.⁸¹ During this period, the armed forces of the two countries engaged in numerous attacks and counter-attacks, employing extensive military resources and capturing each other’s territory. With a number of military clashes and incursions during 1975, the intensity of the conflict increased from 1976 onward,

eventually leading to a full-scale invasion of Cambodia by the Vietnamese forces in December 1978.⁸²

32. The causes of the armed conflict are both historical and complex, but are rooted in large part in territorial claims between the two countries. The DK leaders held intense and often paranoid fear of Vietnamese domination.⁸³
33. Despite public reporting of the conflict, the regimes of the two countries allowed little reporting of the conflict until 31 December 1977, when DK officially severed its relations with Vietnam, citing the latter's occupation of parts of Cambodia.⁸⁴ The existence of an increasingly large scale armed conflict at this time is widely accepted among academics and experts.⁸⁵

1975

34. Armed conflict broke out in early May 1975 when Khmer Rouge forces attacked the islands of Phu Quoc (Koh Tral) and Tho Chu (Poulo Panjang or Koh Krachak Ses), which the CPK claimed were part of Cambodia.⁸⁶ The attack was repulsed in a major offensive by the Vietnamese two weeks later, with some 300 Cambodian soldiers taken as prisoners.⁸⁷ In the early DK period, Khmer Rouge forces also undertook incursions into Vietnam along the land border.⁸⁸ As a reprisal for Khmer Rouge attacks, the Vietnamese temporarily captured the Cambodian island of Puolo Wai on or about 13 June 1975.⁸⁹ Numerous military incidents were reported to senior CPK leaders ("Party Centre") during 1975, leading to the organisation of a defence plan by the CPK.⁹⁰

1976

35. Further military altercations occurred in early 1976.⁹¹ In February 1976, the CPK Standing Committee responded by issuing instructions on military matters such as gunpowder production and training, and the establishment of an airfield, military hospital, and ordnance factories.⁹² Throughout the course of 1976, various clashes between DK and SRV forces took place.⁹³ In December 1976, DK Foreign Affairs Minister Ieng Sary gave one of the earliest public acknowledgments of the conflict, alluding that the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia would be resisted.⁹⁴

1977

36. From the beginning of 1977, the armed conflict escalated further, and relations between the two countries deteriorated rapidly.⁹⁵ In April and September 1977, DK forces mounted a series of large scale attacks on locations in Vietnam, committing extensive crimes against the local populations, including the killing of thousands of civilians and destruction of non-military property.⁹⁶ From June 1977 onward, major clashes took place in the East Zone,⁹⁷ which ultimately resulted in a major incursion into Cambodian territory by SRV forces.⁹⁸ Fighting was particularly intense in the East Zone between 26 October 1977 and 27 December 1977.⁹⁹ In November 1977, international media also reported that DK forces launched another “major attack” into Vietnam’s Tay Ninh Province.¹⁰⁰ By December 1977, international media were reporting “full scale battles” between DK and SRV, referring to the use of warplanes and artillery, as well as the heavy casualties on both sides.¹⁰¹ As a result, on 31 December 1977, the DK Ministry of Foreign Affairs (‘MFA’) publicly announced a break of diplomatic relations with Vietnam, due to what it described as Vietnam’s acts of aggression and invasion.¹⁰²

1978-1979

37. In early 1978, DK divisions were relocated from the Southwest Zone to the East Zone, to engage in combat against the Vietnamese.¹⁰³ A 10 May 1978 Phnom Penh Home Service broadcast indicated that during the period 17 April 1977 to 17 April 1978, “fighting took place continuously in small, medium and large-scale battles.”¹⁰⁴ Subsequently, in September 1978, the MFA issued the publication “Black Paper: Facts and Evidences of the Acts of Aggression and Annexation of Vietnam Against Kampuchea.”¹⁰⁵ Fighting was continuous throughout 1978 and ended with a full scale invasion of DK by Vietnamese forces on 25 December 1978, resulting in the capture of Phnom Penh and the fall of the regime on 6 January 1979.¹⁰⁶

B. AUTHORITY STRUCTURE

CPK AUTHORITY STRUCTURE

38. The CPK controlled DK¹⁰⁷ via a strict hierarchical structure within which orders were systematically passed down from the highest level to the lowest echelons and rigidly

implemented. The CPK Statute identified the Central Committee as the “highest operational unit throughout the country.”¹⁰⁸ The Central Committee – also referred to as “Committee 870”¹⁰⁹ – had a total of at least 30 members.¹¹⁰ The Central Committee comprised members of the Standing Committee – a sub-committee of the Central Committee – and included Zone and Sector Secretaries.¹¹¹ The Central Committee met every six months.¹¹²

39. In practice, the Standing Committee¹¹³ was the highest and most authoritative unit within the CPK and the DK government.¹¹⁴ Khieu Samphan stated that “the political line and decision making process were [...] established at the standing committee,”¹¹⁵ and Duch has declared that it was “the most important body within the Party.”¹¹⁶ The headquarters of the Central and Standing Committee in Phnom Penh was known as “Office 870”. During the DK period, the Standing Committee had seven members, five of whom were “full rights” members and two of whom were “candidate,” “reserve” or “alternate” members.¹¹⁷ As of April 1975, the “full rights” members included Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, East Zone Secretary Sao Phim and Southwest Zone Secretary Ta Mok.¹¹⁸
40. The Standing Committee created, directed and monitored the implementation of all CPK and DK government policies. Specifically, the Standing Committee controlled policies regarding internal and external security,¹¹⁹ foreign affairs,¹²⁰ domestic affairs including finance, commerce, industry, agriculture, health and social affairs,¹²¹ propaganda and re-education,¹²² and CPK and State personnel, and administrative matters.¹²³ The Standing Committee discussed and ordered large-scale forced movements,¹²⁴ the use of forced labour¹²⁵ and the arrest and interrogation of “enemies,”¹²⁶ monitored living conditions throughout the country,¹²⁷ and had the authority to order the summary execution of people at will.¹²⁸
41. Directives of the Central and Standing Committees were sent to zone offices, military divisions and ministries, where they were disseminated to sectors, districts and other lower echelons.¹²⁹ Explicit instructions were provided in directives on how they were to be communicated and implemented.¹³⁰ Standing Committee Members also conducted inspections of the Zones.¹³¹

42. The Central and Standing Committees strictly defined and enforced CPK policies, which were collectively known as the Party “line.”¹³² As described by a CPK cadre, “everything” originated from the Party Centre.¹³³ Any attempt to criticise or alter the “Party line” was regarded as a treasonous act of “revisionism.”¹³⁴ The CPK Statute prohibited any “independentism, liberalism [and] sectarianism,” and disciplined any Party member “opposing the Party political line” and “Party ideological stances.”¹³⁵
43. Before 17 April 1975 the CPK divided the country into the five core regions with coded numbers: the Northeast (108), North (304), Northwest (560), Southwest (405) and East (203) Zones and the “Special Zone” consisting of the area around Phnom Penh.¹³⁶ Immediately after the war, the West Zone (401) was created from a division of Southwest Zone.¹³⁷ In mid-1977, a seventh Zone was created when the previous autonomous Sectors 103 and 106 became the new North Zone (801), and the old North Zone was renamed the Central Zone.¹³⁸
44. Zones were subdivided into units known as sectors, which were in turn divided into districts.¹³⁹ A district was composed of several communes or sub-districts, which contained numerous villages. Farming and other traditional labour practices were gradually eliminated and reorganised into “co-operatives.”¹⁴⁰ The branch was the lowest level of organisation in the CPK hierarchy, and was formed at each co-operative, factory, military company-level unit, worksite and ministry office.¹⁴¹
45. Zones, sectors, districts and branches were instrumental in implementing the directives of the CPK Central and Standing Committees throughout the country. A three-person committee consisting of a secretary, deputy secretary and member governed each echelon in the CPK organisational hierarchy. For example, zone committees were responsible for overseeing the implementation of Party plans, tasks and lines in the sectors, districts and branches in that zone, and “reporting to the Central Committee on the situation and the work of the Zone.”¹⁴² The committees at the sector, district and branch levels fulfilled a similar function of implementing the tasks assigned by the CPK upper echelon and reporting to the upper echelon on their respective situations and work.¹⁴³ Each committee member was generally tasked with a particular role: the secretary was responsible for appointing and removing members of the committee, the deputy secretary was responsible

for security and the Member was responsible for economics.¹⁴⁴ However, committee meetings were regularly held at each level of organisation to examine, monitor and deliberate on work,¹⁴⁵ and all members had substantive input on the committee's affairs.¹⁴⁶

46. Zone committees were required to “hold ordinary meetings once every three months to examine, monitor, and deliberate on old work and to bring up new work.”¹⁴⁷ Zone committee members generally held positions in the CPK Standing and/or Central Committees.¹⁴⁸ In most zones, each of the sector secretaries attended the meetings of the zone committee and held a position as either the zone deputy secretary, member or alternate member of the zone committee.¹⁴⁹
47. Sector committees were required to hold meetings on a monthly basis.¹⁵⁰ Sector committees were tasked with coordinating all work done in the sector in line with Party policy.¹⁵¹ The sector committee was responsible for ensuring that persons in the sector were ideologically and politically prepared in accordance with the “Party line”.¹⁵² The sector committee was also charged with administering “discipline”¹⁵³ and the “defence” of the DK regime.¹⁵⁴ The sector committee was required to report to the upper echelon on the situation in the area.¹⁵⁵
48. District committees were required to hold monthly meetings.¹⁵⁶ They were to lead and oversee the work of all cadres, branches, cooperatives and military in their area in accordance with the “Party line”.¹⁵⁷ The district committee was also directed by the Party to ensure the ideological and political teaching of all persons in the district and the “defence” of the DK regime.¹⁵⁸ This included administering “discipline”.¹⁵⁹ The district committee was required to maintain “a system of reporting to the upper echelon on the situation and the work of the district”.¹⁶⁰
49. The DK Constitution gave the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea (“RAK”), formally created in 1975, the task to “defend the State power” and “help to build [the] country.”¹⁶¹ The three branches of the RAK – the regular or main-force army, the sector army, and the militias or *chhlop* – provided internal and external security under the absolute leadership of the CPK.¹⁶² At the zone level, a number of standing divisions were kept in place, charged with the day-to-day security of the zone.¹⁶³ Districts also maintained battalions for local defence¹⁶⁴ in addition to controlling local militias.¹⁶⁵

THE SOUTHWEST ZONE AUTHORITY STRUCTURE 1976-1977

SOUTHWEST ZONE

50. There were four sectors in the Southwest Zone.¹⁶⁶ From 1975, Ta Mok was the Southwest Zone Secretary.¹⁶⁷ His subordinates on the committee included Ta Si,¹⁶⁸ Ta Bit,¹⁶⁹ and Ta Chab.¹⁷⁰ Ta Mok ordered prominent cadres such as **Im Chaem**¹⁷¹ and Yim Tith¹⁷² to be sent from the Southwest Zone to the Northwest Zone from 1976 onwards.
51. The Southwest Zone Committee received orders from the Central Committee.¹⁷³ It then disseminated those instructions to lower levels through meetings and education sessions, including warning about “enemies” and against making mistakes.¹⁷⁴ The Zone Committee also coordinated forced marriages conducted at the lower levels.¹⁷⁵

Sector 13

52. There were five districts in Sector 13: Tram Kak District, Angkor Chey District, Treang District, Koh Andet District, and Kirivong District.¹⁷⁶ Ta Saom was the Sector 13 Committee Secretary until 1976¹⁷⁷ and was replaced by Ta Prak.¹⁷⁸ Meas Muth was the Deputy Secretary of the Sector 13 Committee.¹⁷⁹ **Im Chaem** became a member of the Sector 13 Committee in 1976.¹⁸⁰
53. The Sector Committee strictly followed instructions from the Zone Committee¹⁸¹ and oversaw; *inter alia*, study sessions, propaganda, education, work and security.¹⁸² Sector meetings were frequently held with all the district and/or commune secretaries within the Sector where instructions were passed down from the upper echelons.¹⁸³ These meetings discussed, *inter alia*, CPK policy, work projects, living conditions, vigilance against enemies and information on what was happening at lower levels.¹⁸⁴

Koh Andet District

54. There were six communes in Koh Andet District. Sieng was the Koh Andet District Committee Secretary until his transfer to Kirivong District in 1976.¹⁸⁵ **Im Chaem** was then appointed Secretary of the District.¹⁸⁶ Ouch Neang *alias* San was the Koh Andet Deputy Secretary under both Sieng¹⁸⁷ and **Im Chaem**.¹⁸⁸
55. The District Committee organised the cooperatives and communes, assigned people to work and held regular education sessions and meetings for members of the lower

echelons.¹⁸⁹ The District Committee controlled security within the district,¹⁹⁰ including ordering lower level cadres to target groups deemed “enemies” – such as the Vietnamese, Lon Nol soldiers, and “17 April” people.¹⁹¹

THE NORTHWEST ZONE AUTHORITY STRUCTURE 1977-1979

NORTHWEST ZONE

56. There were seven sectors within the Northwest Zone.¹⁹² From the beginning of the DK Regime, Ruos Nhim was the Northwest Zone Secretary.¹⁹³ Ta Keu was the Deputy Secretary¹⁹⁴ and Ta Pet *alias* Heng Teav was a member of the Committee.¹⁹⁵ Ruos Nhim was purged in 1978¹⁹⁶ and replaced by Ta Mok.¹⁹⁷ Ta Pet was also removed in 1978.¹⁹⁸ Ta Mok was then Secretary of both the Northwest Zone and Southwest Zone.¹⁹⁹
57. Northwest Zone committee members held meetings²⁰⁰ where sector and district attendees were told to live and work in accordance with the “Party line”.²⁰¹ Instructions from the Centre included working hard to increase crop production²⁰² and searching out internal “enemies” including KGB agents and the “Yuon”.²⁰³ Committee Members visited worksites,²⁰⁴ presided over forced marriage ceremonies²⁰⁵ and instructed the lower echelons regarding security issues such as ordering that certain people be sent for “education” – meaning they would be killed.²⁰⁶

Sector 5

58. There were four districts within Sector 5: Phnom Srok District, Sisophon District, Thma Puok District and Preah Net Preah District.²⁰⁷ In late 1978, the Northwest Zone sectors were reorganised and a northern part of Sector 3 was merged into Sector 5.²⁰⁸ Men Chun *alias* Hoeng was the Sector 5 Secretary.²⁰⁹ Ta Vuth was the Deputy Secretary.²¹⁰ Kong Lem *alias* Lai was a member of the Committee²¹¹ and Ta Chiel was an assistant.²¹² Southwest cadre Heng Rin replaced Hoeng as Sector 5 Secretary in June 1977.²¹³ Rin was subsequently purged in November 1978.²¹⁴ After Ta Vuth disappeared in September 1977,²¹⁵ Ta Cheal effectively acted as Deputy Secretary.²¹⁶ When Ta Cheal was sent to S-21 in June 1978,²¹⁷ **Im Chaem** became the Deputy Secretary of Sector 5.²¹⁸ **Im Chaem** had already replaced Ta Lai to become a Sector 5 Committee member shortly after her arrival in the Northwest Zone in mid-1977.²¹⁹

59. Sector Committee members frequently travelled throughout the Sector, including visiting worksites²²⁰ and security offices.²²¹ Sector Members held regular meetings to disseminate CPK policy to lower level cadres and ordinary workers from all districts in the sector.²²² The Sector Committee oversaw the movement of people,²²³ control of food rations,²²⁴ forced marriages²²⁵ and security issues such as the targeting of certain groups deemed “enemies”, including former Lon Nol officials and “17 April” people.²²⁶

Preah Net Preah

60. There were six communes in Preah Net Preah District: Rohal Commune, Preah Net Preah Commune, Prasat Commune, Teuk Chor Commune, Phnom Leap Commune and Tean Kam Commune.²²⁷ An Maong²²⁸ was the Preah Net Preah District Secretary and Sâm-At²²⁹ the Deputy Secretary from 1975 until the purge of the district by Southwest Zone cadres. Kho was the District Committee member²³⁰ from the start of the DK Regime and remained part of the Committee after the arrival of the Southwest Zone cadres.²³¹ **Im Chaem** was Preah Net Preah District Secretary from her arrival in mid-1977²³² until the end of the DK Regime.²³³ **Im Chaem** claims she alone was sent as leader.²³⁴ Northwest cadres, including commune leaders, were also removed and executed during the purge.²³⁵ Preah Net Preah was then re-organised and Southwest cadres appointed to positions.²³⁶ Having brought militiamen from the Southwest Zone²³⁷ **Im Chaem** disarmed those already in the District.²³⁸
61. District Secretary **Im Chaem** frequently travelled throughout the District²³⁹ including visiting worksites²⁴⁰ and security offices.²⁴¹ Work projects in the District were approved by the upper echelons.²⁴² **Im Chaem** held regular meetings²⁴³ including in communes,²⁴⁴ worksites²⁴⁵ and security offices.²⁴⁶ Meetings were used to exert control and disseminate CPK policies such as the need to work hard²⁴⁷ and identify “enemies”.²⁴⁸ The District Committee organised forced marriages²⁴⁹ and was responsible for security within the District, which included targeting of certain groups deemed “spies” and “internal enemies” including the Vietnamese, Khmer Krom, former Lon Nol regime officials, and “17 April” people.²⁵⁰

C. CPK COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

62. The CPK established a system in which lower echelons regularly reported to the upper

echelons on their “situation” and “work”.²⁵¹ The communication system allowed the Standing Committee to issue directives to the lower echelons, enabling the Standing Committee to maintain tight control over the implementation of Party policies. The CPK employed a variety of means to maintain communication, including a nationwide radio system, telephones, telegraphs and messengers.²⁵²

63. The Party Centre exchanged information with the zones at regular scheduled times using radio transmissions.²⁵³ The Centre communicated to the districts through the zones and sectors.²⁵⁴ Meetings were utilised at the sector and district levels to disseminate the Party Centre’s instructions, which would in turn be transmitted to commune and cooperative leaders.²⁵⁵ At the commune and village levels, communications were delivered by messengers who carried letters²⁵⁶ or passed on messages verbally.²⁵⁷ Communications from district to district, sector to sector or zone to zone were discouraged, with all communications required to go through the Centre.²⁵⁸
64. CPK leaders also regularly used written documents such as letters, memoranda, reports, policy directives and official publications to disseminate instructions and policy.²⁵⁹ The ‘Revolutionary Flag’ and ‘Revolutionary Youth’ publications were the official sources for internal dissemination of CPK policy.²⁶⁰ These publications were distributed to party members at the zone, sector, district and commune levels²⁶¹ and were read out during meetings and study sessions.²⁶²

COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST ZONE (1976-1977)

MEETINGS AND PROPAGANDA SESSIONS IN SECTOR 13 AND THE SOUTHWEST ZONE

65. Sector 13 leaders met two to three times per month with district level cadres.²⁶³ Sector leaders including **Im Chaem** would talk at these meetings about issues such as identifying internal “enemies”.²⁶⁴ The Sector also held an annual meeting at which all district leaders attended.²⁶⁵ These meetings were used to instruct leaders on broad issues including politics and military affairs.²⁶⁶ Southwest Zone Secretary Ta Mok, a member of the CPK Standing Committee, also met with leaders, including **Im Chaem**, to provide instructions on the organisation of lower echelons.²⁶⁷
66. District level meetings were used to instruct commune leaders on CPK policies two or

three times a month.²⁶⁸ Commune and cooperative leaders²⁶⁹ were instructed on topics such as work projects,²⁷⁰ food production,²⁷¹ and purging internal “enemies”.²⁷² Issues from these lower levels were also transmitted to the district level.²⁷³

67. Study sessions were regularly held in communes, villages and worksites by leaders such as **Im Chaem**²⁷⁴ to instruct and indoctrinate workers.²⁷⁵ Attendees were reminded to work hard to achieve CPK targets, and that “traitors” who betrayed Angkar would be killed.²⁷⁶

REPORTING THROUGH THE ECHELONS OF SECTOR 13 TO THE PARTY CENTRE

68. The Southwest Zone made weekly and monthly reports to Office 870 based on information passed from the lowest levels upwards.²⁷⁷ The lower echelons reported on security within the districts, such as capturing “enemies”²⁷⁸ and provided detailed information on rice production, including the number of hectares to be planted in each district.²⁷⁹ The Southwest Zone sent messages and instructions to the sectors through telegrams.²⁸⁰ Telegrams were coded and sent through special telegram operators.²⁸¹ They were then delivered as letters by messengers on bicycle or horse.²⁸² These letters generally contained information that leaders did not want to announce over radio.²⁸³
69. Sector 13 received regular reports from district committees which were then sent to the Southwest Zone.²⁸⁴ Sector leaders also communicated reports to Southwest Zone Secretary Ta Mok regarding security offices in Sector 13.²⁸⁵ District committees provided reports to Sector 13²⁸⁶ in the form of telegrams delivered by messengers or through walkie-talkies.²⁸⁷ Only authorised messengers delivered written reports from the districts to the sector.²⁸⁸ These reports contained information from the lower echelons on internal and external “enemies”, food production, work projects and workers’ living conditions.²⁸⁹
70. Commune leaders had to provide regular detailed reports to their respective district.²⁹⁰ These were delivered to district leaders by messengers throughout Sector 13.²⁹¹ Commune leaders also prepared lists containing names, ages, and family details of those in the commune every two or three months.²⁹² The lists were used when implementing the forcible movement of people to different communes.²⁹³ Village chiefs also created written biographies that contained information on people’s backgrounds and ethnicities²⁹⁴ that were sent to the commune and district level.²⁹⁵ Based on this information, further lists were prepared²⁹⁶ of those to be “swept completely clean”, naming those within targeted groups

such as ethnic Vietnamese, Khmer Krom and others deemed “enemies”.²⁹⁷ Forced marriages were also reported from the commune through to Sector 13, and leaders from the lower echelons regularly sent lists of couples to be married.²⁹⁸

COMMUNICATIONS IN THE NORTHWEST ZONE (1977-1979)

MEETINGS AND PROPAGANDA SESSIONS IN SECTOR 5 AND THE NORTHWEST ZONE

71. Northwest Zone leaders attended large meetings with lower level cadres to instruct them on CPK policies and ideology.²⁹⁹ Zone leaders also instructed the lower levels regarding work projects.³⁰⁰ During the purges, such meetings were used to publicly accuse purged Northwest Zone cadres of being “traitors”.³⁰¹
72. Sector 5 leaders provided instructions on CPK policy to district level cadres at meetings,³⁰² emphasising issues such as work projects and increased food production.³⁰³ Meetings were used also by sector leaders to remove lower level cadres from their positions during the purges.³⁰⁴ Women were frequently called to meetings with sector leaders such as **Im Chaem** to coerce them into forced marriages.³⁰⁵
73. District committees held meetings with cooperative leaders approximately three times each month.³⁰⁶ At these meetings, cooperative and commune chairmen received instructions to make arrests from **Im Chaem**.³⁰⁷ She also issued instructions on producing crops and digging canals.³⁰⁸ **Im Chaem** also led cadres in study sessions throughout Sector 5 on the organisation of the lower echelons.³⁰⁹
74. Commune leaders held a meeting every month³¹⁰ and large meetings attended by all individuals in the communes were held periodically.³¹¹ **Im Chaem** spoke regularly at such meetings³¹² and at worksites around Preah Net Preah District.³¹³ Workers were instructed to eliminate internal “enemies”,³¹⁴ warned to follow CPK policy,³¹⁵ and told to work hard.³¹⁶ Copies of DK magazines containing Party propaganda were disseminated every six months.³¹⁷ CPK publications were distributed to districts first, then to the villagers at meetings.³¹⁸

REPORTING THROUGH THE ECHELONS OF SECTOR 5 TO THE PARTY CENTRE

75. Based on reports from the lower levels, the Northwest Zone would make monthly reports to the CPK.³¹⁹ Northwest Zone leaders also requested advice from the Party Centre. For

example, Northwest Zone Secretary Ruos Nhim requested instructions on how to deal with “enemies” that had been captured³²⁰ and signed off another report by requesting “Please, Angkar, give ideas and advice.”³²¹

76. Sector 5 sent weekly written reports to the Northwest Zone documenting issues such as the number of internal “enemies” that had been swept “cleanly away” from communes and villages.³²² The reports also detailed how the commune and district levels adhered to CPK policies,³²³ such as information about “indoctrinating” workers at meetings³²⁴ and updates on food production.³²⁵
77. District leaders regularly prepared written reports to send to Sector 5.³²⁶ Such reports included information that had been received from the cooperative and commune chiefs.³²⁷ In addition to reports from the lower echelons, **Im Chaem** received population lists when she arrived as Preah Net Preah District Secretary.³²⁸ She was also given biographies³²⁹ that contained information on targeted groups, such as those of Vietnamese ethnicity.³³⁰
78. After **Im Chaem** and the Southwest Zone cadres arrived, commune leaders were instructed to check people’s backgrounds and report on suspected “enemies”.³³¹ Workers and villagers were instructed to report on CIA, KGB and Vietnamese networks.³³² Group chiefs would prepare reports about a suspected “enemy”³³³ and send them to the district level.³³⁴

D. COMMON CRIMINAL PLAN

79. **Im Chaem** is responsible for committing the crimes alleged in this Submission through two joint criminal enterprises – one in the Southwest Zone and one in the Northwest Zone. The common plan of both JCE’s was to eliminate perceived enemies and opposition to the CPK leadership and implement the Party’s radical agrarian, economic and social policies through the commission of crimes.
80. As detailed below, the CPK’s targeting of perceived opposition took the form of identifying, arresting, detaining and killing various categories of perceived “enemies”, who were summarily executed or sent to security offices. Implementation of the CPK’s radical agrarian, economic and social policies involved forcibly relocating civilians to worksites and cooperatives in the countryside under conditions amounting to enslavement as well as forcing couples to marry to increase DK’s population.

ELIMINATION OF ENEMIES AND OPPOSITION TO CPK LEADERSHIP

81. As early as the First Party Congress in 1960, the Khmer Rouge resolved to use armed violence to crush the “enemy” and increasingly over time applied this policy not just to military opponents but any civilians seen as potential political threats.³³⁵ The CPK Statute exhorted members to maintain vigilance against the “enemy” and defend revolutionary forces, both inside and outside the party.³³⁶ Article 10 of the DK Constitution stated that “dangerous activities” must be “condemned to the highest degree” and that “other cases” should be subject to constructive re-education.³³⁷
82. The CPK did not define who constituted an “enemy”, but targeted any individual or group deemed to be opposed or a threat to the DK regime. This included: former Lon Nol regime officials;³³⁸ Buddhists;³³⁹ Vietnamese;³⁴⁰ Khmer Krom;³⁴¹ Cham;³⁴² those considered to be CIA and KGB “spies”; and, those from the “bourgeois”, “feudalist” or “capitalist” classes.³⁴³ The CPK stirred “hatred against the enemy”³⁴⁴ and constantly emphasized the need to maintain “high revolutionary vigilance”.³⁴⁵
83. The CPK abolished all judicial or legal structures³⁴⁶ and implemented this policy of targeting perceived opponents through summary detentions and executions and the creation of a vast network of security offices.³⁴⁷ A 1976 Central Committee decision gave particular zone committees the “right to smash inside and outside the ranks”.³⁴⁸ The term “smash” referred to extra-judicial executions.³⁴⁹ In certain areas, decisions to “smash” were further delegated to sectors³⁵⁰ and districts.³⁵¹ At security offices nationwide, individuals were detained, interrogated, tortured and killed.³⁵² The torture and interrogation of those deemed “enemies” often involved coerced confessions implicating others – creating a cycle of arrests and killings.³⁵³
84. The policy of “smashing enemies” and arresting “bad elements” was disseminated via the CPK’s national publications,³⁵⁴ CPK radio broadcasts,³⁵⁵ and CPK meetings at all echelons.³⁵⁶ The “smashing” of “enemies” was consistently recorded in ‘Revolutionary Flag’ and ‘Revolutionary Youth’ magazines between 1975 and 1979.³⁵⁷ Telegrams between various levels of the CPK hierarchy also reported “enemy activity” and details of people killed.³⁵⁸
85. In 1977, the CPK’s elimination of “traitors” and “enemies”, as well as their families,³⁵⁹

escalated.³⁶⁰ The Centre coordinated mass purges of CPK cadres,³⁶¹ including the purge of the Northwest Zone by Southwest Zone cadres.³⁶² As the war with Vietnam intensified, the CPK also intensified attacks on remaining Vietnamese in Cambodia,³⁶³ and anyone linked to Vietnam,³⁶⁴ including the Khmer Krom.³⁶⁵ A 1978 ‘Revolutionary Flag’ ordered every level of the Party to “adopt the role of leading the army and the people to attack all [...] enemies, sweep them cleanly away, sweep, sweep and sweep again and again ceaselessly, so that our Party forces are pure, our leading forces at every level and in every sphere are clean at all times.”³⁶⁶

AGRARIAN, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICIES

ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVES AND WORKSITES

86. The CPK sought to rapidly create a socialist state in which all citizens worked collectively in agriculture and industry to ensure the DK’s economic strength and self-sufficiency.³⁶⁷ Implementing this policy led to the creation and operation of cooperatives and worksites in which citizens were forced to live and work under conditions that amounted to enslavement.³⁶⁸
87. From 1972, the CPK established cooperatives and worksites in territories they controlled.³⁶⁹ Currency and private markets were abolished.³⁷⁰ In 1973, the CPK adopted a policy of forcibly moving civilian populations out of urban areas to work in cooperatives and worksites in the countryside.³⁷¹ The policy had economic, political and ideological objectives: (i) to attack the economic power of the “feudalists and land owners”;³⁷² (ii) to disperse, monitor, control and kill any people opposed to the CPK and the revolution;³⁷³ and, (iii) to rapidly increase agricultural production.³⁷⁴
88. The CPK established cooperatives and worksites across the country upon gaining power.³⁷⁵ These included farming cooperatives; worksites to construct irrigation networks,³⁷⁶ dams,³⁷⁷ airfields,³⁷⁸ salt fields, and stone quarries.³⁷⁹ Mobile units were created to work on multiple worksites and agricultural cooperatives.³⁸⁰ The CPK’s policy regarding cooperatives and worksites³⁸¹ was disseminated through CPK directives,³⁸² meetings at all echelons,³⁸³ publications,³⁸⁴ and CPK radio broadcasts.³⁸⁵ Cooperatives and worksites were required to adopt a similar structure and method of operation across the country.³⁸⁶ The CPK acknowledged the coercion of the policy,³⁸⁷ stating that production was to be

achieved by any means necessary³⁸⁸ and deploying the army to enforce it.³⁸⁹ The CPK set unrealistic production quotas, such as requiring three tons of paddy per hectare.³⁹⁰

89. The forced population transfers rapidly expanded the population of cooperatives and worksites.³⁹¹ People were forced to live and work in inhumane conditions. This included: inhumane work quotas and hours, insufficient food, separation of family members, lack of hygiene and medicine, and harsh discipline. Labour was done almost exclusively without the assistance of machinery.³⁹² CPK cadres classified starving workers foraging for food, visiting family without permission, or trying to flee, as betraying the revolution.³⁹³ The inhumane conditions were widely known and reported.³⁹⁴ CPK leaders at various levels visited worksites³⁹⁵ and food shortages and disease were acknowledged at meetings,³⁹⁶ in CPK publications³⁹⁷ and reported through telegrams.³⁹⁸
90. Despite insufficient food at worksites and cooperatives,³⁹⁹ the DK regime claimed to have surplus rice for export⁴⁰⁰ and declined international aid.⁴⁰¹ In 1977, amidst reports of starvation in the Northwest Zone,⁴⁰² the Party Centre sent Southwest Zone cadres and hundreds of workers to the Northwest Zone⁴⁰³ to purge the leadership of the Northwest Zone.⁴⁰⁴ Conditions significantly worsened with a reduction in already limited rations⁴⁰⁵ and an increase in arrests and killings.⁴⁰⁶ Ultimately, the CPK's policy response to its systemic ill-treatment of the people was to seek out and purge enemies with greater vigour.⁴⁰⁷

FORCED MARRIAGE

91. After gaining power in 1975, the CPK propagated its policy of the “revolutionary family”, which was to replace the traditional Cambodian family.⁴⁰⁸ The CPK warned against individual concerns and emotions,⁴⁰⁹ characterising unsanctioned relationships with the opposite sex as distractions from the “revolution”.⁴¹⁰ Family ties were instead to be focused on producing children.⁴¹¹
92. The CPK sought to rapidly increase Cambodia's population – to have soldiers to defend it from “enemies” and more workers to build the economy.⁴¹² In January 1977, the CPK announced that DK needed 15 to 20 million people to meet the needs of the land within five to ten years.⁴¹³ Pol Pot himself explained that this goal was to be achieved through the organisation of marriages.⁴¹⁴

93. The CPK controlled family building by forcing couples to marry⁴¹⁵ and imposing morality restrictions on all other relationships.⁴¹⁶ Spouses were to be selected with clean backgrounds and couples had to belong to the same political class.⁴¹⁷ Individuals often did not know the person who they were being forced to marry.⁴¹⁸ The CPK cadres' decisions on marriages were to be "absolutely respected".⁴¹⁹ Those who refused to marry risked being re-educated, imprisoned or executed.⁴²⁰
94. Wedding ceremonies, involving up to 100 couples,⁴²¹ were collective and replaced Khmer wedding traditions.⁴²² Couples were forced to consummate the marriage,⁴²³ with those who refused threatened⁴²⁴ and sometimes killed.⁴²⁵ CPK cadres presiding over the ceremonies often told the newlyweds to "have babies for Angkar".⁴²⁶ Once the marriage was consummated, couples were usually separated to continue their labour and saw each other periodically.⁴²⁷

E. ROLE OF IM CHAEM

OVERVIEW

95. **Im Chaem** was born and raised in Cheang Tong Commune, Kbal Ou Village, Tram Kak District, Takeo province.⁴²⁸ Tram Kak was also the birthplace of Ta Mok and was one of the core Khmer Rouge bases.⁴²⁹ **Im Chaem** joined the Khmer Rouge in 1970, stating that she did so because of fear "that our territory and Khmer race might be lost."⁴³⁰ Though describing herself as an "ordinary member at the lower rank [who] just followed the leaders",⁴³¹ the facts demonstrate that **Im Chaem** steadily ascended the Khmer Rouge to eventually hold positions at the district and sector levels.
96. **Im Chaem**'s role is marked by her association with Standing Committee member Ta Mok. Every position **Im Chaem** held in the Southwest and Northwest Zones was assigned to her by Ta Mok. **Im Chaem** was one his closest cadres,⁴³² variously described as "the second person after Ta Mok",⁴³³ "the right hand of Ta Mok"⁴³⁴ and "Ta Mok's special person".⁴³⁵ **Im Chaem** states that she knew Ta Mok "very well" and was not afraid to disagree and argue with him.⁴³⁶
97. Pol Pot personally entrusted **Im Chaem** to lead the purge in the first region of the Northwest Zone to be 'cleansed'.⁴³⁷ **Im Chaem** has herself acknowledged that the Central

Committee closely followed her work and protected her,⁴³⁸ even after she was implicated in at least two S-21 “confessions”.⁴³⁹ So close were her relations with the highest levels of the Party that she was confident Northwest Zone leader Ruos Nhim “dared not to arrest me”.⁴⁴⁰ Throughout various internal purges, **Im Chaem** was repeatedly called upon to assume positions of authority. In her own words: “anywhere I have been to I was always [...] chosen to be a leader.”⁴⁴¹

98. **Im Chaem**’s loyal implementation of the CPK’s policies was rewarded by her rapid promotions from a Khmer Rouge collective labour leader to ultimately hold the position of Deputy Secretary of a major sector in the Northwest Zone. Her ascent to hold such power is well explained by her admission that during the Khmer Rouge regime she was “extremely loyal to [her] work”.⁴⁴² Indeed, she was undeterred by the fall of the regime, working under Ta Mok in Anglong Veaeng until the 1990s,⁴⁴³ and continues to express admiration for figures such as Pol Pot, Ta Mok, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan.⁴⁴⁴ Despite suggesting that she was only following orders,⁴⁴⁵ **Im Chaem** states that she was “happy to do [her] work”.⁴⁴⁶ Yet when asked specifically about the huge number of people killed by the Khmer Rouge, **Im Chaem** distances herself from any plan that caused such killings, describes herself as having “struggled for my nation and race”⁴⁴⁷ and expresses no feelings of remorse for what occurred.⁴⁴⁸
99. **Im Chaem**’s claims to have worked to improve the conditions of the people under her authority are contradicted by the evidence.⁴⁴⁹ Despite the secrecy of the regime,⁴⁵⁰ she earned a reputation for cruelty,⁴⁵¹ exemplified by telling those forced to attend her meetings that it was better to keep rice seeds than human genes.⁴⁵² **Im Chaem** has described in detail the conditions of the people in Preah Net Preah when she arrived as District Secretary,⁴⁵³ referring, *inter alia*, to the “very terrible situation” in which 10,000 had disappeared.⁴⁵⁴ Southwest Zone cadres told people that the Northwest cadres had made mistakes which caused the food shortages.⁴⁵⁵ However, the evidence is unequivocal that conditions under **Im Chaem** and the Southwest Zone cadres were worse than those under the Northwest cadres.⁴⁵⁶ People were forced to do additional labour⁴⁵⁷ and there were many more arrests, disappearances,⁴⁵⁸ and killings.⁴⁵⁹ There was not enough food⁴⁶⁰ and those caught with food would be punished.⁴⁶¹ Large numbers died from starvation and illness.⁴⁶²

100. **Im Chaem**'s claims to have protected people such as Bin Sokh⁴⁶³ and Khou⁴⁶⁴ have been directly contradicted by Bin Sokh⁴⁶⁵ and Khou⁴⁶⁶ themselves. What such fabrications, as well as her claims to have refused orders to arrest people⁴⁶⁷ do show, however, is that **Im Chaem** had the authority to protect people, but that she chose not to. **Im Chaem** had the ultimate power of life or death over the people under her control in her various positions in the Southwest and Northwest Zones. **Im Chaem** has bragged about her life or death power, saying that even if people were wrongly accused of being an enemy, "if I, as the leader, agreed to it, the life of these people would be gone. These innocent people would be taken away to be killed."⁴⁶⁸

SOUTHWEST ZONE 1970-1977

POSITION AND AUTHORITY

Pre 1976

101. **Im Chaem** held various positions and responsibilities in the Southwest Zone during the 1970-1975 war and the period of the CPK regime prior to the purge of the Northwest Zone.⁴⁶⁹ In 1971, Ta Mok appointed **Im Chaem** to run a labour collective in Cheang Tong Commune, Tram Kak District, Takeo Province,⁴⁷⁰ where she was in charge of overseeing the completion of daily labour tasks. She then became chairperson of Cheang Tong Commune and organised the villages therein.⁴⁷¹ As a CPK party member, **Im Chaem** organised cooperatives following the political and ideological stance of the Party.⁴⁷² **Im Chaem** proselytized to the masses the ideology and organisation of the CPK;⁴⁷³ pursued the defence of the DK regime and the achievement of its stated aims of rapid reform;⁴⁷⁴ unconditionally respected CPK organisational discipline;⁴⁷⁵ and strived to consolidate internal Party unity while maintaining vigilance for that which could undermine the Party.⁴⁷⁶
102. In 1972, **Im Chaem** was assigned to take charge of a female military unit comprising 400-500 women at Damrei Romiel Mountain, Tram Kak District, Takeo Province.⁴⁷⁷ Her responsibilities included educating and training the women in politics and production.⁴⁷⁸ The girls had to comply with moral codes and **Im Chaem** was involved in arranging marriages.⁴⁷⁹ **Im Chaem** was trusted to take charge of supervising all of the women in Sector 13 in 1973.⁴⁸⁰ She had supervision of thousands of women from the five districts of

Sector 13,⁴⁸¹ Kirivong, Koh Andet, Treang, Angkor Chey and Tram Kak.⁴⁸² She had the power to assign the women to positions in village, commune and district cooperatives and to the Women's Unit,⁴⁸³ as well as recruit them to join the Khmer Rouge.⁴⁸⁴

103. When the Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh in 1975, **Im Chaem** was responsible for people who were evacuated to Takeo province⁴⁸⁵ and admits that it was a Khmer Rouge plan to evacuate people once they captured an area.⁴⁸⁶ As a supervisor of the women in the sector, **Im Chaem** would conduct study and education sessions in communes and villages.⁴⁸⁷ Those who were considered to have a bad background were required to undergo additional education.⁴⁸⁸ She retained this role while holding other leadership positions in the Southwest Zone until her transfer to the Northwest Zone in 1977.
104. In 1974, Ta Mok and Pol Pot assigned **Im Chaem** to supervise the people of Angkor Chey District.⁴⁸⁹ She organised the labour of those in the district,⁴⁹⁰ including the length of the working day.⁴⁹¹ While in charge of Angkor Chey, she admits to supervising the production of three tonnes of rice per hectare pursuant to the policy set down by Pol Pot.⁴⁹² As part of her role in Angkor Chey, **Im Chaem** inspected worksites.⁴⁹³ Her husband, Nop Nhen, would later become the Secretary of Angkor Chey District.⁴⁹⁴

1976 to 1977

105. In 1976, **Im Chaem** was transferred from Angkor Chey District to Koh Andet⁴⁹⁵ and appointed the District Secretary.⁴⁹⁶ **Im Chaem** had demonstrated the necessary ideological stance⁴⁹⁷ and commitment to the CPK's absolute "struggle in the national defense and national construction of Democratic Kampuchea in the direction of socialist revolution".⁴⁹⁸ **Im Chaem** has said that she was assigned to replace the previous Koh Andet District Secretary because she "could fulfil the plan".⁴⁹⁹ Her deputy in Koh Andet was Neang Ouch *alias* Ta San, the brother-in-law of Ta Mok who would later become the Secretary of Tram Kak District.⁵⁰⁰ In March 1976, **Im Chaem** was also appointed a Southwest representative in the DK People's Representative Assembly.⁵⁰¹
106. In Koh Andet, **Im Chaem** organised villages and assigned people to work.⁵⁰² Youth groups were tasked with farming rice and building irrigation projects such as dams, canals and dikes.⁵⁰³ **Im Chaem** periodically met Ta Mok to receive instructions regarding her organisation of the district.⁵⁰⁴ She also participated in meetings,⁵⁰⁵ including a three-day

meeting in 1976 where the 1,500 attendees were told about the invasion of the Vietnamese, the mobilisation of all forces to work at cooperatives,⁵⁰⁶ and the reassignment of Southwest Zone cadres to the Northwest Zone.⁵⁰⁷ As District Secretary, **Im Chaem** had authority over Wat Ang Srei security office and the adjacent Prey Sokhon execution site.⁵⁰⁸

107. In 1976, **Im Chaem** was also appointed Member of the Sector 13 Committee⁵⁰⁹ alongside, *inter alia*, Meas Muth.⁵¹⁰ As both Koh Andet District Secretary⁵¹¹ and Sector 13 Committee Member,⁵¹² **Im Chaem** was involved in all decision making affecting the district and sector.⁵¹³ Instructions were delivered to the lower echelons;⁵¹⁴ and the lower echelons duly reported back on the implementation of their work.⁵¹⁵ **Im Chaem** was subsequently transferred by Ta Mok to Takeo provincial town – the location of the Sector 13 and Southwest Zone offices.⁵¹⁶ There she worked at the district and sector levels: continuing as the Koh Andet District Secretary, the supervisor of the women in Sector 13 and Sector 13 Committee Member.⁵¹⁷

PARTICIPATION IN CRIMES

108. As a District Secretary and Sector Member, **Im Chaem** implemented CPK policies, including “vigilance” against perceived internal and external enemies⁵¹⁸ and searching out any such threats.⁵¹⁹ **Im Chaem** participated in meetings as a sector level cadre in Sector 13⁵²⁰ at which attendees were told that those who committed moral offences would be “smashed”.⁵²¹ The organisation of forced marriages was discussed at meetings,⁵²² as were “security matters” such as fighting the invading “Yuong” and vigilance against those who got sick or damaged work equipment who could be “enemy spies”.⁵²³ At the sector meetings **Im Chaem** attended there was also discussion of people dying from starvation.⁵²⁴ Instructions were given to lower echelons to seek out those identified as “internal enemies”.⁵²⁵ Additionally, arrests were made at sector level meetings.⁵²⁶ **Im Chaem**, as a Sector Member, ordered District Security Chairman Ta Soeun to make arrests.⁵²⁷
109. **Im Chaem** also participated in study sessions in Takeo during this time.⁵²⁸ At one such gathering, **Im Chaem** led 1,500 attendees in a three-day session at which attendees were: told that the Vietnamese bombed CPK bases and burned houses; told that Southwest cadres would be sent to the Northwest Zone; and ordered to work hard to quickly achieve CPK targets.⁵²⁹

110. **Im Chaem** states that she was in Takeo for about one year before being transferred to the Northwest Zone.⁵³⁰

TRANSFER TO NORTHWEST ZONE (MID 1977)

111. In mid-1977, **Im Chaem** led a group of over 1,000 people from the Southwest Zone to the Northwest.⁵³¹ Ta Mok⁵³² and Pol Pot sent **Im Chaem** to lead the purge of the Northwest Zone.⁵³³ Those sent with **Im Chaem** included ordinary people, village chiefs and commune chiefs.⁵³⁴ **Im Chaem** chose those people because she needed them to work in the Northwest Zone⁵³⁵ and serve as “role-models” for the “base people” in the Northwest Zone.⁵³⁶ The group also included 500 military personnel to be placed at work sites.⁵³⁷ **Im Chaem** states that no other Committee members were sent with her and she was the leader of the group.⁵³⁸ **Im Chaem’s** implementation of the purge accorded with the CPK’s stated aim to ensure “discipline” within the Party.⁵³⁹
112. The group left from Takeo on a train organised by Ta Mok.⁵⁴⁰ On the way to the Northwest Zone they stopped in Phnom Penh to attend a meeting with Pol Pot.⁵⁴¹ **Im Chaem** sat at the front of the meeting with the general members of the CPK.⁵⁴² Pol Pot said that they were being sent to farm and exchange experience with those in the Northwest.⁵⁴³ **Im Chaem** has stated that she met personally with Pol Pot and he explained why she was being sent to the Northwest Zone.⁵⁴⁴ During the time in Phnom Penh, **Im Chaem** also met with upper echelon cadres⁵⁴⁵ and presided over meetings where forces were divided prior to departing for the Northwest.⁵⁴⁶
113. After they arrived at Svay Saophan District in Banteay Meanchey Province,⁵⁴⁷ people were gathered and assigned to work in various communes in Preah Net Preah District.⁵⁴⁸ Once they reached the communes, they were then sent to different cooperatives.⁵⁴⁹ **Im Chaem** ordered the arrangement of these forces.⁵⁵⁰

NORTHWEST ZONE 1977-1979

POSITION AND AUTHORITY

114. **Im Chaem** describes her initial organisation of Preah Net Preah District as being pursuant to duties tasked to her by the upper levels.⁵⁵¹ As the District Secretary,⁵⁵² **Im Chaem** controlled all the cooperatives, communes,⁵⁵³ villages and mobile units in Preah Net Preah

District,⁵⁵⁴ numbering 100,000 people: 10,000 ‘old people’ and 90,000 ‘new people’ who had been evacuated from Phnom Penh and elsewhere.⁵⁵⁵

115. In addition to being Preah Net Preah District Secretary, **Im Chaem** also took up sector level positions after figures on the Sector Committee were purged. Initially, **Im Chaem** became a Member of the Sector 5 Committee shortly after arriving in the Northwest Zone.⁵⁵⁶ Subsequently, in mid-to-late 1978, **Im Chaem** became the Deputy Secretary of Sector 5.⁵⁵⁷ Contemporaneous documents establish the dates when the previous Sector 5 Committee members were arrested and **Im Chaem** would have assumed her position as Member and then as Deputy Secretary. **Im Chaem** states that former Sector 5 Secretary Hoeng had been taken away before she arrived in Northwest Zone,⁵⁵⁸ leaving “Ta Lai and Chiel [son of Zone Secretary Rhos Nhim]” at the Sector level.⁵⁵⁹ Sector 5 Committee Member Lai *alias* Kong Lèm entered S-21 on 2 September 1977,⁵⁶⁰ while Chiel was arrested about the same time as his father in June 1978.⁵⁶¹ Vuth, the other member of the former Sector Committee, was also purged in 1977.⁵⁶² Southwest cadre Heng Rin *alias* Mei replaced Hoeng as Sector 5 Secretary.⁵⁶³ Consequently, **Im Chaem** must have become a Sector 5 Committee Member no later than September 1977 (the time of Lai’s arrest), and would have become Sector Deputy no later than June 1978 (the time of Chiel’s arrest).
116. In late 1978, the Northwest Zone sectors were reorganised and a new Sector formed that merged the northern part of old Sector 3 (Mongkol Borei) into Sector 5.⁵⁶⁴ Rin, the Secretary of old Sector 5, was arrested in November 1978⁵⁶⁵ and replaced by former Tram Kak District chief Ta Chay.⁵⁶⁶ A Southwest Zone cadre who was assigned by Ta Chay to come to the Northwest Zone, and who was present at a meeting of the new sector committee, has testified that **Im Chaem** became the deputy secretary of that new sector.⁵⁶⁷ He also states that Nhen, Chaem’s husband, became the Member of the sector committee.⁵⁶⁸ At Sector 5 level, **Im Chaem** had authority and responsibility for affairs in the districts of Phnom Srok, Preah Net Preah, Ou Chrov, Serei Saophoan, Thma Puok and Svay Chek.
117. **Im Chaem** acted both as Preah Net Preah District Secretary⁵⁶⁹ and Sector 5 Member and later Deputy Secretary.⁵⁷⁰ She was involved in all decision making affecting the district

and sector.⁵⁷¹ Instructions were transmitted down from the sector and district to communes and villages,⁵⁷² where the lower echelons implemented those orders and reported back.⁵⁷³

118. **Im Chaem** set up an office and residence in Phnum Lieb Commune,⁵⁷⁴ protected by armed guards.⁵⁷⁵ **Im Chaem** states that when she first arrived to the building, prisoners detained there had to be removed.⁵⁷⁶

PARTICIPATION IN CRIMES

PARTICIPATION IN AND AUTHORITY OVER PEOPLE'S LIVES

119. In areas under **Im Chaem**'s control, CPK cadre exercised powers of ownership over the lives of ordinary people. Individuals were forced to provide unremunerated labour and lived under the constant threat of arrest, detention and death. Family life was regulated and restricted and all expressions of opinion dictated by the CPK policies implemented by **Im Chaem**. Her authority permeated all facets of Preah Net Preah's organisation: she appointed cadres in the district;⁵⁷⁷ transferred persons within the district;⁵⁷⁸ controlled the food that was available;⁵⁷⁹ and controlled even basic movement – a travel permit authorised by **Im Chaem** was required for any movement within the sector.⁵⁸⁰
120. **Im Chaem** frequently held large meetings where cadres and ordinary people were indoctrinated in CPK ideology. **Im Chaem** sent messengers to communicate her orders to lower level cadres and required regular written or verbal reports back from them.⁵⁸¹ Lower echelons carried out the instructions provided by **Im Chaem**.⁵⁸² She would also summon people to her office through her messengers,⁵⁸³ or through the lower echelons.⁵⁸⁴ Messengers also brought communications from the sector level to **Im Chaem** at Phnum Lieb.⁵⁸⁵

Participation in and Authority over Meetings Discussing Crimes

121. Meetings were a core way of controlling people. **Im Chaem** ordered attendance at regular meetings.⁵⁸⁶ Upon becoming District Secretary, **Im Chaem** told attendees that the old Northwest cadres had betrayed the revolution,⁵⁸⁷ after the Northwest cadres had been killed.⁵⁸⁸ **Im Chaem** used meetings to convey CPK policy;⁵⁸⁹ the need to screen for high-ranking persons attached to the old regime to be killed;⁵⁹⁰ vigilance for, and eradication of internal "enemies";⁵⁹¹ warnings against opposing Angkar;⁵⁹² warnings not to be "lazy";⁵⁹³

and threats that people would be taken to study or be punished if they made a mistake.⁵⁹⁴ Meetings were also used to give instructions about building dams and canals,⁵⁹⁵ to work harder and faster,⁵⁹⁶ and to follow Angkar.⁵⁹⁷ Further, meetings were used by **Im Chaem** to send people to be re-educated or to the rear battlefield,⁵⁹⁸ to assign work,⁵⁹⁹ to appoint cadres,⁶⁰⁰ and as a pretext to have cadres arrested and killed.⁶⁰¹

122. **Im Chaem** would meet with villagers,⁶⁰² chiefs of villages and communes,⁶⁰³ mobile units,⁶⁰⁴ and senior unit leaders.⁶⁰⁵ Meetings with villagers were often very large, with thousands of attendees⁶⁰⁶ many of whom were required to travel long distances.⁶⁰⁷ They were held at **Im Chaem**'s office in Phnum Lieb,⁶⁰⁸ at pagodas,⁶⁰⁹ or worksites such as Trapeang Thma dam, Phnom Trayoung rock quarry and Spean Spreng dam,⁶¹⁰ at which daily work quotas were imposed on labourers⁶¹¹ and detainees were warned that they would be killed if they could not be refashioned.⁶¹² Such meetings were chaired either by **Im Chaem** or her subordinates.⁶¹³
123. **Im Chaem** organised and participated in sector meetings.⁶¹⁴ In 1978, she held regular, sometimes bi-weekly, meetings with the sector-level mobile unit leaders.⁶¹⁵ As at district meetings, sector meetings discussed seeking out internal enemies.⁶¹⁶ In 1978, **Im Chaem** and Ta Mok presided over a large meeting at which individuals who spoke against Angkar were taken away, killed and buried in the foundations of Trapeang Thma dam.⁶¹⁷
124. **Im Chaem** was accompanied by armed messengers whenever inspecting villages or attending meetings.⁶¹⁸

Participation in and Authority over Worksites

125. **Im Chaem** admits that she was in control of the labour forces and work in Preah Net Preah.⁶¹⁹ She acknowledged that she implemented plans from upper echelons regarding work projects, communicated with the upper level,⁶²⁰ and sent reports to the Central Committee.⁶²¹ From the time she arrived in the Northwest Zone, **Im Chaem** issued orders regarding how labour forces were to be deployed,⁶²² initiated labour projects,⁶²³ and was in charge of all canal and dam worksites, and all rice fields in the district.⁶²⁴ There were thousands of forced labourers in the various district units over which **Im Chaem** had control.⁶²⁵ These included children's units.⁶²⁶

126. **Im Chaem** visited the rice fields, dam construction sites and various other worksites in cooperatives in Preah Net Preah.⁶²⁷ She inspected the sites and the mobile units and witnesses remember her pressing labourers to work harder.⁶²⁸
127. **Im Chaem** appointed leaders of work units⁶²⁹ and gave instructions to unit chiefs regarding the work to be carried out by labourers.⁶³⁰ She called mobile unit chiefs to report to her on their work⁶³¹ and also received written reports from work units.⁶³² Unit chiefs were required to report to **Im Chaem** on issues like numbers of forces and requests for food.⁶³³ **Im Chaem** issued orders to mobile units and forces to move to different areas⁶³⁴ and instructed the units receiving the labour on monitoring the workers.⁶³⁵ **Im Chaem's** orders regarding labour were followed by the lower echelons.⁶³⁶
128. **Im Chaem** issued instructions to search for and capture labourers who escaped worksites.⁶³⁷ For example, Kor Len, who was chairman of a mobile unit, reported to Ta Poal that people in his work unit escaped. Ta Poal reported this to **Im Chaem**, who ordered militiamen to go and tell cooperative and commune chiefs to search for and bring back the escaped labourers.⁶³⁸ **Im Chaem's** messengers told Kor Len that the labourers had been captured and to collect them from the security office.⁶³⁹
129. By her own admission, **Im Chaem** sent workers and supervised work at Trapeang Thma dam and the rice fields around it.⁶⁴⁰ **Im Chaem** examined the work,⁶⁴¹ accompanied by armed guards,⁶⁴² or sent subordinates to do so.⁶⁴³ People were forced to work under **Im Chaem's** orders with insufficient food.⁶⁴⁴ She set the work that people were required to do,⁶⁴⁵ and was involved in punishing those who breached disciplinary rules.⁶⁴⁶ **Im Chaem** called group and unit chiefs to meetings when she examined the dam.⁶⁴⁷ At meetings led by **Im Chaem** and attended by thousands, participants were required to repeat chants regarding working hard and eliminating the capitalist class.⁶⁴⁸ **Im Chaem** also welcomed visiting delegations from China to Trapeang Thma dam, as well as Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan.⁶⁴⁹ Labourers who escaped the dam would be forced to return under **Im Chaem's** orders,⁶⁵⁰ or would be killed by soldiers under **Im Chaem's** control.⁶⁵¹
130. **Im Chaem** also admits to planning the construction of Spean Spreng dam and Prey Roneam reservoir, which was dug by hand and took a year to build.⁶⁵² **Im Chaem** sent the labourers,⁶⁵³ set the work quotas,⁶⁵⁴ and oversaw the worksite⁶⁵⁵ – including calling

meetings when at the site.⁶⁵⁶ **Im Chaem** states that Pol Pot assisted with the construction by providing supplies such as fabrics and food.⁶⁵⁷ Further construction projects were planned but not commenced due to the arrival of the Vietnamese soldiers in 1979.⁶⁵⁸

131. Phnom Trayoung rock quarry, adjacent to Phnom Trayoung security office was a labour site⁶⁵⁹ operating under the authority of **Im Chaem**.⁶⁶⁰ There were also ancillary worksites at the Phnom Trayoung Mountain,⁶⁶¹ including agricultural fields supervised by **Im Chaem**.⁶⁶²

Participation in and Authority over Forced Marriages and Sexual Violence

132. **Im Chaem** presided over forced marriages.⁶⁶³ For example, Thang Thoeuy was 19 years old⁶⁶⁴ when she was forcibly married in a ceremony supervised by **Im Chaem**. Thang Thoeuy initially refused to get married but was told that she would be killed if she did not.⁶⁶⁵ After the marriage, couples were spied on under **Im Chaem**'s orders to ensure that the marriage was consummated.⁶⁶⁶ Some women forcibly married in the same group as Thang Thoeuy were killed because they refused to have sex with their husband.⁶⁶⁷
133. At forced marriage ceremonies, men and women's names were called out and they were required to make a vow to live together as a couple. Such ceremonies were attended by chiefs under **Im Chaem**'s authority.⁶⁶⁸ If anyone refused they would be branded an enemy.⁶⁶⁹ Forced marriages were also held at worksites over which **Im Chaem** had responsibility, after which couples were monitored to ensure that the marriage was consummated.⁶⁷⁰ Additionally, lists of those to be forcibly married were provided to the sector level.⁶⁷¹
134. While men could sometimes request to be married to a particular woman, they were not permitted to marry "17 April" women.⁶⁷² At meetings, **Im Chaem** instructed women to marry disabled cadres.⁶⁷³ Those who failed to comply were arrested.⁶⁷⁴
135. Additionally, cadres under **Im Chaem**'s authority and acting pursuant to the common plan raped women before killing them in Preah Net Preah District.⁶⁷⁵

Participation in and Authority over 'Re-education' of Enemies

136. **Im Chaem** ordered tempering, correction, re-education and study sessions for all persons seen as suspect by the regime. People in the Northwest were sent to be tempered from the

arrival of the Southwest cadres.⁶⁷⁶ **Im Chaem** held regular study sessions⁶⁷⁷ and decided on who was to be sent for re-education.⁶⁷⁸ For example, Phoun Sunty received a letter from **Im Chaem** ordering him to Phnum Lieb Commune to study.⁶⁷⁹ Upon arrival in Phnum Lieb, **Im Chaem** then ordered that he go to Phnom Trayoung security office to study,⁶⁸⁰ where he was forced to work and detained in shackles.⁶⁸¹

137. **Im Chaem** ordered lower echelons to send people to be re-educated and corrected.⁶⁸² Chum Kan, who was appointed Phnum Lieb Commune Committee by **Im Chaem**, states that he received many such orders and that failure to carry out such an order could be fatal.⁶⁸³
138. **Im Chaem** established the so-called “education department” at Phnom Trayoung security office,⁶⁸⁴ setting down the rules and policies to be administered for labourers deemed “stubborn” and those prisoners with light punishments.⁶⁸⁵ **Im Chaem** assigned Tum Souen to be in charge.⁶⁸⁶ If someone was considered to have made a ‘mistake’ at a cooperative, they would be reported to **Im Chaem** who would ask whether that person could be educated in the cooperative. If not, the person would be sent to Phnom Trayoung security office.⁶⁸⁷
139. In 1978, Yeng Chhan was among a group of female forced labourers at Trapeang Thma dam who were arrested by militiamen for searching for water to drink at the worksite.⁶⁸⁸ The other women in the group were tied up and severely beaten and they were all taken for re-education to Rohal village in Preah Net Preah District.⁶⁸⁹ Labourers who could not complete their assigned tasks would also be sent to study.⁶⁹⁰ Most of those called for “re-education” were never seen again and it is apparent that they were simply executed.⁶⁹¹

Participation in and Authority over Arrests, Detention and Killing

140. **Im Chaem** brought 500 armed militiamen to the Northwest Zone.⁶⁹² She admits that upon her arrival she ordered the militias then present in the district to disarm,⁶⁹³ and put these former soldiers to work at labour sites.⁶⁹⁴ Like her predecessor Ta Maong,⁶⁹⁵ **Im Chaem** controlled the armed forces in Preah Net Preah.⁶⁹⁶

Arrests

141. **Im Chaem** had the power and authority to order the arrest of people in Preah Net Preah District and in Sector 5.⁶⁹⁷ Arrests, including the arrests of Northwest cadres upon the takeover by the Southwest, were conducted by **Im Chaem**'s subordinates – both cadres and military – on her authority.⁶⁹⁸ Bin Heuy was arrested along with his father,⁶⁹⁹ who had been a former 'Achar' (Buddhist layman functionary), under the orders of **Im Chaem** because Bin Heuy's father was linked to the former Northwest cadres.⁷⁰⁰ Kim Yet was first transferred to join a three-person medical unit in Phnum Lieb by **Im Chaem** in 1977.⁷⁰¹ Subsequently, he and the members of his unit were arrested under **Im Chaem**'s orders and sent to Phnom Trayoung security office.⁷⁰² Bin Sokh, **Im Chaem**'s former messenger, also describes how cooperative chairpersons visited **Im Chaem** to discuss arrests of large numbers of people.⁷⁰³ Tum Souen, who was chief of Phnom Trayoung security centre, testifies that cooperative chiefs discussed directly with **Im Chaem** arrests to be made.⁷⁰⁴
142. People were often brought to **Im Chaem**'s house in Phnum Lieb before being transported to Phnom Trayoung security office to be imprisoned and killed.⁷⁰⁵ **Im Chaem**'s former messenger Bin Sokh details being sent to collect seven people who had been arrested by cadres in Chub village and bringing them to **Im Chaem**'s office in Phum Lieb.⁷⁰⁶
143. Arrests took place at various locations, such as at wats,⁷⁰⁷ worksites⁷⁰⁸ and at meetings⁷⁰⁹ – which were also used by **Im Chaem** to order arrests of non-attendees.⁷¹⁰ Those who fled worksites were reported to **Im Chaem**, who had them arrested and returned to the worksites.⁷¹¹ Similarly, those travelling without authorisation in Preah Net Preah were subject to arrest and detention.⁷¹²
144. **Im Chaem**'s power to order arrests extended beyond Preah Net Preah District to other districts in Sector 5. For example, witness Tor Pinthang, who worked in a mobile unit in Serei Saophan District,⁷¹³ was arrested and brought to Phnum Lieb. Following a discussion between his arrestor and **Im Chaem**, the witness was brought to Phnom Trayoung security office and detained.⁷¹⁴

Detention

145. **Im Chaem** had the power to order that people be detained and was in charge of all the security offices and prisoners in Preah Net Preah.⁷¹⁵ In addition to people being temporarily detained in her office in Phnum Lieb,⁷¹⁶ there was a security office opposite **Im Chaem**'s house in Phnum Lieb where large numbers of prisoners were imprisoned before either being sent back to worksites, to Phnom Trayoung security office, or to be killed.⁷¹⁷
146. Phnom Trayoung security office was established after the arrival of **Im Chaem** and the Southwest cadres⁷¹⁸ and was controlled by **Im Chaem**.⁷¹⁹ It had detainees from both the district and sector.⁷²⁰ **Im Chaem** appointed Tum Soeun to be in charge of the daily running of the security office.⁷²¹ Soeun reported only to **Im Chaem**,⁷²² and she gave orders regarding the detainees.⁷²³ **Im Chaem** instructed Soeun to closely monitor all prisoners before deciding what to do with each⁷²⁴ – for example, whether serious offence prisoners could be unshackled.⁷²⁵ She also sent subordinates to visit the security office.⁷²⁶ **Im Chaem** had the power and authority to release so-called 'minor offence' prisoners.⁷²⁷ Soeun reported any escapes from the security office to **Im Chaem**, who would take further action.⁷²⁸ **Im Chaem** communicated to Soeun via her messengers and in person during meetings at the security office,⁷²⁹ and visited in person or sent subordinates to oversee the security office every few days.⁷³⁰
147. Those arrested in cooperatives and accused of being lazy, having made a mistake, or trying to escape were sent to Phnom Trayoung security office.⁷³¹ Detainees also included former officials and soldiers from the Lon Nol regime, "new people" who had been evacuated from Phnom Penh,⁷³² and people accused of committing moral offences.⁷³³ Thip Samphat was arrested and sent to Phnom Trayoung on **Im Chaem**'s written orders for criticizing the food he received in the commune.⁷³⁴ Phuon Sunty was sent by **Im Chaem** to Phnom Trayoung for a "meeting" but was actually shackled and taken to be refashioned.⁷³⁵ Prisoners sent to Phnom Trayoung rarely arrived with any indication as to their alleged wrongdoing.⁷³⁶
148. **Im Chaem**'s authority over arrests and detention is demonstrated by her statement that she once ordered guards to free a man who was detained at her house in Phnum Lieb, because

he was elderly.⁷³⁷ Although she initially claimed not to know where Phnom Trayoung security office was located, **Im Chaem** later admitted that it was located only 200-300 metres from her home in Phnum Lieb.⁷³⁸

Killings

149. **Im Chaem** had the power and authority to order that people be killed.⁷³⁹ Whether as a result of her position as a sector level cadre or not,⁷⁴⁰ it is clear that in practice, **Im Chaem** personally ordered that people be killed. Tum Souen has testified that **Im Chaem** ordered him to kill four serious offence prisoners who were unable to walk after being tortured.⁷⁴¹ Bou Mao, who worked in the Sector 5 mobile unit, saw Moeun, a mobile unit medical chief, detained at **Im Chaem**'s house and heard **Im Chaem** say "[i]f she is being difficult or is a traitor, kill her and get rid of her".⁷⁴²
150. Orders went from **Im Chaem** down through the echelons to arrest and kill⁷⁴³ and **Im Chaem** had authority over those directly responsible for killings.⁷⁴⁴ Sam Bun, who was a commune chief, was detained in **Im Chaem**'s office in Phnum Lieb before being taken to Phnom Trayoung and killed for moral offences, namely, being visited by women in his home.⁷⁴⁵ Phoun Sunt, who was sent by **Im Chaem** to Phnom Trayoung security office for re-education, witnessed nighttime killings at the security office and was forced to bury the corpses.⁷⁴⁶ **Im Chaem** was present at locations when killings took place⁷⁴⁷ and had the power to release those who would otherwise be killed.⁷⁴⁸ Killings in places such as Chakrey village and Wat Preah Net Preah were conducted under **Im Chaem**'s authority.⁷⁴⁹
151. The targeting and killing of former soldiers, officials and those connected to the Lon Nol regime initiated by the Northwest Zone cadres continued after **Im Chaem** and the Southwest cadres arrived.⁷⁵⁰ So too the killing of those connected to the Northwest cadres continued after the initial purges – in line with the policy of digging out the roots in order to dig out the grass.⁷⁵¹ Bin Heuy's father, who was a Buddhist layman functionary, was arrested and killed in Preah Net Preah because of his connection to the Northwest cadres who had controlled the area.⁷⁵² Bin Heuy, who had been arrested and shackled next to his father in Preah Net Preah Commune, describes hearing his father scream for help before being killed.⁷⁵³ Such killings were ordered by **Im Chaem**.⁷⁵⁴

152. Ethnic minorities such as those of Vietnamese background,⁷⁵⁵ Chinese,⁷⁵⁶ and Khmer Krom⁷⁵⁷ were also targeted. For instance, two Vietnamese women were killed in Preah Net Preah District by Southwest Zone cadres under the authority of **Im Chaem**.⁷⁵⁸ The ethnicity of targeted Vietnamese who were subsequently killed was discovered through background searches of people in the district and the creation of biographies which were given to **Im Chaem**.⁷⁵⁹ At the Sector level, Khmer Krom families were taken and beaten to death upon the arrival of the Southwest cadres. This included families of Khmer Krom men married to Khmer women.⁷⁶⁰
153. Targeted groups were also identified from the list of people in Preah Net Preah district which had been prepared by the Northwest Zone cadres prior to the purge.⁷⁶¹ The list was sent to village and commune chiefs to locate those on the list and when found, forces would be sent to arrest and take them away.⁷⁶² **Im Chaem** says that Pol Pot and the Central Committee had ordered that she be provided with the list,⁷⁶³ which she admits receiving from the former district cadres before their deaths.⁷⁶⁴
154. Others targeted for killing under **Im Chaem**'s regime included: those who committed moral offences,⁷⁶⁵ those no longer useful for work,⁷⁶⁶ and those accused of being "traitors"⁷⁶⁷ or "spies".⁷⁶⁸ **Im Chaem** admits to receiving orders from upper echelons to search for and arrest so-called "bad elements", including those connected with the Lon Nol regime, or supposed "spies".⁷⁶⁹
155. Additionally, killings took place subsequent to **Im Chaem** visiting work sites. For example, there was a large-scale killing in Phnom Trayoung security office after a visit by **Im Chaem**.⁷⁷⁰ Pregnant women were also killed and buried in the foundations of a bridge at the Trapeang Thma work site in the belief it would aid the construction project.⁷⁷¹
156. **Im Chaem** denies having the power to kill, asserting that only the military had such power.⁷⁷² This is contradicted by overwhelming evidence to the contrary, including her control over armed forces in Preah Net Preah.⁷⁷³

F. CRIMES

SOUTHWEST ZONE

PERSECUTION OF THE KHMER KROM (1976-1977)

CPK Policy Regarding the Khmer Krom

157. The CPK's policy of targeting the Khmer Krom⁷⁷⁴ evolved from the conflict with Vietnam and the CPK's distrust of anyone with perceived ties to Vietnam.⁷⁷⁵ Khmer Krom were persons of Cambodian ethnicity from areas historically Cambodian but now within Vietnam's borders. Khmer Rouge cadres often accused Khmer Krom of being "Yuon" spies.⁷⁷⁶ At the beginning of the DK period, the CPK received Khmer Krom from Vietnam while forcibly transferring persons of Vietnamese ethnicity living in Cambodia to Vietnam in a series of organised exchanges.⁷⁷⁷ However, as the conflict with Vietnam intensified, the CPK policy evolved into widespread killings of the Khmer Krom because of their perceived Vietnamese ties.⁷⁷⁸

Communication of the CPK Policy Regarding the Khmer Krom

158. The CPK disseminated its policy targeting any individuals with a link to Vietnam from the Party Centre to the lowest echelons.⁷⁷⁹ At meetings throughout Sector 13, Khmer Krom were variously described as "enemies",⁷⁸⁰ "traitors",⁷⁸¹ "Yuon spies",⁷⁸² "KGB agents"⁷⁸³ and having a "Vietnamese brain in a Khmer body".⁷⁸⁴ Southwest cadres told the lower echelons that Khmer Krom had to be "killed" or "smashed"⁷⁸⁵ and that it was "Angkar's work"⁷⁸⁶ that the Khmer Krom be "swept clean".⁷⁸⁷

Implementation of the Policy in Sector 13

159. Southwest cadres in Sector 13 identified the Khmer Krom for targeting in a number of ways. During 1976, Khmer Krom were told to register at cooperative meetings and that "Angkar" would send them back to Kampuchea Krom.⁷⁸⁸ Instead, cadres gathered the Khmer Krom into groups, made lists of their names⁷⁸⁹ and took them away to be killed.⁷⁹⁰
160. CPK cadres also identified Khmer Krom through biographies that the Party required individuals to prepare.⁷⁹¹ Additionally, Khmer Krom were identified for targeting by their clothing,⁷⁹² accent,⁷⁹³ and fair complexion.⁷⁹⁴

161. As Koh Andet District Secretary⁷⁹⁵ and Sector 13 Committee Member,⁷⁹⁶ **Im Chaem** ordered arrests⁷⁹⁷ and had authority over the militiamen who carried out killings.⁷⁹⁸ Whole families of Khmer Krom were taken away daily and “disappeared” in the district, meaning they were killed.⁷⁹⁹
162. Khmer Krom were the primary group detained and killed at Wat Ang Srei Mealy security office and the adjacent Prey Sokhon execution site in Koh Andet during the time **Im Chaem** held positions of authority.⁸⁰⁰ They were usually temporarily detained at Wat Ang Srei Mealy prior to being killed.⁸⁰¹ Between 1976 and 1977, mass executions of Khmer Krom took place at Prey Sokhon.⁸⁰² Khmer Krom men and women had their hands tied and were taken in lines to be killed.⁸⁰³ Individuals were beaten to death with wooden clubs⁸⁰⁴ and then thrown into pits.⁸⁰⁵ Witness Mom Phalla, who worked near Prey Sokhon, described hearing the sound of screaming from the execution site.⁸⁰⁶ Killings were so frequent that witnesses say they occurred “day and night”.⁸⁰⁷ Though there is no definitive number of those killed at Wat Ang Srei Mealy and Prey Sokhon, witnesses suggest that there were thousands of killings.⁸⁰⁸

WAT ANG SREI MEALY SECURITY OFFICE AND PREY SOKHON EXECUTION SITE (1976-1977)

Location and Operation

163. Wat Ang Srei Mealy security office⁸⁰⁹ was located in the north of Samply Village, Prey Khla Commune, Koh Andet District, Takeo Province,⁸¹⁰ in Sector 13 of the Southwest Zone.⁸¹¹ Prey Sokhon execution site was north of the security centre, on the path heading north from Samply Village to Sy Sla Village.⁸¹² Both were in operation from April 1975 until at least November 1978.⁸¹³
164. The security office was comprised of the Wat – which was used as a district military base⁸¹⁴ and at least two buildings used to detain people.⁸¹⁵ In 1975, a wooden building was converted from a school to a detention house⁸¹⁶ and in 1976 soldiers built a hall near the Wat to use as a detention office.⁸¹⁷
165. Prey Sokhon execution site⁸¹⁸ was in a dense forest⁸¹⁹ approximately 10 hectares in size.⁸²⁰ Access to the execution site was restricted by the Khmer Rouge,⁸²¹ however people could walk on the route next to the forest, connecting Sy Sla village to Samply village.⁸²²

Authority Structure and Communication

166. As District Secretary and Sector 13 Member from 1976 to mid-1977, **Im Chaem** had authority over the Wat Ang Srei Mealy security office and Prey Sokhon execution site.⁸²³ **Im Chaem** had the power to order District Security Chairman Ta Soeun to make arrests.⁸²⁴ The district militia, armed with carbines and AK's,⁸²⁵ assisted with arresting and killing people at this security office and execution site.⁸²⁶ **Im Chaem** received instructions directly from Ta Mok on the organisation of Koh Andet District.⁸²⁷
167. **Im Chaem** participated in various meetings in the area⁸²⁸ discussing, *inter alia*: “smashing” those who committed moral offences;⁸²⁹ fighting the invading “Yuon”;⁸³⁰ maintaining strict vigilance against workers who could be “spies”;⁸³¹ and, instructions to seek out “internal enemies”.⁸³²

Unlawful Arrest and Detention

168. People were arrested and detained at Wat Ang Srei Mealy on a daily basis during **Im Chaem**'s control of the district.⁸³³ The primary group targeted were Khmer Krom who had come from Vietnam or border areas,⁸³⁴ continuing the policy existing prior to **Im Chaem**'s appointment.⁸³⁵ Other groups arrested and detained included Khmer Leu,⁸³⁶ Cham,⁸³⁷ and anybody deemed an “enemy”.⁸³⁸ Additionally, people from the surrounding Samply village and other villages in Koh Andet who were considered “wrongdoers” would be detained at the office or taken away and disappeared.⁸³⁹ Khmer Krom were generally identified for targeting by their accent,⁸⁴⁰ while biographies of villagers were prepared by the lower echelons.⁸⁴¹

Inhumane Conditions, Torture and Sexual Abuse

169. Prisoners at the detention office built in 1976 were shackled by their legs day and night.⁸⁴² Those detained at the temporary detention office located in the old school were unshackled but unable to move freely within the security office.⁸⁴³ Some detainees were interrogated and subjected to torture before being sent to Prey Sokhon for execution.⁸⁴⁴ In at least one instance, a woman was raped at Wat Ang Srei Mealy before being killed.⁸⁴⁵

Unlawful killings

170. Killings occurred on a frequent basis at the Prey Sokhon execution site throughout the period of **Im Chaem**'s control.⁸⁴⁶ Various groups of people and sometimes entire families were executed at the site. The victims were Khmer Krom,⁸⁴⁷ "17 April people", and others deemed "spies" or "enemies".⁸⁴⁸ Those detained in Wat Ang Srei Mealy security office were executed at Prey Sokhon.⁸⁴⁹
171. Prior to execution, people were told they would be returning to their homes⁸⁵⁰ or were being sent to live elsewhere.⁸⁵¹ Instead they were escorted,⁸⁵² by armed militiamen,⁸⁵³ with their hands tied behind their backs⁸⁵⁴ to be executed at Prey Sokhon.⁸⁵⁵ Sticks or clubs were used by militiamen and soldiers⁸⁵⁶ to execute people.⁸⁵⁷ Victims were heard screaming prior to their deaths,⁸⁵⁸ with their bodies left where they were executed or buried in mass pits.⁸⁵⁹ Some victims were buried alive.⁸⁶⁰
172. The Khmer Rouge tried to keep the detention and killings secret by relocating residents who lived near the security office⁸⁶¹ and preventing access to Prey Sokhon execution site.⁸⁶² The execution site contained three to four large mass graves,⁸⁶³ ranging in size from approximately 20 metres in diameter and two metres deep to 10 meters by five metres and two metres deep.⁸⁶⁴ The graves gave off a foul odour⁸⁶⁵ and some of the corpses were either unburied or half buried.⁸⁶⁶ Though estimates vary, witnesses state that there were thousands of individuals killed at Prey Sokhon.⁸⁶⁷

NORTHWEST ZONE

PURGE OF SECTOR 5 OF THE NORTHWEST ZONE (1977-1979)

173. The purge of the Northwest Zone was organised by the highest echelons of the CPK as a result of perceived treachery by those in the zone.⁸⁶⁸ The Southwest Zone was considered to be where the revolution had begun and contained many loyal cadres.⁸⁶⁹
174. The arrest of Northwest Zone cadres began after **Im Chaem** and the Southwest Zone group arrived in June 1977.⁸⁷⁰ **Im Chaem**'s claim to have arrived in Preah Net Preah in late 1978 or early 1979⁸⁷¹ is contradicted by her own statements. **Im Chaem** replaced former District Secretary An Maong as Preah Net Preah District Committee⁸⁷² and acknowledges that An Maong was still in Preah Net Preah upon her arrival.⁸⁷³ **Im Chaem** admits to meeting with

An Maong to receive a list of the people in Preah Net Preah and states that Maong was then “called to an unknown destination” and disappeared.⁸⁷⁴ S-21 records establish that Preah Net Preah District Secretary An Maong entered S-21 on 28 June 1977, and was arrested at least 10 days earlier.⁸⁷⁵ Therefore, **Im Chaem** must have arrived in Preah Net Preah by at least mid-June 1977. An Maong was eventually executed on the 18th of October 1977, along with 69 other cadres from the Northwest Zone.⁸⁷⁶

175. **Im Chaem** states after An Maong was “taken away”,⁸⁷⁷ Deputy District Secretary Sam-At “also disappeared”.⁸⁷⁸ However, a local cadre describes how Sam-At was arrested and removed after a meeting at which **Im Chaem** accused him of being a traitor,⁸⁷⁹ with other Northwest cadres at the meeting also arrested.⁸⁸⁰ Records show that Sam-At was also sent to S-21.⁸⁸¹ An S-21 interrogation report dated 1 August 1977 describes how: “The torture has been quite harsh in the past, and his health is quite weak, but he still pretends to the maximum extent to not know much of anything.”⁸⁸²
176. In addition to former District Secretary An Maong and former Deputy Secretary Sam-At,⁸⁸³ Lor Ken describes waiting close-by when then Preah Net Preah Commune Secretary Ta Krak and other cadres attended a meeting at **Im Chaem**’s house in Phnum Lieb at which they were arrested.⁸⁸⁴ He subsequently heard screams coming from the meeting place, likely the sounds of Ta Krak and the others being killed.⁸⁸⁵ Former Phnum Lieb Commune Secretary Ta Theang was also arrested and executed in Phnum Lieb.⁸⁸⁶ At the Sector 5 level, mobile unit leader Ta Val, Sector Secretary Ta Hoeng and Deputy Secretary Ta Cheal all disappeared.⁸⁸⁷
177. Beyond these examples, the purge encompassed all levels:⁸⁸⁸ from the cooperative,⁸⁸⁹ commune,⁸⁹⁰ mobile units,⁸⁹¹ to the district⁸⁹² and sector.⁸⁹³ Large numbers of Northwest cadres were taken away and “disappeared”,⁸⁹⁴ meaning that they were killed.⁸⁹⁵ In total, over 1,200 Northwest Zone cadres were sent to S-21 and killed, the vast majority between June 1977 and May 1978.⁸⁹⁶ A list of individuals from Sector 5 recorded as being sent to S-21 during this time is attached as Annex 6 to this Submission. Further, the families of Northwest cadres were arrested and detained at Phnom Trayoung security office in Preah Net Preah District.⁸⁹⁷ Ta Mok and other Southwest cadres including **Im Chaem** ordered the arrest and killing of these Northwest cadres.⁸⁹⁸ Having removed the Northwest Zone

cadres, **Im Chaem** and those from the Southwest began appointing their own cadres to the vacant positions.⁸⁹⁹ During this time, **Im Chaem**'s husband, Nhen, was appointed Serei Saophoan District Secretary.⁹⁰⁰ Together they controlled two of the four districts of Sector 5.

178. The purge was assisted by **Im Chaem**'s decision, approved by the upper echelons, to disarm⁹⁰¹ and arrest⁹⁰² existing military in the area and prevent any resistance. **Im Chaem** was accompanied by her own military contingent to the Northwest Zone.⁹⁰³

PERSECUTION OF THE VIETNAMESE (1977-1979)

CPK Policy Regarding the Vietnamese

179. The CPK ordered and enforced a policy of forced deportation of ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia shortly after taking power.⁹⁰⁴ By September 1975, approximately 150,000 ethnic Vietnamese were deported to Vietnam.⁹⁰⁵ From 1977, the CPK's policy evolved to extermination of the remaining Vietnamese (mostly ethnic Vietnamese spouses or children of mixed couples) in the country.⁹⁰⁶ Additionally, all those perceived as connected or affiliated to Vietnam were considered "enemies" and were targeted for that reason.⁹⁰⁷
180. The CPK justified the killings on the basis of Vietnam's historically expansionist actions towards Cambodia and the existing armed conflict.⁹⁰⁸ CPK propaganda stressed that the mere existence of the Vietnamese in Cambodia represented a threat to the survival of the country and the Khmer race.⁹⁰⁹ By 1979, the vast majority of the Vietnamese remaining in Cambodia, if not all, had been killed⁹¹⁰ as well as countless others deemed "enemies" for being associated with Vietnam.⁹¹¹

Communication of CPK Policy Regarding the Vietnamese

181. The CPK leadership disseminated its policy against the ethnic Vietnamese and those associated with Vietnam, to lower echelons in speeches,⁹¹² meetings,⁹¹³ political training sessions,⁹¹⁴ and propaganda documents.⁹¹⁵
182. After their arrival in the Northwest Zone in mid-1977, the Southwest cadres began identifying ethnic Vietnamese and those associated with Vietnam as being part of "Yuan networks" during meetings.⁹¹⁶ **Im Chaem** discussed "ethnic screening" in Preah Net Preah District.⁹¹⁷ Witnesses also recall Southwest cadres attacking the Vietnamese as "enemies"

in speeches in the district.⁹¹⁸ Villagers and cooperative members were required to “report to Angkar” the presence of “Vietnamese hidden among the people”.⁹¹⁹

183. The discriminatory term “Yuong”, which the DK indicated meant “savage”,⁹²⁰ was frequently used by **Im Chaem**⁹²¹ and other CPK leaders⁹²² to spread fear and hatred towards the Vietnamese and those associated with Vietnam in meetings⁹²³ and through propaganda documents.⁹²⁴ **Im Chaem** continued to use the term after the DK Regime.⁹²⁵ Anyone categorised as a “Yuong” was considered an enemy of the CPK that had to be eliminated.⁹²⁶ Orders to kill any person linked to Vietnam and, *a fortiori*, any ethnic or national Vietnamese were communicated at every echelon.⁹²⁷

Implementation of the Policy in Sector 5

184. Targeting and killings of the Vietnamese and those associated with Vietnam increased in Sector 5 after the arrival of **Im Chaem** and the Southwest Zone cadres.⁹²⁸ **Im Chaem** has admitted receiving orders from upper echelons to search for and arrest “Vietnamese agents”.⁹²⁹
185. Different methods were used to identify the ethnic Vietnamese. For example, individuals were often classified as Vietnamese on the basis of their skin colour.⁹³⁰ A witness who lived in Preah Net Preah described his father being arrested by militiamen and taken away to be killed after being accused of being a “Yuong” because he had a light complexion.⁹³¹ The Vietnamese were also frequently identified through their accent.⁹³² Anyone who did not speak Khmer could also be labelled Vietnamese and killed.⁹³³
186. Those of Vietnamese ethnicity were also discovered through background searches and the creation of biographies.⁹³⁴ Witness Prak Koeun described cadres in Preah Net Preah discussing whether she should be killed after she had revealed that her father was Vietnamese.⁹³⁵ Biographies were sent to the upper echelon, including **Im Chaem**, who would then give orders regarding those identified as Vietnamese.⁹³⁶ **Im Chaem** also received a list identifying all persons in Preah Net Preah upon becoming district secretary.⁹³⁷

187. Anyone accused of being a Vietnamese “spy” or “agent”,⁹³⁸ or having a “connection” to the Vietnamese,⁹³⁹ was also arrested.⁹⁴⁰ **Im Chaem** has stated that after receiving requests from the upper echelons to search for such people, they were “all captured”.⁹⁴¹
188. In addition to an individual identified as ethnic Vietnamese or having Vietnamese connections, their partners and whole families were often killed, including children.⁹⁴² For example, witness Bou Mao, a mobile unit leader at Trapeang Thma dam, described how the families and children of persons found to have Vietnamese blood or associations would be searched for and killed at the worksite.⁹⁴³
189. Implementation of the policy targeting the Vietnamese and those connected to Vietnam occurred under **Im Chaem**’s authority throughout Preah Net Preah District and Sector 5. At Chamkar Khnol security office,⁹⁴⁴ most of the victims arrested, detained, and executed were Vietnamese.⁹⁴⁵ Witness Sin Khin described truckloads of people being brought to be killed at the adjoining Prey Ta Ruth execution site.⁹⁴⁶ Witness Mak Vonny, a former mobile unit worker who lived close to Prey Ta Ruth, stated that those who were killed there were accused of being Vietnamese.⁹⁴⁷
190. People accused of being Vietnamese were also sent to Phnom Trayoung Security Centre.⁹⁴⁸ Witness Oeur Loeur was detained because she had fair skin, and therefore was assumed to be Vietnamese.⁹⁴⁹ Groups of 15-20 people, including those accused of having Vietnamese connections were killed at Phnom Trayoung on a nightly basis.⁹⁵⁰
191. At Trapeang Thma Dam, workers who were Vietnamese or accused of having Vietnamese connections were sought out and killed.⁹⁵¹ Witness Buth Svoeuy, a former mobile unit leader at Trapeang Thma, described 1,000 Vietnamese families being sent from various cooperatives to Trapeang Thma in 1978 and all subsequently disappearing.⁹⁵²
192. At Spean Spreng worksite, **Im Chaem** ordered the killing of two Vietnamese women who were brutally raped before being killed.⁹⁵³ Witnesses also detail the identification and killing of entire Vietnamese families in the nearby Spean Sraeng Commune in 1978.⁹⁵⁴

PHNOM TRAYOUNG SECURITY OFFICE AND WORKSITE (1977-1979)

Location and Operation

193. Phnom Trayoung security office, rock quarry, and related worksites were located at Phnom Trayoung Mountain in Phnum Lieb Commune, Preah Net Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone.⁹⁵⁵ The security offices and worksites were established and controlled by Southwest Zone cadres⁹⁵⁶ in 1977⁹⁵⁷ and continued operation until January 1979 when the Vietnamese troops arrived.⁹⁵⁸
194. Phnom Trayoung security office and its related worksites was a large facility, covering over two hectares.⁹⁵⁹ The facility was comprised of a series of detention halls and huts, a dining hall, quarry worksite, and agricultural fields,⁹⁶⁰ and expanded over time to accommodate a larger prisoner population.⁹⁶¹ An ox-cart road traversed the facility from National Road 6 to Phnom Tralouk.⁹⁶² Situated to the north of the mountain were detention halls for “serious offenders,”⁹⁶³ housing for guards and the prison chief’s quarters,⁹⁶⁴ and a vast field of mass graves for those who were executed or died of starvation, illness or overwork.⁹⁶⁵ At the east and south of the mountain was housing for “light offenders”.⁹⁶⁶ A dining hall and yard was situated between the prison chief’s quarters and housing for “light offenders.”⁹⁶⁷
195. The rock quarry was situated at the south-western side of the mountain⁹⁶⁸ and was patrolled by guards.⁹⁶⁹ Agricultural fields surrounded the mountain.⁹⁷⁰ The security office did not have an enclosure, and was known as a “prison without walls.”⁹⁷¹ At the time of the arrival of the Vietnamese, preparations were underway to further expand to an additional security facility.⁹⁷² Today, there are no physical remains of the security office.⁹⁷³

Authority Structure and Communication

196. Phnom Trayoung security office held prisoners sent from districts throughout the sector.⁹⁷⁴ **Im Chaem** was responsible for the site⁹⁷⁵ and exercised wide-ranging authority, including: creating the rules and policies of the security office,⁹⁷⁶ ordering that people be arrested and detained at the security office,⁹⁷⁷ giving orders on the shackling or release of prisoners,⁹⁷⁸ and ordering executions.⁹⁷⁹ Cooperatives and commune chiefs reported potential arrests to **Im Chaem**,⁹⁸⁰ who authorised arrests and sent arrestees to Phnom Trayoung.⁹⁸¹

197. Tum Soeun was the security office chief⁹⁸² and was appointed by **Im Chaem**.⁹⁸³ The guards at Phnom Trayoung security office were sent to work there by commune chiefs.⁹⁸⁴ There were approximately 15-30 guards⁹⁸⁵ armed with guns and swords.⁹⁸⁶
198. Tum Soeun verbally reported to **Im Chaem** between once and twice a month.⁹⁸⁷ **Im Chaem** gave him orders,⁹⁸⁸ including whether to shackle or release particular prisoners.⁹⁸⁹ **Im Chaem** held meetings for prison guards at her house⁹⁹⁰ and large meetings at the prison,⁹⁹¹ during which she, *inter alia*, told prisoners to work hard and warned that those who could not rehabilitate themselves would die.⁹⁹²
199. **Im Chaem**'s messengers regularly visited the prison with orders and letters regarding prisoners.⁹⁹³ Witness Thib Samphat, a local medic, described seeing a letter from **Im Chaem** ordering his arrest together with two other persons, as a "traitor to the revolution."⁹⁹⁴ Witness Phoun Suntty detailed receiving a handwritten letter signed by **Im Chaem** requesting that he and his colleague Phon Mon travel to Phnum Lieb to study.⁹⁹⁵ After arriving at **Im Chaem**'s house, **Im Chaem** sent him to Phnom Trayoung, where he was met by armed soldiers and shackled.⁹⁹⁶

Unlawful Arrest and Detention

200. Phnom Trayoung security office expanded over time, imprisoning thousands of people throughout its period of operation.⁹⁹⁷ **Im Chaem** issued orders for arrest,⁹⁹⁸ which were carried out by militiamen⁹⁹⁹ under her control.¹⁰⁰⁰ Arrestees arrived at the prison every few days,¹⁰⁰¹ and were brought there on foot,¹⁰⁰² by ox-cart,¹⁰⁰³ tractor¹⁰⁰⁴ truck,¹⁰⁰⁵ or motorbike,¹⁰⁰⁶ often in shackles or with their hands tied.¹⁰⁰⁷ The prison chief or guards received them¹⁰⁰⁸ and separated "light" and "serious offenders."¹⁰⁰⁹ Prisoners were also transferred from other security offices to Phnom Trayoung.¹⁰¹⁰
201. Prisoners included those who: were perceived to be Vietnamese or associated with the Vietnamese;¹⁰¹¹ were accused of being traitors because they had criticised unequal food rations;¹⁰¹² were hungry and stole food;¹⁰¹³ were accused of stealing;¹⁰¹⁴ had tried to flee;¹⁰¹⁵ had committed "moral offences";¹⁰¹⁶ were considered "lazy or weak";¹⁰¹⁷ or were implicated by others.¹⁰¹⁸ Many did not know why they were arrested.¹⁰¹⁹ Families were arrested together,¹⁰²⁰ including children.¹⁰²¹ Relatives of former Lon Nol regime officials¹⁰²² and relatives of those already detained were also targeted for arrest.¹⁰²³

202. Many arrestees were taken to **Im Chaem**'s house in Phnum Lieb, less than a kilometre from the prison,¹⁰²⁴ before being sent on to the security office.¹⁰²⁵
203. People pleaded with **Im Chaem** to release arrestees or save their lives.¹⁰²⁶ Buth Svoeuy, who was detained at Phnum Lieb commune office for travelling without authorisation, was released after his battalion commander contacted **Im Chaem**.¹⁰²⁷ Kim Yet, who was imprisoned at Phnom Trayoung, was certain he was about to be killed until security office chief Tum Soeun intervened, after Kim Yet's mother had asked **Im Chaem** to keep him alive.¹⁰²⁸

Inhumane Living Conditions

204. "Serious offenders" were shackled during the night in long zinc halls and were released to work during the day,¹⁰²⁹ while "light offenders" were housed unshackled in halls and huts.¹⁰³⁰ Prisoners classified as "serious offenders" included those arrested for trying to flee,¹⁰³¹ those considered "lazy",¹⁰³² and those accused of stealing rice.¹⁰³³ In certain instances, **Im Chaem** authorised security office chief Tum Soeun to reclassify a "serious offender" as a "light offender",¹⁰³⁴ again demonstrating her power.
205. Food was taken from a warehouse close to **Im Chaem**'s house.¹⁰³⁵ Rations generally consisted of a small portion of watery gruel,¹⁰³⁶ leaving prisoners malnourished.¹⁰³⁷ Workers were forced to live in conditions of filth and request permission every time they needed to urinate or defecate.¹⁰³⁸ When prisoners were infrequently allowed to bathe, they were forced to do so in lines and at gunpoint.¹⁰³⁹ Although some prisoners received medical assistance,¹⁰⁴⁰ others died because of the lack of medicine,¹⁰⁴¹ or received only sweet porridge.¹⁰⁴² Thousands of prisoners died due to starvation, illness and overwork.¹⁰⁴³ Bou Tuok described sleeping next to corpses of fellow prisoners whilst waiting for guards to take the bodies away.¹⁰⁴⁴

Forced Labour

206. Phnom Trayoung prisoners were forced to perform hard physical labour. Serious offenders were forced to work at the neighbouring rock quarry.¹⁰⁴⁵ Prisoners climbed the mountain and extracted stone,¹⁰⁴⁶ which other prisoners attempted to break using heavy hammers.¹⁰⁴⁷ Conditions were unsafe and some prisoners were crushed by boulders and killed.¹⁰⁴⁸

207. Prisoners were also forced to undertake agricultural tasks, such as making fertilizer,¹⁰⁴⁹ uprooting bamboo,¹⁰⁵⁰ and, farming rice¹⁰⁵¹ and other crops.¹⁰⁵² Other prisoners were given duties within the security office¹⁰⁵³ such as building shelters and shackles,¹⁰⁵⁴ and cooking.¹⁰⁵⁵ Former prisoners also described being forced to carry and bury the corpses of executed and starved prisoners.¹⁰⁵⁶ Nou Kham described the stench of dead bodies clinging to him and accidentally falling into graves in the night.¹⁰⁵⁷

Torture and Sexual Abuse

208. **Im Chaem** warned, at meetings at Phnom Trayoung, that those who could not improve themselves would die.¹⁰⁵⁸ Prisoners were interrogated about their background and mistakes, sometimes violently.¹⁰⁵⁹
209. Guards tortured prisoners, sometimes to death.¹⁰⁶⁰ Others were brutally beaten with bamboo sticks and wooden clubs as punishment for minor infractions such as being too exhausted to work.¹⁰⁶¹ Former prisoner Leng Voeng described guards jumping up and down on prisoners lying on their backs, and then turning prisoners to lie on their stomachs as the guards beat them with clubs.¹⁰⁶²
210. Prisoners lived in constant fear of execution¹⁰⁶³ after witnessing others disappear,¹⁰⁶⁴ hearing people being killed and raped,¹⁰⁶⁵ being threatened with death,¹⁰⁶⁶ and being forced to bury bodies.¹⁰⁶⁷
211. Former prisoner Chum Chim described how guards allowed girls to live with their parents in the daytime, but raped them in the guards' hall at night.¹⁰⁶⁸ Thib Samphat, who buried bodies of executed prisoners, found that only female corpses were naked.¹⁰⁶⁹

Unlawful Killing

212. Thousands of prisoners from the district and sector were executed at Phnom Trayoung.¹⁰⁷⁰ Guards killed prisoners with Tum Soeun's authorisation,¹⁰⁷¹ while Soeun received orders from **Im Chaem**.¹⁰⁷² For instance, **Im Chaem** ordered Tum Soeun to execute four prisoners who had been badly tortured.¹⁰⁷³
213. Executions took place daily¹⁰⁷⁴ at various sites to the north of the mountain.¹⁰⁷⁵ Prisoners were forced to dig mass grave pits for the bodies.¹⁰⁷⁶ One of the main sites was only 100m to 200m away from Soeun's quarters.¹⁰⁷⁷ Guards killed prisoners with sharpened palm

strips¹⁰⁷⁸ and blades¹⁰⁷⁹ or beat victims to death with wooden clubs or hoes.¹⁰⁸⁰ Some of the guards executing detainees were teenagers.¹⁰⁸¹

214. Victims at Phnom Trayoung included both serious and light “offenders,”¹⁰⁸² women,¹⁰⁸³ those considered educated,¹⁰⁸⁴ those who did not obey cadres,¹⁰⁸⁵ those too weak to work,¹⁰⁸⁶ and those who tried to escape.¹⁰⁸⁷ Victims also included prisoners held at Phnum Lieb and arrestees sent by **Im Chaem**.¹⁰⁸⁸ Phnum Lieb residents regularly saw soldiers taking prisoners from the surrounding area to the jungle north of Phnom Trayoung for execution¹⁰⁸⁹ and witnessed their neighbours disappear.¹⁰⁹⁰ For instance, Pech Ruos witnessed the arrest of Sam Bun, a commune leader, who was taken by militia to **Im Chaem**’s house.¹⁰⁹¹ Separately, during the arrest of a female medic, **Im Chaem** was heard to say: “if she is being difficult or a traitor, get rid of her.”¹⁰⁹² Both individuals were killed at Phnom Trayoung.¹⁰⁹³
215. In the days before the arrival of the Vietnamese and soon after a large meeting held by **Im Chaem** at the prison,¹⁰⁹⁴ Tum Soeun authorised a mass execution of prisoners.¹⁰⁹⁵ Thib Samphat together with four other prisoners were ordered to dig a four metre square and one metre deep pit.¹⁰⁹⁶ Prisoners were clubbed to death ten at a time.¹⁰⁹⁷ Guards would replace one another as they became tired from the killing.¹⁰⁹⁸
216. After the fall of the DK regime, local villagers entered the security office and found dead bodies, some still shackled, and skeletal remains.¹⁰⁹⁹ Many of the bones were burned or collected and stored in a memorial stupa at Phnum Lieb.¹¹⁰⁰

CHAKREY SECURITY OFFICE AND RELATED EXECUTION SITES INCLUDING PREY TA RUTH (1977-1979)

Location and Operation

217. Chakrey security office and its related execution sites, including Prey Ta Ruth execution site, were located in Choup Commune, Preah Net Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone.¹¹⁰¹ Chakrey and Prey Ta Ruth started to be used as detention and killing sites, respectively,¹¹⁰² after **Im Chaem** took power in Preah Net Preah in mid-1977¹¹⁰³ and continued to operate until the end of the DK regime in January 1979.¹¹⁰⁴

218. Chakrey security office – also referred to as Chub Veari prison¹¹⁰⁵ – and its adjoining execution sites were in Chakrey village,¹¹⁰⁶ situated to the east of Sisophon city towards Siem Reap province on the right of National Road 6.¹¹⁰⁷ Prey Ta Ruth – also referred to as Prey Bos Chek¹¹⁰⁸ – was in Krasaing Thmei village, approximately three kilometres north east of Chakrey village,¹¹⁰⁹ two kilometres from the junction of National Road 6 along a small road going towards Trapeang Thma.¹¹¹⁰
219. Chakrey security office was a wooden house,¹¹¹¹ about six metres long and five metres wide with a corrugated zinc roof.¹¹¹² The building housed between 20-30 prisoners.¹¹¹³ Within the immediate vicinity of Chakrey security office were two main sites where people were executed: Sras Chob pond,¹¹¹⁴ and an area of coconut trees.¹¹¹⁵ Those killed were buried in pits on both sides of the path leading to National Road 6 or their bodies were disposed of in Sras Chob pond.¹¹¹⁶ The pond was approximately 100 metres south of National Road 6.¹¹¹⁷ The area of coconut trees was located between the grave sites and the prison.¹¹¹⁸
220. Prey Ta Ruth was a large field in which prisoners were killed and buried *en masse*. Five large pits filled with skeletal remains have been uncovered.¹¹¹⁹ The pits vary in size from roughly three by three metres wide and two metres deep, to four by four metres wide and two metres deep.¹¹²⁰

Authority Structure and Communication

221. The prison chief of Chub commune, where Chakrey security office and Prey Ta Ruth execution site were located, was Ream.¹¹²¹ He was a subordinate of **Im Chaem**. Bin Sokh, **Im Chaem**'s messenger, describes being ordered by **Im Chaem** to collect seven prisoners from Ream in Chakrey and transfer them to **Im Chaem**'s office at Phnum Lieb.¹¹²² Ream was a cadre from the Southwest Zone and had been sent to Preah Net Preah District after the arrival of **Im Chaem**.¹¹²³ Given that **Im Chaem** personally appointed Southwest cadres to positions after Northwest cadres were purged, it is likely that Ream was made prison chief by **Im Chaem**.¹¹²⁴
222. **Im Chaem** controlled the militiamen¹¹²⁵ who conducted arrests and killings at Prey Ta Ruth,¹¹²⁶ and also ordered the transfer of prisoners from Chakrey to other security offices within the sector network.¹¹²⁷

Unlawful Arrest and Detention

223. Arrests were often made under false pretences.¹¹²⁸ People were informed that they were being assigned to new tasks in other locations,¹¹²⁹ or called to a study session,¹¹³⁰ but were in fact taken by militiamen to Chakrey security office and Prey Ta Ruth execution site.¹¹³¹ Those arrested included people accused of being Vietnamese,¹¹³² former Lon Nol soldiers,¹¹³³ and “new people” evacuated from Phnom Penh.¹¹³⁴

Inhumane Living Conditions

224. A former Chakrey security office detainee, who managed to escape, detailed how his hands were tied behind his back and he was pushed into a cell of “twenty to thirty prisoners”,¹¹³⁵ whose hands were cut and swollen from being tied with restraints.¹¹³⁶ Detainees were imprisoned during the day and “disappeared” overnight.¹¹³⁷

Unlawful Killing

225. The detention and killing cycle was frequent.¹¹³⁸ People detained during the day at Chakrey security office were executed at night.¹¹³⁹ Killings of detainees including whole families from Chakrey village,¹¹⁴⁰ targeted groups such as those accused of being Vietnamese,¹¹⁴¹ Khmer Krom,¹¹⁴² former Lon Nol soldiers¹¹⁴³ and “new people”¹¹⁴⁴ took place at Sras Chob pond, the nearby area of coconut trees, and Prey Ta Ruth execution site.

226. Individuals were executed and their bodies disposed of at Sras Chob pond.¹¹⁴⁵ The coconut trees, located between the grave sites and the security office, were used to smash children to death.¹¹⁴⁶ A witness recalled conversations about children being “thrown against trees trunks”.¹¹⁴⁷ Witnesses also described hearing screams coming from the area at night.¹¹⁴⁸

227. Other victims of killings included a man who tried to resist arrest while being transported to Chakrey security office.¹¹⁴⁹ He was shot and then beaten to death with a brick by militiamen.¹¹⁵⁰ A DC-Cam grave mapping report estimated that in total 3,580 victims were killed at Chakrey and its adjoining execution sites.¹¹⁵¹

228. From at least mid-1978,¹¹⁵² victims were brought in truckloads to Prey Ta Ruth execution site,¹¹⁵³ killed, and “dumped into pits”.¹¹⁵⁴ In the evenings, people living in the vicinity of Prey Ta Ruth could hear the “shouting” and “scream[ing]” of those being killed.¹¹⁵⁵ DC-

Cam estimated that 3,890 people were killed at the site;¹¹⁵⁶ with five large pits containing human remains uncovered.¹¹⁵⁷

WAT CHAMKAR KHNOL SECURITY OFFICE AND RELATED SITES (1977-1979)

Location and Operation

229. Wat Chamkar Khnol security office and related sites were located in an area known as Chamkar Khnol¹¹⁵⁸ in Ou Ambel commune, Sisophon District,¹¹⁵⁹ Banteay Meanchey Province, formerly in Battambang Province,¹¹⁶⁰ in Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone.¹¹⁶¹ In addition to the Wat¹¹⁶² (which was a Sector 5 security office¹¹⁶³), Chamkar Knol was an execution site¹¹⁶⁴ and forced labour site.¹¹⁶⁵ Wat Chamkar Khnol and related sites operated from 1975 until Vietnamese troops arrived in 1979.¹¹⁶⁶
230. Chamkar Khnol security office was located within the pagoda compound which contained multiple buildings.¹¹⁶⁷ The building in which prisoners were detained was about 30 metres wide and 50 metres long.¹¹⁶⁸ There were also two thatched houses used for detaining light offenders,¹¹⁶⁹ and the entire compound was surrounded by barbed wire.¹¹⁷⁰
231. Chamkar Knol execution site was located to the south of the security office¹¹⁷¹ and covered a large area¹¹⁷² of thick forest.¹¹⁷³ There were mountains on three sides: Phnum Svay to the east,¹¹⁷⁴ Phnum Doung Peah to the west,¹¹⁷⁵ and Kang Va Mountain to the north.¹¹⁷⁶ National Road 5 ran along the south of the site.¹¹⁷⁷ Grave pits were scattered in the area from the security office to National Road 5.¹¹⁷⁸

Authority Structure and Communication

232. Chamkar Khnol security office and related sites were under the jurisdiction of the sector authority in Sector 5.¹¹⁷⁹ Prior to the Southwest Zone cadres' purge of the Northwest Zone cadres in 1977,¹¹⁸⁰ Ta Nhan was the Chief of Chamkar Khnol security office.¹¹⁸¹ The Security Chief of Sector 5 was Voan¹¹⁸² and the Sector 5 Secretary was Ta Hoeng.¹¹⁸³ Ta Chiel (son of Ros Nhim) was Deputy Secretary.¹¹⁸⁴ During the purge, these men disappeared and were replaced.¹¹⁸⁵
233. Shortly after arriving in the Northwest Zone in mid-1977, **Im Chaem** became a Member of the Sector 5 Committee¹¹⁸⁶ and her husband, Ta Nhen, became Secretary of the Sisophon

District Committee.¹¹⁸⁷ As such, **Im Chaem** was involved in and had responsibility for Chamkar Khnol security office and related sites.¹¹⁸⁸

234. Chamkar Khnol was guarded by at least 20 soldiers,¹¹⁸⁹ some of them children,¹¹⁹⁰ who lived in houses close to the pagoda.¹¹⁹¹

Unlawful Arrest and Detention

235. Prisoners were brought *en masse* in trucks to Chamkar Khnol security office.¹¹⁹² Some prisoners were shackled or tied up while being transported¹¹⁹³ and were often transported to the security office from different districts within Sector 5.¹¹⁹⁴ They included purged Northwest cadres¹¹⁹⁵ and their families;¹¹⁹⁶ those who refused forced marriage;¹¹⁹⁷ and, those perceived as “enemies”.¹¹⁹⁸ Female and male prisoners were detained in separate locations.¹¹⁹⁹ After being detained at Chamkar Khnol security office, some prisoners were transferred with legs shackled to other security offices and work sites such as Phnom Trayoung,¹²⁰⁰ which were also under the control of **Im Chaem**.

Forced Labour

236. Many people were forced to undertake hard labour at Chamkar Knol worksite.¹²⁰¹ Prisoners cultivated rice fields for harvesting,¹²⁰² dug pits to bury corpses,¹²⁰³ built canals,¹²⁰⁴ and worked at cotton plantations on the foothills of the mountains surrounding Chamkar Khnol.¹²⁰⁵ Oeur Loeur was forced to work growing crops near Chamkar Khnol security office immediately after giving birth.¹²⁰⁶

Inhumane Living Conditions

237. Prisoners died from starvation due to inadequate food rations.¹²⁰⁷ Some prisoners did not have clothes to wear.¹²⁰⁸ One former prisoner describes having her legs chained.¹²⁰⁹ At the worksites surrounding Chamkar Khnol security office, the workers were mainly given watery gruel mixed with leaves.¹²¹⁰ Kinh Ay reported that while working at the Chamkar Khnol cotton plantation, he became so emaciated that his “kneecaps were bigger than [his] head.”¹²¹¹

Torture

238. Prisoners were tortured at Chamkar Khnol security office,¹²¹² including through beatings,¹²¹³ to force a confession prior to execution.¹²¹⁴ Individuals were electrocuted by

attaching wires to their hands, feet and necks.¹²¹⁵ Others had their nails pulled out, one by one.¹²¹⁶ Torture-like knife wounds and bruises were seen on dead bodies in 1979.¹²¹⁷

Unlawful Killing

239. Thousands were killed at Chamkar Khnol execution site during the period of **Im Chaem's** authority.¹²¹⁸ Killings intensified in late 1978, with witnesses describing truckloads of detainees being taken to the execution site.¹²¹⁹ People were tied up, blindfolded,¹²²⁰ and executed in lines before being pushed into pits.¹²²¹ Killings mostly occurred at night.¹²²² Workers at nearby worksites could hear weeping, cries for help and screams coming from the execution site.¹²²³ People were killed by being shot¹²²⁴ or beaten to death.¹²²⁵
240. People of all ages¹²²⁶ and from various targeted groups¹²²⁷ were killed, including: Lon Nol soldiers,¹²²⁸ civilians who had served in the Lon Nol administration,¹²²⁹ Northwest Zone cadres,¹²³⁰ students,¹²³¹ professors,¹²³² Vietnamese,¹²³³ Chinese; Cham; Laotians;¹²³⁴ alleged “traitors”,¹²³⁵ and those who attempted¹²³⁶ or were accused of stealing food.¹²³⁷ Some people were killed after they had completed labour projects.¹²³⁸ Entire families were killed at the site.¹²³⁹ Bodies were generally buried after execution, but some were thrown into uncovered mass pits,¹²⁴⁰ with their hands tied or shackled.¹²⁴¹ Sot Phal detailed seeing people being buried alive.¹²⁴² In 1979, witnesses found bodies, bamboo clubs, hoes, shackles,¹²⁴³ and bloodstains¹²⁴⁴ at Chamkar Khnol security office.
241. Five fields have since been identified at Chamkar Khnol, containing four massive grave pits¹²⁴⁵ and a number of smaller pits ranging in size from three by three metres to five by ten metres.¹²⁴⁶ They are round, rectangular, or in trenches, and were either dug out or pits that formed naturally.¹²⁴⁷ The number of mass graves around the execution site has been estimated to be up to 100.¹²⁴⁸ Smaller pits contained up to 60 bodies while larger graves held up to a thousand bodies.¹²⁴⁹ Decayed bodies, bones and clothes have been discovered,¹²⁵⁰ including in a well at the site.¹²⁵¹ Wat Sopheak Mongkul stupa houses an unknown number of bones exhumed from Chamkar Khnol security office and related sites.¹²⁵² In addition to the pits that have been dug up,¹²⁵³ many graves in more densely overgrown areas¹²⁵⁴ have yet to be excavated.¹²⁵⁵ Although the number and location of graves makes estimating the precise number of bodies difficult, the size and number of the pits suggest that the number of victims ranges from 20,000 to 25,000.¹²⁵⁶

WAT PREAH NET PREAH AND RELATED DETENTION AND EXECUTION SITES (1977-1979)

Location and Operation

242. Wat Preah Net Preah and its related detention and execution sites were located in Preah Net Preah Commune, Preah Net Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, in what was Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone.¹²⁵⁷ During the DK regime, Wat Preah Net Preah was surrounded by eleven small villages, which together made Preah Net Preah Commune.¹²⁵⁸
243. The Wat Preah Net Preah compound, located south of National Road 6, contained the Wat and a two-storey building that was used as a hospital from 1976 onward.¹²⁵⁹ The Wat's entrances faced both west and east, and the hospital's entrance faced the Wat.¹²⁶⁰ The Wat and the hospital building still exist today.¹²⁶¹
244. Approximately 800 metres north of the Wat was Ta Krak's house, which, after **Im Chaem** and the Southwest cadres removed Ta Krak from his position as Preah Net Preah commune chief,¹²⁶² was used as a temporary detention centre where people were held until they were taken to be killed.¹²⁶³ Surrounded by thick forest, the building was a single-storey wooden structure with its front entrance facing the dirt road.¹²⁶⁴ Behind the house were a well¹²⁶⁵ and a large grave.¹²⁶⁶ The house can still be found on the left side of a small dirt road that leads north to National Road 6 from Wat Preah Net Preah.¹²⁶⁷
245. The Chamkar Ta Ling execution site was located approximately 50 metres southeast of Wat Preah Net Preah.¹²⁶⁸ Six large grave sites were excavated at Chamkar Ta Ling, each measuring four meters square by two metres deep.¹²⁶⁹ Today, the execution site is mostly empty land, with stupas and a pond.¹²⁷⁰
246. Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning execution sites were 1,000 to 1,500 metres northwest of Ta Krak's house, in Paoy Kdoeung village, Preah Net Preah Commune.¹²⁷¹ The execution sites can be accessed via a footpath to the left of Ta Krak's house. The sites almost face each other, separated by a walking path.¹²⁷²

Authority Structure

247. Wat Preah Net Preah and its surrounding execution sites were subject to the commune and district authority. Prior to the purge, Ta Krak was the Secretary of Preah Net Preah

Commune Committee¹²⁷³ and Ta Phan his deputy.¹²⁷⁴ Ta Krak was removed by **Im Chaem**¹²⁷⁵ and replaced by Neri Tha, a Southwest Zone cadre.¹²⁷⁶

248. As District Secretary, Wat Preah Net Preah and its surrounding execution sites were under **Im Chaem**'s control from mid-1977 until the end of the DK regime.¹²⁷⁷

249. The people in Preah Net Preah Commune reported to their group chairpersons, who reported to the village chiefs.¹²⁷⁸ The village chiefs and the committee members of the commune's three cooperatives were required to report to Preah Net Preah Commune Committee members, Ta Nonh and Neri Tha, who in turn reported directly to **Im Chaem**.¹²⁷⁹

250. **Im Chaem** chaired many large meetings in front of Wat Preah Net Preah.¹²⁸⁰ Thousands of people attended such meetings,¹²⁸¹ where destroying internal "enemies", working hard to produce crops, and living together in solidarity were discussed.¹²⁸²

Inhumane Living Conditions

251. Many people died at the Wat Preah Net Preah hospital¹²⁸³ due to illness, starvation, and lack of medicine.¹²⁸⁴ Patients at the hospital were injected with a soft drink or coconut juice and received rabbit droppings as medication.¹²⁸⁵ The bodies of those that died at the hospital were burned or were buried around the Wat Preah Net Preah compound or at Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning.¹²⁸⁶

Unlawful Arrest, Detention and Killing

252. Background searches were conducted in villages and cooperatives of Preah Net Preah and the results were sent to **Im Chaem**.¹²⁸⁷ Persons accused of committing an offence or being an enemy of Angkar were investigated at each level before a report was made up the chain of command.¹²⁸⁸ **Im Chaem** ordered arrests based on the reports she received from the Commune Committee.¹²⁸⁹

253. People from various villages were arrested¹²⁹⁰ and then temporarily detained at Ta Krak's house¹²⁹¹ until they were sent at night to be killed¹²⁹² behind Ta Krak's house,¹²⁹³ at Chamkar Ta Ling,¹²⁹⁴ Chamkar Daung or Chamkar Yeay Ning execution sites.¹²⁹⁵ Local military and armed cadres escorted lines of arrestees to be detained and killed.¹²⁹⁶

254. Those arrested and killed included “17 April” people,¹²⁹⁷ former Lon Nol soldiers and officials,¹²⁹⁸ those suspected of being associated with the Vietnamese,¹²⁹⁹ Northwest Zone cadres,¹³⁰⁰ former teachers,¹³⁰¹ families of people who had fled to Thailand,¹³⁰² those who stole food,¹³⁰³ and those accused of being traitors.¹³⁰⁴ So-called “moral offenders” were also killed.¹³⁰⁵ Former Preah Net Preah Commune deputy secretary Chhim Phan admits beating to death a man and woman accused of committing moral offences in front of a large crowd at Wat Preah Net Preah after **Im Chaem** and the Southwest Zone cadres had assumed control.¹³⁰⁶
255. Killings increased after the arrival of **Im Chaem** and the Southwest Zone cadres¹³⁰⁷ and were a constant occurrence in the period before the Vietnamese arrived in Preah Net Preah District.¹³⁰⁸ After the fall of the DK regime, bodies were exhumed at Chamkar Ta Ling and burned.¹³⁰⁹ Based on witness accounts of the exhumations of six large pits, each containing 110-120 bodies, there were approximately 700 people buried at Chamkar Ta Ling,¹³¹⁰ with a 1984 report suggesting an additional 253 bodies found at the site.¹³¹¹
256. There are no numbers as to the victims killed and buried in the large grave behind the temporary detention centre at Ta Krak’s house,¹³¹² nor the number of bodies dumped into the well behind Ta Krak’s house.¹³¹³ It is estimated that 200 people were killed at Chamkar Ta Doung and Chamkar Yeay Ning.¹³¹⁴ Screams from victims being executed were heard almost nightly in the final month of the regime.¹³¹⁵ The total number of people killed is unknown as bodies were exhumed and burned after the fall of the regime in 1979.¹³¹⁶

SPEAN SPRENG AND PREY RONEAM DAM WORKSITES (1977-1979)

Location and Operation

257. The Spean Spreng worksite stretched across Phnom Srok and Preah Net Preah Districts in what was Battambang Province and is now Banteay Meanchey, in Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone.¹³¹⁷ Spean Spreng canal – located south of Trapeang Thma dam¹³¹⁸ – was split into two sections, one in Phnom Srok District, the other in Preah Net Preah District.¹³¹⁹ The Phnom Srok section was constructed by the Northwest cadres and the Preah Net Preah section by **Im Chaem** and the Southwest cadres (“Spean Spreng canal”¹³²⁰). The border between these two sections was located at a bridge known as “widows bridge”.¹³²¹

258. Spean Spreng canal was around 30 metres wide and 15 metres deep, and was constructed with the dual aims of facilitating dry season farming in the area and preventing the communes of Tuek Chor and Phnum Lieb from flooding.¹³²² A series of tributaries and smaller auxiliary canal structures were built in addition to the canal throughout the period that the Southwest Zone cadres were in control.¹³²³
259. The canal flowed north to south for approximately 8 to 10 kilometres and intersected with National Road 6 at a location east of Phnum Lieb and west of Ta Pon.¹³²⁴ North of National Road 6, the canal passed through Phnum Lieb Commune (less than three kilometres from **Im Chaem**'s office¹³²⁵) and was consequently known to some workers as the Ou Lieb canal.¹³²⁶ The Spean Spreng canal ended south of National Road 6 at the Prey Roneam Reservoir,¹³²⁷ which was built to facilitate dry season farming.¹³²⁸
260. Initial construction of Spean Spreng canal took a minimum of three months.¹³²⁹ Work continued on the canal, Prey Roneam reservoir and ancillary constructions for at least a further year, until the Vietnamese arrived in 1979.¹³³⁰ Additionally, damage to the canal caused by flooding in 1978 – including to the section in Phnom Srok built by the Northwest cadres prior to the arrival of **Im Chaem** and the Southwest Zone cadres – required extensive repair under the control of **Im Chaem**.¹³³¹ Other irrigation projects were planned for the area around Spean Spreng canal but the arrival of the Vietnamese prevented further construction.¹³³²

Authority Structure and Communication

261. Ta Val, the Sector 5 mobile unit chairman who oversaw construction of the Phnom Srok section of the canal¹³³³ was sent to S-21 along with other Northwest Zone cadres¹³³⁴ shortly after the arrival of **Im Chaem** and the Southwest cadres.¹³³⁵
262. **Im Chaem** assumed authority over all worksites previously controlled by Ta Val upon becoming District Secretary.¹³³⁶ **Im Chaem** directed construction activities across Spean Spreng and Prey Roneam.¹³³⁷ She ordered each commune in Preah Net Preah District to send a contingent of 200-300 labourers to work on the construction.¹³³⁸ Under **Im Chaem**, Southwest cadre Ta Poal was placed in charge of day-to-day activities at the work sites.¹³³⁹

263. **Im Chaem** visited the worksites to observe progress, and to push workers to work harder and faster, often through a mixture of fear and intimidation.¹³⁴⁰ She also presided over meetings regarding the worksites¹³⁴¹ and would coordinate with village chiefs concerning specific needs relating to construction.¹³⁴²

Forced Labour

264. Thousands of people were forced to work at the Spean Spreng and Prey Roneam¹³⁴³ in mobile units that varied in size, including children's units.¹³⁴⁴ All labour was completed by hand without the assistance of machinery.¹³⁴⁵ Workers were forced to build canals, dams, and reservoirs, and were sometimes transferred to other irrigation construction projects, such as Trapeang Thma dam.¹³⁴⁶

Inhumane Conditions

265. After the Southwest cadres arrived, conditions for labourers at all worksites in the District, including those at Spean Spreng and Prey Roneam deteriorated, with less food and more deaths.¹³⁴⁷
266. Workers lived in huts and sheds¹³⁴⁸ and were allowed minimal rest.¹³⁴⁹ Food rations were inadequate,¹³⁵⁰ with two cans of rice used to cook porridge for 200 people.¹³⁵¹ Workers were provided two meals per day, usually consisting of watery rice porridge.¹³⁵² Due to the lack of food, individuals resorted to searching for and eating plants such as water hyacinths and jack fruit flowers.¹³⁵³ Food was even scarcer during the rainy season.¹³⁵⁴
267. Death from starvation and disease was common.¹³⁵⁵ Sick workers were given "rabbit droppings" as pills and sent to the commune hospital, where many died.¹³⁵⁶ In some cases ill workers were sent back to their communes.¹³⁵⁷
268. Workers across Spean Spreng canal and Prey Roneam reservoir were expected to work from the early hours of the morning until late in the evening, and were forced to work during the night when quotas were not met.¹³⁵⁸ Work quotas were set during meetings¹³⁵⁹ with individuals required to dig between 1 and 3.5 cubic metres of earth per day.¹³⁶⁰ Non-completion of work resulted in punishment, including reduced food rations, additional work or arrest.¹³⁶¹ Commune chairpersons were responsible for finding replacement forces if workers fell ill, and could be punished for showing any leniency to workers.¹³⁶²

Forced Marriage

269. Unit chiefs under the control of **Im Chaem** arranged forced marriages for workers at Spean Spreng worksite.¹³⁶³ People could not refuse to marry or else they would be considered an “enemy”.¹³⁶⁴

Unlawful Arrest, Detention and Killings

270. **Im Chaem** had the power to order arrests at Spean Spreng canal and Prey Roneam reservoir and to impose punishments, including detention and execution.¹³⁶⁵ Workers accused of minor offences were arrested and “refashioned”.¹³⁶⁶ Those who re-offended, or who were deemed to have a “tendency to oppose Angkar” were killed or disappeared.¹³⁶⁷ Disappearances from the worksite were common, and being sent away for education or re-education was understood to mean being killed.¹³⁶⁸ Arrests were carried out at night by armed men with cooperative chiefs giving the names of people to be arrested.¹³⁶⁹ Workers and their families were arrested or punished at Spean Spreng canal and Prey Roneam reservoir¹³⁷⁰ for reasons such as trying to flee, “laziness”, and making “mistakes”.¹³⁷¹ Two witnesses who worked at the Spean Spreng canal, one of whom was the chairman of a unit of 200 labourers, described “very thin workers” who sought to escape from the worksites but were arrested and sent back by **Im Chaem’s** forces.¹³⁷²
271. Arrestees were also sent to security centres such as Phnom Trayoung security office,¹³⁷³ where they were often killed.¹³⁷⁴ Those arrested were replaced by new workers.¹³⁷⁵

TRAPEANG THMA DAM WORKSITE (1977-1979)

Location and Operation

272. Trapeang Thma Dam is located near Trapeang Thma Village in Paoy Char Commune, Phnom Srok District, in what is now Banteay Meanchey Province¹³⁷⁶ and formerly Battambang,¹³⁷⁷ in Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone.¹³⁷⁸ Construction of the dam began in 1976¹³⁷⁹ or early 1977¹³⁸⁰ and was ongoing throughout 1978.¹³⁸¹ The dam was rehabilitated in 2004 and continues to operate, with no change to its size but with a somewhat different appearance since its construction in the 1970s.¹³⁸²
273. The dam has two dykes, with the east-west dyke measuring approximately nine kilometres and the north-south dyke measuring approximately 13 kilometres.¹³⁸³ The construction

plans indicated that the dam was to be eight metres high,¹³⁸⁴ around 20¹³⁸⁵ to 50¹³⁸⁶ metres wide at the top, and approximately 60¹³⁸⁷ to 120¹³⁸⁸ metres thick at the base. The main reservoir had a capacity of nearly 200-million cubic metres.¹³⁸⁹ The dam has three bridges which stretch along the east-west dyke.¹³⁹⁰ Bridge 1 is the easternmost bridge and is situated immediately west of the nexus of the two dykes.¹³⁹¹ The central bridge, Bridge 2, is 3.2 kilometres west of Bridge 1.¹³⁹² Bridge 3 is the westernmost bridge at the end of the east-west dyke and is 3.5 kilometres west of Bridge 2.¹³⁹³ Running along the top of both arms of the two dykes are narrow roads.¹³⁹⁴

274. After the initial phase of building, additional construction work that included expanding the core dam structure,¹³⁹⁵ the construction of a floodgate,¹³⁹⁶ canals,¹³⁹⁷ and rice dykes¹³⁹⁸ occurred throughout 1978. Rice fields adjacent to the reservoir were cultivated from late 1977 onwards.¹³⁹⁹ There was also a significant amount of repair work on the dam after extensive flood damage during the 1978 rainy season.¹⁴⁰⁰

Authority Structure and Communication

275. **Im Chaem** had a dual role at Trapeang Thma, as District Secretary of neighbouring Preah Net Preah District, and as part of the Sector 5 Committee. **Im Chaem** sent labourers to work at Trapeang Thma after becoming Preah Net Preah District Secretary in June 1977.¹⁴⁰¹ In her capacity on the Sector 5 Committee – as a member in 1977¹⁴⁰² and as Deputy Secretary in 1978¹⁴⁰³ – **Im Chaem** also had responsibility for the worksite and its labourers.¹⁴⁰⁴
276. Ta Val had authority over the dam's workers¹⁴⁰⁵ as Sector 5 Mobile Unit Chairman¹⁴⁰⁶ prior to the arrival of **Im Chaem** and the Southwest Zone cadres. He was purged in mid-1977¹⁴⁰⁷ and replaced by Ta Yun, a Southwest Zone cadre.¹⁴⁰⁸
277. **Im Chaem** was actively involved in the construction of the dam.¹⁴⁰⁹ She visited the worksite on a weekly basis¹⁴¹⁰ and sent her subordinates to inspect the site and supervise workers directly.¹⁴¹¹ She also regularly welcomed Khieu Samphan and occasionally Pol Pot to visit the dam, and on at least one occasion accompanied a Chinese delegation to inspect the dam.¹⁴¹²

278. **Im Chaem** held meetings at the dam¹⁴¹³ organised by her subordinates.¹⁴¹⁴ At such meetings, often attended by thousands of workers,¹⁴¹⁵ **Im Chaem** instructed attendees to work hard, strengthen their stance, and commit to their work.¹⁴¹⁶ **Im Chaem** also told workers at a meeting that they had to “work hard and eliminate all capitalist class”, which the workers were made to chant.¹⁴¹⁷
279. **Im Chaem** controlled and gave orders¹⁴¹⁸ to the district militiamen, soldiers and unit chiefs who supervised and monitored the workers.¹⁴¹⁹ When workers fled the dam, **Im Chaem** had them arrested and taken to Phnum Lieb security office,¹⁴²⁰ before ordering the unit chief to return the workers to the dam, accompanied by militiamen.¹⁴²¹

Forced Labour

280. Thousands¹⁴²² to tens of thousands¹⁴²³ of workers were forced to construct Trapeang Thma Dam. The number of labourers was so great that some witnesses could not estimate how many people worked at the site.¹⁴²⁴
281. Men, women,¹⁴²⁵ youths¹⁴²⁶ and children¹⁴²⁷ were drawn from all four districts of Sector 5 to work at the site.¹⁴²⁸ The workers were mostly “new people” who had been evacuated from Phnom Penh, with a smaller number of “base people”.¹⁴²⁹ The workforce was divided into 10-person units,¹⁴³⁰ with three units making up a platoon,¹⁴³¹ and approximately three to six platoons in each company.¹⁴³²
282. The numbers of labourers remained constant even after initial construction was complete, with extensive expansion¹⁴³³ as well as repairs to the site after a large flood in 1978¹⁴³⁴ requiring thousands of mobile unit workers.¹⁴³⁵

Inhumane Conditions

283. After **Im Chaem** and the Southwest Zone cadres arrived, working and living conditions at the dam became increasingly inhumane.¹⁴³⁶ Despite claiming to have worked to improve conditions for those under her authority,¹⁴³⁷ food rations were reduced for workers at the site.¹⁴³⁸ Meals were small,¹⁴³⁹ usually consisting of gruel,¹⁴⁴⁰ watery porridge,¹⁴⁴¹ or rice.¹⁴⁴² Some workers were so emaciated, their bodies became disfigured.¹⁴⁴³ Those caught stealing food to relieve their hunger were arrested or killed,¹⁴⁴⁴ including one witness who was four months pregnant.¹⁴⁴⁵

284. Despite knowing of the food shortage, **Im Chaem** increased work quotas¹⁴⁴⁶ to a minimum of three cubic metres per person per day.¹⁴⁴⁷ Working hours were generally split into three sessions: mornings, afternoons, and evenings.¹⁴⁴⁸ The combination of intense physical labour and insufficient food¹⁴⁴⁹ made many workers ill and led to widespread malnutrition and starvation.¹⁴⁵⁰ If workers failed to meet quotas they would be forced to work during the night,¹⁴⁵¹ have their food withheld,¹⁴⁵² or were killed.¹⁴⁵³ Those who became too physically weak to work were accused of feigning illness,¹⁴⁵⁴ were beaten,¹⁴⁵⁵ detained, or sent to “study sessions” – usually meaning they would be killed.¹⁴⁵⁶
285. Workers built their own shelters adjacent to the site,¹⁴⁵⁷ consisting of halls measuring around 10 metres long, made of wood and covered with thatch¹⁴⁵⁸ or coconut palm leaves.¹⁴⁵⁹ Workers slept on the ground¹⁴⁶⁰ or in rice sack hammocks.¹⁴⁶¹ There were no pillows,¹⁴⁶² blankets,¹⁴⁶³ or mosquito nets.¹⁴⁶⁴
286. Hygiene at the dam was non-existent.¹⁴⁶⁵ There were no toilets, and the workers urinated and defecated in the open.¹⁴⁶⁶ Flies were rampant at the worksite,¹⁴⁶⁷ as were mosquitoes. Snakes and other dangerous animals regularly disturbed workers while they slept in the open.¹⁴⁶⁸ There was insufficient clean water,¹⁴⁶⁹ so workers drank dirty water.¹⁴⁷⁰
287. Illness was widespread. Common ailments included fever,¹⁴⁷¹ abdominal pains,¹⁴⁷² dysentery,¹⁴⁷³ malaria,¹⁴⁷⁴ and cholera.¹⁴⁷⁵ Those designated as ‘medics’ had insufficient or no training¹⁴⁷⁶ and complained about the lack of medical supplies available to help sick workers at the site.¹⁴⁷⁷ They routinely administered “rabbit droppings” or traditional medicines for illnesses.¹⁴⁷⁸ Many workers, including children, died from sicknesses¹⁴⁷⁹ and were buried near the dam.¹⁴⁸⁰ Many seriously ill workers were sent to the nearby Sector 5 hospital, but still died.¹⁴⁸¹ One former medic describes receiving only two or three days of medical training and states that “the patients would survive or die according to their fate.”¹⁴⁸²

Forced Marriage

288. Workers at Trapeang Thma dam were forced to marry.¹⁴⁸³ Forced marriages involved groups of up to 100 couples,¹⁴⁸⁴ who were called to sit next to each other and declare they would serve Angkar.¹⁴⁸⁵ Most couples had never met before their wedding day.¹⁴⁸⁶ One witness states that during her wedding night, militiamen spied on her to ensure she was

“getting on well” with her husband,¹⁴⁸⁷ otherwise known to mean having sexual relations. Forced marriages continued at the site up until shortly before the Vietnamese arrived.¹⁴⁸⁸

Unlawful Arrest, Disappearance and Killing

289. Arrests, including of women and children,¹⁴⁸⁹ were commonplace at the worksite¹⁴⁹⁰ and typically occurred at night.¹⁴⁹¹ While “new people” were the principal targets for arrest,¹⁴⁹² those with Vietnamese connections or perceived Vietnamese connections were also targeted.¹⁴⁹³ Those arrested and escorted from the worksite by soldiers were killed.¹⁴⁹⁴ Witnesses saw lines of prisoners being walked with their hands tied behind their backs.¹⁴⁹⁵ Some were sent to be executed at Phnom Trayoung security office.¹⁴⁹⁶
290. Under **Im Chaem**’s authority, more workers were sent to study sessions and killed than before.¹⁴⁹⁷ One witness describes hearing **Im Chaem** announce that those who had been students, soldiers or civil servants were to be taken and refashioned, with those people also being taken to Phum Trayoung security office to be killed.¹⁴⁹⁸
291. Workers who fled the worksite and returned, or were recaptured, were arrested, sent to study and disappeared.¹⁴⁹⁹ Those who disappeared from the site¹⁵⁰⁰ never returned¹⁵⁰¹ or were killed.¹⁵⁰² Such disappearances were frequent, with one labour unit having two or three people disappear every few nights.¹⁵⁰³ Male and female workers accused of committing moral offences were also taken to be killed.¹⁵⁰⁴
292. Killings were widespread at the worksite.¹⁵⁰⁵ Those with Vietnamese connections,¹⁵⁰⁶ former Khmer Republic soldiers,¹⁵⁰⁷ educated individuals,¹⁵⁰⁸ and “new people” were the primary targets of killings.¹⁵⁰⁹ **Im Chaem** received reports about workers at meetings and authorised the killing of those deemed to be “difficult” or “traitors”.¹⁵¹⁰ Workers with night blindness were also targeted,¹⁵¹¹ being made to walk toward a toilet pit at night.¹⁵¹² Those who fell into the pit of excrement were spared, whereas those who did not were accused of pretending and were arrested and disappeared,¹⁵¹³ or taken to be killed.¹⁵¹⁴
293. The bodies of those killed were often buried in the foundation of the dam¹⁵¹⁵ or placed in pits near the dam.¹⁵¹⁶ One witness describes the bodies of fisherman who could not reach their daily quota being dropped into the water at Trapeang Thma reservoir.¹⁵¹⁷ At a meeting co-chaired by **Im Chaem**, between 80 and 90 individuals who spoke against

Angkar were arrested, killed and buried in the foundation of Trapeang Thma.¹⁵¹⁸ Witnesses also describe the killing and burial of pregnant women at a bridge of the dam on **Im Chaem**'s orders.¹⁵¹⁹ It was thought their bodies would protect the bridge.¹⁵²⁰

III. LAW

A. CRIMES

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

294. Article 5 of the ECCC Law confers jurisdiction on the ECCC to try individuals suspected of committing crimes against humanity (“CAH”). CAH formed part of customary international law (“CIL”) during the period of the ECCC’s temporal jurisdiction.¹⁵²¹ The specific offences include murder, extermination, enslavement, imprisonment, torture, persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, and other inhumane acts. The elements of each of these offences are discussed below. Commission of a crime may occur through act or omission,¹⁵²² and is not limited to direct physical perpetration.¹⁵²³ The perpetrator must have intended the act or omission, or have been aware of the substantial likelihood that a crime would occur as a consequence of his conduct.¹⁵²⁴

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

295. CAH under Article 5 of the ECCC Law are distinguished by the general requirement that they are committed “as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, on national, political, ethnic, racial or religious grounds.”¹⁵²⁵ Under CIL in 1975, the definition of CAH did not require a nexus to an armed conflict.¹⁵²⁶

296. The individual components of the *chapeau* requirement are addressed in turn below.

Attack

297. An attack is a course of conduct involving the multiple commission of acts of violence, or any mistreatment of the civilian population, including that reflected by the underlying offences in Article 5 of the ECCC Law.¹⁵²⁷ There may exist, within a single attack, a combination of acts, for example, acts of murder, rape and torture.¹⁵²⁸ The acts which constitute an attack need not themselves be punishable as CAH, and are not limited to the use of armed force.¹⁵²⁹ Moreover, an “attack” on a civilian population is a separate concept from an armed conflict. If there is an armed conflict, an attack may precede, outlast or continue through it, without necessarily being part of it.¹⁵³⁰

Widespread or Systematic

298. The attack must be either widespread or systematic. These requirements are disjunctive.¹⁵³¹ The term “widespread” refers to “the large-scale nature of the attack and the number of victims”¹⁵³² and may be established by the “cumulative effect of a series of inhumane acts or the singular effect of an inhumane act of extraordinary magnitude.”¹⁵³³ The term “systematic” does not require the attack to be large-scale but relates to the “organised nature of the acts of violence and the improbability of their random occurrence.”¹⁵³⁴ Systematicity may be established by evidence of a “non-accidental repetition of similar criminal conduct.”¹⁵³⁵
299. Only the attack, not underlying acts, needs to be widespread or systematic.¹⁵³⁶ The acts of the perpetrator need only be a part of this attack, and all other conditions being met, a single or limited number of acts on his part would qualify as a CAH, unless those acts may be said to be isolated or random.¹⁵³⁷
300. Indicators that would tend to prove the occurrence of a widespread or systematic attack include “the consequences of the attack upon the targeted population, the number of victims, the nature of the acts, the possible participation of officials or authorities, or any identifiable patterns of crimes.”¹⁵³⁸ While the existence of a policy or plan may be evidentially relevant in establishing the widespread or systematic nature of the attack, it does not constitute an independent legal element of the crime.¹⁵³⁹ Similarly, the commitment of substantial resources to the attack is not required, but may be of evidential value.¹⁵⁴⁰

Directed Against any Civilian Population

301. The attack must be “directed against any civilian population”. This requires that the civilian population be the primary object, rather than an incidental victim, of the attack.¹⁵⁴¹ The factors determining whether an attack was directed against a civilian population include: the means and method used in the course of the attack; the status of the victims; their number; the discriminatory nature of the attack; the nature of the crimes committed in its course; and where relevant, the extent to which the attacking force may be said to have complied or attempted to comply with the precautionary requirements of the laws of war.¹⁵⁴²
302. The notion of “civilian” for the purposes of this element refers to all persons who are not

members of the enemy armed forces taking an active part in hostilities and therefore includes persons such as members of the armed forces who have laid down their arms and those persons placed *hors de combat* by sickness, wounds, detention or any other cause.¹⁵⁴³

303. The term “any” ensures that CAH are not restricted in their application to a particular group of civilians, distinguished by their nationality, ethnicity or any other factor.¹⁵⁴⁴ CAH may include a state’s attack on its own population,¹⁵⁴⁵ including a state or organisation’s own armed forces.¹⁵⁴⁶ It is not necessary to show that the entire population of the relevant geographical entity was subject to the attack.¹⁵⁴⁷ It is sufficient that enough individuals were targeted in the course of the attack, or that they were targeted in such a way that the attack was directed against a civilian “population”, rather than against a limited and randomly selected number of individuals.¹⁵⁴⁸ A “civilian population” may also include non-civilians without forfeiting its civilian character, as long as the population is predominantly civilian.¹⁵⁴⁹
304. Where all other criteria are fulfilled, individual victims of CAH need not themselves be “civilians”.¹⁵⁵⁰

Discriminatory Grounds

305. Article 5 of the ECCC Law requires that the attack against a civilian population in the case of CAH be based on national, political, ethnical, racial or religious grounds.¹⁵⁵¹ This discriminatory requirement is a jurisdictional one that narrows the scope of the ECCC’s jurisdiction over CAH when compared with CIL applying between 1975 and 1979.¹⁵⁵² It qualifies the nature of the broader attack rather than the underlying offences: except in the case of persecution, discriminatory intent is not required by CIL as a legal ingredient for CAH.¹⁵⁵³
306. Jurisprudence concerning the crime of persecution defines an act as discriminatory when a victim is targeted because of his/her membership, or imputed membership, in a political, racial or religious group defined by the perpetrator.¹⁵⁵⁴ The targeted group may be defined broadly by the perpetrator. It can be defined in negative terms and can include affiliates and sympathisers, as well as suspects.¹⁵⁵⁵ This approach is equally applicable to defining a discernible group targeted by an attack.

Nexus between Acts of the Perpetrator and the Attack

307. The acts of the perpetrator must constitute part of the attack. The required nexus between the acts of the perpetrator and the attack consists of two elements: the commission of an act which, by its nature or consequences, is objectively part of the attack;¹⁵⁵⁶ coupled with the knowledge on the part of the perpetrator that there is an attack on the civilian population and that his/her act is part thereof.¹⁵⁵⁷
308. In relation to the first element, the act need not be committed in the midst of the attack to be sufficiently connected to it. An act committed before or after the main attack, or away from it, could still, if sufficiently connected, be considered to be part of it. The crime must not, however, be an isolated act. A crime would be regarded as an isolated act when it is so far removed from that attack that, having considered the context and circumstances in which it was committed, it cannot reasonably be said to have been part of the attack.¹⁵⁵⁸
309. As for the second element, knowledge of the details of the attack is not required;¹⁵⁵⁹ it is sufficient that the perpetrator knows of the overall context within which his/her acts take place.¹⁵⁶⁰ Knowledge is to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.¹⁵⁶¹ The motive of the perpetrator is irrelevant,¹⁵⁶² and it is not necessary for the perpetrator to share the purpose or goal behind the attack.¹⁵⁶³ It is also irrelevant whether the perpetrator intends his acts to be directed against the targeted population or merely against his victim.¹⁵⁶⁴ There is no requirement that the perpetrator know of the discriminatory nature of the attack.¹⁵⁶⁵

SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Murder

310. Murder was well-established as a CAH under CIL by 1975.¹⁵⁶⁶ Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged with murder as a CAH.¹⁵⁶⁷
311. The *actus reus* of murder as a CAH requires proof of two elements: (1) the death of the victim and (2) that the death was caused by an act or omission of the perpetrator.¹⁵⁶⁸ The victim's body is not required as evidence to prove death.¹⁵⁶⁹ With regard to the causation requirement, the specification that the victim's death was "caused by" the perpetrator's act or omission does not mean that it need be the sole cause of death; it is sufficient that the

perpetrator's conduct contributed substantially to the death of the person.¹⁵⁷⁰ Both the fact of the victim's death and the causation element may be inferred from the circumstances of the case, provided it is established that the only reasonable inference is that the victim is dead as a result of acts or omissions of the perpetrator(s).¹⁵⁷¹

312. As to *mens rea*, the act must have been done, or the omission made, with the intent to kill, or to cause serious bodily harm in the reasonable knowledge it would likely lead to death.¹⁵⁷² There is no requirement that the killing be premeditated.¹⁵⁷³

Extermination

313. Extermination was recognised as a CAH by 1975.¹⁵⁷⁴ Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged with extermination as a CAH.¹⁵⁷⁵
314. The crime of extermination is the act of killing on a large scale.¹⁵⁷⁶ The *actus reus* of extermination as a CAH consists of an act or omission, or a combination of each, which contributes to the death of persons on a massive scale.¹⁵⁷⁷ The perpetrator's role may be remote or indirect,¹⁵⁷⁸ and may include creating conditions of life aimed at destroying part of a population, such as withholding food or medicine.¹⁵⁷⁹ There is no requirement that the victims "must have been subjected to conditions *inevitably leading to death*".¹⁵⁸⁰
315. A conviction for extermination only requires satisfaction beyond reasonable doubt of the occurrence of unlawful killings based on the totality of the evidence; it is sufficient to demonstrate that mass killings occurred.¹⁵⁸¹ Precise identification, description or designation by name of the victims is not an element of the crime of extermination.¹⁵⁸² Nor is a determination of the specific number of deaths required.¹⁵⁸³
316. There is no minimum number of victims required to satisfy the requirement that the scale of deaths must be "massive".¹⁵⁸⁴ While extermination as a CAH has been found in relation to the killing of thousands,¹⁵⁸⁵ it has also been found in relation to fewer killings.¹⁵⁸⁶ A particularly large number of victims can be an aggravating circumstance in relation to the sentence if the extent of the killings exceeds that required for extermination.¹⁵⁸⁷
317. The requirement of scale must be assessed on a case-by-case basis taking into account the circumstances in which the killings occurred.¹⁵⁸⁸ Relevant factors include, *inter alia*, the

time and place of the killings,¹⁵⁸⁹ the selection of the victims and the manner in which they were targeted,¹⁵⁹⁰ and whether the killings were aimed at the collective group rather than victims in their individual capacity.¹⁵⁹¹ However, there is no requirement that the perpetrator intended to destroy a group or part of a group to which the victims belong.¹⁵⁹² The preparation and organisation of the crime may also be considered when determining the *actus reus* of extermination.¹⁵⁹³

318. The *mens rea* consists of the intent to (i) kill persons on a massive scale, or (ii) inflict serious bodily injury or create conditions of living that lead to death, in the reasonable knowledge that such act or omission is likely to cause the death of a large number of persons.¹⁵⁹⁴ Neither intent to kill a certain threshold number of victims,¹⁵⁹⁵ nor knowledge of a “vast scheme of collective murder”¹⁵⁹⁶ are elements of extermination.

Enslavement

319. It is undisputed that enslavement was recognised under CIL as a CAH by 1975.¹⁵⁹⁷ Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged with enslavement as a CAH.¹⁵⁹⁸
320. Enslavement is defined as the exercise over a person of any or all powers attaching to the right of ownership.¹⁵⁹⁹ Indicia of enslavement include: “control of someone’s movement, control of physical environment, psychological control, measures taken to prevent or deter escape, force, threat of force or coercion, duration, assertion of exclusivity, subjection to cruel treatment and abuse, control of sexuality and forced labour.”¹⁶⁰⁰ The elements of enslavement may be satisfied without evidence of additional ill-treatment.¹⁶⁰¹
321. In examining these indicia, one must above all identify the indicia of “ownership”,¹⁶⁰² that is, facts pointing to the victim being reduced to a commodity, such that the person is an object of “enjoyment of possession”; that he or she can be used (for example, for sexual or other purposes), economically exploited, consumed, and ultimately disposed of.¹⁶⁰³ Implicit in the ownership powers is an effort to accrue some gain through the exercise of those powers, though this is not an additional element of the crime.¹⁶⁰⁴ The period of duration of enslavement is not an element of the crime, but duration may be relevant in determining the quality of the relationship.¹⁶⁰⁵

322. Forced or involuntary labour may also constitute enslavement.¹⁶⁰⁶ It must be established that the relevant person had no real choice as to whether they would work, which is a factual determination that must be made in light of the indicia of enslavement identified.¹⁶⁰⁷ The absence of remuneration is not an element of enslavement, but may constitute a relevant evidentiary factor in determining whether the labour was forced.¹⁶⁰⁸
323. Lack of consent is also not an element of the crime of enslavement, as enslavement is characterised by the perpetrator's exercise of power, but it may be evidentially relevant to proof of the exercise of powers of ownership.¹⁶⁰⁹ The absence of consent may be presumed where the expression of consent is impossible,¹⁶¹⁰ such as where victims live in 'a climate of fear'.¹⁶¹¹ In these circumstances, lack of resistance or the absence of clear and constant lack of consent will not be interpreted as a sign of consent.¹⁶¹² It has been found that severely overcrowded conditions, deplorable sanitation, lack of sleep, insufficient food, locked doors, frequent beatings, psychological abuse and brutal living conditions rendered it impossible for detainees to consent to work and that their labour was forced.¹⁶¹³
324. As to the *mens rea*, it must be shown that the perpetrator intentionally exercised any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership.¹⁶¹⁴

Imprisonment

325. Imprisonment was recognised as a CAH by CIL by 1975.¹⁶¹⁵ Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged with imprisonment as a CAH.¹⁶¹⁶
326. The *actus reus* of imprisonment¹⁶¹⁷ requires that an individual be deprived of his or her liberty arbitrarily *i.e.* without a justifiable legal basis and without due process of law.¹⁶¹⁸ If national law is relied upon, the relevant provisions must not violate international law.¹⁶¹⁹ In determining whether the grounds and procedure for the initial deprivation of liberty were lawful, the court may take into account factors including whether (i) the arrest was based on a valid warrant;¹⁶²⁰ (ii) the detainee was informed at the time of the arrest of the reasons for the arrest;¹⁶²¹ (iii) the detainee was promptly informed, in detail, of any charges against him and/or formally charged;¹⁶²² (iv) the detainee was informed of his procedural rights,¹⁶²³ including access to legal counsel;¹⁶²⁴ and (v) the detainee was brought promptly before a person authorised by law to exercise judicial power (and that person was

independent, impartial and objective).¹⁶²⁵ The detainee is entitled to proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention is decided speedily by a court, and to release if the detention is found to be unlawful.¹⁶²⁶

327. If a legal basis for the initial deprivation does exist, it must continue to exist throughout the period of imprisonment, and where a lawful basis of imprisonment ceases to apply, continued imprisonment will be considered arbitrary.¹⁶²⁷ The detainee is entitled to a fair and public trial within a reasonable time, or release;¹⁶²⁸ and to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.¹⁶²⁹
328. As to *mens rea*, it must be shown that the perpetrator intended to arbitrarily deprive the individual of liberty, or that he acted in the reasonable knowledge that his actions were likely to cause the arbitrary deprivation of physical liberty.¹⁶³⁰

Torture

329. The crime of torture was recognised as a CAH by 1975.¹⁶³¹ Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged with torture as a CAH.¹⁶³²
330. Both the PTC and SCC have determined that the definition and elements of torture contained in the 1975 Declaration on Torture reflected CIL in 1975.¹⁶³³
331. The *actus reus* of torture requires an act or omission inflicting severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental.¹⁶³⁴ In determining whether an act or omission constitutes severe pain or suffering, it is necessary to consider all subjective and objective factors.¹⁶³⁵ Objective factors include the severity of the harm inflicted. Subjective criteria may include the age, sex, state of health of the victim, or the physical or mental effect of treatment on a particular victim.¹⁶³⁶ In addition, the nature and context of the infliction of pain, the premeditation and institutionalisation of the ill-treatment, the physical condition of the victim, the manner and method used, and the position of inferiority of the victim are all relevant factors.¹⁶³⁷ To the extent that an individual has been mistreated over a prolonged period of time, or that he/she has been subjected to repeated or various forms of mistreatment, the severity of the acts should be assessed as a whole.¹⁶³⁸
332. There is no exhaustive classification of the acts that may constitute torture.¹⁶³⁹ The

consequences of the act or omission need not be visible on the victim,¹⁶⁴⁰ there is no minimum level of pain that must be inflicted,¹⁶⁴¹ nor is there a requirement that the injury be permanent.¹⁶⁴²

333. Acts that are sufficiently severe to constitute torture may arise from conditions imposed upon detention and have included beating, burning, extraction of nails or teeth, electric shocks, suffocation, sexual violence, prolonged denial of sleep, food, hygiene and medical assistance, being kept in constant uncertainty, abuse during interrogations, simulated executions, and threats to torture, to rape or to kill relatives.¹⁶⁴³ Living in a constant state of anxiety and uncertainty as a result of physical abuse and confinement constitutes mental suffering amounting to torture.¹⁶⁴⁴ Similarly, the credible threat of physical torture constitutes psychological torture.¹⁶⁴⁵ Moreover, a person may suffer serious mental harm by witnessing acts against others.¹⁶⁴⁶ Certain acts are considered by their nature to constitute severe pain and suffering. These include rape,¹⁶⁴⁷ sexual violence,¹⁶⁴⁸ and mutilation of body parts.¹⁶⁴⁹
334. Although, under ICTY/ICTR jurisprudence, the perpetrator need not have acted in an official capacity,¹⁶⁵⁰ the SCC has held the definition of torture found in the 1975 Declaration on Torture, including the public official requirement, to be declarative of CIL in 1975.¹⁶⁵¹ Pursuant to that definition, the act or omission must have been carried out “by or at the instigation of a public official”. The International Co-Prosecutor submits that, whilst this element of the definition of torture reflects CIL as far as the obligation of States is concerned, the ICTY and ICTR have correctly rejected the public official requirement in customary international *criminal* law. The 1975 Declaration on Torture, and later 1984 Torture Convention, were addressed to States and sought to regulate their conduct. In that context, it is understandable that they deal with the acts of individuals acting in an official capacity, however, as a CAH it makes no sense to distinguish individuals who are public officials from others who are not but who commit the same acts, with the same intent and with the same consequence for victims whose suffering is hardly relieved by the knowledge that the individual is not a public official.
335. The pain and suffering amounting to torture must be inflicted intentionally.¹⁶⁵² The act or omission must also have been done or made in order to attain a certain result or purpose.

Such purposes include obtaining information or a confession, punishment, coercion or intimidation, or discriminating, on any ground, against the victim or a third person.¹⁶⁵³ These purposes do not constitute an exhaustive list under CIL and are instead representative.¹⁶⁵⁴ There is no requirement that the act is committed exclusively for a particular purpose: a particular purpose must be “part of the motivation behind the conduct, and it need not be the predominant or sole purpose”.¹⁶⁵⁵

Persecution on Political, Racial or Religious Grounds

336. Persecution as a CAH existed under CIL by 1975.¹⁶⁵⁶ Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged with persecution as a CAH.¹⁶⁵⁷
337. The *actus reus* of persecution is an act or omission which discriminates in fact and which denies or infringes upon a fundamental right laid down in international customary or treaty law.¹⁶⁵⁸

An act/omission denying/infringing upon a fundamental right

338. “Persecutory acts” include the other underlying offences for CAH, as well as other acts or omissions that are of equal gravity or seriousness, whether in isolation or in conjunction with other acts.¹⁶⁵⁹ These other acts or omissions may be,¹⁶⁶⁰ but need not necessarily be,¹⁶⁶¹ international crimes in and of themselves. Whether the acts actually constitute persecution is a fact-specific inquiry.¹⁶⁶²
339. The context in which an act or omission takes place is important for the purpose of assessing its gravity or severity.¹⁶⁶³ Other factors that should be considered in that assessment include (i) whether it was committed in the context of, or as part of a chain of events in a larger persecutory campaign, the ultimate goal and end result of which was extremely grave, resulting in gross violation of fundamental rights;¹⁶⁶⁴ and (ii) the discriminatory effect it seeks to encourage within the general populace against a targeted group.¹⁶⁶⁵
340. Following an extensive review of jurisprudence from the IMT and tribunals acting pursuant to CCL 10, the SCC held that “the other acts not found in the instruments constituted a broad range of breaches of individual rights including rights to property, a fair

trial, equal protection of the law, citizenship, work, education, marriage, privacy and freedom of movement”.¹⁶⁶⁶ In the same vein, the following acts not explicitly listed in Article 5 of the ECCC Law have been considered acts of persecution at the ICTY and ICTR:¹⁶⁶⁷ the destruction of religious buildings;¹⁶⁶⁸ acts of harassment, humiliation, degradation and psychological abuse, including forcing a victim to witness or hear torture, interrogation and random brutality in a prison camp;¹⁶⁶⁹ wanton destruction of private and public property, including cultural monuments and sacred sites;¹⁶⁷⁰ destruction, including burning of homes and other means of livelihood;¹⁶⁷¹ forced labour;¹⁶⁷² inhumane living conditions;¹⁶⁷³ enforced disappearances;¹⁶⁷⁴ the denial of the rights to employment, freedom of movement, proper judicial process and proper medical care;¹⁶⁷⁵ and hate speech and calls to violence.¹⁶⁷⁶

Discrimination in fact

341. The act or omission must have actual discriminatory consequences.¹⁶⁷⁷ The SCC has held that ‘discrimination in fact’ occurs where a victim is targeted because of the victim’s real or perceived membership in a group *defined by the perpetrator* on specific grounds, namely on a political, racial or religious basis,¹⁶⁷⁸ and the victim belongs to a sufficiently discernible political, racial or religious group.¹⁶⁷⁹ The group may be defined broadly by the perpetrator. This can be in negative terms and can include affiliates and sympathisers as well as suspects.¹⁶⁸⁰
342. In relation to persecution on political grounds, there is no requirement that the targeted group hold a particular political view. Political persecution may occur where the discrimination is effected according to political motivations or agenda *against* a group based on a subjective assessment as to the group’s political threat or danger to the perpetrator.¹⁶⁸¹ The group or groups persecuted on political grounds may include various categories of persons, such as: officials and political activists; persons of certain opinions, convictions or beliefs; persons of certain ethnicity or nationality; or persons representing certain social strata (e.g. “intelligentsia”, clergy or bourgeoisie).¹⁶⁸²

Mens Rea

343. As to *mens rea*, persecution requires deliberate perpetration of an act or omission with the specific intent to discriminate on political, racial or religious grounds.¹⁶⁸³ Discriminatory

intent requires that the perpetrator acted with the specific intent to harm the victim because he/she belongs to a particular community or group.¹⁶⁸⁴ There is no requirement that the perpetrator possess a persecutory intent – that is, intent to remove targeted persons from society or humanity - over and above a discriminatory intent.¹⁶⁸⁵ Similarly, discriminatory intent does not require that the perpetrator identify himself with the specific underlying tyrannical motives of a regime pursuing a persecutory policy or campaign.¹⁶⁸⁶ The motive out of which the perpetrator engaged in persecution is immaterial to the finding of specific intent.¹⁶⁸⁷

344. While the specific intent may not be inferred merely by reference to the general discriminatory nature of an attack, it may be inferred from such a context as long as, in view of the facts of the case, circumstances surrounding the commission of the alleged acts substantiate the existence of such intent.¹⁶⁸⁸ Circumstances which may be taken into consideration include the systematic nature of the crimes committed against a group and the general attitude of the alleged perpetrator as demonstrated by his behaviour.¹⁶⁸⁹ Intent has been inferred “through a perpetrator’s knowing participation in a system or enterprise that discriminated on political, racial or religious grounds.”¹⁶⁹⁰ However, the existence of a discriminatory policy is not a requirement for proving persecution.¹⁶⁹¹ Evidence of some affiliations with the target group does not necessarily preclude a trier of fact from reasonably finding the requisite intent to commit persecution.¹⁶⁹²

Other Inhumane Acts

345. “Other inhumane acts” was established as a CAH under CIL before 1975.¹⁶⁹³ Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged with other inhumane acts as a CAH.¹⁶⁹⁴ “Other inhumane acts” is *in itself* a crime under international law. There is no requirement that each sub-category be criminalised as a distinct CAH from 1975-1979. To require this would be to render the category of “other inhumane acts” meaningless.¹⁶⁹⁵
346. “Other inhumane acts” is a residual category of CAH that criminalises conduct which meets the criteria of a CAH but does not fit within one of the other specified underlying crimes.¹⁶⁹⁶ The act or omission must be sufficiently similar in nature and gravity to other enumerated CAH.¹⁶⁹⁷

347. The elements of the crime of ‘other inhumane acts’ are an act or omission by the perpetrator: (i) causing serious bodily or mental harm or constituting a serious attack on human dignity; that is (ii) performed deliberately with the intent to inflict serious bodily or mental harm or commit a serious attack upon the human dignity of the victim at the time of the act or omission, or in the knowledge that the act or omission was likely to cause serious physical or mental suffering or a serious attack upon the human dignity of the victim.¹⁶⁹⁸
348. The seriousness of the act is to be assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking account of the individual circumstances of the case.¹⁶⁹⁹ It is therefore a mixed question of law and fact.¹⁷⁰⁰ The individual circumstances may include the nature of the act or omission; the context in which it occurred; the personal circumstances of the victim including age, sex and health; and the physical, mental and moral effects of the act upon the victim.¹⁷⁰¹ There is no requirement that the victim suffer long-term effects, although this may be relevant to the seriousness of the acts.¹⁷⁰²
349. In addition to the acts surveyed in more detail below, ‘other inhumane acts’ have been found to include: forcible displacement and forced transfer;¹⁷⁰³ cruel, humiliating, inhumane or degrading treatment;¹⁷⁰⁴ forced prostitution;¹⁷⁰⁵ serious physical and mental injury;¹⁷⁰⁶ mutilation, beatings and other types of severe bodily harm;¹⁷⁰⁷ sexual violence;¹⁷⁰⁸ and the witnessing of criminal acts against family or friends.¹⁷⁰⁹

Enforced Disappearances

350. The Co-Investigating Judges, the ECCC Trial Chamber, the ICTY and the SCSL have all recognised that enforced disappearance may be serious enough to constitute ‘other inhumane acts’, all other conditions being satisfied.¹⁷¹⁰ The ICC also recognises enforced disappearance as a discrete crime underlying CAH.¹⁷¹¹
351. Enforced disappearance occurs when (i) an individual is deprived of his liberty, such as through arrest, detention or abduction; (ii) the deprivation of liberty is accompanied or followed by the refusal to disclose information regarding the fate or whereabouts of the person concerned, or to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty, and thereby deny the individual recourse to the applicable legal remedies and procedural guarantees, and (iii) the first and second elements were carried out by state agents, or with the authorisation, support or acquiescence of a State or political organisation.¹⁷¹²

Rape

352. Although rape is enumerated as a CAH in its own right under Article 5 of the ECCC Law, both the PTC and SCC have held that rape was not a distinct CAH during the ECCC's temporal jurisdiction.¹⁷¹³ The PTC has confirmed that facts characterised as CAH in the form of rape can additionally be categorised as a CAH of "other inhumane acts".¹⁷¹⁴ Moreover, the ICTY, ICTR, SCSL and ICC have all recognised rape as a discrete CAH.¹⁷¹⁵ Rape may also constitute torture where the elements of torture are established.¹⁷¹⁶ The gravity requirement for classification of rape as an "other inhumane act" is therefore clearly met.
353. There has been some divergence in the definition of rape among the international tribunals. The ICTR Trial Chamber has adopted a broad definition of rape, namely "a physical invasion of a sexual nature, committed on a person under circumstances which are coercive."¹⁷¹⁷ The OCIJ has previously adopted a similar definition, adding in the alternative that the victim's consent should otherwise be absent.¹⁷¹⁸ In Case 001, the ECCC Trial Chamber followed the ICTY in defining the physical element more narrowly as the sexual penetration, however slight, of (a) the vagina or anus of the victim by the penis of the perpetrator or any other object used by the perpetrator; or (b) the mouth of the victim by the penis of the perpetrator; where such sexual penetration occurs without the consent of the victim.¹⁷¹⁹ The ICC definition falls between the two definitions, requiring that "the perpetrator invaded the body of a person by conduct resulting in penetration, however slight, of any part of the body of the victim or of the perpetrator with a sexual organ, or of the anal or genital opening of the victim with any object or any other part of the body."¹⁷²⁰ The Co-Prosecutor submits that the correct definition requires penetration, however slight, of any part of the body of one individual by another, without the consent of either or both participants in the sexual act. Circumstantial evidence may be used to demonstrate rape.¹⁷²¹
354. Consent for this purpose must be given voluntarily, as a result of the victim's free will, assessed in the context of the surrounding circumstances.¹⁷²² Force, or threat of force, may provide evidence of non-consent, but force is not an element of rape, and there are factors other than force which would render an act of sexual penetration non-consensual or non-voluntary on the part of the victim.¹⁷²³ A person may be incapable of giving genuine

consent if affected by natural, induced or age-related incapacity.¹⁷²⁴ Proof of resistance (or continuous resistance) by the victim is also not required.¹⁷²⁵ The circumstances prevailing in most cases charged as war crimes or CAH “will be almost universally coercive,” thus rendering genuine consent impossible.¹⁷²⁶ Similarly, situations of captivity or detention have been recognised as vitiating true consent.¹⁷²⁷

355. The *mens rea* is the intention to effect this sexual penetration, and the knowledge that it occurs without the consent of the victim.¹⁷²⁸ Knowledge of non-consent may be proven if the perpetrator was aware, or had reason to be aware, of the coercive circumstances that undermined the possibility of genuine consent.¹⁷²⁹

Forced Marriage

356. The OCIJ and SCSL have recognised that forced marriage falls within the purview of “other inhumane acts”.¹⁷³⁰
357. The *actus reus* of forced marriage requires that the perpetrator compel a person by force, threat of force, or coercion to serve as a conjugal partner.¹⁷³¹ ‘Marriage’ implies a relationship of exclusivity between the ‘husband’ and ‘wife’.¹⁷³² The ‘marriage’ may, depending on the circumstances, involve a variety of duties such as sexual intercourse, domestic labour, enduring pregnancy and caring for the children of the ‘marriage’,¹⁷³³ and may involve the commission of one or more international crimes such as enslavement, rape, sexual assault or sexual slavery, among others.¹⁷³⁴ However, forced marriage is not predominantly a sexual crime, and is committed regardless of whether the ‘husband’ and ‘wife’ engage in sexual relations.¹⁷³⁵
358. Force used to compel a person to marry is not limited to physical force, but includes the threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment.¹⁷³⁶ Where it is shown that the environment is so coercive that the free exercise of choice is impossible, it is not required to prove the absence of consent to a forced marriage. Circumstances prevailing in most cases charged as war crimes or CAH “will be almost universally coercive,” thus rendering genuine consent impossible.¹⁷³⁷ Similarly, a climate of fear¹⁷³⁸ or situations of captivity or detention¹⁷³⁹ have been recognised as vitiating genuine consent. In an environment of coercion, any relative

benefits that victims of forced marriage receive from perpetrators neither signifies consent to the forced conjugal association, nor vitiates the criminal nature of the perpetrator's conduct.¹⁷⁴⁰

359. As to *mens rea*, the perpetrators must intend to force a conjugal partnership upon the victim(s).¹⁷⁴¹

Confinement in inhumane conditions

360. According to international jurisprudence, confinement in inhumane conditions, including deprivations of food, water, adequate shelter and medical assistance, isolation and sub-par sanitary conditions has been found to fall within the purview of "other inhumane acts".¹⁷⁴² It has also been found to rise to the level of gravity of the other crimes enumerated in Article 5 of the ECCC Law and amount to persecution as a CAH,¹⁷⁴³ as well as constituting the offence of cruel treatment as violations of the laws or customs of war under the ICTY Statute.¹⁷⁴⁴ In the context of genocide, the same deprivations have been considered to evidence conditions of life that would bring about a group's physical destruction.¹⁷⁴⁵ Confinement in inhumane conditions may therefore be of similar gravity to the enumerated CAH and thus may fall within the ambit of 'other inhumane acts'.

GRAVE BREACHES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

361. Article 6 of the ECCC Law allows the ECCC to bring to trial individuals suspected of committing grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions ('grave breaches'). Grave breaches were crimes under international law during the period of the ECCC's temporal jurisdiction, which were foreseeable and accessible to individuals at that time.¹⁷⁴⁶ The specific offences listed in Article 6 include wilful killing, inhuman treatment, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, wilfully depriving a civilian the rights of fair and regular trial, and unlawful confinement of a civilian. The elements of these offences are discussed below.
362. For the commission of these offences to constitute grave breaches, certain general requirements must be met: (i) the specific offences must be committed in the context of an international armed conflict ("IAC"); (ii) the perpetrator must be aware of the factual circumstances that established the existence of an armed conflict; (iii) the acts must be

committed against persons or property protected under one or more of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 (“GC” or “GCs”); and (iv) the perpetrator must be aware of the factual circumstances that established this protected status.¹⁷⁴⁷

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

International Armed Conflict

363. The requirement of an IAC contains two elements: (i) there must be an IAC and (ii) there must be a nexus between the conflict and the crimes alleged.
364. An IAC must exist in fact.¹⁷⁴⁸ An armed conflict exists “whenever there is a resort to armed force between States or protracted armed violence between governmental authorities and organised armed groups or between such groups within a State.”¹⁷⁴⁹ An armed conflict assumes an international character when it involves two or more States.¹⁷⁵⁰ The geographic and temporal application of the GCs extend beyond the vicinity of the actual hostilities and the cessation of fighting:¹⁷⁵¹ once it is established that an IAC existed at the place and time relevant to the charges, IHL will apply to the whole territory of the relevant States, whether or not actual combat takes place there, and will continue to apply beyond the cessation of hostilities until a general conclusion of peace is achieved.¹⁷⁵²
365. Additionally, an armed conflict located within the territory of just one State can become “international (or, depending upon the circumstances, be international in character alongside an internal armed conflict) if (i) another State intervenes in that conflict through its troops, or alternatively if (ii) some of the participants in the internal armed conflict act on behalf of that other State.”¹⁷⁵³ An official recognition of a state of war is not required for the grave breaches provisions of the GCs to apply. Rather, *de facto* hostilities between States may be sufficient to satisfy the internationality requirement, where these are conducted through the States’ respective armed forces.¹⁷⁵⁴
366. There must be a nexus between the IAC and the crimes alleged.¹⁷⁵⁵ The nexus requirement is met when it is shown that the alleged crimes were “closely related” to the armed conflict as a whole.¹⁷⁵⁶ To this effect, “[t]he armed conflict need not have been causal to the commission of the crime, but the existence of an armed conflict must, at a minimum, have played a substantial part in the perpetrator’s ability to commit it, his decision to commit it,

the manner in which it was committed or the purpose for which it was committed.”¹⁷⁵⁷ It is not necessary to establish that there were actual combat activities in the area where the acts are alleged to have occurred or that they were part of a policy or practice tolerated by one of the parties to the armed conflict. Where, however, acts occurred in a prisoner camp with the connivance or permission of the authorities running these camps and as part of an accepted policy towards prisoners, those acts will clearly be “closely related” to the armed conflict.¹⁷⁵⁸

Protected Persons

367. Article 6 of the ECCC Law grants the ECCC jurisdiction over “acts against persons [...] protected under provisions” of the GCs.¹⁷⁵⁹ This reference covers “protected persons” as defined pursuant to Article 4 of GC IV (as regards civilian persons).
368. GC IV extends “protected person” status to civilians who are “in the hands of a Party to the conflict or Occupying Power of which they are not nationals.”¹⁷⁶⁰ This protects, *inter alia*, civilians who find themselves on territory controlled by an enemy state.¹⁷⁶¹ However, a person may be accorded protected status notwithstanding the fact that he/she is of the same nationality as a party to the conflict.¹⁷⁶² The protected status of an individual does not depend on formal bonds and purely legal relations, but on the substance of relations that exist between the individual and the State.¹⁷⁶³ The crucial consideration when analysing these substantive relations is the allegiance – or lack thereof – that an individual has to a party to the conflict.¹⁷⁶⁴ Civilians may thus be considered as protected persons for the purpose of GC IV where they are viewed by the State whose hands they are in “as belonging to the opposing party in an armed conflict and as posing a threat to [that] State.”¹⁷⁶⁵

Awareness of Factual Circumstances

369. The perpetrator, in addition to having the requisite *mens rea* for the specific crimes, must be aware of the factual circumstances establishing (i) the existence of an IAC; and (ii) the victim’s protected status.¹⁷⁶⁶ Knowledge that a foreign State was involved in the armed conflict will satisfy the first element.¹⁷⁶⁷ Knowledge that the victim belonged to an adverse party to the conflict will satisfy the second element¹⁷⁶⁸ (although, as noted above, this is not the only scenario covered under CIL).

SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Wilful Killing

370. The elements of the offence of wilful killing¹⁷⁶⁹ under Article 6 of the ECCC Law are the same as those of murder as a CAH under Article 5 of the ECCC Law.¹⁷⁷⁰

Inhuman Treatment

371. Inhuman treatment¹⁷⁷¹ is defined as an intentional act or omission against a person protected under the GCs, which causes serious mental harm, physical suffering or injury, or constitutes a serious attack on human dignity.¹⁷⁷²
372. This category is an umbrella clause under which those violations of sufficient seriousness that are not expressly enumerated in Article 6 may be considered to be grave breaches.¹⁷⁷³ Whether any particular act constitutes inhuman treatment is a question of fact to be judged in light of all the circumstances.¹⁷⁷⁴
373. Acts which constitute torture or wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health will simultaneously constitute inhuman treatment. The offence extends also to encompass other acts which violate the principle of humane treatment, in particular respect for human dignity.¹⁷⁷⁵ Acts not meeting the threshold of torture because of the failure to prove that they were carried out for a prohibited purpose may also constitute inhuman treatment.¹⁷⁷⁶ The inhumane treatment of detainees has been deemed to fall within the scope of this category of grave breaches.¹⁷⁷⁷ Acts such as mutilation and other types of severe bodily harm, beatings and other acts of violence,¹⁷⁷⁸ and serious physical and mental injury¹⁷⁷⁹ have been considered inhuman treatment.

Wilfully Causing Great Suffering or Serious Injury to Body or Health

374. This crime is defined as an intentional act or omission causing great mental or physical suffering or serious injury to body or health, including mental health.¹⁷⁸⁰ This offence includes acts which do not fulfil the requirements of torture – for example, by requiring a particular purpose – although all acts of torture could fall within the scope of this offence.¹⁷⁸¹ Although the victim must be “seriously” harmed, there is no need to prove that the physical or mental injury is permanent or irremediable,¹⁷⁸² but it must go beyond temporary unhappiness, embarrassment or humiliation,¹⁷⁸³ and beyond harm relating solely

to the victim's human dignity.¹⁷⁸⁴

Wilful Deprivation of a Fair and Regular Trial

375. Wilfully depriving a civilian of the rights to a fair and regular trial by denying judicial guarantees as defined in GC IV is a grave breach of that convention.¹⁷⁸⁵ These judicial guarantees include: (i) the right to be promptly informed of the offences with which the accused is charged;¹⁷⁸⁶ (ii) the protection against collective penalty;¹⁷⁸⁷ (iii) the right to protection under the principle of legality;¹⁷⁸⁸ (iv) the right not to be punished more than once for the same act or on the same charge (*ne bis in idem*);¹⁷⁸⁹ (v) the right to be informed of rights of appeal;¹⁷⁹⁰ and (vi) the right not to be sentenced or executed without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court.¹⁷⁹¹

Unlawful Confinement of a Civilian

376. The elements of unlawful confinement¹⁷⁹² as a grave breach of the GCs are the same as the elements of imprisonment as a CAH.¹⁷⁹³
377. The confinement of a civilian “will be lawful only in the conditions prescribed by Article 42 [of GC IV]” and “where the provisions of Article 43 [of GC IV] are complied with.”¹⁷⁹⁴ Thus, confinement of a civilian is lawful only where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the security of the detaining power is at risk.¹⁷⁹⁵ Further, an initially lawful internment becomes unlawful if the detaining party fails to respect the detainee's basic procedural rights and does not establish an appropriate court or administrative board as prescribed in Article 43 of GC IV.¹⁷⁹⁶
378. In the determination of the legality of the initial detention, the analysis under Article 42 is informed by other provisions of the GC IV which allow for suspension of certain rights of civilians during an armed conflict, in particular Articles 5 and 27(4).¹⁷⁹⁷ Nevertheless, the GCs do not confer a “blanket power to detain the entire civilian population of a party to the conflict”; “there must be an assessment that each civilian taken into detention poses a *particular risk* to the security of the State.”¹⁷⁹⁸

B. INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

MODES OF RESPONSIBILITY

379. Article 29^{new} of the ECCC Law provides for individual criminal liability of accused who: (i) planned, instigated, ordered, aided and abetted, or committed crimes within the jurisdiction of the ECCC; and (ii) superiors who failed to prevent or punish the commission of crimes enumerated in the ECCC Law by their subordinates. These forms of criminal responsibility are described in more detail below.
380. For all modes of responsibility, motive must be distinguished from intent.¹⁷⁹⁹ Similarly, the subordinate position of an accused is legally irrelevant to determining individual criminal responsibility.¹⁸⁰⁰

Committing via Joint Criminal Enterprise

381. Joint criminal enterprise (“JCE”) is a mode of responsibility that imposes criminal responsibility on individuals for actions perpetrated by a collectivity of persons in furtherance of a common criminal design. Participation in a JCE amounts to commission within the scope of Article 29^{new} of the ECCC Law.¹⁸⁰¹ There are three different but interrelated forms of JCE:
- (1) **Basic** (“JCE I”): all participants act pursuant to a common criminal purpose, and share the same criminal intent when doing so.¹⁸⁰²
 - (2) **Systemic** (“JCE II”): this is a variant of the basic form, characterised by the existence of an organised system of ill-treatment, such as internment or concentration camps, with which the participants are involved.¹⁸⁰³
 - (3) **Extended** (“JCE III”): all participants act pursuant to a common criminal purpose, possessing a shared criminal intent when doing so, and one or more of the participants carries out an act that, despite going beyond the original criminal purpose, was a natural and foreseeable consequence of that common purpose.¹⁸⁰⁴
382. The PTC and TC have consistently found that, by 1975, both JCE I and JCE II were recognised as modes of responsibility under CIL,¹⁸⁰⁵ and that criminal responsibility pursuant to these modes was both foreseeable and accessible.¹⁸⁰⁶

383. The same chambers have held that JCE III did not exist in CIL by 1975.¹⁸⁰⁷ This matter is currently an issue before the SCC in Case 002/01 and the Co-Prosecutor respectfully maintains the position, as set out in the Co-Prosecutors' appeal in that case,¹⁸⁰⁸ that the PTC and TC erred in law in finding that JCE III was not part of CIL prior to 1975.
384. The *actus reus* of all types of JCE is comprised of three elements. First, a "plurality of persons" is required.¹⁸⁰⁹ The group of people need not be organised in a military, political, or administrative structure.¹⁸¹⁰ Whilst it is necessary to identify the plurality of persons participating in the JCE, the participants may be identified by category and need not be named individually.¹⁸¹¹
385. Second, there must be a common¹⁸¹² purpose that amounts to or involves the commission of a crime over which the ECCC has jurisdiction.¹⁸¹³ It is therefore not necessary that the overarching objective of the common plan be a crime, as long as the participants intend it to be implemented through criminal means.¹⁸¹⁴ There is no limit to the scope of a JCE, geographically or otherwise; an accused's liability "may be as narrow or as broad as the plan in which he willingly participated".¹⁸¹⁵ This purpose need not have been previously arranged or formulated. It may materialise extemporaneously and be inferred from the facts.¹⁸¹⁶
386. Third, the accused must participate in the common purpose.¹⁸¹⁷ The accused need not have been involved in the formulation of the common plan¹⁸¹⁸ or the commission of a crime.¹⁸¹⁹ Neither the accused's position of authority,¹⁸²⁰ nor his presence at the time when a crime is committed,¹⁸²¹ are required. Moreover, the fact that the accused's participation amounted to no more than his 'routine duties' will not exculpate him.¹⁸²² All that is required is that he participate in some way in the furtherance of the common purpose.¹⁸²³ As the SCSL Appeals Chamber explained, "the manner in which the members of the JCE interact and cooperate can take as many forms as conceived by the participants to pursue the realisation of their shared common criminal purpose."¹⁸²⁴
387. The accused's contribution must be significant,¹⁸²⁵ but it is not required to be necessary or substantial.¹⁸²⁶ As such, it need not be a *sine qua non* for the commission of any crime.¹⁸²⁷ The significance of the contribution to the JCE is to be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account a variety of factors, including: the size, seriousness and scope of the

criminal plan and crimes committed; the *de jure* or *de facto* position of the accused; the level and efficiency of his participation; any relevant public comments made by him; and any efforts to prevent crimes.¹⁸²⁸

388. Participants in a JCE can incur liability for crimes committed by direct perpetrators who were not JCE members, provided that it has been established that the crimes can be imputed to at least one JCE participant, and that this participant, when using a direct perpetrator, acted to further the common purpose.¹⁸²⁹ The establishment of the link between the crime in question and the JCE member is to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.¹⁸³⁰ The link may be established on showing that the JCE member (i) closely cooperated with the physical perpetrator or intermediary perpetrator in order to further the common purpose,¹⁸³¹ (ii) explicitly or implicitly requested the non-JCE member to commit a crime,¹⁸³² or (iii) instigated, ordered, encouraged, or otherwise availed himself of the non-JCE member to commit the crime.¹⁸³³ It may also be relevant whether the crimes were committed by forces under the control of the JCE member,¹⁸³⁴ or acting in coordination with forces under the control of the JCE member.¹⁸³⁵
389. It is not required, however, that the JCE member exercised effective control,¹⁸³⁶ or indeed any “control and influence”¹⁸³⁷ over the perpetrator. Nor do the perpetrator of the crime and the accused need to have an express understanding or agreement between them as regards the commission of the crime.¹⁸³⁸ Moreover, it is not necessary that the non-JCE member shared the *mens rea* of the JCE member, or that he knew of the existence of the JCE.¹⁸³⁹

Mental elements

390. The mental element required for criminal responsibility on the basis of participation in a JCE varies according to the type of JCE.
391. To incur responsibility pursuant to JCE I, the accused must share with the other JCE participants both the intent¹⁸⁴⁰ to commit the crimes within the common purpose and the intent to participate in a common plan aimed at its commission.¹⁸⁴¹ For specific intent crimes, such as persecution as a CAH, the accused must also share the relevant specific intent.¹⁸⁴² Shared criminal intent does not require the accused’s personal satisfaction or enthusiasm or his personal initiative in contributing to the JCE.¹⁸⁴³ Moreover, the accused

is not required to know about the specific criminal incidents in question.¹⁸⁴⁴ Intent can be inferred from a person's knowledge, combined with continuing participation in the crimes.¹⁸⁴⁵ The significance and scope of the material participation of an individual in a JCE may also be relevant in determining whether that individual had the requisite *mens rea*.¹⁸⁴⁶

392. For JCE II, an accused must have knowledge of the system of ill-treatment and the intent to further this common concerted system of ill-treatment.¹⁸⁴⁷
393. Responsibility for crimes, including crimes of specific intent,¹⁸⁴⁸ under JCE III requires that the accused hold the shared intent for the crimes within the common purpose and the intent to participate in the relevant way in the furtherance of that purpose. He will be held responsible for the commission of crimes outside the common purpose if, under the circumstances of the case, (i) it was foreseeable that such a crime might be perpetrated by one or other members of the group, and (ii) the accused willingly took that risk.¹⁸⁴⁹ The crime must be shown to have been foreseeable to the accused in particular.¹⁸⁵⁰ The degree of foresight required is knowledge of a possibility that the crime might occur in the execution of the JCE.¹⁸⁵¹ However, the possibility that a crime could be committed must be sufficiently substantial as to be foreseeable to an accused.¹⁸⁵²
394. Similarly when the accused, or any other member of the JCE, in order to further the common criminal purpose, uses persons who, in addition to (or instead of) carrying out the *actus reus* of the crimes forming part of the common purpose, commit crimes going beyond that purpose, the accused may be found responsible for such crimes provided that he participated in the common purpose with the requisite intent and that, in the circumstances of the case, (i) it was foreseeable that such a crime might be perpetrated by one or more of the persons used by him (or by any other member of the JCE) in order to carry out the *actus reus* of the crimes forming part of the common purpose; and (ii) the accused willingly took that risk – that is the accused, with the awareness that such a crime was a possible consequence of the implementation of that enterprise, decided to participate in that enterprise.¹⁸⁵³

Planning

395. By 1975, planning was a form of individual criminal responsibility recognised by CIL.¹⁸⁵⁴

Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged pursuant to this mode of responsibility.¹⁸⁵⁵

396. The *actus reus* of “planning” requires that one or more persons participate in the design of an act or omission and thereby have a substantial effect on the commission of a crime that is in fact perpetrated.¹⁸⁵⁶ An accused need not therefore design the conduct alone.¹⁸⁵⁷ Nor need he be the originator of the design or plan;¹⁸⁵⁸ it is sufficient to endorse a plan proposed by another.¹⁸⁵⁹ Circumstantial evidence may provide proof of the existence of the plan.¹⁸⁶⁰ A conviction for planning does not require a finding of a position of authority,¹⁸⁶¹ or that the accused was present at the crime scene.¹⁸⁶²
397. The plan must precede and substantially contribute to the criminal conduct.¹⁸⁶³ Whether particular acts amount to a substantial contribution is to be assessed on a case-by-case basis in light of the evidence as a whole.¹⁸⁶⁴ With regard to CAH, whereas the crime *per se* must be committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack, preparatory acts of planning can be accomplished before the commission of the crime and the occurrence of the widespread or systematic attack.¹⁸⁶⁵
398. As to the content of the plan, it need not necessarily devise the commission of a particular crime; the planning can be of an objective that is to be achieved by the commission of crimes. As such, the legitimate character of an operation does not exclude an accused’s criminal responsibility for planning crimes committed in its course if the goal is to be achieved by the commission of crimes.¹⁸⁶⁶ Where an accused plans conduct that has the predominant purpose of indiscriminately attacking civilians, he plans conduct that constitutes crimes.¹⁸⁶⁷
399. As to *mens rea*, the accused must intend, or be aware of the substantial likelihood of, the commission of a crime upon the execution of the plan.¹⁸⁶⁸ The accused’s *mens rea* may be inferred from the circumstances.¹⁸⁶⁹ There is no requirement that the risk of crimes being committed be “reasonable” or “justified”.¹⁸⁷⁰ Where it has been determined that the principal perpetrators were aware of the factual circumstances establishing the status of the victims (*e.g.* civilian, *hors de combat*, etc.), such findings are not necessary for a conviction for planning.¹⁸⁷¹

Instigating

400. Instigating¹⁸⁷² was recognised as a form of individual criminal responsibility in CIL by 1975.¹⁸⁷³ Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged pursuant to this mode of responsibility.¹⁸⁷⁴
401. To be held responsible for instigating, an accused must, by way of an act or omission, prompt another person to act in a particular way that has a substantial effect on the commission of the crime.¹⁸⁷⁵ This mode of liability has also been described as “urging or encouraging.”¹⁸⁷⁶ There is no requirement for the instigation to be “direct and public”.¹⁸⁷⁷ Both positive acts and omissions can constitute instigation,¹⁸⁷⁸ which may ensue through implicit, written, or other non-verbal prompting by the accused.¹⁸⁷⁹ It is not necessary to prove the exact instigating language used by an accused.¹⁸⁸⁰
402. Neither a position of authority,¹⁸⁸¹ nor effective control¹⁸⁸² over the direct perpetrator are required elements under this mode of responsibility. Similarly, the accused’s physical presence at the scene of the crime is not required.¹⁸⁸³ A superior’s consistent failure to prevent or punish a perpetrator’s crimes may, in some instances, also amount to instigating the perpetrator to commit further crimes.¹⁸⁸⁴
403. For an accused to be criminally liable on the basis of instigation, a crime must be shown to have actually been committed,¹⁸⁸⁵ although the specific identification of the principal perpetrators of the particular crime is not required.¹⁸⁸⁶ Further, the act of instigation must precede and substantially contribute to the commission of the crime.¹⁸⁸⁷ However, it is not necessary to prove that the crime would not have occurred without the accused’s involvement.¹⁸⁸⁸ With regard to CAH, whereas the crime *per se* must be committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack, instigation can be accomplished before the commission of the crime and the occurrence of the widespread or systematic attack.¹⁸⁸⁹
404. Since the accused need only prompt another to act in a particular way, and not necessarily to commit a crime or underlying offence *per se*, the legitimate character of an operation does not exclude an accused’s criminal responsibility for instigating crimes committed in the course of this operation if the goal is to be achieved by the commission of crimes.¹⁸⁹⁰ Where an accused instigates conduct that has the predominant purpose of indiscriminately attacking civilians, he instigates conduct that constitutes crimes.¹⁸⁹¹

405. The *mens rea* for responsibility on the basis of instigation is intent to instigate the commission of the crime, or awareness of the substantial likelihood that the crime will be committed as a result of the instigation.¹⁸⁹² There is no requirement that the risk of crimes to be committed be “reasonable” or “justified”.¹⁸⁹³ Where it has been determined that the principal perpetrators were aware of the status of the victims (e.g. civilian, *hors de combat*, etc.), such findings are not necessary for a conviction for instigating.¹⁸⁹⁴

Ordering

406. By 1975, CIL recognised ordering as a form of individual criminal responsibility.¹⁸⁹⁵ Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged pursuant to this mode of responsibility.¹⁸⁹⁶

407. The act of ordering occurs when a person in a position of authority instructs another person to carry out an act or engage in an omission that has a substantial effect on the commission of the crime.¹⁸⁹⁷ There is no requirement that the person issuing the order and the direct perpetrator be in a formal superior-subordinate relationship,¹⁸⁹⁸ or that the accused exercise effective control over him,¹⁸⁹⁹ but there must be proof of a position of authority on the part of the accused in law or in fact that would compel another person to commit a crime.¹⁹⁰⁰ However, the accused need not use his position of authority to “convince” the perpetrator to commit the crime or underlying offence.¹⁹⁰¹ The authority may be informal or of a purely temporary nature.¹⁹⁰²

408. The order need not be given in writing or in a particular form,¹⁹⁰³ but as ordering requires a ‘prior positive act’, it is not possible to order by omission.¹⁹⁰⁴ The order can be either explicit or implicit, and can be proved circumstantially.¹⁹⁰⁵ The existence of an order may be inferred from a variety of factors, including the number of illegal acts, the number and type of personnel involved, the effective control and command exerted over these personnel, the logistics involved, the widespread occurrence of similar illegal acts, the tactical tempo of operations, the *modus operandi* of similar acts, the location of the superior at the time and his knowledge of criminal acts committed under his command.¹⁹⁰⁶ There is no requirement that the accused be physically present at the scene of the crime.¹⁹⁰⁷

409. The accused need not give the order directly to the physical perpetrator. Liability for ordering may ensue where the accused issues, passes down, or otherwise transmits the

order, including through intermediaries.¹⁹⁰⁸

410. The order must precede and substantially contribute to the commission of a crime that is later perpetrated.¹⁹⁰⁹ But it is not necessary to prove that the crime or underlying offence would not have been perpetrated but for the accused's order.¹⁹¹⁰
411. As to the content of the order, it need only order an act or omission; it is not necessary to prove that the order was illegal on its face,¹⁹¹¹ or explicit in relation to the consequences it would have.¹⁹¹² The legitimate character of an operation does not exclude an accused's criminal responsibility for ordering crimes committed in the course of that operation if the goal is to be achieved by the commission of crimes.¹⁹¹³ Where an accused orders conduct that has the predominant purpose of indiscriminately attacking civilians, he orders conduct that constitutes crimes.¹⁹¹⁴
412. As to *mens rea*, the accused must intend, or be aware of the substantial likelihood, that the execution or implementation of the order will result in the commission of the crime.¹⁹¹⁵ There is no requirement that the risk of crimes to be committed be "reasonable" or "justified".¹⁹¹⁶ Where it has been determined that the principal perpetrators were aware of the status of the victims (*e.g.* civilian, *hors de combat*, etc.), no such findings are necessary for a conviction for ordering.¹⁹¹⁷

Aiding and Abetting

413. By 1975, CIL recognised aiding and abetting¹⁹¹⁸ as forms of individual criminal responsibility.¹⁹¹⁹ Moreover, aiding and abetting liability was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time.¹⁹²⁰
414. Aiding and abetting¹⁹²¹ consists of practical assistance, encouragement, or moral support that has a substantial effect on the commission of the perpetrated crime.¹⁹²² 'Specific direction' is not an element of aiding and abetting liability under CIL.¹⁹²³
415. Aiding and abetting is a form of accessory liability and an accused cannot therefore be convicted of aiding and abetting a crime that was never carried out.¹⁹²⁴ However, the perpetrator of the crime need not have been tried or even identified.¹⁹²⁵ No plan or agreement between the aider and abettor and the principal perpetrator is required for responsibility on the basis of aiding and abetting;¹⁹²⁶ indeed, it is unnecessary for a

principal perpetrator to even be aware of the aider and abettor's contribution.¹⁹²⁷

416. Although the aiding and abetting must have a substantial effect on the commission of the crime,¹⁹²⁸ there is no requirement for a cause and effect relationship between the conduct of the aider and abettor and the commission of the crime, or that such conduct was a condition precedent to the commission of the crime.¹⁹²⁹ Whether a particular contribution qualifies as "substantial" is a fact-based inquiry.¹⁹³⁰ Where the crime is persecution, the accused's contribution to the crime need not go to the discriminatory nature of the crime.¹⁹³¹
417. The conduct constituting the aiding and abetting can occur before, during or after¹⁹³² the commission of the crime, and in a different place from the crime.¹⁹³³ Similarly, with regard to CAH, whereas the crime *per se* must be committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack, aiding and abetting can be accomplished before or after the commission of the crime and the occurrence of the widespread or systematic attack.¹⁹³⁴
418. An individual can be found liable for aiding and abetting a crime when it is established that his conduct amounted to tacit approval and encouragement of the crime and that such conduct substantially contributed to the crime.¹⁹³⁵ The presence of the accused must be shown to have bestowed legitimacy on, or provided encouragement to, the direct perpetrator, thereby substantially contributing to the crime.¹⁹³⁶ While in such cases the authority of the accused is a factor,¹⁹³⁷ it is not otherwise necessary to show the accused had authority over the direct perpetrator.¹⁹³⁸
419. An accused may also aid and abet by omission, in which case, the *actus reus* and *mens rea* requirements are the same as for aiding and abetting by a positive act.¹⁹³⁹ An accused will be criminally responsible where he fails to discharge a legal duty and, by this failure, assists, encourages or lends moral support that has a substantial effect on the commission of that crime.¹⁹⁴⁰ It must be demonstrated that the accused has "the ability to act, or in other words, that there were means available to the accused to fulfil this duty".¹⁹⁴¹ Whether the omission has a substantial effect on the commission of a crime is a fact-based inquiry.¹⁹⁴² This aspect of aiding and abetting by omission has been interpreted to mean that had the accused acted, the commission of the crime would have been substantially less likely.¹⁹⁴³
420. As to *mens rea*, an accused must know, at the time he provides the assistance,¹⁹⁴⁴ that a

crime will probably be committed, and that his conduct assists or facilitates the commission of a crime.¹⁹⁴⁵ Indeed, it is unnecessary for the aider and abettor to know the precise crime to be committed by the principal. It suffices that he is aware that one of a number of crimes will probably be committed, and one of those crimes is in fact committed.¹⁹⁴⁶ The accused must also be aware of the essential elements of the crime, including the perpetrator's state of mind, but need not share the perpetrator's intent to commit the crime.¹⁹⁴⁷ Specific intent crimes require that the aider and abettor must know of, but need not share, the principal perpetrator's specific intent.¹⁹⁴⁸ This knowledge can be inferred from the circumstances.¹⁹⁴⁹ Possession of specific intent does not, however, *preclude* a conviction for aiding and abetting *i.e.* it does not compel the conclusion that the accused is a principal.¹⁹⁵⁰

Superior Responsibility

421. Superior responsibility, applicable to both military and civilian superiors, was recognised in CIL by 1975.¹⁹⁵¹ Moreover, it was foreseeable and accessible to an individual at that time that he/she could be charged pursuant to this mode of responsibility.¹⁹⁵² In cases involving armed conflict, it applies regardless of whether the conflict is internal or international,¹⁹⁵³ and applies to CAH.¹⁹⁵⁴
422. Under Article 29^{new} of the ECCC Law and CIL, superior responsibility is based on the existence of the following three elements:
 - (i) a superior-subordinate relationship between the accused and the person who committed the crime. The superior must have had effective control over the subordinate;¹⁹⁵⁵
 - (ii) that the superior knew, or had reason to know, that the subordinate had committed or was about to commit a crime; and
 - (iii) that the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent the commission of the crime or to punish the perpetrators.¹⁹⁵⁶
423. A superior may only be held liable for the crimes of his subordinates if the latter are proved to have actually participated in crimes.¹⁹⁵⁷ Responsibility is based not on charging a superior with the crimes of his subordinates, but rather on punishing his failure to carry out

his duty as a superior to exercise command.¹⁹⁵⁸

Superior-subordinate relationship

424. Regardless of whether an accused is a civilian or military superior,¹⁹⁵⁹ the superior-subordinate relationship between the accused and the perpetrator of the crime can exist either formally or informally, *i.e. de jure* or *de facto*.¹⁹⁶⁰ It must be shown that the superior had “effective control” over his subordinate,¹⁹⁶¹ or in other words, the “material ability” to prevent or punish the subordinate’s commission of a crime.¹⁹⁶² The superior-subordinate relationship can be direct or indirect, and need not be exclusive. Every person in the chain of command who exercises effective control over subordinates can be responsible for the crimes of those subordinates.¹⁹⁶³
425. The test of effective control is the same for both military and civilian superiors.¹⁹⁶⁴ When superior responsibility is applied to a civilian, there is no requirement that the control exercised by him be of the same nature as that exercised by a military commander; it need only be of the same degree.¹⁹⁶⁵ However, evidence that a *de facto* civilian superior exercised control in a military fashion or similar in form to that exercised by *de jure* authorities may strengthen a finding that he exercised the requisite degree of effective control.¹⁹⁶⁶
426. The indicators of effective control are a question more of fact than of law, and should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.¹⁹⁶⁷ Factors that would demonstrate that an accused exercised effective control over a subordinate include: the nature of the accused’s position, including his position within the military or political structure;¹⁹⁶⁸ the procedure for appointment and the actual tasks performed;¹⁹⁶⁹ the accused’s capacity to issue orders and whether or not such orders are actually executed;¹⁹⁷⁰ the fact that subordinates show greater discipline in the presence of the accused;¹⁹⁷¹ the authority to invoke disciplinary measures;¹⁹⁷² and the authority to release or transfer prisoners.¹⁹⁷³ The concept of material ability necessarily also takes into account all factors that might impede a superior’s ability to prevent and punish.¹⁹⁷⁴

Knew or had reason to know

427. As for the knowledge requirement, the term “knew” refers to actual knowledge that the

relevant crimes had been committed or were about to be committed, which may be established through direct or circumstantial evidence.¹⁹⁷⁵ The superior must have knowledge that his subordinate committed a crime, and not simply knowledge of the occurrence of a crime.¹⁹⁷⁶ A superior need not know the precise identity of the subordinates who perpetrate the crimes,¹⁹⁷⁷ although their existence must be proved.¹⁹⁷⁸

428. The “reason to know” test requires that the superior had general information available to him that would put him on notice of possible unlawful acts by his subordinates.¹⁹⁷⁹ The standard is met if the information was sufficiently alarming to justify further inquiry.¹⁹⁸⁰ There is no requirement that there be a “substantial likelihood” or the “clear and strong risk” of subsequent crimes.¹⁹⁸¹ The “reason to know” standard does not impose a duty to obtain information; it is not the same as “should have known”, *i.e.* a negligence standard. A superior cannot be held criminally responsible for failing to seek out the relevant knowledge.¹⁹⁸² However, criminal responsibility will be imposed on an accused who *deliberately* refrains from finding out the relevant information.¹⁹⁸³
429. The information received may be written or oral. It does not need to have the form of specific reports submitted pursuant to a monitoring system,¹⁹⁸⁴ nor does it need to provide specific information about unlawful acts committed or about to be committed.¹⁹⁸⁵ For the purposes of showing that the information was in the superior’s possession, it is not necessary to show that he actually acquainted himself with the information, it needs only to have been provided or available.¹⁹⁸⁶ An accused’s position of command can be a factor demonstrating his knowledge of the crimes committed by his subordinates.¹⁹⁸⁷
430. The superior need not share his subordinate’s intent.¹⁹⁸⁸

Failure to prevent or punish

431. A superior’s duty is discharged when he has taken “necessary and reasonable” measures to prevent or punish the commission of a crime by a subordinate in the context of a particular situation. Hence, liability arises when he fails to do so.¹⁹⁸⁹ The existence of a separate legal obligation to act under domestic law is not required.¹⁹⁹⁰ The duties to prevent and punish are distinct and separately entail criminal responsibility. The duty to prevent a crime arises prior to its commission, as soon as the superior knew or had reason to know of the crimes about to be committed, while the responsibility to punish a perpetrator arises after the

commission of a crime, and will only suffice if the superior did not become aware of the crime until after its commission.¹⁹⁹¹ A superior can be held responsible for his failure to punish crimes committed by a subordinate prior to the superior's assumption of effective control over that subordinate.¹⁹⁹² The failure to prevent or punish crimes may be inferred from factors such as the continuing or widespread nature of the violations committed by the subordinates.¹⁹⁹³ There is no need to show a causal link between the superior's failure to prevent his subordinate's crimes and their occurrence.¹⁹⁹⁴

432. "Necessary" measures are those that are appropriate for the superior to discharge his obligation, showing that he genuinely tried to prevent or punish, and "reasonable" measures are those reasonably falling within the material powers of the superior, *i.e.* that are feasible. The determination of what constitutes necessary and reasonable measures must be made on a case-by-case basis.¹⁹⁹⁵ The determination of what is materially possible in terms of fulfilling the duty should be assessed in light of the degree of the superior's effective control.¹⁹⁹⁶ The existence of a crisis situation does not relieve the superior of his duty.¹⁹⁹⁷

433. A superior's duty to punish the perpetrator of a crime includes at least an obligation to investigate possible crimes, to establish the facts, and either sanction the perpetrator personally, or report him to the competent authorities, as appropriate.¹⁹⁹⁸ However, merely reporting crimes will only suffice if such a report is likely to trigger an investigation or initiate disciplinary or criminal proceedings.¹⁹⁹⁹ If the superior knows that the appropriate authorities are not functioning, or that a report was likely to trigger a sham investigation, such a report would not be sufficient to fulfil the obligation to punish offending subordinates.²⁰⁰⁰ A duty to punish is not fulfilled where a commander was content to rely on assurances which he knew would not be or were not being implemented.²⁰⁰¹

C. PERSONAL JURISDICTION

434. Both the ECCC Agreement²⁰⁰² and ECCC Law²⁰⁰³ provide that the purpose of establishing this Court is to "bring to trial senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those who were most responsible" for the crimes within the ECCC's jurisdiction committed from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979.

435. The terms "senior leader" and "most responsible" are not further defined in either the

ECCC Law or Agreement. Based on extensive analysis of the preparatory work and negotiating history of the ECCC Agreement,²⁰⁰⁴ the SCC in *Duch* found that the ECCC had personal jurisdiction only over Khmer Rouge officials,²⁰⁰⁵ and that the terms “senior leaders” and “most responsible” referred to two separate categories of Khmer Rouge officials:

One category is senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge who are among the most responsible, because a senior leader is not a suspect on the sole basis of his/her leadership position. The other category is non-senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge who are also among the most responsible.²⁰⁰⁶

Accordingly, if a Charged Person was a Khmer Rouge official, he or she need not be a senior leader in order to be among those most responsible.

436. The ICIJ has held that findings as to whether a Charged Person was a “senior leader” and/or one of the “most responsible” Khmer Rouge officials “are to be made at the conclusion of the investigation, based on the totality of the evidence on the Case File.”²⁰⁰⁷

MOST RESPONSIBLE

437. In determining whether a person is among those most responsible for international crimes, the ECCC and international criminal courts and tribunals have adopted two criteria: (i) the gravity of the crimes alleged against the person, and (ii) the level of responsibility of the person alleged to have committed those crimes.
438. The ICTY was mandated as part of its completion strategy to focus on “the most senior leaders suspected of being most responsible for crimes,”²⁰⁰⁸ whilst referring the remaining perpetrators to be prosecuted at the national level.²⁰⁰⁹ In evaluating those who are most responsible, the ICTY Referral Bench considered the “gravity of the crimes charged” and the “level of responsibility of the accused.”²⁰¹⁰ These dual principles are reflected in decisions of the SCSL,²⁰¹¹ statements of the ICC Office of the Prosecutor (“OTP”),²⁰¹² and have been adopted by the ECCC Trial Chamber,²⁰¹³ SCC²⁰¹⁴ and the CIJs.²⁰¹⁵ The application of these two principles does not require a comparison and ranking of the responsibility of all possible perpetrators,²⁰¹⁶ but instead should have regard to the other cases tried by the Court and the particular circumstances and context in which the crimes were committed.²⁰¹⁷

439. Relevant factors to determine the gravity of offences committed include: the geographical and temporal scope of the crimes;²⁰¹⁸ the manner in which they were committed;²⁰¹⁹ the number of incidents;²⁰²⁰ and the number of victims.²⁰²¹ Assessing these factors should not be a rigid mathematical exercise, but requires a nuanced cumulative analysis.²⁰²²
440. Relevant factors to determine the level of responsibility of the person alleged to have committed the crimes include: the level of participation in the crimes charged;²⁰²³ the hierarchical rank or position of the accused,²⁰²⁴ including the number of subordinates and echelons above;²⁰²⁵ their effective authority²⁰²⁶ and ability to give orders;²⁰²⁷ the temporal scope of their control;²⁰²⁸ their authority to negotiate, sign or implement agreements;²⁰²⁹ their actual knowledge of crimes, and whether those in more senior ranks have already been convicted.²⁰³⁰

SENIOR LEADERS

441. With regards to the term “senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea,” the legislative history of the ECCC and international jurisprudence establish that the term is not limited to members of the CPK Standing Committee,²⁰³¹ or to the “architects of an overall policy.”²⁰³² However, it is the Co-Prosecutor’s view that the plain meaning of the term indicates that it encompasses a limited group of individuals at the highest levels of the political or military hierarchy of the CPK and DK regime.

IV. LEGAL CHARACTERISATION

A. CRIMES

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

442. The evidence on the Case File and referred to in the Material Facts section demonstrates that crimes against humanity punishable under Article 5 of the ECCC Law were committed during the DK period. An overview of the facts establishing the requisite jurisdictional elements and specific crimes is addressed below.

JURISDICTIONAL ELEMENTS OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Attack against a civilian population

443. The offences detailed herein were part of an attack involving the commission of numerous crimes within a system of organised repression. These acts followed a violent takeover of power and the imposition of an authoritarian regime by the CPK, which included, (i) forced expulsion of persons from urban centres; (ii) enslavement of persons in cooperatives and worksites established by the CPK; (iii) mass forced labour; (iv) the imposition of forced marriages; (v) denial of basic human rights and freedoms and confiscation of property; and (vi) enforcement of these various forms of repression through arbitrary arrests, detention and executions. This attack was primarily directed against the entire civilian population of Cambodia, including ethnic and religious minorities.

Widespread or systematic

444. The attack was both widespread and systematic. It was widespread due to its large-scale nature, extended duration, the geographic area in which it occurred and the large number of victims against whom it was directed. The attack targeted the majority of the country's civilian population across the entire territory of Cambodia and lasted over three years and eight months.²⁰³³ More than two million civilians were forcibly moved from urban centres and countless people enslaved in cooperatives and worksites.²⁰³⁴ The CPK established approximately 260 security offices – forming an integral part of the attack on the Cambodian civilian population.²⁰³⁵ Hundreds of thousands were imprisoned, tortured and executed in these and other locations. The total number of deaths resulting from the attack is estimated to be between 1.7 and 2.2 million people.²⁰³⁶

445. The attack on the civilian population was also systematic. The CPK Standing Committee centrally devised policies involving the commission of crimes, issued directives for their implementation and received regular reports from all CPK echelons on the policies' implementation on the ground.

Discriminatory grounds

446. The attacks were based on discriminatory grounds, namely political, religious and/or ethnic. The CPK imposed, *inter alia*, a political revolution and resisted any opposition. All civilians were considered real or potential enemies and were variously subject to political re-education, enslavement, detention and execution. This included members of the former Lon Nol regime, cadres within the CPK ranks who fell under suspicion, those characterised as “spies” for foreign governments and “new people” or “17 April” people who the CPK considered as opposed to the revolution. The CPK used programs such as political indoctrination, study sessions, tempering and constant surveillance to identify those suspected of non-compliance or lacking loyalty.

447. The attack was also based on religious grounds, as it involved, *inter alia*, the abolition and suppression of religions, forced conversions and destruction of religious property. Additionally, the attack was based on ethnic grounds, involving, *inter alia*, the persecution and destruction of minorities, such as the Cham, Khmer Krom and Vietnamese.

Im Chaem's knowledge of the attack

448. **Im Chaem** and the other perpetrators had knowledge of the attack against the civilian population and knew that their acts formed part of the attack. **Im Chaem** participated in the dissemination of the policies pursuant to which the attack was perpetrated. She oversaw the implementation of these policies at both district and sector level and contributed to them in numerous ways, such as: issuing orders and instructions to commit crimes in line with CPK policies; instigating and encouraging crimes within the attack; maintaining authority and oversight over direct perpetrators and receiving reports on the crimes.²⁰³⁷

SPECIFIC CRIMES

449. The evidence on the Case File establishes that the acts amounting to crimes against humanity under Article 5 of the ECCC Law were committed by CPK

cadres/soldiers/militia from 1976-1979 at various locations in Sector 13 of the Southwest Zone and Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone.

450. These CPK cadres/soldiers/militia acted under the direct and/or indirect authority and control of **Im Chaem** or on the basis of her influence, encouragement, or assistance.
451. The crimes against humanity committed were: murder; extermination; enslavement; imprisonment; torture; persecution; and, the other inhumane acts of forced marriage, rape, enforced disappearances and confinement in inhumane conditions.

Murder

Acts and Omissions

452. **Im Chaem**, through her acts and omissions, significantly contributed to the killings of countless civilians at worksites; at security offices; during the purges; and through the targeting of ethnic minorities.
453. Thousands of individuals enslaved at cooperatives in Sector 13 in the Southwest Zone and Sector 5 in the Northwest Zone and forced labour sites in both areas died through execution and inhumane conditions. Labourers at the Trapeang Thma,²⁰³⁸ Spean Spreng²⁰³⁹ and Phnom Trayoung²⁰⁴⁰ worksites were killed at those locations or were taken elsewhere to be killed.²⁰⁴¹ Individuals at forced labour sites were singled out and killed for a variety of reasons, including: belonging to or being perceived to belong to targeted groups such as “new people”,²⁰⁴² Lon Nol regime officials,²⁰⁴³ or Vietnamese;²⁰⁴⁴ attempting to escape;²⁰⁴⁵ making “mistakes” or damaging equipment;²⁰⁴⁶ being accused of having links with the CIA or Vietnam;²⁰⁴⁷ being perceived as immoral;²⁰⁴⁸ and, being accused of being lazy,²⁰⁴⁹ sick²⁰⁵⁰ or of stealing food.²⁰⁵¹ Countless others died as a result of exhaustion,²⁰⁵² starvation,²⁰⁵³ and illness.²⁰⁵⁴ All of these deaths were the direct result of the conditions imposed by **Im Chaem** and CPK cadres under her authority.
454. Thousands of people were killed at the CPK security offices of Wat Ang Srei Mealy,²⁰⁵⁵ Phnom Trayoung,²⁰⁵⁶ Phum Chakrey²⁰⁵⁷ and Wat Preah Net Preah.²⁰⁵⁸ All of these security offices had areas, adjoining or nearby, where prisoners were taken to be executed, such as Prey Sokhon,²⁰⁵⁹ Chamkar Ta Ling²⁰⁶⁰ and Prey Ta Ruth.²⁰⁶¹ Detainees were usually killed with blunt instruments and dumped in pits.²⁰⁶² Children were also killed, including some

being smashed against trees at Phnum Chakrey.²⁰⁶³ There is evidence of other brutal killings on the Case File, such as the rape and mutilation of females in Preah Net Preah District.²⁰⁶⁴

455. The purge of Sector 5 led by **Im Chaem** resulted in the death of scores of cadres. Those killed included leaders at all levels of the CPK echelons.²⁰⁶⁵ In addition to those sent to security offices and executed locally, many were sent to be executed at S-21.²⁰⁶⁶
456. Large numbers of ethnic minorities were killed at locations under **Im Chaem**'s authority. Khmer Krom were killed at various locations in Koh Andet District,²⁰⁶⁷ particularly at Wat Ang Srei Mealy security office in the Southwest Zone.²⁰⁶⁸ Vietnamese were killed throughout Preah Net Preah District and Sector 5 in the Northwest Zone, particularly at Phnom Trayoung²⁰⁶⁹ and Chamkar Khnol²⁰⁷⁰ security offices, and Trapeang Thma²⁰⁷¹ and Spean Spreng worksites.²⁰⁷²

Intent

457. All executions outlined above were carried out with the intent to kill. The direct perpetrators followed the CPK policies of confining people to forced labour sites, cooperatives, security offices and searching out and killing identified individuals and groups. These policies were implemented consistently across sites under **Im Chaem**'s authority. Moreover, **Im Chaem**'s role in ordering killings and instructing cadres about CPK policies such as targeting "enemies";²⁰⁷³ and, the reporting of killings to upper echelons including **Im Chaem**,²⁰⁷⁴ confirm her intent. The execution of Vietnamese, Khmer Krom and CPK cadres during the purge were also carried out systematically and pursuant to Party policy as disseminated and implemented by **Im Chaem**.²⁰⁷⁵
458. In cases where individuals died as a result of beatings or torture and where their death was not specifically intended, the perpetrators intended to cause serious bodily harm or injury which they knew or reasonably should have known was substantially likely to lead to death. In situations where deaths resulted from forced labour, inhumane conditions and escape attempts, the perpetrators either (i) imposed the conditions which caused death with the intent to inflict serious bodily harm on the victims which they knew or reasonably should have known was substantially likely to lead to death; or (ii) failed to act to remedy the inhumane conditions in the knowledge that death was a substantially likely

consequence of their omissions. **Im Chaem**'s criminal intent is established by the fact that she systematically maintained the conditions causing death through her various positions.²⁰⁷⁶ In fact, **Im Chaem** admitted to being fully aware of the conditions in the Sector 5 upon her arrival and yet the evidence clearly shows that living and working conditions deteriorated significantly under her authority.²⁰⁷⁷

Extermination

Acts and Omissions

459. The thousands of deaths – at security offices, forced labour sites, during the purges and elsewhere in Sector 13 and Sector 5 – constituted killings of civilians on a massive scale. These deaths were part of an attack on the civilian population of Cambodia in which one in four citizens died. They were the direct result of centrally devised CPK policies implemented by **Im Chaem** and CPK cadres. The large scale killings at locations under **Im Chaem**'s authority included the thousands of executions at Wat Ang Srei Mealy,²⁰⁷⁸ Chakrey,²⁰⁷⁹ Wat Chamkar Khnol,²⁰⁸⁰ Wat Preah Net Preah,²⁰⁸¹ and Phnom Trayoung²⁰⁸² security offices and the thousands of deaths through starvation, exhaustion, illness and other grossly inhumane conditions at Trapeang Thma²⁰⁸³ and Spean Spreng²⁰⁸⁴ worksites. Evidence of the large scale of the killings includes the: (i) use of lists and biographies to facilitate executions;²⁰⁸⁵ (ii) systematic nature of the executions with detainees moved to killing sites such as Prey Sokhon,²⁰⁸⁶ Prey Ta Ruth²⁰⁸⁷ and Chamkar Ta Ling²⁰⁸⁸ where large pits were dug to be used as mass graves; (iii) large number of killings during the purge;²⁰⁸⁹ (iv) mass killings of Khmer Krom in Sector 13 such as at Wat Ang Srei Mealy;²⁰⁹⁰ and (v) widespread killings of Vietnamese in Sector 5 in locations such as Phnom Trayoung and Chamkar Khnol security offices and Trapeang Thma and Spean Spreng worksites.²⁰⁹¹

Intent

460. The evidence of the circumstances surrounding the killings detailed above illustrates that, in committing the acts and making the omissions which caused the large numbers of deaths, **Im Chaem** and the other perpetrators (i) intended to commit killings on a mass scale; and/or (ii) intended to create conditions of life that led to the death of a large number

of people – or intended to create such conditions in the knowledge that they were substantially likely to cause deaths of a large number of persons.

461. Evidence of intent to commit killings on a mass scale includes **Im Chaem**'s statements and her dissemination of CPK policy to locate and kill members of targeted groups, such as "enemies" and minorities;²⁰⁹² her visiting and holding meetings at locations where killings occurred;²⁰⁹³ the consistency and systematic nature of the killings;²⁰⁹⁴ the reporting of the killings to **Im Chaem** at the district and sector levels and the sheer number of persons killed.²⁰⁹⁵ Further, as noted, **Im Chaem** was aware of the large numbers of deaths resulting from conditions in the areas under her authority prior to her arrival, but enforced living and working conditions in an even more brutal manner upon taking power.²⁰⁹⁶ Given her position at the district and sector levels, **Im Chaem** knew of the larger scheme of crimes in which she participated and the fact that thousands of civilians were being killed as a result of those policies.

Enslavement

Acts and Omissions

462. As noted above, many of the crimes committed during the attack on the civilian population resulted from the enslavement of thousands of people. The CPK, through **Im Chaem**'s implementation of Party policy, exercised virtually all rights of ownership over civilians in cooperatives and work sites, placing them under its absolute control, and leaving almost no aspect of their lives to their own discretion. CPK cadres controlled housing,²⁰⁹⁷ food,²⁰⁹⁸ medical provisions,²⁰⁹⁹ times and places of work,²¹⁰⁰ sleep and rest.²¹⁰¹ They prohibited the observance of customs,²¹⁰² free movement,²¹⁰³ speech,²¹⁰⁴ and association,²¹⁰⁵ strictly prescribed acceptable forms of 'moral' behaviour,²¹⁰⁶ and denied individuals all fundamental freedoms.²¹⁰⁷ Within this system implemented by **Im Chaem**, civilians were subjected to political indoctrination²¹⁰⁸ and those failing to comply with rules governing their work or living arrangements were punished and/or tempered or sent to study sessions,²¹⁰⁹ and in many cases arrested and executed.²¹¹⁰ One manifestation of the exercise of ownership was the CPK's policy of forced marriages, whereby the individual's marriage partner was chosen by a CPK cadre.²¹¹¹

Intent

463. **Im Chaem** intended to implement a policy whereby the CPK exercised all rights of ownership over individuals under their control. Her intent is demonstrated by the many meetings she held in cooperatives, communes and forced labour sites which furthered this policy;²¹¹² as well as her instructions to people to work hard and not oppose Angkar's policies.²¹¹³ **Im Chaem** also imposed or oversaw the punishment of those who failed to comply with the Party's instructions.²¹¹⁴

Imprisonment

Acts and Omissions

464. Thousands of victims were imprisoned at CPK security offices, cooperatives, forced labour sites and other locations throughout the areas under **Im Chaem**'s authority. There was no functioning legal system throughout the DK period and individuals were deprived of their liberty in accordance with CPK policy. Imprisonment was arbitrary, as it occurred without any legal basis or due process of law. Those deprived of their liberty were unable to challenge their arrest and/or detention before any judicial authority.

465. Thousands of individuals were imprisoned at Wat Ang Srei Mealy,²¹¹⁵ Phnom Trayoung,²¹¹⁶ Chakrey,²¹¹⁷ Wat Chamkar Khnol,²¹¹⁸ and Wat Preah Net Preah²¹¹⁹ security offices as well as in a building opposite **Im Chaem**'s residence in Phnum Lieb.²¹²⁰ Reasons for being arrested and imprisoned included being: a member of the Lon Nol regime;²¹²¹ Vietnamese;²¹²² related to or associated with the Vietnamese;²¹²³ Khmer Krom;²¹²⁴ related to or associated with Khmer Krom;²¹²⁵ considered a "spy" or "traitor" or having affiliations with the "CIA" or "KGB",²¹²⁶ as well as, failing to follow Party discipline;²¹²⁷ travelling without permission;²¹²⁸ complaining about lack of food,²¹²⁹ or, stealing food.²¹³⁰ Accusations or allegations were enough for an individual to fall under suspicion and be arrested and imprisoned.²¹³¹ Prisoners were usually confined to detention halls or makeshift cells.²¹³² Prisoners were often monitored and supervised by armed guards and were not permitted to move freely.²¹³³ Shackles and/or handcuffs were used to restrain prisoners at Phnom Trayoung²¹³⁴ and Chamkar Khnol²¹³⁵ security offices under **Im Chaem**'s authority. Prisoners were often subjected to physical and psychological abuse, including torture;²¹³⁶ were held in unsanitary conditions;²¹³⁷ received insufficient food;²¹³⁸

and were forced to provide manual labour.²¹³⁹ Fear of punishment and execution was constant.

466. Thousands were imprisoned at the forced labour sites of Trapeang Thma,²¹⁴⁰ Spean Spreng,²¹⁴¹ Phnom Trayoung rock quarry²¹⁴² and other locations under **Im Chaem**'s authority.²¹⁴³ Individuals were not permitted to move freely and were usually monitored by armed guards.²¹⁴⁴ Every aspect of their lives was controlled by CPK cadres, such as where and for how long they worked,²¹⁴⁵ rested and slept,²¹⁴⁶ when and how much they could eat,²¹⁴⁷ as well as when they were permitted to urinate and defecate.²¹⁴⁸

Intent

467. **Im Chaem** and the other perpetrators intended to arbitrarily deprive individuals of their physical liberty by imprisoning them. **Im Chaem** visited, monitored and oversaw security offices, cooperatives and worksites at which people were detained as well as received reports on the situations therein. **Im Chaem** established rules and gave orders for the running of security offices, cooperatives and worksite,²¹⁴⁹ including treatment of individuals therein.²¹⁵⁰ She also held meetings at security offices, cooperatives and worksites²¹⁵¹ and gave instructions to those imprisoned, pursuant to the CPK's policies.²¹⁵²

Torture

Acts and Omissions

468. Many prisoners were tortured at CPK security offices under **Im Chaem**'s authority, including Chamkar Khnol,²¹⁵³ Phnom Trayoung²¹⁵⁴ and Wat Ang Srei Mealy.²¹⁵⁵ Prisoners were beaten with sticks and clubs,²¹⁵⁶ electrocuted,²¹⁵⁷ had their nails pulled out²¹⁵⁸ and were stabbed with knives.²¹⁵⁹ Some prisoners were tortured so badly they could not walk²¹⁶⁰ or died from their injuries.²¹⁶¹ Cadres purged by **Im Chaem** from Preah Net Preah and Sector 5 were also tortured at S-21.²¹⁶²
469. Prisoners were also subjected to psychological torture throughout the locations under **Im Chaem**'s authority. They lived in constant fear of execution having: witnessed others disappear;²¹⁶³ seen their families arrested;²¹⁶⁴ heard people being killed and raped;²¹⁶⁵ been frequently threatened with death;²¹⁶⁶ and, forced, in some instances, to dig pits and bury bodies.²¹⁶⁷

Purpose

470. The primary purpose of the CPK's security offices, including those under **Im Chaem's** authority, was to identify and "smash" perceived "enemies" and other undesirable groups. Torture was used to intimidate, punish and ultimately to extract confessions and coerce information about other "traitors" and "enemies".

Intent

471. **Im Chaem** and the direct perpetrators intended that torture be used against prisoners. **Im Chaem** frequently visited and monitored the security centres at which torture was used against prisoners.²¹⁶⁸ In fact, **Im Chaem** gave orders to execute prisoners who had been tortured so badly that they could not walk.²¹⁶⁹ Her supervision and orders on running security offices²¹⁷⁰ inflicted extensive mental suffering on prisoners who lived in constant fear of being killed.

Persecution

Acts and Omissions

472. Numerous acts constituting crimes against humanity detailed within this section also constituted acts of persecution as they occasioned denials of individuals' fundamental human rights on the basis of their actual or perceived political opinion, race and/or ethnicity. These include imprisonment, torture, murder, extermination, enslavement and other inhumane acts throughout the areas under **Im Chaem's** authority.
473. Although the CPK considered most of the civilian population to be potential political enemies, former Lon Nol regime officials, "new people" and other political "enemies" and "traitors" were further discriminated against for their perceived political opposition to the CPK. As described above, Lon Nol regime officials and "new people" were singled out, arrested, detained and killed at Phnom Trayoung,²¹⁷¹ Chakrey,²¹⁷² Chamkar Khnol,²¹⁷³ and Wat Preah Net Preah²¹⁷⁴ security offices and Trapeang Thma dam worksite.²¹⁷⁵ Those deemed actual, perceived and potential political enemies of the CPK were executed throughout the areas under **Im Chaem's** authority. The purge of Northwest cadres in Sector 5 was also conducted to identify and kill those deemed political enemies.²¹⁷⁶

474. Ethnic Vietnamese, the Khmer Krom and other minorities such as the Cham and Chinese were singled out and discriminated against. As already described, ethnic Vietnamese and those associated with, or perceived to be, Vietnamese, were targeted for arrest, detention and execution at Chakrey,²¹⁷⁷ Chamkar Khnol,²¹⁷⁸ Phnom Trayoung,²¹⁷⁹ and Wat Preah Net Preah²¹⁸⁰ security offices. They were also sought out and killed at worksites such as Trapeang Thma²¹⁸¹ and Spean Spreng.²¹⁸² Persecutory acts against Khmer Krom also occurred in areas under **Im Chaem**'s authority. Khmer Krom or those perceived to be, related to, or associated with, Khmer Krom, were rounded up, detained and executed at Wat Ang Srei Mealy as well as in Koh Andet District and Sector 13.²¹⁸³ Other minorities such as the Cham, the Khmer Leu, Laotians and Chinese were similarly sought out, identified, and discriminated against on the basis of their actual or perceived ethnicity at Wat Ang Srei Mealy²¹⁸⁴ and Chamkar Khnol.²¹⁸⁵

Intent

475. **Im Chaem** intended that individuals and groups be discriminated against on political, racial and/or ethnic grounds. The persecutory acts against perceived political opponents and actual or perceived members of ethnic groups were conducted in a deliberate and systematic manner. **Im Chaem** actively disseminated CPK policies targeting these different groups for discrimination²¹⁸⁶ and received reports on the implementation of the policies.²¹⁸⁷ In carrying out persecutory acts, the perpetrators knew that they were implementing the CPK's discriminatory policies.

Other Inhumane Acts

Forced Marriage

Acts and Omissions

476. **Im Chaem** implemented the CPK's policy of forced marriages in the areas under her authority. The policy caused serious psychological and, in many instances physical, harm to the victims. Those affected often did not know the individuals with whom they were forced to marry and have sexual relations. **Im Chaem** presided over forced marriage ceremonies in Sector 5.²¹⁸⁸ She also forced young women in Sector 13 to marry disabled soldiers.²¹⁸⁹ Forced marriages took place at various locations under **Im Chaem**'s authority,

including Trapeang Thma²¹⁹⁰ and Spean Spreng worksites.²¹⁹¹ Many individuals did not resist for fear of being killed. Those who did or who failed to have sexual intercourse with their spouse could be punished or executed.²¹⁹²

Intent

477. **Im Chaem** intended to inflict serious bodily and/or mental harm upon individuals forced to marry. She was actively involved in implementing the CPK's forced marriage policy and knew that serious bodily and/or mental harm would result. Her intent is demonstrated, *inter alia*, by her: threatening individuals to force them to marry;²¹⁹³ and, ordering militias to monitor whether couples were having sex.²¹⁹⁴

Rape

Acts and Omissions

478. Throughout the areas under her authority, many civilians suffered rape and sexual violence which **Im Chaem** approved of or condoned. **Im Chaem** organised and oversaw forced marriages within which rape occurred,²¹⁹⁵ in accordance with CPK policy. Forced marriages were imposed in villages and communes.²¹⁹⁶ Rapes occurred in the course of forced marriages: (i) between non-consenting parties, and (ii) where women were forced to marry a man who had selected them. Individuals engaged in sexual penetration in fear of severe punishment. Those failing to comply were, in some instances, executed.²¹⁹⁷ Local militias would monitor those who had been forcibly married to ensure they had sex.²¹⁹⁸
479. Rapes were perpetrated by guards at security offices including Wat Ang Srei Mealy²¹⁹⁹ and Phnom Trayoung.²²⁰⁰ Female corpses were often found naked at Phnom Trayoung, while male corpses remained clothed.²²⁰¹ Women were also raped in Preah Net Preah District before being killed and at Trapeang Thma dam worksite and buried under the foundations of the dam.²²⁰²

Intent

480. **Im Chaem** intended and/or tolerated and condoned instances of sexual penetration without the individual's consent. She also intended to inflict serious bodily and/or mental harm upon those individuals. **Im Chaem** presided over,²²⁰³ organised,²²⁰⁴ and received reports about forced marriages.²²⁰⁵ **Im Chaem** implemented the CPK policy of forcing people to

marry which was intended to effect sexual intercourse, as demonstrated by eavesdropping and monitoring of those who were forcibly married for sexual activity.²²⁰⁶ Sexual intercourse was necessary to fulfil the CPK policy of increasing the population through child birth. **Im Chaem** knew that sexual acts were being committed, in most instances, without the individual's consent. The absence of consent was clear from, *inter alia*, the lack of physical liberty of individuals at cooperatives, security offices and worksites; the use of punishment against those who failed to consummate their marriage;²²⁰⁷ and the use of monitoring by militias to ensure couples were having sexual intercourse.²²⁰⁸

481. Security guards and cadres who committed rapes intended to sexually penetrate the individuals and knew that the individuals did not consent. The absence of consent is demonstrated by, *inter alia*, the individual's captivity, the use or threat of force to effect sexual penetration and the existence of coercive circumstances under which any meaningful consent was not possible.²²⁰⁹ **Im Chaem** knew or was aware of the substantial likelihood that sexual acts were being committed at security offices and worksites under her authority. She did nothing to prevent such occurrences or punish direct perpetrators.

Enforced Disappearances

Acts and Omissions

482. **Im Chaem** and the CPK deprived thousands of individuals of their liberty throughout Sector 13 and Sector 5. In security offices including Wat Ang Srei Mealy,²²¹⁰ Phnom Trayoung,²²¹¹ Chakrey,²²¹² Wat Chamkar Khnol,²²¹³ Wat Preah Net Preah,²²¹⁴ and a building opposite **Im Chaem's** residence in Phnum Lieb,²²¹⁵ civilians were detained without recourse to legal remedies and procedural guarantees. Witnesses also describe numerous instances at these security offices and at Trapeang Thma and Spean Spreng worksites of individuals being taken away, openly or clandestinely, and never being seen or heard from again.²²¹⁶

Intent

483. **Im Chaem** intended to deprive individuals of their liberty and remove them from the protection of the law. She also intended to inflict serious bodily and/or mental harm upon those individuals. **Im Chaem** oversaw the security offices at which people were detained

and the worksites from which people went missing and were never heard from again.²²¹⁷ She visited and held meetings at these security offices and worksites as well as received regular reports on their operations and the situations of workers and detainees.²²¹⁸

Confinement in Inhumane Conditions

Acts and Omissions

484. Thousands of prisoners suffered serious bodily and mental harm at security offices such as Phnom Trayoung,²²¹⁹ Chamkar Khnol,²²²⁰ Wat Ang Srei Mealy,²²²¹ Wat Preah Net Preah,²²²² and Chakrey.²²²³ **Im Chaem** disseminated instructions and criteria, determined by the Standing Committee, resulting in countless individuals being arrested and imprisoned. These individuals were imprisoned without due process and subjected to inhumane and degrading treatment and conditions in various locations under **Im Chaem's** authority and pursuant to her implementation of CPK policy. This included: psychological and physical abuse and torture; detention with restraints in often cramped and unsanitary conditions;²²²⁴ starvation;²²²⁵ forced labour;²²²⁶ lack of medical attention;²²²⁷ rape²²²⁸ and deprivation of liberty without hope of release. Similarly horrendous conditions were faced by forced labourers at locations including Trapeang Thma²²²⁹ and Spean Spreng²²³⁰ worksites. Individuals were forced to work without remuneration while being subjected to inhumane and degrading treatment. This included: starvation;²²³¹ exhaustion;²²³² arbitrary punishment;²²³³ rape;²²³⁴ unsanitary conditions,²²³⁵ and lack of medical care.²²³⁶ In security offices and worksites, individuals lived in constant fear of punishment and death and were frequently confronted with threats²²³⁷ and the sounds of rapes²²³⁸ and killings.²²³⁹ Some were forced to dig graves and bury those who had been killed.²²⁴⁰

Intent

485. **Im Chaem** intended to inflict serious bodily and/or mental harm on those within each of the security offices, cooperatives and worksites over which she had authority. The sheer extent of suffering caused within each of the sites demonstrates that the other perpetrators held the same intention. **Im Chaem** frequently visited these security offices and worksites²²⁴¹ and, in Sector 5, presided over a deterioration of already abhorrent conditions.²²⁴² She consistently implemented the CPK's policies of cruel and inhumane treatment of enslaved and/or imprisoned civilians.

GRAVE BREACHES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

486. The evidence on the Case File and referred to in the Material Facts section demonstrates that grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions punishable under Article 6 of the ECCC Law were committed during the DK period. An outline of the facts establishing the requisite jurisdictional elements and specific crimes is addressed below.

JURISDICTIONAL ELEMENTS OF GRAVE BREACHES

International Armed Conflict

487. As detailed in the Armed Conflict Section,²²⁴³ the evidence on the Case File demonstrates that there was an international armed conflict between DK and the SRV from May 1975 until January 1979.

Protected Persons

488. The ethnic Vietnamese population and those perceived by the CPK as Vietnamese, as well as the Khmer Krom and those perceived by the CPK as Khmer Krom, against whom the crimes described below were committed were protected persons under Geneva Convention IV. These civilians were either (i) in the hands of the DK – a party to the conflict of which they were not nationals; or (ii) perceived by the CPK as belonging to Vietnam – the opposing party in the conflict – and posing a threat to the DK,²²⁴⁴ and as such had the status of ‘protected persons’.

Awareness of the Armed Conflict

489. **Im Chaem** and the other perpetrators of the grave breaches against civilians considered Vietnamese or Khmer Krom were aware of the existence of the armed conflict between DK and SRV. For example, **Im Chaem** frequently used meetings with lower echelons to stress the need to fight the invading “Yuong”.²²⁴⁵

SPECIFIC CRIMES

490. The evidence establishes that the following grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions under Article 6 of the ECCC Law were committed by CPK cadres/soldiers/militia from 1976-1979 at various locations in Sector 13 of the Southwest Zone and Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone: wilful killing, inhumane treatment, wilfully causing great suffering or

serious injury to body or health, wilful deprivation of a fair and regular trial, and unlawful confinement of a civilian.

491. These CPK cadres/soldiers/militia acted under the direct and/or indirect authority and control of **Im Chaem** or on the basis of her influence, encouragement or assistance.
492. The ‘protected persons’ who were victims of the various grave breaches set out below were (i) ethnic Vietnamese civilians or civilians perceived by the CPK as being related to or associated with ethnic Vietnamese civilians or Vietnam (“Vietnamese civilians”) and (ii) Khmer Krom civilians or civilians perceived by the CPK as being related to or associated with the Khmer Krom (“Khmer Krom civilians”).

Wilful Killing

Acts and Omissions

493. Vietnamese and Khmer Krom civilians were specifically identified, arrested, and executed at Wat Ang Srei Mealy,²²⁴⁶ Chakrey,²²⁴⁷ Chamkar Khnol,²²⁴⁸ Phnom Trayoung,²²⁴⁹ and Wat Preah Net Preah²²⁵⁰ security offices under **Im Chaem**’s authority. Vietnamese civilians were sought amongst the forced labourers at Trapeang Thma worksite²²⁵¹ and killed. **Im Chaem** also ordered the killing of Vietnamese at Spean Spreng worksite.²²⁵²

Intent

494. Those who killed the Vietnamese and Khmer Krom civilians acted with the intent to do so and were pursuing CPK policy. **Im Chaem** intended these killings as part of the implementation of the CPK policy targeting Vietnamese and Khmer Krom civilians in areas under her authority.²²⁵³

Inhumane Treatment

Acts and Omissions

495. Vietnamese and Khmer Krom civilians imprisoned at locations under **Im Chaem**’s authority such as Wat Ang Srei Mealy,²²⁵⁴ Phnom Trayoung,²²⁵⁵ and Chamkar Khnol²²⁵⁶ security offices were subjected to grossly inhumane treatment and conditions. As described above in relation to other inhumane acts as crimes against humanity, they were deprived of food,²²⁵⁷ water,²²⁵⁸ hygiene facilities,²²⁵⁹ and medical care.²²⁶⁰ Similarly deplorable

conditions were suffered by Vietnamese civilians forced to labour at Trapeang Thma²²⁶¹ and Spean Spreng worksites under **Im Chaem**'s authority.²²⁶² Prisoners and forced labourers at these locations lived in a constant state of fear of physical punishment and death. The conditions caused these protected persons serious mental harm and/or physical suffering and constituted a serious attack on their human dignity.

Intent

496. The consistent imposition of inhumane treatment and conditions of detention on Vietnamese and Khmer Krom civilians demonstrates **Im Chaem**'s and the direct perpetrators' intent to commit acts causing serious mental harm and/or physical suffering on these protected persons.

Wilfully Causing Great Suffering or Serious Injury to Body or Health

497. **Im Chaem**'s acts and/or omissions and intent described above in relation to inhumane treatment are equally applicable to this crime.

Wilful Deprivation of a Fair and Regular Trial

498. The evidence establishes that the offence of wilfully depriving a civilian of the rights of a fair and regular trial as a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions under Article 6 of the ECCC Law was committed by CPK cadres/soldiers/militia from 1976-1979 at various locations in Sector 13 of the Southwest Zone and Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone. These CPK cadres/soldiers/militia acted under the direct and/or indirect authority and control of **Im Chaem** or on the basis of her influence, encouragement or assistance.

Acts and Omissions

499. Prisoners at Wat Ang Srei Mealy,²²⁶³ Phnom Trayoung,²²⁶⁴ and Chamkar Khnol²²⁶⁵ security offices were denied their right to the judicial guarantees provided for in Geneva Convention IV. The treatment to which Vietnamese and Khmer Krom civilians were subjected to in these locations²²⁶⁶ was wholly inconsistent with the observance of such guarantees.

Intent

500. **Im Chaem** and the CPK cadres who enforced the arbitrary imprisonment of Vietnamese and Khmer Krom civilians intended to deprive those individuals of their right to a fair and regular trial. As detailed above, this deprivation was carried out by **Im Chaem** and cadres pursuant to the CPK's discriminatory policies.²²⁶⁷

Unlawful Confinement of a Civilian

501. The evidence establishes that the offence of unlawful confinement as a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions under Article 6 of the ECCC Law was committed by CPK cadres/soldiers/militia from 1976-1979 at various locations in Sector 13 of the Southwest Zone and Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone. These CPK cadres/soldiers/militia acted under the direct and/or indirect authority and control of **Im Chaem** or on the basis of her influence, encouragement or assistance.

Acts and Omissions

502. Vietnamese and Khmer Krom civilians were arrested, imprisoned and executed without reasonable grounds to believe that the security of the DK made their confinement necessary,²²⁶⁸ nor was any assessment made of the risk they may have posed to DK security. Instead, Vietnamese and Khmer Krom civilians were arrested and confined to enable their execution.²²⁶⁹ None of the procedural safeguards to which these civilians under **Im Chaem**'s control were entitled under Geneva Convention IV were complied with.

Intent

503. **Im Chaem** and other CPK cadres intended the confinement of Vietnamese and Khmer Krom civilians. Like other crimes, this was carried out systematically in areas under **Im Chaem**'s authority in furtherance of the CPK's discriminatory policies.²²⁷⁰

B. INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY**OVERVIEW**

504. The evidence in the Case File and referred to in the Material Facts section establishes that **Im Chaem** is individually responsible for crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 pursuant to Articles 5 and 6 of the ECCC Law.

505. **Im Chaem** bears responsibility for these crimes under Article 29^{new} of the ECCC Law, specifically for (i) committing, planning, instigating, ordering and/or aiding and abetting these crimes, and (ii) failing, as a superior who knew or had reason to know that her subordinates were about to commit or had committed these crimes, to prevent the crimes' commission, or to punish the perpetrators. **Im Chaem** 'committed' these crimes not as a physical perpetrator but as a participant in a joint criminal enterprise.

MODES OF LIABILITY

COMMITTING VIA JOINT CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE

506. **Im Chaem** committed each of the crimes through her participation in two JCEs. The common plan of both JCEs was to eliminate enemies and opposition to the CPK leadership and implement the party's radical agrarian, economic and social policies through the commission of the crimes. Each JCE involved the basic, systematic and extended form of common plan liability.

Southwest Zone JCE

507. The first JCE existed in Sector 13 of the Southwest Zone from at least 1 January 1976 until at least 1 June 1977.
508. **Im Chaem** acted in concert with other members of the JCE, which included the Southwest Zone, Sector 13 and Koh Andet District Committee members. In particular, JCE members included Southwest Zone Secretary Ta Mok, Sector 13 Secretary Ta Prak, Sector 13 Deputy Secretary Meas Muth and Koh Andet District Deputy Secretary Neang Ouch. Members of the CPK military, zone, sector, district and commune militias who physically perpetrated the crimes were either part of the JCE or were used by members of the criminal plan to commit the crimes.
509. Each of the members of the JCE intended that each of the following crimes be committed as part of the JCE: murder; extermination; imprisonment; torture; persecution; other inhumane acts of forced marriage, rape, enforced disappearances and confinement in inhumane conditions (crimes against humanity); wilful killing; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health; wilfully depriving civilians of the rights of

fair and regular trial and unlawful confinement of a civilian (grave breaches of the 1949 GCs).

510. In addition, **Im Chaem** is responsible for committing these crimes through a JCE by acting pursuant to an organised system of ill-treatment. This system of ill-treatment was reflected in the maintenance of co-operatives and a security office as described in the Material Facts section. **Im Chaem** was aware of this system, participated in its enforcement and intended to further this system of ill-treatment.
511. As well as the intended crimes, it was foreseeable that as a consequence of the crimes within the JCE, rape outside of forced marriage might be perpetrated by one or more members of the JCEs and/or by persons used by any such member(s) to carry out the objectives. While aware that rape outside of forced marriage was a possible consequence of the implementation of the objectives of the JCEs, **Im Chaem** willingly took that risk.
512. **Im Chaem**'s membership of the Southwest Zone JCE is demonstrated by her contributions and intent to participate in the criminal enterprise, her positions of power and influence within the CPK, and her close working relationships with other members of the JCE, particularly Ta Mok.²²⁷¹ The specific positions held and roles played by **Im Chaem** during the DK period further demonstrates her prominence and membership in the Southwest Zone JCE. **Im Chaem** participated in the conception of the JCE prior to the DK period, as demonstrated by her appointment to a leadership role in Angkor Chey District in Sector 13 by Pol Pot.²²⁷² Upon the CPK taking power, **Im Chaem** acted together with others to further the implementation of the enterprise, holding the following roles: Southwest representative in the DK People's Representative Assembly;²²⁷³ leader of the women in Sector 13;²²⁷⁴ Koh Andet District Secretary;²²⁷⁵ and, Sector 13 Committee Member.²²⁷⁶
513. **Im Chaem** significantly contributed to the Southwest JCE by:
- (i) organising cooperatives and assigning civilians to forced labour projects, aware that these civilians were held in conditions amounting to enslavement;²²⁷⁷
 - (ii) ordering arrests and selecting those that required "further education";²²⁷⁸
 - (iii) receiving and acting upon reports from lower echelons in Sector 13 regarding the implementation of CPK policies;²²⁷⁹

- (iv) planning and ordering the work projects to be carried out in Koh Andet District and providing instructions regarding the construction of dams and canals, aware that this involved forcing labourers to work in conditions amounting to enslavement;²²⁸⁰
- (v) assigning women she supervised in Sector 13 to district cooperatives pursuant to CPK policy and recruiting women to join the CPK;²²⁸¹
- (vi) as a District Secretary and Sector leader, participating in meetings at which lower level cadres were instructed on the implementation of CPK policies such as: mobilisation of workers, sending Southwest cadres to the Northwest Zone; “smashing” those who committed moral offences; searching out people who could be “spies” – such as those who were sick or damaged work equipment; and, identifying and targeting “internal enemies”;²²⁸²
- (vii) as a Sector leader, participating in meetings at which reports were received about, *inter alia*, the CPK policy of forced marriages as well as civilians dying from starvation in Sector 13;²²⁸³
- (viii) conducting and participating in study sessions in Sector 13 at which attendees were told they had to work hard in furtherance of CPK policies, aware that this involved labourers being forced to work in conditions amounting to enslavement;²²⁸⁴
- (ix) implementing the instructions of senior CPK leader Ta Mok on the organisation of Koh Andet District;²²⁸⁵
- (x) having authority over Wat Ang Srei Mealy security office and the adjacent Prey Sokhon execution site at which there were large-scale arrests, detentions, and killings – particularly of Khmer Krom; as well as torture, sexual abuse, and inhumane conditions;²²⁸⁶
- (xi) as a District and Sector leader: ordering, encouraging, instigating and/or tolerating the arrest, detention, and killings of civilians and specific targeted groups such as the Khmer Krom or persons perceived to be associated with the Khmer Krom, and those accused of being “enemies”;²²⁸⁷
- (xii) not using her District or Sector power and authority to release persons in detention;²²⁸⁸ and,

- (xiii) failing to use the authority she had to stop the JCE's implementation despite knowing that crimes were being perpetrated pursuant to it and despite her power to prevent or stop the crimes, or punish the perpetrators.²²⁸⁹

514. **Im Chaem**'s intent can be established and/or inferred from, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) her voluntary acceptance of and willing participation in the various positions and roles that enabled her to participate in the JCE;
- (ii) her actions as Koh Andet District Secretary and Sector 13 Committee Member in conceiving the crimes and furthering their commission, as detailed in the contributions described above;
- (iii) her close coordination and interactions with senior leaders such as Ta Mok and Pol Pot;
- (iv) her admitted "extreme loyal[ty]" to implementing the CPK's policies demonstrated by her rapid promotions through the CPK ranks from collective labour leader in Tram Kak District to Sector 13 Committee Member;²²⁹⁰ and,
- (v) her statements, including: that she was "happy to do my work"; that she "struggled for my nation and race"; her admiration for senior leaders including Pol Pot; and her lack of remorse for what happened.²²⁹¹

Northwest Zone JCE

515. The second JCE existed in Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone from at least 1 June 1977 until 6 January 1979.

516. **Im Chaem** acted in concert with other members of the JCE, which included the Northwest Zone, Sector 5 and Preah Net Preah District Committee members. In particular, JCE members included Northwest Zone Secretary Ruos Nhim and his replacement Ta Mok, Northwest Zone senior cadre Yim Tith, Sector 5 Secretary Heng Rin, Sector 5 Deputy Secretary Ta Cheal and Preah Net Preah District Committee member Pum Khan. Members of the CPK military, zone, sector, district and commune militias who physically perpetrated the crimes were either part of the JCE or were used by members of the criminal plan to commit the charged crimes.

517. Each of the members of the JCE intended that each of the following crimes be committed: murder; extermination; enslavement; imprisonment; torture; persecution; other inhumane acts of forced marriage, rape, enforced disappearances and confinement in inhumane conditions (crimes against humanity); wilful killing; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health; and, wilfully depriving civilians of the rights of fair and regular trial (grave breaches of the 1949 GCs).
518. In addition, **Im Chaem** is responsible for committing these crimes through a JCE by acting pursuant to an organised system of ill-treatment. This system of ill-treatment was reflected in the maintenance of co-operatives, forced labour sites, re-education, and security offices as described in the Material Facts section. **Im Chaem** was aware of this system, participated in its enforcement and intended to further this system of ill-treatment.
519. As well as the intended crimes, it was foreseeable that, as a consequence of the crimes within the JCE, rape outside of forced marriage might be perpetrated by one or more members of the JCEs and/or by persons used by any such member(s) to carry out the objectives. While aware that rape outside of forced marriage was a possible consequence of the implementation of the objectives of the JCEs, **Im Chaem** willingly took that risk.
520. **Im Chaem**'s membership of the Northwest Zone JCE is demonstrated by her contributions and intent to participate in the criminal enterprise, her positions of power and influence within the CPK, and her close working relationships with other members of the JCE, particularly Ta Mok.²²⁹² The specific positions held and roles played by **Im Chaem** during the DK period further demonstrates her prominence and membership in the Northwest Zone JCE. **Im Chaem** participated in the Southwest Zone JCE from the beginning of the DK period until her transfer to the Northwest Zone by senior DK leadership including Pol Pot and Ta Mok.²²⁹³ **Im Chaem** then acted together with others to further the implementation of the Northwest Zone enterprise, holding the following roles: Preah Net Preah District Secretary, Sector 5 Committee Member and Sector 5 Deputy Secretary.
521. **Im Chaem** significantly contributed to the Northwest Zone JCE by:
- (i) choosing people from the Southwest Zone as "role-models" to be brought to the Northwest Zone;²²⁹⁴ leading the group of cadres, militia and civilians from the Southwest Zone in the initial purge of the Northwest Zone;²²⁹⁵ and, leading and

participating in meetings in Phnom Penh and Sector 5 at which the Southwest forces she had led to the Northwest Zone were divided and organised;²²⁹⁶

- (ii) ordering, encouraging, facilitating and/or allowing the removal and execution of Northwest Zone cadres, who were described as “traitors”, and their families;²²⁹⁷ and, ordering and/or facilitating the removal of Northwest Zone cadres to S-21;²²⁹⁸
- (iii) appointing Southwest Zone cadres to replace those Northwest Zone cadres who had been purged;²²⁹⁹
- (iv) holding meetings at her office in Phnum Lieb at which cadres were arrested; and, instructing and/or permitting that her office in Phnum Lieb be used to temporarily detain people who were later imprisoned and/or executed at Phnom Trayoung Security Centre and elsewhere;²³⁰⁰
- (v) controlling all communes, cooperatives, villages, mobile units and armed forces in Preah Net Preah;²³⁰¹ and, transferring civilians within Preah Net Preah District for forced labour projects, aware that this involved labourers being forced to work in conditions amounting to enslavement;²³⁰²
- (vi) holding regular study/indoctrination sessions on CPK policy in Sector 5;²³⁰³
- (vii) appointing cadres to be in charge of worksites and security offices;²³⁰⁴ and, sending subordinates to oversee worksites and security offices;²³⁰⁵
- (viii) instigating, inciting, prompting and encouraging the commission of the crimes, including by visiting security offices and forced labour sites and espousing CPK policies of targeting “enemies”;²³⁰⁶
- (ix) ordering villagers, chiefs of villages and communes, mobile units and mobile unit leaders to attend meetings, which she led or participated in, and at which issues discussed included: the need to screen for members of the previous regime to kill; searching out and eradicating internal “enemies”; warning attendees not to be lazy or oppose Angkar; and, threatening attendees that they would be punished if they made a “mistake”;²³⁰⁷

- (x) leading and participating in District and Sector 5 meetings in which: work projects were ordered and instructions provided on their implementation; cadres were appointed; and, cadres were arrested and killed;²³⁰⁸
- (xi) presiding over, organising, directing, facilitating and/or condoning forced marriage ceremonies; and receiving reports on topics such as forced marriage in Sector 5;²³⁰⁹
- (xii) acting upon reports from cooperatives in Preah Net Preah District regarding civilians who had allegedly committed “mistakes”; deciding on who was to be sent for re-education; and, sending civilians to places such as Phnom Trayoung security office for re-education;²³¹⁰
- (xiii) establishing or participating in the establishment of Phnom Trayoung security office and controlling its operations, including appointing the chief of the security office, making decisions on the categorisation of detainees, and, setting down the rules and policies to be implemented;²³¹¹
- (xiv) ordering arrests in Preah Net Preah and Serei Saophan Districts, which were conducted by her military and civilian subordinates; and, sending civilians whose arrest she had ordered and/or condoned to be detained at various locations;²³¹²
- (xv) not using her District or Sector power and authority to release detainees from security offices;²³¹³
- (xvi) ordering, encouraging, instigating and/or tolerating the killings of civilians and specific targeted groups such as former members of the Lon Nol regime, persons of Vietnamese ethnicity or persons perceived to be connected to Vietnam and the Khmer Krom or persons perceived to be associated with the Khmer Krom; those who committed moral “offences”; those no longer deemed fit to work; and those accused of being “enemies”;²³¹⁴
- (xvii) disseminating, encouraging and/or facilitating the dissemination of CPK propaganda intended to engender fear and hatred of minorities and those deemed “enemies”;²³¹⁵
- (xviii) initiating forced labour projects such as Spean Spreng worksite and overseeing construction using thousands of forced labourers, including children, aware that this

involved labourers being forced to work in conditions amounting to enslavement;²³¹⁶

- (xix) supervising and overseeing worksites; appointing leaders of work units and giving instructions on forced labour projects; setting the work requirements for forced labour sites; organising and sending workers to forced labour sites where they were forced to work without sufficient food and in inhumane conditions; and, moving mobile labour units around to various construction projects;²³¹⁷
- (xx) representing the CPK when foreign delegations visited forced labour sites;²³¹⁸
- (xxi) receiving reports on forced labourers that had escaped worksites and ordering militiamen to search for and bring escapees to security offices;²³¹⁹
- (xxii) having authority over Chamkar Khnol, Phnom Trayoung, Wat Preah Net Preah, and Chakrey security offices and adjacent execution sites, and Trapeang Thma and Spean Spreng worksites – at which thousands were arrested; detained; imprisoned; subjected to forced labour, torture, sexual abuse and inhumane conditions; and, killed;²³²⁰
- (xxiii) working closely with upper echelon figures, sending reports and receiving instructions from senior level cadres such as Ta Mok;²³²¹ and,
- (xxiv) failing to use the authority she had to stop the JCE's implementation despite knowing that crimes were being perpetrated pursuant to it and despite her power to prevent or stop the crimes, or punish the perpetrators.²³²²

522. **Im Chaem**'s intent can be established and/or inferred from, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) her voluntary acceptance of and willing participation in the various positions and roles which enabled her to participate in the JCE;
- (ii) her actions as Preah Net Preah District Secretary, Sector 5 Committee Member and Sector 5 Deputy Secretary in conceiving the crimes and further their commission, as detailed in the contributions described above;
- (iii) her close coordination and interactions with senior leaders such as Ta Mok and Pol Pot;

- (iv) her admitted “extreme loyal[ty]” to implementing the CPK’s policies demonstrated by her being entrusted to lead the purge of the Northwest Zone;²³²³
- (v) her statements including: that she was “happy to do my work”; that she “struggled for my nation and race”; her admiration for senior leaders including Pol Pot; and her lack of remorse for what happened;²³²⁴ and,
- (vi) her continued involvement with the Khmer Rouge and close relationship to Ta Mok after 1979.²³²⁵

PLANNING, INSTIGATING, ORDERING AND AIDING AND ABETTING

523. **Im Chaem** planned the crimes enumerated in this Submission. Given her role at the district and sector levels in both the Southwest and Northwest Zones, **Im Chaem** had the power to design and/or participate in designing how central CPK policies were implemented in those areas. **Im Chaem**’s involvement in the design and formulation of the regional implementation of the CPK’s national policies substantially contributed to the commission of the crimes in Sector 13 of the Southwest Zone and Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone. **Im Chaem** intended to plan the commission of the crimes, or, by virtue of her roles and positions, was aware of the substantial likelihood that crimes would be committed in the execution of the acts she participated in planning.
524. **Im Chaem** instigated the crimes set out herein. Through her positions, she prompted, urged, encouraged, provoked and incited perpetrators who committed these crimes. Her instigation of the crimes contributed substantially to their commission. **Im Chaem**’s frequent statements on CPK policies to lower level cadres demonstrate that she intended to instigate the direct perpetrators to commit the crimes, or, at least, was aware of the substantial likelihood that crimes would be committed in the execution of the acts she instigated.
525. **Im Chaem** ordered the crimes detailed in this Submission. In accordance with her positions of authority, **Im Chaem** formulated and issued orders and instructions to CPK cadres to commit the crimes. **Im Chaem** intended those under her *de facto* and/or *de jure* authority to commit the crimes or, at least, was aware of the substantial likelihood that the

crimes would be committed in the execution of the orders. Given the CPK structure, **Im Chaem** knew that she possessed the power to induce lower-level cadres to act.

526. **Im Chaem** aided and abetted the crimes. She did so by providing encouragement, lending moral support and giving practical assistance to CPK cadres who committed them. Her encouragement, moral support and practical assistance had a substantial effect on the commission of the crimes. **Im Chaem** knew, given her positions of authority and the CPK's structure, that her acts of encouragement and moral and practical support were assisting in the commission of the crimes, and intended to provide that assistance. **Im Chaem** was aware of the essential elements of the crimes she was aiding and abetting as she was kept continuously informed about the actions of direct perpetrators.

SUPERIOR RESPONSIBILITY

527. Further, and in the alternative, **Im Chaem** bears individual criminal responsibility as a superior pursuant to Article 29^{new} of the ECCC Law by virtue of: (i) her position as a superior of perpetrators of the crimes detailed in this Submission; (ii) her actual knowledge, or possession of information on the basis of which she had reason to know, that her subordinates had committed or were about to commit crimes; and (iii) her failure to prevent the commission of the crimes or to punish the perpetrators.
528. Superior-subordinate relationships existed between **Im Chaem** and all CPK cadres who were directly involved in the crimes described in this Submission. While some of these relationships may have been indirect or *de facto*, **Im Chaem** was the superior of these individuals due to her effective control over them as a senior district and sector leader.²³²⁶ **Im Chaem** had the material ability to prevent subordinates from committing the crimes, to remove them from their positions and/or punish them, as shown, *inter alia*, by her involvement in the purging of Northwest Zone cadres and appointment of cadres.²³²⁷ **Im Chaem** had actual knowledge of the crimes being committed by her subordinates, evidenced by her role in devising the regional implementation of the CPK's policies resulting in crimes and the frequent reports she received regarding the resulting events in the areas under her authority.²³²⁸ **Im Chaem** failed to take any measures to prevent or punish these crimes, despite her capacity to do so.

C. PERSONAL JURISDICTION

529. As previously set out, the International Co-Prosecutor submits that **Im Chaem** was not a “senior leader” of the DK regime within the meaning of the ECCC Law and Agreement.²³²⁹ While her positions at the district and sector levels in both the Southwest and Northwest Zones were very significant, giving her control over numerous militia forces and the lives of tens of thousands of civilians, she was below the Standing Committee, Central Committee, Zone and Sector Secretaries in the CPK hierarchy and was not a high ranking officer in the CPK’s military forces. The International Co-Prosecutor submits that **Im Chaem** held important positions but was not a “senior leader of Democratic Kampuchea.”
530. The International Co-Prosecutor submits, however, that **Im Chaem** was among those “most responsible” for the crimes committed during the DK regime within the meaning of the ECCC Law and Agreement. The evidence on Case File 004/01 establishes that, as a CPK official of significant rank at the district and sector level, **Im Chaem** played a key role in the commission of crimes which affected tens of thousands of individuals, and caused many thousands of deaths.
531. **Im Chaem** had a high level of responsibility when she participated in these crimes. She ascended from cooperative chief before 1975, to deputy secretary of a major sector by 1978.²³³⁰ Every role she held at the district and sector level in the Northwest and Southwest Zones was assigned to her by Ta Mok.²³³¹ **Im Chaem**’s rise through the CPK, her assignment to lead purges in the Northwest Zone and her protection by, and interaction with, the most senior members of the CPK including Ta Mok and Pol Pot²³³² demonstrate her vigour in implementing the CPK’s policies wherever she operated.
532. **Im Chaem**’s responsibility spans from the Southwest to the Northwest Zones and most of the DK regime period. She was responsible for events in Koh Andet and Sector 13 as a district and sector official.²³³³ This included Wat Ang Srei Mealy security office at which Khmer Krom,²³³⁴ in particular, were imprisoned and killed from 1976 to mid-1977.²³³⁵ **Im Chaem** was chosen by the CPK hierarchy to lead purges in the Northwest Zone in mid-1977,²³³⁶ resulting in a wave of arrests, imprisonment and killings of CPK cadres and their families.²³³⁷ She was responsible for events in Preah Net Preah and Sector 5 from mid-

1977 to 1979 on the basis of her district and sector level positions.²³³⁸ This included the establishment of Phnom Trayoung security office, one of the largest security offices in DK,²³³⁹ as well as overseeing Chakrey,²³⁴⁰ Wat Preah Net Preah,²³⁴¹ and Wat Chamkar Khnol security offices.²³⁴² **Im Chaem** also initiated construction at Spean Spreng worksite²³⁴³ and had responsibility for Trapeang Thma worksite as a result of her positions.²³⁴⁴ **Im Chaem**'s participation in crimes included mass executions of persons of Vietnamese ethnicity and those perceived to be associated with Vietnam, persons connected to the Lon Nol regime and persons deemed for various other reasons to be "enemies".²³⁴⁵ These crimes were not isolated incidents, but occurred systematically throughout the time **Im Chaem** held these positions of authority.²³⁴⁶ District secretaries such as **Im Chaem** were considered a crucial level of CPK leadership due to their position as a link between cooperatives and the upper echelons.²³⁴⁷ While CPK sector leaders like **Im Chaem** had authority for all matters – military and civilian – in their respective sectors.²³⁴⁸

533. While **Im Chaem** claims that she was "cheered," thanked, and beloved by people for her efforts to improve their livelihood,²³⁴⁹ the witnesses interviewed by OCIJ tell a very different story, as detailed above. The reality of **Im Chaem**'s legacy is also demonstrated in the large number of civil party applications regarding crimes committed in areas under her authority. The International Co-Prosecutor has identified over 287 Civil Party Applicants – whose applications are listed and summarized in Annex 7 – that describe crimes committed during the period of **Im Chaem**'s control. Many of those victims specifically identify **Im Chaem** by name as a person responsible for the crimes committed against them and their relatives.²³⁵⁰ The large number of civil party applicants, particularly compared to the number of civil parties for Case 002 crime sites,²³⁵¹ demonstrates the strong interest of the victims in the prosecution of **Im Chaem**.
534. The International Co-Prosecutor acknowledges that **Im Chaem**'s responsibility for the crimes of the DK regime is less than that of the Accused currently on trial in Case 002. However, her level of responsibility is roughly equivalent to that of Kaing Guek Eav *alias* Duch, the Accused – and now Convicted Peron – in Case 001, and probably greater than that of Case 002 Accused Ieng Thirith (now deceased). While Duch played a more direct and proximate role in the killings and torture at S-21, **Im Chaem** had a higher level of

authority, controlling the lives of many times more civilian victims. One of the security offices under her authority (Phnom Trayoung) had the same or greater number of victims than S-21 over a shorter period of operation. While Ieng Thirith held a ministerial position and played a role at the national level, she did not have militia forces, security offices or worksites under her immediate control. Ieng Thirith only exercised authority over 1,200 to 1,300 persons, and was directly connected to far fewer arrests than **Im Chaem**. Ieng Thirith's contributions to crimes were neither as proximate nor significant as **Im Chaem's** contribution to crimes.

535. Additionally, the scale and gravity of the crimes committed under **Im Chaem** places her among the most significant figures to be the subject of investigation in international criminal law. The comparison with those charged at the ICTY, SCSL and ICC – summarized in Annex 8 – shows that the volume, nature and duration of criminality for which **Im Chaem** is responsible far surpasses that seen in other conflicts.
536. The International Co-Prosecutor considers that **Im Chaem** qualifies as a non-senior leader of the Khmer Rouge who is among those “most responsible” for the crimes committed during the DK regime within the meaning of the ECCC Law and Agreement. The prosecution of **Im Chaem**, a CPK official responsible for crimes on a massive scale that caused suffering to a population of over 100,000 Cambodian citizens and resulted in the death of tens of thousands, would advance the pursuit of justice and the purposes for which the ECCC was established.
537. The positive and peaceful reaction of the people of Cambodia to the conviction of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, the highest surviving Khmer Rouge leaders, has demonstrated that prosecution of a limited number of CPK officials is not a threat to the peace and security of Cambodia. To the contrary, Case 002 has shown that such prosecutions help promote the perception among Cambodians that they now live in a society where brutal criminal policies such as those instituted by the DK regime will never again be tolerated.
538. The International Co-Prosecutor therefore believes that proceeding with the investigation and prosecution of **Im Chaem** is an appropriate exercise of the discretion of the Office of Co-Investigating Judges and that if this prosecution proceeds, the work of the ECCC can be completed within a reasonable period of time.

V. CHARGES

539. Considering the material facts and their legal characterisation as described in this Submission, the International Co-Prosecutor requests the Co-Investigating Judges to indict **Im Chaem** for trial for having, pursuant to Article 29^{new}, planned, instigated, ordered, aided and abetted and/or committed *via* a joint criminal enterprise the following crimes:

(1) CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 5, 29 (new) and 39 (new) of the ECCC Law, specifically:


- (a) murder;
- (b) extermination;
- (c) enslavement;
- (d) imprisonment;
- (e) torture;
- (f) persecution on political, racial and/or religious grounds;
- (g) other inhumane acts: forced marriage;
- (h) other inhumane acts: rape;
- (i) other inhumane acts: enforced disappearance; and,
- (j) other inhumane acts: confinement in inhumane conditions

(2) GRAVE BREACHES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949, punishable under Articles 6, 29 (new) and 39 (new) of the ECCC Law, specifically:

- (a) wilful killing;
- (b) inhuman treatment;
- (c) wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health;
- (d) wilfully depriving a civilian the rights of fair and regular trial;
- (e) unlawful confinement of a civilian;

540. In addition and in the alternative, pursuant to Article 29^{new}, it is submitted that **Im Chaem** should be indicted for these crimes as a superior, as she knew or had reason to know that her subordinates were about to commit these crimes or had done so and she failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or to punish the perpetrators.
541. Consequently, the Co-Prosecutors submit Case File Number 004/1/07-09-2009-ECCC-OCIJ to the Co-Investigating Judges and request that **Im Chaem** be arrested and detained and brought before the Trial Chamber pursuant to Rule 68(1) provided that the grounds for provisional detention enumerated in Rule 63(3) are satisfied.

Respectfully submitted,

Date	Name	Place	Signature
27 October 2016	Nicholas KOUMJIAN International Co-Prosecutor	Phnom Penh	

VI. EVIDENTIARY SOURCES

- 1 **D6.1.1533** Craig C. Etcheson Written Record of Analysis, 18 July 2007, para. 9, EN 00142827.
- 2 **D6.1.1533** Craig C. Etcheson Written Record of Analysis, 18 July 2007, para. 77, EN 00142825.
- 3 **D6.1.1533** Craig C. Etcheson Written Record of Analysis, 18 July 2007, para. 67, EN 00142825, para. 58, EN 00142840.
- 4 **D1** Co-Prosecutors' Third Introductory Submission, 20 November 2008.
- 5 **D65**, Co-Prosecutors' Supplementary Submission regarding Sector 1 Crime Sites and Persecution of Khmer Krom, 18 July 2011.
- 6 **D191** Co-Prosecutors' Supplementary Submission regarding Forced Marriage and Sexual or Gender-Based Violence, 24 April 2014.
- 7 **D254/1** Response to Forwarding Order and Supplementary Submission regarding Wat Ta Meak, 4 August 2015.
- 8 **D272/1** Response to Forwarding Order dated 5 November 2015 and Supplementary Submission regarding the Scope of Investigation into Forced Marriage in Sectors 1 and 4, 20 November 2015.
- 9 **D108** Notification of Suspect's Rights [Rule 21(1)(D)], 24 February 2012. See *also*, **D122/11** Decision on the Recognition of Lawyer for Im Chaem, 24 February 2014; **D122/13** Assignment of Foreign Co-Lawyer to Represent Ms. Im Chaem, a Suspect in Case 004, 29 April 2014.
- 10 **D251/6** National Co-Prosecutor's Observations Relating to CIJs' Exercise of Discretion over the Case of Im Chaem Regarding D251, 21 September 2015, para. 3.
- 11 **D251/6** National Co-Prosecutor's Observations Relating to CIJs' Exercise of Discretion over the Case of Im Chaem Regarding D251, 21 September 2015, para. 4.
- 12 **D251/6** National Co-Prosecutor's Observations Relating to CIJs' Exercise of Discretion over the Case of Im Chaem Regarding D251, 21 September 2015, para. 7.
- 13 **D1/1.1** Annex II: Excerpt of the Considerations of the Pre-Trial Chamber Regarding the Disagreement between the Co-Prosecutors Pursuant to Internal Rule 71, 18 August 2009.
- 14 **D1/1** Acting International Co-Prosecutor's Notice of Filing of the Third Introductory Submission, 7 September 2009.
- 15 **D1** Co Prosecutors' Third Introductory Submission, 20 November 2008.
- 16 **D114** Note of the International Reserve Co-Investigating Judge to the parties on the egregious dysfunction within the ECCC impeding the proper conduct of investigation in cases 003 and 004, 21 March 2012, para. 10 and 17.
- 17 ECCC Press Release, 'Statement from the International Co-Investigating Judge', 10 October 2011.
- 18 **D114** Note of the International Reserve Co-Investigating Judge to the parties on the egregious dysfunction within the ECCC impeding the proper conduct of investigation in cases 003 and 004, 21 March 2012, para. 10..
- 19 ECCC Press Release, 'Press Release from the International Reserve Co-Investigating Judge', 19 March 2012.
- 20 **D217.1.4** Urgent Motion Requesting order for access to the Case File, 14 December 2012, para. 4; ECCC Press Release, 'Mark Harmon sworn in as International Co-Investigating Judge', 26 October 2012.
- 21 **D262** Notice from the international Co-Investigating Judge to the parties regarding re-issue of decisions taken by Judge Harmon on or after 31 July 2015, 8 September 2015, para. 1.
- 22 **A150** Summons of Im Chaem for Initial Appearance, 29 July 2014.
- 23 **A150/1** Written Report of Service of Summons, 31 July 2014.
- 24 **A151/2** Letter in Response to ICIJ Summons, 1 August 2014.
- 25 **A122/6** Response Concerning Modalities of Service of Im Chaem's Summons, 1 August 2014.
- 26 **D207** Im Chaem's Urgent Application to Seise the Pre-Trial Chamber with a Request for Annulment of her and her Co-Lawyers' Summonses dated 31 July 2014, 6 August 2014.
- 27 **A122/6.1/1** Im Chaem's Urgent Request to Stay the Execution of her Summons to an Initial Appearance, 7 August 2014.
- 28 **A122/6.1/3** Decision on Im Chaem's Urgent Request to Stay the Execution of her Summons to an Initial Appearance, 15 August 2014; **A122/6.1/1**, Im Chaem's Urgent Request to Stay the Execution of her Summons to an Initial Appearance, 7 August 2014.
- 29 **A122/6.1/3** Decision on Im Chaem's Urgent Request to Stay the Execution of her Summons to an Initial

Appearance, 15 August 2014, para. 14.

C1 Arrest Warrant of Im Chaem, 14 August 2014.

D238 Letter to the Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior, Chairman of the Security Commission for the ECCC, 30 January 2015.

D239 Decision to charge Im Chaem In Absentia, 3 March 2015.

D239.1 Notification of charges against Im Chaem, 3 March 2015.

D239.1 Notification of charges against Im Chaem, 3 March 2015, EN 01070895-01070896, paras 4-5, 10.

D239.1 Notification of charges against Im Chaem, 3 March 2015, EN 01070895-01070896, paras 6-8, 11-12.

D239.1 Notification of charges against Im Chaem, 3 March 2015, EN 01070896, para. 13.

D251 Request for Submissions on Whether Im Chaem Should Be Considered A “Senior Leader” Or Among “Those Who Were Most Responsible”, 24 July 2015.

D251/4 Im Chaem's observations on whether she should be considered a “senior leader” or among “those who were most responsible”, 21 September 2015; **D251/5**, Submission on whether Im Chaem should be considered a “senior leader” or among “those who were most responsible” for the crimes committed in democratic Kampuchea, 21 September 2015; **D251/6**, National Co-Prosecutor's observations relating to OCIJs' exercise of discretion over the case of Im Chaem regarding D251, 21 September 2015.

D251/4 Im Chaem's observations on whether she should be considered a “senior leader” or among “those who were most responsible”, 21 September 2015, para. 60; **D251/6**, National co-prosecutor's observations relating to OCUs' exercise of discretion over the case of Im Chaem regarding D251, 21 September 2015, para. 13.

D251/5 Submission on whether Im Chaem should be considered a “senior leader” or among “those who were most responsible” for the crimes committed in democratic Kampuchea, 21 September 2015, para. 44.

D251/5 Submission on whether Im Chaem should be considered a “senior leader” or among “those who were most responsible” for the crimes committed in democratic Kampuchea, 21 September 2015, paras. 45 and 51.

D285 Notice of Conclusion of Judicial Investigation against Im Chaem, 18 December 2015.

D286 Notice of Intent to Dismiss the Charges against Im Chaem and to Sever the Proceedings against Her. 18 December 2015.

D285 Notice of Intent to Dismiss the Charges against Im Chaem and to Sever the Proceedings against Her. 18 December 2015, EN 01182560.

D286/2 Im Chaem's Submission on the Co-Investigating Judges' Notice of Intent to Dismiss the Charges against Im Chaem and to Sever the Proceedings against Her, 8 January 2016.

D286/3 Co-Prosecutors' Submission on the Severance of the Proceedings against Im Chaem, 15 January 2016; **D286/3/2** Co-Prosecutors' Reply to Defence Response on the Severance of the Proceedings Against Im Chaem, 22 January 2016.

D286/7 Order for Severance of Im Chaem from Case 004, 5 February 2016.

C1/1 Recission of the Arrest Warrant Against Im Chaem, 5 February 2016.

D304 Forwarding Order pursuant to Internal Rule 66(4), 27 July 2016.

D304 Forwarding Order pursuant to Internal Rule 66(4), 27 July 2016, EN 01308288, paras 6-7.

D298 Im Chaem's Application to Seise the Pre-Trial Chamber with a View to Annuling Transcripts and Written Records of Witnesses' Interviews, 16 February 2016.

D298/1 Addendum to Im Chaem's Application to Seise the Pre-Trial Chamber with a View to Annuling Transcripts and Written Records of Witnesses' Interviews, 3 March 2016.

D298/2 Decision on Im Chaem's Application to Seise the Pre-Trial Chamber with a View to Annuling Transcripts and Written Records of Witnesses' Interviews, 6 May 2016, EN 01239004.

D298/2 Decision on Im Chaem's Application to Seise the Pre-Trial Chamber with a View to Annuling Transcripts and Written Records of Witnesses' Interviews, 6 May 2016, EN 01239011-01239012.

D304 Forwarding Order pursuant to Internal Rule 66(4), 27 July 2016, EN 01308289, para. 8.

Documents placed on Case File 004 until 27 July 2016, when the Case File was transferred to the OCP.

See *e.g.*, paras 60, 95-100, 103-105, 110-112, 118, 125, 129-130, 140, 148, 153-154, 174-175, 184, 187.

See *e.g.*, paras 96-98, 112, 153-154, 184, 187.

See *e.g.*, paras 103-105, 125, 129-130, 140.

See *e.g.*, paras 99, 118, 148.

See, Annex 7.

See, Annex 7.

- 63 Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, Internal Rules (Rev. 9), as revised on 16 January 2015,
Rule 67(3)(c).
- 64 2007 Code of Criminal Procedure of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Art. 247(3).
- 65 **D427** Closing Order Case 002, 16 December 2010, EN 00604835, para. 1321.
- 66 **D99** Closing Order Case 001, 18 August 2008, EN 00210815, para. 130.
- 67 **D427** Closing Order Case 002, 16 December 2010, EN 00604835, para. 1321.
- 68 **D427** Closing Order Case 002, 16 December 2010, EN 00604836, para. 1323.
- 69 Ibid.
- 70 Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, Internal Rules (Rev. 9), as revised on 16 January 2015,
Rule 87(1).
- 71 **D427** Closing Order Case 002, 16 December 2010, EN 00604835, para. 1321.
- 72 1995 Criminal Procedure Code of the French Republic, Art. 177 [“Si le juge d'instruction estime que les faits
ne constituent ni crime, ni délit, ni contravention, ou si l'auteur est resté inconnu, ou s'il n'existe pas de
charges suffisantes contre la personne mise en examen, il déclare, par une ordonnance, qu'il n'y a lieu à
suivre.”].
- 73 **D427** Closing Order Case 002, 16 December 2010, EN 00604835, para. 1322.
- 74 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 2187 U.N.T.S. 38544, adopted on 17 July 1998, entered
into force 1 July 2002, Art. 61(5) [“At the hearing, the Prosecutor shall support each charge with sufficient
evidence to establish substantial grounds to believe that the person committed the crime charged. The
Prosecutor may rely on documentary or summary evidence and need not call the witnesses expected to testify
at the trial.”].
- 75 *Al Mahdi* Confirmation Decision, para. 15, citing: *Lubanga* Confirmation Decision, para. 37; *Abu Garda*
Confirmation Decision, para. 39; *Banda & Jerbo* Confirmation Decision, para. 31; *Mbarushimana*
Confirmation Decision, para. 41.
- 76 *Al Mahdi* Confirmation Decision, para. 18, citing: *Lubanga* Confirmation Decision, para. 39; *Katanga &*
Ngudjolo Confirmation Decision, para. 65; *Bemba* PTC Decision on Charges, para.29; *Abu Garda*
Confirmation Decision, para. 37; *Mbarushimana* Confirmation Decision, para. 40; *Muthaura et al.*
Confirmation Decision para. 52; *Ntaganda* Confirmation Decision para. 9; *Gbagbo* Confirmation Decision
para. 19; *Bemba et al.* Confirmation Decision para. 25; *Blé Goudé* Confirmation Decision para. 12; *Ongwen*
Confirmation Decision, para. 17.
- 77 Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals, MICT/1/Rev.1, as
amended on 18 April 2016, Rule 48 [“The Prosecutor, if satisfied in the course of an investigation that there
is sufficient evidence to provide reasonable grounds for believing that a crime within Article 1, paragraph 4,
of the Statute has been committed, shall prepare and forward to the Registrar an indictment together with
supporting material, for confirmation by the Judge.”]; Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International
Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, IT/32/Rev. 46, as amended on 20 October 2011, Rule 47(B)
[“The Prosecutor, if satisfied in the course of an investigation that there is sufficient evidence to provide
reasonable grounds for believing that a suspect has committed a crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal,
shall prepare and forward to the Registrar an indictment for confirmation by a Judge, together with supporting
material.”]; Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, as amended
on 13 May 2015, Rule 47(B) [“The Prosecutor, if satisfied in the course of an investigation that there is
sufficient evidence to provide reasonable grounds for believing that a suspect has committed a crime within
the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, shall prepare and forward to the Registrar an indictment for confirmation by a
Judge, together with supporting material.”].
- 78 *Ntakirutimana* Preliminary Motion Decision, para. 6.
- 79 Updated Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal of the former Yugoslavia, updated in September 2009,
Article 19(1) [“Review of the Indictment - The judge of the Trial Chamber to whom the indictment has been
transmitted shall review it. If satisfied that a prima facie case has been established by the Prosecutor, he shall
confirm the indictment. If not so satisfied, the indictment shall be dismissed.”]; Statute of the International
Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Article 18(1) [“The judge of the Trial Chamber to whom the indictment has
been transmitted shall review it. If satisfied that a prima facie case has been established by the Prosecutor, he
shall confirm the indictment.”].
- 80 *Kordic et al.* Indictment Review Decision, p. 4; *Milosevic et al.* Indictment and Application Review Decision,
para. 2; *Rajic* Indictment Review, p. 6.

- 81 **D132.1.160** DK Telegram 45 from Chhnon to Brother Pol Pot, 11 November 1975, EN 00182596; **D6.1.741** *Revolutionary Flag*, February 1978, EN 00464061.
- 82 **D6.1.442** Kem Nha Written Record of Interview, 14 January 2009, EN 00282321; **D6.1.501** Sovan Han Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2009, EN 00295165; **D6.1.858** Nhean Poek Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2009, EN 00373377; **D6.1.840** Pol Nhan Written Record of Interview, 31 August 2009, EN 00377402; **D6.1.640** Sin Iev Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2009, EN 00301193.
- 83 Case 001 **D219/702.1.130** Nayan Chanda T. 26 May 2009, 9.49.47, EN 00334422.
- 84 **D6.1.83** David Chandler, *Voices from S-21*, 1999, EN 00192740; Case 001 **D6.1.868** David Chandler T. 6 August 2009, 09.42.59 to 09.44.35, EN 00361355-56.
- 85 See e.g., Case 001 **D219/702.1.130** Nayan Chanda T. 26 May 2009, 11.34.50 to 11.38.17, EN 00334451; **D6.1.83** David Chandler, *Voices from S-21*, 1999, EN 00192680.
- 86 **D6.1.85** Nayan Chanda, *Brother Enemy*, 1986, EN 00192197-98.
- 87 **D6.1.85** Nayan Chanda, *Brother Enemy*, 1986, EN 00192198.
- 88 **D1.3.10.4** SRV, Facts and Documents on Democratic Kampuchea's Serious Violations of the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, January 1978, EN 00196223.
- 89 **D117/36.1.23** Philip Short, *Pol Pot: The History of a Nightmare*, 2005, EN 00396505.
- 90 **D132.1.160** DK Telegram 45 from Chhnon to Brother Pol Pot, 11 November 1975, EN 00182595-97.
- 91 **D132.1.83** DK Telegram from Chhin to Brother 89, 8 February 1976, EN 00183692; **D132.1.108** DK Telegram via Kolaing to Uncle 89, 23 February 1976, EN 00185223.
- 92 **D6.1.1165** CPK Standing Committee Minutes, 22 February 1976, EN 00182627.
- 93 **D132.1.124** DK Telegram from Chhin to Brother 89, 29 February 1976, EN 00183693; **D132.1.53** DK Telegram from Chhin to Respected Brother, 16 February 1976, EN 00143175-76; **D132.1.8** DK Telegram 20 from Ya to Respected Brother, 3 March 1976, EN 00324803; **D132.1.159** DK Telegram 21 from Chhon to Brother Pol, 21 March 1976, EN 00185241; **D132.1.128** DK Telegram to Angkar, 23 March 1976, EN 00184005; **D6.1.1138** CPK Standing Committee Minutes, 26 March 1976, EN 00182657; **D6.1.89** DK Military Meeting Minutes, 19 September 1976, EN 00195341.
- 94 **D6.1.808** FBIS, *Material on Activities of Visiting Cuban Delegation, Ieng Sary Speech*, 3 January 1977, EN 00168434.
- 95 **D219/702.1.149** Tea Tit Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2009, EN 00284712.
- 96 **D1.3.17.5** Ben Kiernan, *The Pol Pot Regime*, 1996, EN 00104372; Case 001 **D219/702.1.130** Nayan Chanda T. 26 May 2009, 10.04.02 to 10.07.11, EN 00334428.
- 97 **D132.1.157** DK Report from Region 23, 18 June 1977, EN 00185247-49; **D132.1.167** DK Telegram from Comrade Lin to Mo 870, 14 August 1977, EN 00183610; **D132.1.74** DK Report from Region 20, 25 June 1977, EN 00184002; **D132.1.158** DK Telegram 39 from Chhon to Brother Pol, 24 September 1977, EN 00233793; **D132.1.147** DK Telegram 41 from Chhon to Brother Pol, 26 September 1977, EN 00185252-53; Case 001 **D219/702.1.130** Nayan Chanda T. 26 May 2009, 10.04.02 to 10.07.11, EN 00334428.
- 98 **D132.1.68** DK Telegram 56 from Chhon to M 870, 26 October 1977, EN 00183616; **D132.1.110** DK Telegram 54 from Chhon to M 870, 26 October 1977, EN 00182815-16; **D1.3.30.5** DK Telegram 69 to M 870, 7 November 1977, EN 00183619; **D132.1.122** DK Telegram 76 from Chhon to M 870, 12 November 1977, EN 00183612; **D132.1.36** DK Telegram 57 from Chhon to M 870, 27 October 1977, EN 00183618; **D132.1.13** DK Telegram 59 from Chhon to M 870, 28 October 1977, EN 00185187-88; **D132.1.129** DK Telegram 85 to Brother Pol, 19 November 1977, EN 00335207-08; **D132.1.34** The New York Times, *Cambodia Cuts Ties with Vietnam*, 31 December 1977, EN 00166127.
- 99 **D132.1.130** DK Telegram 55 from Chhon to M 870, 26 October 1977, EN 00183615; **D132.1.144** DK Telegram 61 from Chhon to M 870, 29 October 1977, EN 00183617; **D132.1.92** DK Telegram 68 from Chhon to Pa, 6 November 1977, EN 00305256; **D132.1.122** DK Telegram 76 from Chhon to M 870, 12 November 1977, EN 00183611-12; **D132.1.57** DK Telegram 85 from Chhon to M 870, 7 December 1977, EN 00183613; **D132.1.162** DK Telegram 91 from Chhon to M 870, 10 December 1977, EN 00183621; **D132.1.55** DK Telegram 92 from Chhon to M 870, 12 December 1977, EN 00183622; **D132.1.60** DK Telegram 96 from Chhon to M 870, 13 December 1977, EN 00183624; **D1.3.30.6** DK Telegram 05 to M 870, 22 December 1977, EN 00185193; **D132.1.86** DK Telegram from Chhon to Respected Brothers, 23 December 1977, EN 00183632; **D132.1.156** DK Telegram 07 from Phuong to M 870, 23 December 1977, EN 00183637; **D132.1.91** DK Telegram from Chhon to Brother Pol, 24 December 1977, EN 00183634; **D132.1.48** DK Telegram 08 from Phuong to M 870, 24 December 1977, EN 00183636; **D132.1.98** DK

Telegram 11 from Phuong to M 870, 27 December 1977, EN 00183640; **D6.1.1266** DK Telegram 14 from Phuong to M 870, 31 December 1977, EN 00183641.

D132.1.34 The New York Times, *Cambodia Cuts Ties with Vietnam*, 31 December 1977, EN00166127.

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D132.1.123 DK Statement, Statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, 31 December 1977, EN 00282392-00282393; See also: **D6.1.742** *Revolutionary Flag*, Issue 4, April 1978, EN 00519840.

D6.1.840 Pol Nhan Written Record of Interview, 31 August 2009, EN 00377400-01.

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 180 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951848, EN 00951849; **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A74-A77, EN 01057688-01057689, A105, EN 01057694, A108, EN 01057694, A79, EN 01057689, A108-110, EN 01057694; **D219/521** Toeb Phy Written Record of Interview, 14 September 2015, A63, EN 01167997; **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014 A40-A41, EN 01000671, A45, EN 01000672; **D118/79** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2013, A6, EN 00947188; **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A28-32, EN 01031975, A55, EN 01031979, A72, EN 01031982; **D118/78** On Sopheap Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2013, A8, EN 00976636; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A45-47, EN 00986255; **D119/83** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2014, A18-A19, EN 00982073; **D119/84** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A19, EN 00982703; **D219/294** Moul Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A26-29, EN 01111829, A31, EN 01111830, A127-130, 133 EN 01111839-01111840, A135-137, EN 01111840, A140-147, EN 01111841-01111842, A187-A188, EN 01111845; **D119/15** Sao Van Written Record of Interview, 27 February 2013, A12, EN 00901570; **D219/636** Khoem Vai Written Record of Interview, 21 December 2015, A38, EN 01207672; **D219/488** Moeng Veth Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2015, A36, EN 01170586-01170587, A109, 01170594; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A17-18, EN 01053614, A20-22, EN 01953615; **D119/13** Cheam Chreav Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2013, A 6-7, EN 00900310; **D119/156** Chhoeun Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A15-17, EN 01044843-01044844; **D193/8.2** Ul Hoeun, Written Record of Interview, 13 October 2014, A10-13, EN 01053571-01053572, A22, EN 01053573-01053574; **D119/84.2** Moeng Vet DC-Cam Interview, 13 August 2013, EN 01212280-00992982.
 181 **D117/36.1.3** Chuon Thi Written Record of Interview, 2 March 2010 A2, EN 00513313.
 182 **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A23, EN 01000669; **D119/84** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A29-A31, EN 00982705-00982706.
 183 **D119/84** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A16, A18, EN 00982703; **D118/204** Mut Mao Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A36, EN 00983622; **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A30-A33, EN 01031975, A66-A69, EN 01031981, A72, EN 01031981; **D219/28** Ma Sim Written Record of Interview, 13 October 2014, A74-A78, EN 0106787-01067888.
 184 **D119/156** Chhoeun Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A17-A19, EN 01044844; **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A68, EN 01057687, A83, EN 01057689-90, A87, EN 01057690, A88-A91, EN 01057690-91, A98-A99, EN 01057692, A332-333, EN 01057731; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A54-A55, EN 00986257-58;

- D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A34, EN 01031976; **D219/488** Moeng Veth Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2015, A42, EN 01170587, A44, EN01170587, A45, EN 01170588.
- 185 **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A18, EN 01000668; **D119/82** Ouch Neang Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2014, A17, EN 00981139; **D119/84.2** Moeng Vet DC-Cam Interview, 13 August 2013, EN 01212279; **D119/84** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A21, EN 00982704; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951845.
- 186 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782-00089783, EN 00089784; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951845; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217517; **D118/208** UI Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2014, A64-68, EN 00981818; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A47-A48, EN 00986255, A105, 00986268; **D119/16** Kao Chheng Written Record of Interview, 28 February 2013, A19-21, 24, 26, EN 00919151. See also: **D118/181** Riel Son Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A224-226, EN 00982662; **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A39, EN 01000671.
- 187 **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A39, EN 01000671; **D119/16** Kao Chheng Written Record of Interview, 28 February 2013, A6, EN 00919149.
- 188 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951845-00951846.
- 189 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951795; **D119/82** Ouch Neang Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2014, A45-A46, EN 00981145; **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A159, EN 01057704.
- 190 See e.g., **D118/167** Van Soeun Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2013, A54-A57, EN 00980285, A71-A72, EN 00980287, A98-A99, EN 00980290; **D118/209** UI Hoen Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A17-A18, EN 00983569-00983570.
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- 192 **D219/193** Vat Phat Written Record of Interview, 23 February 2015, A298, EN 01079914; **D118/102** Toat Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 September 2013, A181, EN 00974049.
- 193 **D118/28** Chhan Chhoeun Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2013, A3, EN 00901000; **D219/263** Chhaim Luy Written Record of Interview, 8 April 2015, A16, EN 01097408; **D67.9** Chhit Yoeuk DC-Cam Statement, 19 June 2011, EN 00731127; **D105/3** Nuon Muon Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A8, EN 00787174; **D118/86** Nhoek Ly alias Ta Kim, Ta Sam and Li Lina Written Record of Interview, 11 August 2013, A13, EN 00976961; **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969890; **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A4, EN 00975037; **D6.1.685** Lim Sat Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2009, A1, EN 00412157; **D5/1024** Thon Thy Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01192091. See also: **D219/373** Nam Phorn Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2015, A44, EN 01128269. See contra: **D219/181** Por Bandeth Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A12, EN 01077036 **D5/1840** Kong Phearin Civil Party Application, 10 September 2015, EN 01235970; **D193/11.1.2** Sann Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A737-A738, EN 01050424.
- 194 **D34.1.9** Heng Teav Transcript of Interview, 14 August 1990, EN 01181126; **D118/136** Chhean Hea Written Record of Interview, 8 July 2016, A3, EN 00969637, A6, EN 00969643; **D118/86** Nhoek Ly Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2015, A13, EN 00976961.
- 195 **D118/136** Chhean Hea Written Record of Interview, 8 July 2016, A3, EN 00969637, A6, EN 00969643; **D219/373** Nam Phorn Written Record of Interview, 12 February 2016, A42-A44, EN 01128269; **D219/538** Soeun Mat Written Record of Interview, 18 April 2016, A14, EN 01173574. See also: **D219/424** Riem Dos Written Record of Interview, 17 March 2016 A26, EN 01135144; **D219/551** Heng Khly Written Record of Interview, 29 July 2016, A32, EN 01178556; **D219/515** Chheun Chhuoy Written Record of Interview, 18 July 2016, A26, EN 01156943; **D219/193** Vat Phat Written Record of Interview 12 February 2015, A16, EN 01079874. See contra: **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A4, EN 00975037; **D219/551** Heng Khly Written Record of Interview, 29 July 2016 A29-A30, EN 01178556; **D118/86** Nhoek Ly Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2015, A13, EN 00976961.
- 196 **D118/86** Nhoek Ly alias Ta Kim, Ta Sam and Li Lina Written Record of Interview, 11 August 2013, A4, EN 00976958; **D24** Tes Heanh Written Record of Interview, 22 May 2011, EN 00710291; **D118/136** Chhean Hea Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2013, A35, EN 00969643, A55, EN 00969646; **D219/263** Chhaim

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197 **D123/1/5.1c** Transcript of interview of Im Chaem, 6 April 2012, EN 00951861; **D105/3** Nuon Muon Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A12-A13, EN 00787174; **D219/551** Heng Khly Written Record of Interview, 19 October 2015, A55-A56, EN 01178559; **D118/106** Huon Choeum Written Record of Interview, 22 September 2013, A6-A7, EN 00978418; **D118/150** Hem Moeun Written Record of Interview, 21 November 2013, A35, EN 00975011; **D118/1** UK Soeum Written Record of Interview, 14 December 2012, A5, EN 00876119 A7, EN 00876119; **D219/233** Chhean Hea Written Record of Interview, 23 March 2015, A11, EN 01090007-01090008; **D118/86** Nhoek Ly Written Record of Interview, 11 August 2013, A20-A21, EN 00976963; **D118/102** Toat Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 September 2013, A33, EN 00974020; **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A9, EN 00975038; **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A18, EN 00978770. See also: **D219/233** Chhean Hea Written Record of Interview, 23 March 2015, A8-A9, EN 01090007; **D219/294** Muol Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A106, EN 01111837; **D24** Tes Heanh Written Record of Interview, 22 May 2011, EN 00710290-00710291; **D118/84** Toch Phoeun Written Record of Interview, 8 August 2013, A15, EN 00976936. See *contra*: **D67.9** Chhit Yoeuk DC-Cam Statement, 19 June 2011, EN 00731138; **D219/589** Choem Bunret Written Record of Interview, 5 November 2015, A22, EN 01178772.

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199 **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A14-A15, EN 00978770 [; **D118/150** Hem Moeun Written Record of Interview, 21 November 2013, A45, EN 00975012, A47, 00975013; **D193/11.1.2** Sann Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A775, EN 01050428; **D219/62** Preap Kap Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2014, A36, EN 01053908; **D219/636** Khoem Vai Written Record of Interview, 21 December 2015, A116-A117, EN 01207685.

200 **D118/63** Han Thy Written Record of Interview, 28 May 2013, A24, EN 00945852; **D219/538** Soeun Mat Written Record of Interview, 8 October 2015, A82-84, EN 01173588, A21-A25 EN 01173576; **D219/654** Sok Cheat Written Record of Interview, 19 January 2016, A30, EN 01207509, A75-A76, EN 01207519; **D6.1.991** Uk Soeum Written Record of Interview, 3 March 2010, A5, EN 00491350; **D219/193** Vat Phat Written Record of Interview, 23 February 2015, A272-275, EN 01079911; **D219/292** Lek Phiv Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A28, EN 01111809-01111810; **D118/69** Nuon Muon Written Record of Interview, 30 May 2013, A22-A23, EN 00950728; **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A15, EN 00975040.

201 **D6.1.991** Uk Soeum Written Record of Interview, 3 March 2010, A5, EN 00491350; **D118/86** Nhoek Ly Written Record of Interview, 11 August 2013, A21-A22, EN 00976962- 00976963.

202 **D219/294** Muol Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A174, EN 01111844; **D219/515** Chheun Chhuoy Written Record of Interview, 19 September 2015, A30-A31, EN 01156944; **D219/654** Sok Cheat Written Record of Interview, 19 January 2016, A29, EN 01207509; **D193/11.1.2** Sann Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A744-A746, EN 01050425.

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- D219/193** Vat Phat Written Record of Interview, 23 February 2015, A272-274, EN 01079911; **D118/69** Nuon Muon Written Record of Interview, 30 May 2013, A22-A23, EN 00950728.
- 204 **D219/373** Nam Phorn Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2015, A51, EN 01128270; **D219/627** Loch Eng Written Record of Interview, 10 December 2015, A20-A22, EN 01187742.
- 205 **D219/62** Preap Kap Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2014, A44, EN 01053909-01053910, A45-A46, EN 01053910, A51, EN 01053911, A59, EN 01053913; **D219/650** Ten Loeng Written Record of Interview, 15 January 2016, A8, EN 01207457, A16, EN 01207458. See also: **D219/193** Vat Phat Written Record of Interview, 23 February 2015, A346, EN 01079921; **D219/294** Muol Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A291-222, EN 01111848.
- 206 **D193/11.1.2** Sann Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A863-A865, EN 01050442-01050443; **D219/551** Heng Khly Written Record of Interview, 19 October 2015, A101, EN 01178567; **D219/654** Sok Cheat Written Record of Interview, 19 January 2016, A64, EN 01207516; **D219/292** Lek Phiv Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A16-A19, EN 01111808; **D219/294** Muol Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A81, EN 0111834. See also: **D219/294** Muol Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A190-191, EN 01111845; **D193/11.1.2** Sann Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A744-A749, EN 01050425.
- 207 **D1.3.34.4** Report on the Situation in Sector 5, 17 October 1977; **D219/575** Toek Suong Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A19, EN 01179815; **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chem DC-Cam Statement, 04 March 2007, EN 00089772; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of interview, 16 October 2013, A85, EN 00966792; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277816; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277821; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A122, EN 01057751.
- 208 **D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013, A14-A18, EN 00967037- 00967038; **D67.9** Chhit Yoeuk DC-Cam Statement, 19 June 2011, EN 00731140 ; **D219/294** Muol Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A41, EN 01111830; **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview 26 November 2013, A34-A35, EN 00978773.
- 209 **D1.3.25.4** S-21 Prisoner List, September 1977, EN 00837611 [No. 42 MÉN Chun alias Hoeng – Secretary of sector 5]; **D159/5.50** S-21 Confession of Men Chun Alias Hoeng, 20 September 1977, EN 00766158; **D1.3.10.3** Report titled *General Overview of Sector 5*, 27 June 1977, EN 00223175; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A27, EN 00920588; **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A35-A36, EN 01055553; **D118/102** Toat Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 September 2013, A28, EN 00974017; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A12, EN 00923046; **D6.1.364** Chhoeun Sem Written Record of Interview, 21 April 2009, EN 00338375; **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A4, EN 00975037; **D119/148.1** Mun Mut alias Mun Saroeun DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729875; **D119/148.1** Lort Suoy DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729900; **D119/148.1** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729878; **D119/148.1** Chhit Yoeuk DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729903; **D119/148.1** Thon Thy DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729914; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kim Ruos DC-Cam Interview, 16 June 2011 EN 00985221.
- 210 **D1.3.10.3** Report titled *General View of Sector 5*, 27 June 1977, EN 00223175 [Vuth – ‘Deputy Secretary’]; **D6.1.364** Chhoeun Sem Written Record of Interview, 21 April 2009, EN 00338375; **D119/156** Chhoeun Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A29, EN 01044847.
- 211 **D1.3.10.3** Report titled *General View of Sector 5*, 27 June 1977, [Lai - ‘Member’], EN 00223175; **D191.1.111** S-21 List of Prisoners Smashed on 9 December 1977, No. 9 [Kong Lem alias Lai – Committee member, Sector 5], EN 00873281, No. 248 [Kong Lem alias Lai - Member of Sector 5], EN 00873628; **D6.1.546** S-21 List of Prisoners taken in on 2 September 1977, [Kong Lem alias Lai – Member of Region 5], EN 00143301].
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- of Interview, 27 November 2013, A4, EN 00975037; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A9, EN 00985185; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A95, EN 00966793; **D119/156** Chhoeun Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A29, EN 01044847; **D6.1.364** Chhoeun Sem Written Record of Interview, 21 April 2009, EN 00338375; **D119/148.1** Mun Mut alias Mun Saroeun DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729875; **D119/148.1** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729878; **D119/148.1** Yem Kimros DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729906; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kim Ruos DC-Cam Interview, 16 June 2011 EN 00985221.
- 213 **D1.3.10.3** Report titled *General View of Sector 5*, 27 June 1977, EN00223175; **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013 EN 00975038; **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A36, EN 01055553; **D101/1.1** Por Bandeth Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00746367; **D119/156** Chhoeun Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A29, EN 01044847; **D119/148.1** Mun Mut alias Mun Saroeun DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729875; **D119/148.1** Lort Bandeth alias Toe DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729894; **D119/148.1** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729879; **D119/148.1** Yem Kimros DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729906; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kim Ruos DC-Cam Interview, 16 June 2011 EN 00985221; **D85/4.1.6** Por Bandet OCIJ Interview, 23 April 2012 EN 00808745.
- 214 **D6.1.44** S-21 Interrogation Log, December 1978, EN 00789707; **D1.3.4.4** S-21 Confession of Heng Rin alias Mei, 19 November 1978; **D6.1.883** OCP Revised S-21 Prisoner List [No. 2431, recording that Hen Rin alias Mei, Secretary of Sector 5 Northwest Zone, entered S-21 on 16 Nov 1978 and was executed on 16 December 1978].
- 215 **D6.1.364** Chhoeun Sem Written Record of Interview, 21 April 2009, EN 00338375; **D119/156** Chhoeun Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A29, EN 01044847.
- 216 **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, EN 00975037; **D6.1.364** Chhoeun Sem Written Record of Interview, 21 April 2009, EN 00338375; **D119/148.1** Mun Mut alias Mun Saroeun DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729875; **D119/148.1** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729878; **D119/148.1** Yem Kimros DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729906; **D67.6** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Interview, 18 June 2011, EN 00728688; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kim Ruos DC-Cam Interview, 16 June 2011 EN 00985221.
- 217 See **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A9, EN 00985185; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A95, EN 00966793; **D119/156** Chhoeun Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A29, EN 01044847; **D118/150** Hem Moeun Written Record of Interview, 21 November 2013, A15-A17, EN 00975009, A32, EN 00975011; **D119/110** Chum Kan alias Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A95, EN, 00985689; **D6.1.364** Chhoeun Sem Written Record of Interview, 21 April 2009, EN 00338375; **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, EN 00975037; **D119/148.1** Mun Mut alias Mun Saroeun DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729875; **D119/148.1** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729878; **D119/148.1** Yem Kimros DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729906; **D67.6** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Interview, 18 June 2011, EN 00728688; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kim Ruos DC-Cam Interview, 16 June 2011 EN 00985221.

- 218 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A93-A94, EN 00966793 [**D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013, A19, EN 00967038; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A118, EN 01075218; **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A9, EN 00987778; **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A15, EN 00982324, A25, EN 00982326; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A75, EN 01059945 A77, EN 01059946; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A42, EN 01053618; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A94, EN 01031904; **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A8, EN 01142962; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202; **D5/853** Thang Thoeuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 00982862; **D5/865** Roeung Saruon Civil Party Application, 15 September 2011, EN 00982872. *See also* **D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013 A19-A20, EN 00967038; **D219/4.1** Suon Mot DC-Cam Statement, 8 August 2014, EN 01056814; **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A16, EN 00901019-00901020; **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A57, EN 00978777A59, EN 00978777.
- 219 **D219/575** Toek Suong Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A18-A19, EN 01179815; **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A14 EN 00982324, A20, EN 00982325; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A107, EN 00986268, A124, EN 00986272; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A42, EN 01053618, A52-A54; **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A12-A13, EN 00975039; **D118/65** Chim Chanthoeune Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2013, A29, EN 00950708; **D119/69/2** Kroch Toem DC-Cam Statement, 18 October 2010, EN 00986290; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A118, EN 01075218, A119, EN 01075218; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A42, EN 01053618; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A94, EN 01031904; **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A8, EN 01142962; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202; **D5/853** Thang Thoeuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 00982862; **D5/865** Roeung Saruon Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 00982872; **D219/4.1** Suon Mot DC-Cam Statement, 8 August 2014, EN 01056808. *See also*: **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A57, EN 00978777, A59, EN 00978777.
- 220 **D5/1355** Leng KimTeng Civil Party Application, 20 August 2013, EN 01140065; **D215/1.1.1** Extracts of Book entitled Behind the Darkness: Taking Responsibility or Acting Under Orders, Youth for Peace Behind the Darkness Interview with Im Chaem, EN 01030495; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A64-68, EN 01147825-01147826.
- 221 **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A64-68, EN 01147825-01147826.
- 222 **D101/1.1** Por Bandeth Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00746367; **D119/37** Song Pharith Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A19-A20, EN 00944470; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A24-25, EN 01035096, A27-30, EN 01035096-97, A32, EN 01035097; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217519; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A24, EN 00923049; **D119/30** Phoun Suntty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A6-A8, EN 00938204; **D67.6** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Interview, 18 June 2011, EN 00728699; **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A15, EN 00975040; **D219/361** Leuy Teus Written Record of Interview of Civil Party Applicant, A75-A77, EN 01113714, A44, EN 01113712, A87-A88, EN 01113715; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A19-A20, EN 00982749.
- 223 **D119/136** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 22 July 2014, A18-A20, EN 01044765; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A2-A5, EN 00842006; **D119/49** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A26-30, EN 00966730.
- 224 **D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013, A39-41, EN 00967041; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A19-A20, EN 00923048; **D219/294** Muol Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A58, EN 01111832.
- 225 **D118/242** Koem Boeum Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A111-113, EN 01057695; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A65-72, EN 01025297-98, A77-A82, EN 01025299-300; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A108-A109, EN 00986268-69.

- 226 **D119/73** Nou Chuong Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A17-A18, EN 00980543; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A16, EN 01077037; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A144, EN 01057753; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, EN 00935608; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A151, EN 01059955; **D123/1/1.6a** Pich Ham DC-Cam Statement, 5 March 2007, EN 00982770; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A10, EN 00901008; **D5/1019** Nit Luon Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01145094; **D5/1134** Khorn Prek Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01145195-96, EN 01145199; **D116/94** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 January 2009, EN 00290357; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313; **D219/383** Aey Poeu Written Record of Interview Witness, 24 June 2015, A16, EN 01128295. See also: **D6.1.431** Chieph Chhean Written Record of Interview, 30 December 2008, EN 00277817.
- 227 **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A14, EN 00901019; **D67.9** Chhit Yoeuk DC-Cam Statement, 19 June 2011, EN 00731115.
- 228 **D119/29** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, EN 00937036; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A7, EN 00985184-85; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A12, EN 01077035-01077036; **D219/443** Pum Khan Written Record of Interview, 6 August 2015, A17-A18 EN 01143059; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A3, EN 00944468; **D119/22** Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013, A7, EN 00919160; **D219/173** Leas Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A9, EN 01076972; **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A4, EN 00975037; **D219/477** Van Samut Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2015, A29, EN 01141202; **D219/570** Pen Las Written Record of Interview, 26 October 2015, A14, EN 01179772; **D219/572** Toek Suong Written Record of Interview, 27 October 2015, A19, EN 01179801-02; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A21, EN 00920588; **D67.9** Chhit Yoeuk DC-Cam Statement, 19 June 2011, EN 00731114, EN 00731116-00731117; **D67.6** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Interview, 18 June 2011, EN 00728653; **D119/148.1** Thim Nam DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729872; **D119/148.1** Mun Mut alias Mun Saroeun DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729875; **D119/148.1** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729878; **D119/148.1** Kroek Ret DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729887; **D119/148.1** Por Bandeth DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729893; **D219/359.1** DC-Cam Searching for Truth article titled "His life was spared to help with the arrests of others" in Searching for the Truth: History and Research Section, Issue 185, June 2015, EN 01112057.
- 229 **D67.6** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Interview, 18 June 2011, EN 00728653; **D119/148.1** Mun Mut alias Mun Saroeun DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729875; **D119/148.1** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729878; **D219/359.1** DC-Cam Searching for Truth article titled "His life was spared to help with the arrests of others" in Searching for the Truth: History and Research Section, Issue 185, June 2015, EN 01112057.
- 230 **D219/443** Pum Khau Written Record of Interview, 6 August 2015, A10, EN 01143058; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A21, EN 00920587-88; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A12, EN 00923046; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951853; **D67.9** Chhit Yoeuk DC-Cam Statement, 19 June 2011, EN 00731114; **D119/148.1** Chhit Yoeuk DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729901; **D219/359.1** DC-Cam Searching for Truth article titled "His life was spared to help with the arrests of others" in Searching for the Truth: History and Research Section, Issue 185, June 2015 EN 01112057.
- 231 **D219/347** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 2 June 2015, A21, EN 01116123; **D219/359.1** DC-Cam Searching for Truth article titled "His life was spared to help with the arrests of others" in Searching for the

- Truth: History and Research Section, Issue 185, June 2015, EN 01112057.
- 232 **D119/139** Mum Mot Written Record of Interview, 25 July 2014, A38, EN 01044801; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kim Ruos DC-Cam Interview, 16 June 2011, EN 00985229; **D123/1/2.52** Pheach Ruos DC-Cam Interview, 17 June 2011, EN 00969841; **D219/473** Preap Hin Written Record of Interview of Civil Party Applicant, 17 August 2015, A14, EN 01180924; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A34, EN 00920589; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A24, EN 01035096; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A16, EN 00985201, A22, EN 00985202, A34, EN 00985205; **D219/574** Try Phoeut Written Record of Interview, 28 October 2015, A15, EN 01180954-55; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A5, EN 00938204; **D219/575** Toek Suong Written Record of Interview, 13 October 2015, A16-A17, EN 01179814; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A31, EN 01044833; **D119/148.1** Tauch Phean DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729874; **D119/148.1** Mun Mut alias Mun Saroeun DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729875; **D119/148.1** Yem Kimros DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729906. See *contra*: **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 26 April 2007, EN 00217520; **D123/1/5.1c** Transcript of interview of Im Chaem (DC-Cam), 6 April 2012, EN 00951851.
- 233 **D215/1.1.1** Extracts of Book entitled Behind the Darkness: Taking Responsibility or Acting Under Orders, Youth for Peace Behind the Darkness Interview with Im Chaem, 2011, EN 01030496.
- 234 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 009517989-99.
- 235 **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A35, EN 01067925, A42-A44, EN 01067926-27; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202, A26-27, EN 00985203; see *contra*: **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A12, EN 00944475; **D219/443** Pum Khan Written Record of Interview, 6 August 2015, A71, EN 01143068. See also: **D219/359.1** DC-Cam Searching for Truth article titled "His life was spared to help with the arrests of others" in Searching for the Truth: History and Research Section, Issue 185, June 2015, EN 01112059.
- 236 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951855; **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969904; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A45, EN 01050542, A49, EN 01050543; **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A76, EN 01055558-59; **D119/96** Im Man Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2014, A45, EN 00986794; **D119/76** Liem Sarem Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2014, A14, EN 00980710; **D119/137** Ith Let Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A17, EN 01044781; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kimruos DC-Cam Statement, 16 Jun 2011, EN 00985229; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Interview, 11 October 2011, EN 00951712-13; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A111-A112, EN 00966796, A158, EN 00966802, A175, EN 00966805, A198-A199, EN 00966809; **D219/264.1** Transcript of Interview of IM Chaem by Youth for Peace in 2011, EN 01117967; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A25, EN 00920588; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A26, EN 01077040; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 22 April 2015, A13, EN 01095823; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A45, EN 01050542.
- 237 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217519.
- 238 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089776; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217520-21; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A57-A59, EN 01050544.
- 239 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Statement, 26 April 2007, EN 00217518; **D219/443** Pum Khan Written Record of Interview, 6 August 2015, A55, EN 01143065; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A18, EN 00944470; **D119/41** Touch Phean Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013 A19, EN 00944486; **D219/211** Oeun Chanry Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2014 A8-9, EN 01088526; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Interview, 11 October 2011, EN 00951708-00951709.
- 240 **D215/1.1.1** Extracts of Book entitled Behind the Darkness: Taking Responsibility or Acting Under Orders, Youth for Peace Behind the Darkness Interview with Im Chaem, p.113; **D119/148.1** Kor Mot DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay

- Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Interview, 11 October 2011, EN 00951708-00951709; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A110-111, EN 00966796 [; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A132, EN 00985190; **D219/443** Pum Khan Written Record of Interview, 6 August 2015, A55, EN 01143065.
- 241 **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Interview, 11 October 2011, EN 00951708-00951709. *See contra:* **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A183, EN 00966806.
- 242 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089777, EN 01040647.
- 243 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 01040640; **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A21, EN 01035089; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A24-A25, EN 01035096; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A19, EN 00944470; **D119/96** Im Man Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2014, A75-A77 EN 00986800; **D119/34** Sem Lai Hieng Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2013, A17, EN 00920597; **D85/4.1.6** Por Bandet OCIJ Interview, 23 April 2012, EN 00808742-00808743; **D119/148.1** Lach Kea DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729871; **D123/1/2.56** Touch Phean DC-Cam Interview, 16 June 2011, EN 00988465.
- 244 **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A27-A29, EN 01035096; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A19, EN 00944470; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A6, EN 00938204; **D119/34** Sem Lai Hieng Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2013, A17, EN 00920597; **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A21, EN 01035089; **D119/148.1** Touch Phean DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729874; **D85/4.1.6** Por Bandet OCIJ Interview, 23 April 2012, EN 00808742, EN 00808743.
- 245 **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview 4 December 2013, A139-A140, EN 01035129; **D119/148.1** Touch Phean DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729874; **D123/1/5.1a** Statement of Im Chaem (DC-Cam), 4 March 2007, EN 01040640; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A19, EN 00944470; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A24-25 EN 01035096, A27-29, EN 01035096, A30, EN 01035097, A32, EN 01035097; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A6-A8, EN 00938204.
- 246 **D219/567** Hem Soeun 30 October 2015, A135, A137, A139-A141, EN 01182711.
- 247 **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A26, EN 01035096; **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A65, EN 01044980; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A6-A7, EN 00938204; **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview 4 December 2013, A139-A140, EN 01035129; **D119/148.1** Lach Kea DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729871; **D123/1/2.56** Touch Phean DC-Cam Interview, 16 June 2011, EN 00988465, 00988466-00988467; **D85/4.1.6** Por Bandet OCIJ Interview, 23 April 2012, EN 00808742.
- 248 **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A65, EN 01044980; **D119/148.1** Lach Kea DC-Cam Statement in Promoting Accountability Project Field Trip's Report in Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 14-19 June 2011, EN 00729871; **D85/4.1.6** Por Bandet OCIJ Interview, 23 April 2012, EN 00808742-00808743.
- 249 **D5/865** Roeung Saruon Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 00982872.
- 250 **D119/73** Nou Chuong Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A17-18, EN 00980543; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A16, EN 01077037.
- 251 **D6.1.960** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184042; **D1.3.19.1** CPK Central Committee Decision, 30 March 1976, EN 00182809. *See e.g.* **D1.3.34.2** DK Report from Southwest Zone to Angkar, 3 June 1977, EN 00185243-45, EN 00185246; **D118/275** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 16 July 2014, A28-A31, EN 01031929.
- 252 **D1.3.15.1** Craig Etcheson Written Record of Analysis, 18 July 2007, EN 00142834-00142835.
- 253 **D6.1.1086** Kung Sokha Written Record of Interview, 21 January 2008, EN 00204758.
- 254 **D6.1.501** Phan Sovannhan Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2009, EN 00295163.
- 255 **D1.3.15.1** Craig Etcheson Written Record of Analysis, 18 July 2007, EN 00142843, 00142846.
- 256 **D6.1.681** Yun Kim Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2009, EN 00412195.

257 **D6.1.677** Duk Suo Written Record of Interview, 10 November 2009, EN 00404729.

258 **D6.1.697** Suon Kamil Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2009, EN 00384431; **D6.1.696** Suon Kamil Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2009, EN 00384690; **D6.1.373** Pon Ol Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2009, EN 00336528.

259 **D6.1.512** Kim Vun Written Record of Interview, 25 July 2009, EN 00365642.

260 **D6.1.716 31** Yung Yem Written Record of Interview, August 2009, EN 00375696.

261 **D6.1.681** Yun Kim Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2009, EN 00412192-00412193; **D6.1.723** Lohn Dos Written Record of Interview, 20 November 2009, EN 00407793.

262 **D6.1.677** Duk Suo Written Record of Interview, 10 November 2009, EN 00404732; **D6.1.734** Sokh Chhien Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2009, EN 00374951.

263 **D6.1.960** CPK Statute, January 1976, Art. 17, EN 00184043; **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A87, EN 01057690; **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A36, EN 01000670.

264 **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A98-A100, EN 01057692.

265 **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A30, EN 01031975, A35, EN 01031976; **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384406; **D118/21** Tim Phy Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2013, A22, EN 00967011.

266 **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384406-07; **D6.1.960** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184043; **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A34, EN 01031976.

267 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951847.

268 **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384405; **D6.1.960** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184042, 00184039. See also: **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A305-A306, EN 01057727; **D118/103.1** Phan Chhen Written Record of Interview, 2 March 2010, A45, EN 00490541.

269 **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A159, EN 01057704.

270 **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384405; **D6.1.960** CPK Statute, January 1976, Art. 17, EN 00184043; **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A159, EN 01057704 [Witness was Cheang Tong Commune (Tram Krak District, Takeo Province) chief from 1973 to 1979: "In the normal meetings, they talked about the work to be done, the lack of food and water for the people, and so on"].

271 **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, , A68, EN 01057687, A83, EN 01057689, A159, EN 01057704; **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384405; **D6.1.960** CPK Statute, January 1976, Art. 17, EN 00184043.

272 **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A98-A100, EN 01057692.

273 **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A82-A83, EN 01047689, A88, EN 01057690.

274 **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A42, EN 01000671.

275 **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A42, EN 01000671; **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A305-A306, EN 01057727; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A48, EN 00986255, A54, EN 00986257; **D119/131** Thang Thoeu Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A102, EN 01025302; **D5/314** Khoy Sarun Civil Party Application, 14 June 2011, EN 00988596.

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277 **D1.3.1.19** CPK Central Committee Decision, 30 March 1976, EN 00182809; **D6.1.960** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184042. See e.g. **D1.3.34.2** DK Report from Southwest Zone to Angkar, 3 June 1977.

278 **D1.3.34.2** Report from Ruos Nhim to Office 870, 3 June 1997, EN 00185243.

279 **D1.3.34.2** Report from Ruos Nhim to Office 870, 3 June 1977, EN 00185244; **D6.1.1230** Report from Ruos Nhim to Office 870, 16 May 1978.

280 **D219/636** Khoem Vai Written Record of Interview, 21 December 2015, A14, EN 01207667.

281 **D219/636** Khoem Vai Written Record of Interview, 21 December 2015, A14, EN 01207667.

282 **D219/636** Khoem Vai Written Record of Interview, 21 December 2015, A14, EN 01207667.

283 **D219/636** Khoem Vai Written Record of Interview, 21 December 2015, A14, EN 01207667.
 284 **D6.1.650** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 25 August 2009, EN 00379171, EN 00379173; **D6.1.1230**
 Report from Ruos Nhim to Office 870, 16 May 1978, EN 00321961.
 285 **D6.1.652** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 27 August 2009, EN 00380137-138.
 286 **D6.1.650** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 25 August 2009, EN 00379171, EN 00379173; **D6.1.1230**
 Report from Ruos Nhim to Office 870, 16 May 1978, EN 00321961.
 287 **D193/11.1.2** Sann Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A579, EN 01050404.
 288 **D193/11.1.2** Sann Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A580, EN 01050404.
 289 **D1.3.34.2** DK Report from Southwest Zone to Angkar, 3 June 1977, EN 00185243, EN 00185245-46;
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 290 **D6.1.960** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184040; **D219/138** You Vann Written Record of Interview, 8
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 291 **D118/275** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 16 July 2014, A28-A31, EN 01031929.
 292 **D193/11.1.2** Sann Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A630, EN 01050413, A653, EN
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 293 **D193/11.1.2** Sann Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A627-A628, EN 01050410, A725,
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 A47, EN 00983573.
 295 **D193/11.1.2** Sann Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A617-619, EN 01050409, A622,
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 296 **D118/209** Ul Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A45, EN 00983573, A47, EN 00983573;
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 297 **D118/209** Ul Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A38, EN 00983572, A45, EN 00983573,
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 298 **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A111, EN 01057695.
 299 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117967; **D219/292** Lek Phiv Written Record of
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 300 **D119/76** Liem Sarem Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2014, A19-A20, EN 00980711, A23, EN
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 301 **D219/538** Soeun Mat Written Record of Interview, 18 October 2015, A63, EN 01173584; **D6.1.991** Uk
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 302 **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A20, A15, EN 00982324.
 303 See e.g., **D119/76** Liem Sarem Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2014, A19-20, EN 00980711.
 304 **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A15, EN 00982324.
 305 **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A108-A109, EN 00986268-00986269.
 306 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Interview, 20 June 2008, EN 00951804; **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written
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 307 **D219/397** Ben Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A42, EN 01128312; **D119/65** Tum Soeun
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 308 **D119/156** Chhoeung Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2004, A17-A18, EN 01044844.
 309 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072598-99; **D6.1.75** Im
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 310 **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A27, EN 01035096.

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- 312 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcript, 20 July 2015, EN 01117967; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written
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- 313 **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A18, EN 00982749; **D119/98** Kor Len
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- 317 **D1.3.10.1** Report from Sector 5 Committee to M-560, 21 May 1977, EN 00207684-85; **D118/93** Prak Soem
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- 319 **D1.3.27.3** DK Government Report by M-560 on the situation in the Northwest Zone, 29 May 1977; **D1.3.10.1**
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- 320 **D6.1.1230** Report from Ruos Nhim to Office 870, 16 May 1978, EN 00321962.
- 321 **D1.3.30.19** Report from Ruos Nhim to Office 870, 11 May 1978, EN 00185218.
- 322 **D1.3.10.1** Report from Sector 5 Committee to M-560, 21 May 1977, EN 00207683.
- 323 **D1.3.10.1** Report from Sector 5 Committee to M-560, 21 May 1977.
- 324 **D1.3.10.1** Report from Sector 5 Committee to M-560, 21 May 1977, EN 002427110. See also: **D6.1.960**
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- 326 **D119/96** Im Man Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2014, A74, EN 00986800; **D119/110** Chum Kan
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- 327 **D219/294** Muol Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A160, EN 01111843.
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- 329 **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A32, EN 00985204.
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- 331 **D219/347** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 2 June 2015, A24, EN 01116123. See also: **D219/298**
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336 **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, Arts. 5(5), 5(7), 5(9), EN 00184035-00184036, EN 00184036.

337 **D1.3.20.2** DK Legal Documents Entitled “Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea”, 6 January 1976, Art. 10, EN 00184836.

338 See e.g. **D117/36.1.5** Khieu Samphan Chairs NUFC Congress Session: Communique Issued (in FBIS Collection), 26 February 1975, EN 00166772; **D6.1.970** Ieng Sary Interview by Elizabeth Becker, 22 July 1981, EN 00342504; **D1.3.29.1** Ieng Sary Interview by Stephen Heder, 17 December 1996, EN 00417606; **D6.1.535** Division 164 Meeting Minutes, 9 September 1976, EN 00657356; **D6.1.284** DK Letters of Confirmation, 17-19 September 1977, EN 00322162; **D219/487.1.10** Kaing Guek Eav T. 20 March 2012, EN 00793028; **D117/36.1.24** DK Foreign Ministry Notebook, 1976-1979, EN 00003254; **D6.1.480** French Foreign Ministry Memo, Subject: Cambodian Review (September 1976), 15 October 1976, EN 00525814; **D6.1.355** Khoem Samhuon Interview Record, 6 March 2009, EN 00293365. See also: **D6.1.528** Khieu Samphan Interview, 1981, EN 00424011; **D6.1.1050** Statement Submitted by Amnesty International, August 1978, EN 00271506.

339 See, e.g., **D1.3.29.6** Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2008, EN 00198919; **D6.1.1073** Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2008, EN 00251373, 00251384; **D6.1.848** Khiev En Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2009, EN 00375876; **D6.1.1127** CPK Publication entitled “Follow-up of implementation of the political line in mobilizing the National Democratic Front Forces of the Party (Document No. 6),” 22 September 1975, EN 00244275; **D1.3.17.1**, **D6.1.1102** Elizabeth Becker, When the War Was Over, 1998, EN 00237894, 00237969; **D219/370.1.5** Henri Locard, Pol Pot's Little Red Book, 2004, EN 00394744, 003947800-02; **D6.1.943** Alexander Hinton, Why did they kill? 2004, EN 00431569-70; **D6.1.937** Ben Kieman, Genocide and Democracy in Cambodia, 1993, EN 00430295, 00430398.

340 See, e.g., paras 179-192.

341 See, e.g., paras 157-162.

342 See, e.g., para. 168.

343 **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A34, EN 01031976; **D1.3.22.1** Revolutionary Youth, October 1975, EN 00357909; **D179/1.2.7** Kaing Guek Eav, T. 19 March 2012, 14.53.58 to 14.56.35, 15.37.43 to 15.40.48; **D6.1.73** DK Military Meeting Minutes entitled “Minute of the Meeting with the Organization's office, 703, and S-21,” 9 September 1976, EN 00178150; **D1.3.24.2** CPK Standing Committee Meeting Minutes entitled “Meeting of the Standing Committee”, 9 October 1975, EN 00183404.

344 **D6.1.473** CPK Directive entitled “Guidance of the Central Committee of the CPK on the Party's Policy towards Misled Persons who have joined the CIA, served as Yuon agents, or joined the KGB and opposed the Party, Revolution, People and Democratic Kampuchea”, 20 June 1978, EN 00275219.

345 **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, Articles 5(5), 5(7), 5(9), EN 00184035-00184036; **D6.1.73** DK Military Meeting Minutes entitled “Minute of the Meeting with the Organization's office, 703, and S-21,” 9 September 1976, EN 00178150; **D6.1.1131** Revolutionary Youth, February 1978, EN 00278714; **D6.1.1146** CPK Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of Meeting regarding Propaganda Works,” 1 June 1976, EN 00182723; **D6.1.939** Phnom Penh Domestic Service broadcast entitled “Khieu Samphan's Speech at Anniversary Meeting”, 15 April 1977, EN 00419513, EN 00419517; **D6.1.774** DK Government Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of Council of Ministers”, 22 April 1976, EN 00143467; **D6.1.1165** CPK Standing Committee Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes, Meeting of Standing Committee”, 22 February 1976, EN 00182626; **D6.1.740** Revolutionary Flag, October - November 1977, EN 00182549, EN 00182550.

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347 See e.g. **DK Documents: D6.1.268** Reports between sub-district offices, district offices and Kraing Ta Chan Security Office, 12 June 1977 to 17 September 1977; **D1.1.1176** S-21 Interrogation Log, 11 April 1978;

Witness Statements: **D118/103.3** Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch Statement – Final Written Submission in Case 001, 23 November 2009, EN 00412111; **D6.1.63** Mam Nai Written Record of Interview, 26 October 2007, EN 00162817; **D6.1.160** Sum Alat Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2008, EN 00242126; **D6.1.80** Chan Khan Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2008, EN 00195544-00195545; **D6.1.1061** Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2008, EN 00185475-00185477; **Analytical Reports:** **D1.3.10.5** DC-Cam, Report on CGP Mapping Team Visit to Kampong Cham Province, 17 October 1995; **D1.3.10.9** DC-Cam, Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia, 1997: Khet Kampong Thom, 1997; **D1.3.10.8** DC-Cam, Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia, 1997: Khet Kampong Cham, 1997; **D6.1.1232** DC-Cam, Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia, Takeo Province, 1 April 1997; **D1.3.10.10** DC-Cam, Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: Khet Banteay Meanchey, 29 April 1997; **D6.1.1285** DC-Cam, Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997, Pursat Province, 23 May 1997; **D1.3.10.12** DC-Cam, Kampong Cham Province, 1998; **D1.3.10.13** DC-Cam, Kampong Thom Province, 1998; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam, Takeo Province, 11 August 1998; **D1.3.10.15** DC-Cam, Battambang Province, 17 August 1998; **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam, Banteay Meanchey Province with attachment entitled “Site Form”, 20 August 1998; **D1.3.10.17** DC-Cam, Banteay Meanchey Province, 21 June-25 June 1999; **D1.3.10.16** DC-Cam, Mapping Project 1999: Kampong Thom, 10 August 1999; **D1.3.32.1** DC-Cam, DK Prison, 23 August 2006; **D6.1.526** DC-Cam, Memorial, 7 November 2006; **D6.1.524** DC-Cam, Burial, 18 February 2008; **D6.1.525** DC-Cam, DK Prison, 18 February 2008; **D1.3.10.22** Craig Etcheson, OCP Mission to Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province, 30 July 2007; **D6.1.1098** Francois Ponchaud, Submission from International Commission of Jurists under Commission on Human Rights incl. Some General Indications Concerning Violations of Human Rights in Democratic Kampuchea between 1975 and 1978, 16 August 1978; **D1.3.27.11** Henri Locard, Research Notes on Democratic Kampuchea Prison Network: Northwest Region - Peayop and Sisophon and Battambang - Addendum, 31 May 2007; **D1.3.10.21** Henri Locard, Nireded region, 31 May 2007, EN 00217621-00217689; **D6.1.1048** Henri Locard, Siem Reap Province: New North Region, 31 May 2007, EN 00164149-00164207; **D1.3.11.16** Henri Locard, Kompong Cham: West Bank of the Mekong, Old North Region, Zone or Sectors 41 & 42, 31 May 2007, EN 00208385-00208410; **D1.3.11.17** Henri Locard, Kompong Thom -Uddor Region Sector or Zone 43, 31 May 2007, EN 00208411-00208438; **D1.3.27.6** Neang Vorn, Brief History of Genocide Center Kraing Ta Chan, 6 March 1996; **D6.1.1099** Norwegian Government, Submission of the Government of Norway under Commission on Human Rights Decision 9, 18 August 1978; **D6.1.1095** Rasy Pheng Pong, The Security System of Special Zone Office M-13, 2003; **D6.1.1097** Tan Senarong, Seng Bungkheang, Sour, List of S-21 Prisoners with Annotations Indicating Torture, October 2006; **D6.1.894** US State Department, Life Inside Cambodia, 10 May 1976..

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See e.g., **D6.1.540** Report from M-401 to Angkar, 4 August 1978, EN 00143624; **D6.1.499** Telegram Number 324, “Respectfully Presented to Beloved Committee 870”, 10 April 1978, EN 00340540.

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See e.g. **D132.1.63** DK Telegram from Sè to Committee 870, 10 April 1978, EN 00293359; **D6.1.1200** Report from the Educational Office of District 105, 30 July 1977, EN 00276596 .

See e.g. **D6.1.737** Revolutionary Flag, August 1975, EN 00401497; **D6.1.750** Revolutionary Flag, April

- 1976, EN 00517853; **D1.3.22.6** Revolutionary Flag, May - June 1978, EN 00185342; **D6.1.743** Revolutionary Flag, July 1978, EN 00428291, EN 00428296, EN 00428303; **D6.1.1131** Revolutionary Youth, February 1978, EN 00278714.
- 355 See e.g. **D6.1.939** Phnom Penh Domestic Service broadcast entitled “Khieu Samphan's Speech at Anniversary Meeting”, 15 April 1977, EN00419513, EN 00419517; **D6.1.815** FBIS, DK Media Reports for September 1977, 1 September-30 September 1977, EN 00168723.
- 356 See e.g. **D1.3.24.2** CPK Standing Committee Meeting Minutes entitled “Meeting of the Standing Committee 9 October 1975, EN 00183404; **D6.1.1146** CPK Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of Meeting regarding Propaganda Works,” 1 June 1976, EN 00182723; **D6.1.774** DK Government Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of Council of Ministers”, 22 April 1976, EN 00143467; **D6.1.73** DK Military Meeting Minutes entitled “Minute of the Meeting with the Organization's office, 703, and S-21”, 9 September 1976, EN 00933849; **D64/1.1** Ek Hén Written Record of Interview, 21 July 2008, EN 00205050; **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A87, EN 01057690, A91, EN 01057691; **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A30, EN 01031975, A34, EN 01031976; **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384407-00384408; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A41, EN 01045565 A43, EN 01045565 , A44, EN 01045565; **D85/5.1.4.2** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 25 August 2011, A4, EN 00981159; **D85/4.1.5** Pao Bandet Transcript of OCIJ Interview, undated, EN 00808742-00808743.
- 357 **D6.1.737** Revolutionary Flag, August 1975; **D1.3.22.1** Revolutionary Youth, October 1975, EN 00357922; **D6.1.746** Revolutionary Flag, October - November 1975; **D6.1.1132** Revolutionary Youth, September 1975; **D6.1.100** Revolutionary Flag, July 1976; **D6.1.753** Revolutionary Flag, September - October 1976; **D6.1.755** Revolutionary Flag, December 1976 - January 1977; **D6.1.751** Revolutionary Flag, June 1976; **D6.1.749** Revolutionary Flag, February - March 1976; **D6.1.750** Revolutionary Flag, April 1976; **D1.3.24.1** Revolutionary Youth, May 1976; **D1.3.22.2** Revolutionary Youth, April 1976; **D1.3.22.3** Revolutionary Youth, July 1976; **D219/370.1.1** Revolutionary Youth, September 1976; **D6.1.748** Revolutionary Youth, October 1976; **D1.3.6.1** Revolutionary Flag, June 1977; **D6.1.754** Revolutionary Flag, November 1976; **D6.1.738** Revolutionary Flag, July 1977; **D6.1.739** Revolutionary Flag, September 1977; **D6.1.767** Revolutionary Youth, September 1977; **D6.1.768** Revolutionary Youth, October - November 1977; **D6.1.743** Revolutionary Flag, July 1978; **D6.1.741** Revolutionary Flag, February 1978; **D6.1.1131** Revolutionary Youth, January - February 1978; **D6.1.769** Revolutionary Youth, March - April 1978; **D219/370.1.15** Revolutionary Youth, October 1978.
- 358 See e.g. **D219/702.1.62** Telegram from Se to Committee 870, 5 September 1977, EN 00517923; **D132.1.165** Telegram 313 from North Zone Secretary Se to Committee 870, 19 March 1978, EN 00436995-00436996; **D6.1.499** Telegram 324 from North Zone Secretary Se to Committee 870, 10 April 1978, EN 00340540; **D132.1.63** DK Telegram from Se to Committee 870, 10 April 1978, EN 00293358-59; **D6.1.1267** Telegram 254 from Se to Committee 870, 10 January 1978, EN 00182757-58; **D6.1.794** Telegram 100 from San to Nhim Telegram from Brother San of Office 560 to Muol Sambat alias Ruos Nheum, reporting situation in Sector 5, regarding internal enemies, arrests and food shortages. Copied to Saloth Sar alias Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary alias Van, Penh Thuok alias Vorn Vet alias Vorn, Son Sen alias Khieu alias 47, 6 November 1977; **D1.3.30.10** Telegram 00 from Division 164 Secretary Meas Mut to M-870 Report from Meas Mut to Office 870 - copied to Saloth Sar alias Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary alias Van, Penh Thuok alias Vorn Vet alias Vorn, Son Sen alias Khieu alias 47, 31 December 1977, EN 00184995; **D132.1.7** Report from Division 164 Secretary Meas Mut Report from Meas Mut of Division 164 - copied to Saloth Sar alias Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary alias Van and Documentation, 1 April 1978; **D6.1.466** Telegram 54 from Sarun to Nuon Chea, 23 April 1978, EN 00296220.
- 359 **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A54-A55, EN 01000673; **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A26, EN 01055653.
- 360 **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A30, EN 01031975, A34, EN 01031976; **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A26, EN 01055653; **D240R** Documentary Film entitled “Enemies of the People,” 01.02.20, 01:04:48; **D132.1.121** Nuon Chea Statement, 30 July 1978, EN 00762401; **D6.1.740** Revolutionary Flag, October - November 1977, EN 00182548-50, EN 00182553.
- 361 **D240R** Documentary Film entitled “Enemies of the People,” 01.02.20, 01:04:48; **D132.1.121** Nuon Chea Statement, 30 July 1978, EN 00762401; **D219/370.1.10** Nuon Chea OCIJ Statement Transcript, 19 September 2007, EN 00148699; **D6.1.740** Revolutionary Flag, October - November 1977, EN 00182548-50.

- 362 **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A54, EN 01000673, A55, EN 01000673; **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A26, EN 01055653.
- 363 **D132.1.121** Nuon Chea Statement, 30 July 1978, 00762403; **D6.1.197** Analytical Report by Ewa Tabeau and They Kheam entitled “Khmer Rouge Victims in Cambodia, April 1975 - January 1979: A Critical Assessment of Major Estimates”, 30 September 2009, EN 00385310-00385311; **D6.1.1131** Revolutionary Youth, Issues 1 and 2, January - February 1978, EN 00278714; **D219/370.1.5** Henri Locard, Pol Pot's Little Red Book, 1996, EN 00394807.
- 364 **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969909. *See e.g.*, **D5/111** Ven Van Civil Party Application, 10 July 2009, EN 00426923.
- 365 **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A78, EN 01178850, A115, EN 01178854; **D219/135** Yin Teng Written Record of Interview, 29 December 2014, A131, EN 01067048; **D118/304** Phos Chhean Written Record of Interview, 5 September 2014, A18, EN 01045508; **D219/568** Mom Phalla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A74, EN 01182730; **D219/379** Lach Sambath Written Record of Interview of Civil Party, 26 June 2015, A54-55, EN 01132640; **D118/181** Riel Son Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A43, EN 00982640; **D219/649** Loem Tim Written Record of Interview, 12 January 2016, A129, EN 01207451.
- 366 **D1.3.22.6** Revolutionary Flag, May - June 1978, EN 00185343.
- 367 **D1.3.20.2** DK Government Legal Documents entitled “Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea”, 6 January 1976, EN 00184834, EN 00184836; **D1.3.20.1** CPK Legal Documents entitled “Communist Party of Kampuchea Statute”, January 1976, EN 00184024, EN 00184025; **D6.1.1139** General Assembly first session of representative assembly of Kampuchea people, 11-13 April 1976, EN 00184070; **D6.1.772** Phnom Penh Domestic Service broadcast entitled “Nuon Chea's Speech to Army Anniversary Meeting”, 16 January 1977, EN 00004076; **D6.1.532** Khieu Samphan, Considerations on the History of Cambodia from the Early Stage to the Period of Democratic Kampuchea, October 2007, EN00498303; **D6.1.899** Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea Interviews by Meng-Try EA and Sopheak Loeung, 9-11 June 2006, EN 00000928; **D6.1.746** Revolutionary Flag, October - November 1975, EN 00495808, EN 00495814, EN 00495826.
- 368 **D1.3.20.2** DK Government Legal Documents entitled “Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea”, 6 January 1976, EN 00184834, EN 00184836; **D1.3.20.1** CPK Legal Documents entitled “Communist Party of Kampuchea Statute”, January 1976, EN 00184024, EN 00184025; **D6.1.746** Revolutionary Flag, October - November 1975 00495826; **D6.1.738** Revolutionary Flag, July 1977, EN 00476160; **D6.1.745** Revolutionary Flag, September 1978, EN 00488626, EN 00488631; **D6.1.992** FBIS, Southeast Asia & Pacific: Chen Yung-Kuei 's Cambodia Visit Reported, 22 December 1977, EN 00498180-00498181; **D6.1.822** FBIS, DK Media Reports for May 1978, 26 May 1978, EN 00170040.
- 369 **D179/1.2.8** Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch T. 20 March 2012, 11.16.30 to 11.21.24, EN 00793000, 14.30.14-14.31.44, EN 00793038, 14.31.44-14.34.34, EN 00793039; **D117/36.1.21** CPK Circular titled “Third Year Anniversary of the Organization of Peasant Cooperatives,” 20 May 1976, EN 00636009, KH 00442209; **D6.1.755** Revolutionary Flag, December 1976 - January 1977, EN 00491424-00491425, KH 00063040.
- 370 **D6.1.753** Revolutionary Flag, September-October 1976, EN 00450510, KH 00063072; **D6.1.749** Revolutionary Flag, February - March 1976, EN 00517819, 00517844; **D6.1.811** FBIS DK Media Reports, 23 May 1977, 00168146; **D6.1.737** Revolutionary Flag, August 1975, EN 00401481; **D6.1.141** Sao Sarun Written Record of Interview, 17 December 2008, EN 00278694, KH 00251437; **D6.1.594** Philip Short, Pol Pot: The History of a Nightmare, 2005, EN 00181943; **D6.1.85** Nayan Chanda, Brother Enemy: The War after the War, 1986, EN 00192256.
- 371 **D6.1.596** David Chandler, Brother Number One, 1999, EN 00393014, KH 00821765; **E1/178.1** Francois Ponchaud T. 9 April 2013, 09.44.59-09.47.04, EN 01001157, 13.46.58-13.50.18, EN 01001205; **D6.1.195** Francois Ponchaud Written Record of Interview, 13 February 2009, EN 00333952; **D6.1.940** Wilfred Deac, Road to the Killing Fields, 1997, EN 00430758, EN 00430777; **D6.1.755** Revolutionary Flag, December 1976 - January 1977, EN 00491424, KH 00063040; **D6.1.84** David Chandler, The Tragedy of Cambodian History, 1991, EN 00193314.
- 372 **D117/36.1.21** CPK Circular titled “Third Year Anniversary of the Organization of Peasant Cooperatives”, 20 May 1976, EN 00636009, EN 00636011, EN 00636037; **D6.1.753**, Revolutionary Flag, September-October 1976, EN 00450510, EN 00450509; **D6.1.1145** DK Government Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of Council of Ministers, 2nd Meeting,” 31 May 1976, EN 00182674, EN 00182677; **D6.1.774** DK Government Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of Council of Ministers”, 22 April 1976, EN 00143468; **D6.1.944** Los

Angeles Times, Millions Sent to Retraining Zones - Red Forces 'Purifying' Cambodia, 8 May 1975, EN 00445200; **D6.1.745** Revolutionary Flag, September 1978, EN 00488631, EN 00488636; **D6.1.737** Revolutionary Flag, August 1975, EN 00401478-00401484; **D6.1.740** Revolutionary Flag, October - November 1977, EN 00182553. **Equality and socialism:** **D6.1.1127** CPK Directive entitled "About the Grasp and Implementation of the Political Line of Mobilizing the Force for the Democratic National Front of the Party," 22 September 1975, EN 00244276; **D6.1.754** Revolutionary Flag, November 1976, EN 00455313.

373 **CPK Meeting Documents, Reports and Directives:** **D1.3.24.1** Minutes on the Standing [Committee's] Visit to Northwest Zone, 20 - 24 August 1975, EN 00850976; **D6.1.1127** CPK Directive entitled "About the Grasp and Implementation of the Political Line of Mobilizing the Force for the Democratic National Front of the Party," 22 September 1975, EN 00244276; **D6.1.538** Report from M-401 to Angkar, 16 July 1978, EN 00289921- 00289922; **D219/702.167** Report from M-401 to Angkar, 23 July 1978, EN 00295168-00295169; **D1.3.31.1** Craig Etcheson - Pol Pot Plans the Future - Confidential Leadership Documents from Democratic Kampuchea 1976-1977, "Planning the past, the Forced Confessions of Hu Nim", 1988, EN 00104007; **D6.1.1260** Statement of Ieng Sary - "The True Fact About Pol Pot's Dictatorial Regime," 8 September 1996, EN 00081219. **Revolutionary Flag/Youth:** **D6.1.743** Revolutionary Flag, July 1978, EN 00428291-00428297; **D1.3.22.6** Revolutionary Flag, May - June 1978, EN 00185322-0185347; **D1.3.22.1** Revolutionary Youth, October 1975, EN 00357911, EN 00357903, EN 00357904, EN 00357909, EN 00357911. **Radio Broadcasts:** **D6.1.800** FBIS, 2-29 January 1976, EN 001667800; **D6.1.804** FBIS, 4-28 May 1976, EN 00168018- 00168019; **D6.1.818** FBIS, 12 January 1978, EN 00169523; **D6.1.819** FBIS, 7 February 1978, EN 00169176-00169181; **D6.1.820** FBIS, 15 March 1978, EN 00169871; **D6.1.821** FBIS, 17 April 1978, EN 00168819-00168822; **D6.1.822** FBIS, 23 May 1978, EN 00169973.

374 **D1.3.22.1** Revolutionary Youth, October 1975, EN 00357903; **D6.1.752** Revolutionary Flag, August 1976, EN 00486746; **D6.1.1139** Document on Conference I of Legislature I of The People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea, 11-13 April 1976, EN 00184057, EN 00184070; **D6.1.745** Revolutionary Flag, September 1978, EN 00488636; **D117/36.1.21** CPK Circular titled "Third Year Anniversary of the Organization of Peasant Cooperatives", 20 May 1976, EN 00636011; **D1.3.30.2** Telegram 04 from Central Zone Secretary Ke Pauk to Pol Pot, 2 April 1976, EN 00182658.

375 **D179/1.2.8** Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch T. 20 March 2012, 11.16.30 to 11.21.24, EN 00793000.

376 **D1.3.31.1** CPK Standing Committee Meeting Minutes entitled the "Party's Draft of a Four- Year Plan for the Construction of Socialism in all Domains, 1977-1980", 21 July to 2 August 1976, FR 00301249, FR 00301264; **D6.1.536** DK Military Meeting Minutes, 1 June 1976, EN 00143489, EN 00143492; **D1.3.29.1** Transcript of Interview with IENG Sary by Stephen Heder, 17 December 1996, EN 00417638; **D6.1.1103** Khieu Samphan alias Haem Cambodia's Recent History and the Reasons Behind the Decisions I Made, July 2004, EN 00103782; **D6.1.1257** Statement of Ieng Sary at UN General Assembly, 32nd Session, 28th Plenary Meeting, EN 00079815; **D6.1.837** CPK Publication entitled "Governing and carrying out policy and restoring all fields of the country (Document No. 3)", 19 September 1975, EN 00523572-00523573; **D6.1.941** Statements of Chea Sim and Heng Samrin (Interview by Ben Kiernan), 3 December 1991, EN 00419370.

377 *See, e.g.,* paras 257-260, 272-274.

378 **D1.3.24.2** CPK Standing Committee Meeting Minutes entitled "Meeting of the Standing Committee 9 October 75", EN 00183401, EN 00183407.

379 *See, e.g.,* paras 193-195.

380 **D6.1.1145** Minutes of Council of Ministers, 2nd Meeting, 31 May 1976, EN 00182679; **D219/370.1.4** U.S. State Department Telegram, Subject: Life Inside Cambodia, 31 March 1976, EN 00443073.

381 **D1.3.31.1** CPK Standing Committee Meeting Minutes entitled the "Party's Draft of a Four- Year Plan for the Construction of Socialism in all Domains, 1977-1980", 21 July to 2 August 1976, FR 00301197; **D1.3.27.4** Document on Conference 1 of Legislature 1 of the People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea, 11-13 April 1976, EN 00184070; **D6.1.1145** DK Government Meeting Minutes entitled "Minutes of Council of Ministers, 2nd Meeting, 31 May 1976", EN 00182677-EN 00182684; **D6.1.774** DK Government Meeting Minutes entitled "Minutes of Council of Ministers" 1st Meeting, 22 April 1976, EN 00143469.

382 **D6.1.837** "CPK Publication entitled "Governing and carrying out policy and restoring all fields of the country (Document No. 3), September 1975, EN 00523569-00523580; **D6.1.1127** CPK Directive entitled "About the grasp and implementation of the political line of mobilizing the force for the Democratic National Front of the Party", 22 September 1975, EN 00244274-00244276; **D6.1.773** DK Media Report entitled "The Building of the Ranks of Cadres: Party Directive" (Phnom Penh Domestic Service), 20 April 1978, EN 00010079, EN

00010081-00010082.

383 **D6.1.771** CPK Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of meeting on Public Works”, 10 March 1976, EN 00543729.

384 **D6.1.746** Revolutionary Flag, October-November 1975, EN 00495803, EN 00495806, EN 00495808-00495811, EN 00495813-00495816; **D6.1.743** Revolutionary Flag, August 1975, EN 00428297, EN 00428299, EN 00428303-00428305; **D6.1.752** Revolutionary Flag, August 1976, EN 00486746, EN 00486748, EN 00486751-00486752; **D6.1.768** Revolutionary Flag, October-November 1977, EN 00517888, EN 00517896, EN 00517902-00517904, EN 00517907, EN 00517908; **D6.1.755** Revolutionary Flag, December 1976- January 1977, EN 00491423; **D1.3.22.6** Revolutionary Flag, May-June 1978, EN 00185323, EN 00185335, EN 00185336.

385 **D6.1.800** FBIS, 15 January 1976, EN 00167833, 21 January 1976, EN 00167846, EN 00167847, 22 January 1976, EN 00167850; **D6.1.809** FBIS 24 February 1977, EN 00168430; **D6.1.827** FBIS 3 November 1978 EN 00170077; **D6.1.829** FBIS 19 January 1979, EN 00169412.

386 **D6.1.1127** CPK Publication entitled “Follow-up of implementation of the political line in mobilizing the National Democratic Front Forces of the Party (Document No.6)”, 22 September 1975, EN 00244275-0024427577. The following are directives which discuss the 3 ton per hectare policy: **D1.3.19.1** “Decision of the Central Committee Regarding a number of Matters”, 30 March 1976, EN 00182809; **D6.1.1267** Telegram 254, “Respectfully Presented to Beloved Committee 870”, 10 January 1978, EN 00182758; **D6.1.499** Telegram Number 324, “Respectfully Presented to Beloved Committee 870”, 10 April 1978, EN 00340542.

387 **D1.3.22.1** Revolutionary Youth, 10 October 1975, EN 00357903; **D6.1.746** Revolutionary Flag, October - November 1975, EN 00495826; **D6.1.899** Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea Interviews by Meng-Try EA and Sopheak Loeung, 9-11 June 2006, EN 00000928; **D6.1.1127** CPK Directive entitled “About the Grasp and Implementation of the Political Line of Mobilizing the Force for the Democratic National Front of the Party,” 22 September 1975, EN 00244276.

388 **D6.1.745** Revolutionary Flag, September 1978, EN 00488631, EN 00488636.

389 **D6.1.1148** DK Military Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of the Meeting of Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of Divisions, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of Regiments,” 2 August 1976, EN 00656577; **D6.1.1149** DK Military Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of the Meeting of the Committees Attached to Divisions and Independent Regiments,” 12 August 1976, EN 00597003.

390 **D1.3.19.1** “Decision of the Central Committee Regarding a number of Matters”, 30 March 1976, EN 00182809; **D6.1.499** Telegram Number 324, “Respectfully Presented to Beloved Committee 870”, 10 April 1978, EN 00340541, EN 00340542; **D6.1.1148** DK Military Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of the Meeting of Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of Divisions, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of Divisions, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of Regiments,” 2 August 1976, EN 00656577; **D6.1.1149** DK Military Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of the Meeting of the Committees Attached to Divisions and Independent Regiments,” 12 August 1976, EN 00597003; **D6.1.768** Revolutionary Youth, October - November 1977, EN 00517902; **D6.1.1147** Standing Committee Minutes, 10 June 1976, EN 00183369 [at a Health and Social Affairs meeting the Party leadership reiterated that unless three tonnes per hectare were achieved, the Party would not be able to feed the people or defend the country.]; **D6.1.750** Revolutionary Flag, April 1976, EN 00517866-00517868; **D1.3.24.1** Revolutionary Youth, May 1976, EN 00397870-00397872; **D6.1.837** DK Document: Examination of Control and Implementation of the Policy Line on Restoring the Economy and Preparations to Build the Country in Every Sector, September 1975, EN 00523569, EN 00523574-5.

391 **D6.1.532** Khieu Samphan, Considerations on the History of Cambodia from the Early Stage to the Period of Democratic Kampuchea, October 2007, EN 00498281.

392 **D179/1.2.4** Prak Yut, T. 25 January 2012, 14.44.58-14.46.50, EN 00774128; **D6.1.939** Khieu Samphan's Speech at Anniversary Meeting (in SWB Collection), 15 April 1977, EN 0000419514; **D6.1.1262** Statement of Ieng Sary to United Nations General Assembly, 16 November 1977, EN 00008513.

393 **D219/702.1.67** Report from M-401 to Angkar, 23 July 1978, EN 00143593-00143595. See *also*, paras 143, 201, 254, 270, 291.

394 **D6.1.1098** Submission from International Commission of Jurists under Commission on Human Rights incl. Some General Indications Concerning Violations of Human Rights in Democratic Kampuchea between 1975 and 1978, 16 August 1978, EN 00087529, EN 00087534; **D6.1.1099** Norwegian Government, Submission of the Government of Norway under Commission on Human Rights Decision 9, 18 August 1978, EN 00087546, EN 00087561, EN 00087563, 00087564, EN 00087566, EN 00087568-71; **D6.1.1231** UN Commission on

Human Rights, Analysis Prepared on Behalf of the Sub-Commission by its Chairman of Materials, 30 January 1979, EN 00078652, EN 00078653 EN 00078661, EN 00078663, EN 00078664; **D219/370.1.4** US State Department, Life Inside Cambodia, 31 March 1976, EN 00443074; **D6.1.894** US State Department, Life Inside Cambodia, 10 May 1976, EN 00495458, EN 00495464-5; **D6.1.893** Telegram from the US Embassy in Bangkok to the US Secretary of State and various embassies, entitled “Khmer refugee walks out of Phnom Penh,” 1975, EN 00495556-00495559, EN 00495560; **D6.1.947** Chicago Tribune Cambodians Flee Red Invaders, 9 May 1975, EN 00444897-00444898; **D6.1.953** New York Times, Cambodia's Crime, 9 July 1975, EN 00445287; **D6.1.957** Washington Post, A Story of Terror in Cambodia, 10 May 1978, EN 00445468; **D6.1.955** New York Times, Refugees Depict Grim Cambodia Beset by Hunger, 2 May 1977, EN 00445307-00445308.

395 **D1.3.24.1** Minutes on the Standing [Committee's] Visit to Northwest Zone, 20 - 24 August 1975, EN 00850973; **D6.1.1090** Ros Suy Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2008, EN 00205113. See *also*, para. 89.

396 **D1.3.24.1** Minutes on the Standing [Committee's] Visit to Northwest Zone, 20 - 24 August 1975, EN 00850973; **D6.1.385** Sou Soeun Written Record of Interview, 5 July 2009, EN 00360113; **D6.1.1145** DK Government Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of Council of Ministers, 2nd Meeting, 31 May 1976”, EN 00182677-00182678; **D6.1.1147** CPK Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes of Meeting on Health and Social Affairs”, 10 June 1976, EN 00183369.

397 **D6.1.755** Revolutionary Flag, December 1976-January 1977, EN 00491423; **D6.1.739** Revolutionary Flag, September 1977, EN 00486246; **D1.3.22.6** Revolutionary Flag, May-June 1978, EN 00185337, EN 00185343- 00185344.

398 **D6.1.770** Telegram 23 from Chhin, Division 920, to Brother 89, 20 May 1976, EN 00517910-00517913; **D1.3.30.2** CPK Telegram by Pok entitled “Telegram 94 - Radio Band 1100 - With Respect to Beloved Brother POL,” 2 April 1976, EN 00182658-00182659; **D6.1.1266** DK Military Telegram by Phuong entitled “Telegram 14 - Radio Band 556 - Dear Respected and Beloved M 870,” 31 December 1977, EN 00183641; **D6.1.977** To respected Brother about the enemy situation in Sectors 101, 102, 104 and 107, 15 November 1976, EN 00548800-00548803; **D6.1.1267** Telegram 254, “Respectfully Presented to Beloved Committee 870”, 10 January 1978, EN 00182758.

399 **D6.1.197** Demographic Expert Report, 30 September 2009, EN 00385243.

400 **D1.3.22.6** Revolutionary Flag, May-June 1978, EN 00185339; **D6.1.939** Phnom Penh Domestic Service broadcast entitled “Khieu Samphan's Speech at Anniversary Meeting,” 15 April 1977, EN 00004165, EN 00004165.

401 **D1.3.24.2** Minutes of Meeting of the Standing Committee, 9 October 1975, EN 00183393-00183408; **D6.1.1137** Minutes of Meeting of the Standing Committee, 13 March 1976, EN 00182649-00182650; **D6.1.1140** Record of Standing Committee Meeting, Commerce Matters, 7 May 1976, EN 00182706-00182707; **D6.1.1142** Examination of the Reaction of Vietnam During the Fifth Meeting, 14 May 1976, EN 00182693-00182705; **D6.1.1165** CPK Standing Committee Meeting Minutes entitled “Minutes, Meeting of Standing Committee, “ 22 February 1976, EN 00182625-00182627; **D6.1.850** CPK Standing Committee Meeting Minutes entitled “Summary of the Decisions of the Standing Committee in the Meeting of 19-20-21 April 1976”, EN 00183416-00183422; **D6.1.791** CPK Standing Committee Meeting Minutes entitled “Issues of aids from Sweden and Yugoslavia,” 28 February 1976, EN 00424112-00424115; **D6.1.894** Brent Scowcroft, Life Inside Cambodia, 10 May 1976, EN 00495456; **D6.1.486** Telegram 654 from Richer, French Ambassador in Hanoi, to several embassies through the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, entitled “Chinese Aircraft in Cambodia,” 23 May 1975, EN 00648633; **D1.3.22.6** Revolutionary Flag, May-June 1978, EN 00185339; **D6.1.941** Chea Sim and Heng Samrin Statement, 3 December 1991, EN 00419361-00419457.

402 See, **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089776 [“Upon my arrival at that place, I found it horrible to see youths at the construction site. They were ill and thin. I saw the evacuees from Phnom Penh having no food and being ill. [...] All the productions were put in the warehouse, while those producers had nothing to eat.”], EN 00089780 [“They died of food shortage.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951804 [“Chaem: No, we counted the number of the people in the lists. But when I redid the new name lists, I found out that thousands of people had been lost. Ten thousand people had died. Dany: There had been 100 thousand people at the beginning, but after you reproduced the new lists, you found that ten thousand persons had died. So, were there only 90 thousand people left? Chaem: Yes, only 90 thousand people left. Dany: Where were the 10 thousand people? Did they die? Chaem: They had died

from starvation.”].

403 See *e.g.*, paras 111-113.

404 See *e.g.*, paras 111, 173-178.

405 See *e.g.*, para. 99.

406 See *e.g.*, para. 99.

407 **D1.3.22.6** Revolutionary Flag, May-June 1978, EN 00185336, EN 00185338.

408 **D219/370.1.5** “Pol Pot's Little Red Book: The Sayings of Angkar” by Henri Locard, 2004, EN 00394900-00394901; **D117/36.1.23** “Pol Pot: The History of a Nightmare” by Philip Short, 2004, EN 00396533.

409 **D117/36.1.23** “Pol Pot: The History of a Nightmare” by Philip Short, 2004, EN 00396533; **D6.1.753** Revolutionary Flag, Special Issue, September-October 1976, EN 00450538; **D1.3.22.1** Revolutionary Youth, Issue 10, October 1975, EN 00357909-00357910; **D219/370.1.5** “Pol Pot's Little Red Book: The Sayings of Angkar” by Henri Locard, 2004, EN 00394900.

410 **D1.3.17.1** “When the War was Over: Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge Revolution” by Elizabeth Becker, 1998, EN 00237929.

411 **D219/370.1.5** Book entitled “Pol Pot's Little Red Book: The Sayings of Angkar” by Henri Locard, 2004, EN 00394900.

412 **D219/370.1.10** Written Record of Adversarial Hearing of Nuon Chea, 19 September 2007, EN 00148699; **D6.1.739** Revolutionary Flag, September 1977, EN 00486263; **D6.1.746** Revolutionary Flag, Special Issue, October-November 1975, EN 00495808; **D6.1.795** Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2009, EN 00414334.

413 **D6.1.755** Revolutionary Flag, December 1976-January 1977, EN 00491435; **D6.1.739** Revolutionary Flag, September 1977, EN 00486262-00486263; **D6.1.1257** Statement of Ieng Sary at UN General Assembly, 32nd Session, 28th Plenary Meeting, 11 October 1977, EN 00079815 at 60 and 63; **D257/1/3.11** Statement of Pol Pot at Meeting of CPK Central Committee Discussion with Belgium-Cambodian Delegation, 5 August 1978, EN 00574566; **D6.1.745** Revolutionary Flag, Issue 9, September 1978, EN 00488637. See also, **D219/370.1.10** Written Record of Adversarial Hearing of Nuon Chea, 19 September 2007, EN 00148699; **D219/370.1.11** Interviews with DK Leader (Nuon Chea) on Population Policy and Struggle against Vietnam, 27 October 1981, EN 00030349; **D6.1.532** Book by Khieu Samphan entitled “Considerations on the History of Cambodia from the Early Stage to the Period of Democratic Kampuchea”, October 2007, EN 00498284.

414 **D117/36.1.3** Chuon Thi Written Record of Interview, 2 March 2010, A4, EN 00513314.

415 **D117/36.1.3** Chuon Thi Written Record of Interview, 2 March 2010, A4, EN 00513314.

416 See *e.g.*, **D1.3.17.1** “When the War was Over: Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge Revolution” by Elizabeth Becker, 1998, EN 00237858, EN 00237929; **D6.1.595** “Cambodia 1975-1982” by Michael Vickery, 1999, EN 00397104.

417 **D6.1.595** “Cambodia 1975-1982” by Michael Vickery, 1999, EN 00397102.

418 **D6.1.795** KAING Guek Eav alias Duch Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2009, EN 00414334; **D118/198** Chhim Sorn Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A25, EN 00985093; **D219/36** Chhuom Savoeun Written Record of Interview, 15 October 2014, A26, EN 01053605; **D219/16** Mech Nanh Written Record of Interview, A123, EN 01034112.

419 **D1.3.17.1** “When the War was Over: Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge Revolution” by Elizabeth Becker, 1998, EN 00237962; **D6.1.595** “Cambodia 1975-1982” by Michael Vickery, 1999, EN 00397102.

420 **D219/370.1.5** Book entitled “Pol Pot's Little Red Book: The Sayings of Angkar” by Henri Locard, 2004, EN 00394897. See *e.g.*, **D219/702.1.5** Khiev Nou Transcript, 21 June 2012, EN 00820853; **D219/182** Uon Heav Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A80-84, EN 01079791-92; **D219/171** Nhim Kol alias Say Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A41, EN 01076951; **D118/194** Ruos Narin Written Record of Interview, 28 February 2014, A54, EN 00986734-00986735; **D219/18** Phan Chhean Written Record of Interview, 29 September 2014, A40, EN 01047734, A50, EN 01047735; **D118/257** Chhat Phan alias Ti Written Record of Interview, 12 June 2014, A132-A134, EN 01031966; **D219/234.1.7** Tae Ry Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2015, A97-A107, EN 01079942-01079943; **D118/198** Chhim Sorn Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A30, EN 00985094; **D219/294** Muol Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A209-210, EN 01111847; **D118/276** Uk Him Written Record of Interview, 14 July 2014, A22, EN 01031762.

421 **D6.1.795** Duch Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2009, EN 00414334.

422 **D219/115.1** “Sexual violence against ethnic minorities during the Khmer Rouge regime” by Rochelle Braaf,

2014, EN 01045713; **D6.1.594** Philip Short, *Pol Pot: The History of a Nightmare*, 2005, EN 00396533. See e.g., **D219/702.1.5** Transcript, 21 June 2012, Khiev Neou, EN 00820853; **D219/24** Preap Sokhoeun Written Record of Interview, 8 October 2014, A13, EN 01050563, A22, EN 01050565; **D219/302** Khoeun Choem Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2015, A16, EN 0111890, A25, EN 0111891; **D219/301** Soeung Chanthan Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A16, EN 0111882; **D219/125** Srey Soeum Written Record of Interview, 16 December 2014, A156, EN 01067747, A168, EN 01067748; **D118/276** Uk Him Written Record of Interview, 14 July 2014, A34, EN 01031764; **D219/99** Khet Sokhan Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2014, A83-A84, EN 01077083; **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384409; **D219/307** Pall Yung Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2015, A45, EN 01111926; **D117/68** Va Limhun Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2014, A20, EN 01046941; **D219/36** Chhuom Savoeun Written Record of Interview, 15 October 2014, A27, EN 01053606; **D219/173** Leas Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A53, EN 01076979.

423 **D1.3.17.1** “When the War was Over: Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge Revolution” by Elizabeth Becker, 1998, EN 00237929. See e.g. **D219/171** Nhim Kol Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A44, EN 01076952, A45, EN 01076953; **D219/257** Sek Chaot Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A17, EN 01095830; **D6.1.795** Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2009, EN 00414335; **D219/294** Muol Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A212, EN 01111847; **D219/36** Chhuom Savoeun Written Record of Interview, 15 October 2014, A28, EN 01053606.

424 See e.g., **D118/169.1.3** Pen Sokcha Civil Party Application, EN 00891280.

425 See e.g., **D219/136** Than Yang Written Record of Interview, 22 December 2014, A43, EN 01072532; **D219/64** Peou Koeun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2014, A73, EN 01053956; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A77-A82, EN 01025299-300; **D118/223** Koeum Huoy Written Record of Interview, 21 April 2014, A38-A39, EN 01057645; **D219/36** Chhuom Savoeun Written Record of Interview, 15 October 2014, A28, EN 01053606; **D219/336** Toam Chea Written Record of Interview, 24 May 2015, A71-A73, EN 01117993; **D118/238** Kol Set Written Record of Interview, 16 May 2014, A14-A16, EN 01040468; **D219/173** Leas Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A55, EN 01076980; **D219/16** Mech Nhanh Written Record of Interview, 18 September 2014, A135-A139, EN 01034113-14; **D219/2** Set Yem Written Record of Interview, 9 September 2014, A67, EN 01044904.

426 **D219/502** Muok Sengly Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2015, A35, EN 01152377; **D219/24** Preap Sokhoeun Written Record of Interview, 8 October 2014, A31, EN 01050568; **D219/762** Saray Hean Written Record of Interview, 19 May 2016, A108, EN 01309805, A135-137, EN 01309809; **D219/406** You Phnom alias Dok Chan Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2015, A188, EN 01139573; **D5/1168** Oam Pove Civil Party Application, 13 October 2009, EN 01143527; **D5/1406** Chao Lang Civil Party Application, 28 May 2009, EN 01098624; **D5/1663** Sok Pha Civil Party Application, 13 June 2008, EN 01155033.

427 **D1.3.17.1** “When the War was Over: Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge Revolution” by Elizabeth Becker, 1998, EN 00237929; **D117/36.1.23** “Pol Pot: The History of a Nightmare” by Philip Short, 2004, EN 00396533.

428 **D118/242** Khoem Boeun Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A2, EN 01057677 [Witness was the chief of Cheang Torng Commune, Tram Kak district: “I lived in Kbal Ou Village and Yeay Chaem also lived in Kbal Ou Village”]; **D219/117** Top Seung Written Record of Interview, 8 December 2014, A103, EN 01067712 [“I knew Yeay Chaem well because she had lived in Cheang Tong Commune with me. She lived in Kbal Ou Village”]; **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089783 [“Dara: Where is your home village? Chem: In Takeo province. Dara: What is the village? Chem: Kbal O village, Cheang Torng sub-district, Tram Kak district.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951789 [“My birth place was in [...] Cheang Tong commune [...] Tram Kak district, Takeo province [...] Kbal Ou village.”]; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951825 [“Dany: Where was your birthplace? Chaem: In Kbal Ou village, Cheang Torng commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217509 [“I was born in [...] Khbal O village, Cheung Taung commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo province, in 1946”].

429 **D6.1.542** Revolutionary Flag, June 1977, EN 00446848-00446852 [recognizing Tram Kak as one of three model districts in DK]; **D1.3.10.7** Henri Locard Report on Tram Kak District, December, 1996, EN 00217690 [describing Tram Kak as “archetype of the Democratic Kampuchean society”].

430 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089783 [“Dara: Where did you join the

KR revolution, was it in Takeo province? Chem: Takeo province. Dara: When? Chem: I joined in 1970. Dara: Since 1970s. Chem: Yes. Dara: What was the reasons you joined the revolution? Chem: My reason was that I was poor. And, I was afraid that our territory and Khmer race might be lost”].

431 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951823 [“As for me who was an ordinary member at the lower rank, I just followed the leaders. We could not refuse their order. We had to comply with them. That was how the society then was”].

432 **D219/294** Moul Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A63, EN 01111833 [Witness was a Southwest cadre transferred to the Northwest zone and chief of Bavel district: “Q: Among the cadres Ta Mok had brought in from the Northeast Zone to manage the Southeast Zone who were closest to him? A63: Yeay Chaem, Ta Chay, Ta Tith and Ta An were”].

433 **D119/123** Hem Mean Written Record of Interview, 6 May 2014, A20, EN 01033095-01033096 [Witness was a messenger for Ta Chay in the Northwest Zone after 1977: “I knew that Yeay Chaem was the second person after Ta Mok because later on I delivered the letters from Ta Mok in Battambang to Yeay Chaem in Preah Netr Preah. Sometimes Ta Mok asked his messenger to deliver his letters from Battambang to me, and I would then deliver them to Yeay Chaem”].

434 **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A22, EN 01055652 [Witness was a photographer at S-21 who travelled to Trapeang Thma: “Q: When you met Yeay Chaem at the Trapeang Thma construction site, did you know that she was a cadre from the Southwest Zone? A22: Yes, I did because she was the right hand of Ta Mok”].

435 **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A35, EN 01055655 [Witness was a photographer at S-21 who travelled to Trapeang Thma: “Q: Could you clarify how you knew that Chaem had killed hundreds of thousands of people in Battambang? A35: I said so because Yeay Chaem was District Committee and Ta Mok's special person”].

436 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951811 [“As for me, I dared to report to him because I knew him very well [...] When he said to me one word, I would reply to him two words [...] I was not afraid of Ta Mok because I only spoke about the right thing. When he said to me that I was not a good leader, I replied to him, “why you, Ta, let me lead the people if I could not done it well”. I could always argue with Ta Mok. I was not afraid of him. That was how I could solve the problem of food shortage for the people, and then people had food to eat.”]; **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089777 [“Ta Mok came and met with me. Then, I asked him about what was the matter? He sent me to welcome guests at Svay [Sisophon]. I refused [the order]. He asked me why I refused to go? I said no to him. When I was there [in Takeo], you assigned me to resolve people's issue. Now, I made the plan with you for three years. I said that within three years, I would tackle people's issues here. If I failed, you could let me back [to Takeo]. How could you wanted me to change the working place if I did not resolve those issues.”]. See also: **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089777 [“There were no successors because Ta Mok took over. He met with me, having plans.”], EN 00089779 [“I did everything to cope with people's problem, that's why all of my forces looked black and lively. [...] At that time, I also made a request to Phnom Penh that my people lacked clothes. He [Ta Mok] provided me with clothes”].

437 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117951.

438 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951809 [“That was because I opposed to their plan constantly. They said that I was stubborn and opposing to their plan. When I did not comply with their instruction, they said that I was stubborn and wanted to arrest me [...] But Ta Pol Pot had told them that he did not approve my arrest. He said that he grasped my background well”].

439 **D1.3.4.6** S-21 Confession of Northwest Zone Deputy Secretary Kung Sophal alias Koe, 5 December 1978, EN 00217743 [naming “Chaem (f), Secretary of Preah Net Preah District”]; **D1.3.4.4** S-21 Confession of Sector 5 Secretary Heng Rin alias Mei, 24 November 1978, EN 00217736 [implicating “Chaem, ex-Southwest Zone cadre, later Northwest Zone cadre” and her husband Nhen]. Im Chaem appears to have been aware that she was named in the S-21 confession of Heng Rin, the Sector 5 Secretary originally from Kampot. See also: **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089780 [identifying the “provincial chief of Kampot,” in response to question on who had implicated her].

440 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217525 [“When he[Ruos Nhim] brought up his request to arrest me to the superiors, they said no. They told him, when I was already taken to Phnom Penh, that if you, Nhim, who was a Zone chief, wants to arrest her, they said no way. No arrest for her. They told him that: “I knew her very well and, if you (Nhim) cannot use her anymore, you can give her back to me”. Then, I was

allowed to return home. Thus, (even though) they dared not to arrest me”].

441 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217525 [“I was still been chosen as a leader or anywhere I have been to I was always been chosen to be a leader.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117959 [“Im Chaem: Wherever I went I was very much liked by the people. That's why I was chosen their chief all along”].

442 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951875 [“Dany: Did that 3-year regime affect your life? Chaem: Yes, and I saw it brought complication to my own life because children are our top priority. But I could not raise them well because I was too busy with my work. I was extremely loyal to my work and tried all the best”].

443 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951865-00951867 [“Dany: Which year did you arrive in Thlork village, Banteay Ampil district? Chaem: Yes, I lived there for one year by cultivating rice in a place called Tuek Chenh near Ampil village. Dany: Was there only a group of your people live there, or were there any other people living there too? Chaem: Until I went up to live in Chrach. Dany: In Chrach? Chaem: Then, Ta [Mok] instructed us to transport people from Barang Thleak and Samlout. Chaem: Normally, when they did not tolerate even small things, they would try to catch each other's mistake. Then, Ta [Mok] instructed me to go from Ampil district up to the mountain. Dany: When Ta Mok transferred you from Ampil district, where did you go? Chaem: I was in charge of receiving civilians and militants' wives in Chrach. Dany: From which year to which year? Chaem: Since [19]80, 80, 82. Dany: From [19]80,80,82 until when? Chaem: I received civilians until [19]98, 99 in Anlong Veaeng, also, during UNTAC period in [19]93. Dany: Did you also receive civilians at that time? Chaem: Yes, I received only civilians for a long time. Dany: Did you hold a high position, at that time? Chaem: Ta [Mok] just assigned me to do it.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117956-01117957 [“Q: Did the rainy season rice harvest start before the Vietnamese troops arrived? Im Chaem: We were harvesting the rice when they came. So we had to run to [Dangrek] mountain [...] Q: Did you continue your resistance activities at that place? Im Chaem: Yes, I did. We continued to manage our forces”].

444 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951880 [“Dany: How about *Grandfather* POL Pot? Chaem: He was also not cruel. Dany: How about *Grandfather* KHIEU Samphan? Chaem: Even though *Grandfather* KHIEU Samphan was a petit bourgeois, he always stood by people. In conclusion, those leaders were good at each other, except during that conflict. Dany: How about *Grandfather* NUON Chea? Chaem: So was *Grandfather* NUON Chea.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117959 [“Q: Did you attend the burial ceremony of *Ta Mok* [...] Im Chaem: Yes, there were [a lot of people there]. People from the whole Anlong Veng and Trapeang Prasat attended his funeral. Even those who didn't know him before could not hold back their tears at his death”].

445 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117965 [“I had to do my do what I had to do. It was required by the society. If I failed to do it I would be accused of being in the opposition. I followed what I was ordered to do [...] As I have just stated during that regime we were under someone's orders. At that time that was what the country expected of us. We had to follow what we were expected of”].

446 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117965 [“Q: I am asking you about your past experiences. Im Chaem: At that time, I was happy to do my work. Because I was happy with my work I worked hard”].

447 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951826 [“To sum up, as a mother I did not have enough time to take care of them because I struggled for my nation and race”].

448 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217550 [“Q: [C]ould you still be laughing and smiling when after you have learned that Pol Pot had killed a huge number of people during Pol Pot regime?” IC: It is very difficult to answer now, I did not actually know what was the plan that had caused such deaths, but I have only heard of it, so it is normal for me, I have nothing to be worried nor happy about such deaths, I have none. And moreover, I have neither been suffering for the deaths of the other people nor mourning for such matter. I have only thought of how to do to protect a small group of the people who are living with me now under my leadership, I only think of this and I continue it. And it also seems to be inappropriate (for me) to think of the other people (s story), because, likewise, they are also having their own leaders who are taking the responsibility there, and I am responsible here.”]; **D6.1.75** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 01040675 [“Hey! Why would I seek forgiveness, because I have not done anything? I did not do anything and so why would I ask for forgiveness for the things I did not do? If I did wrong, I would accept it. Yet I am not wrong, and I cannot accept it.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117965

["Q: Do you feel remorse for having served under the Khmer Rouge? Im Chaem: It's a mixed feeling. I don't feel remorse. Yet I don't want to see such regime again"].

449 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089777 ["I transported potatoes from the mountain, where there were military bases, to the borders. There were two trucks to transport the potatoes for the people. Another truck was sent to Kien Svay to take potatoes from my friends. Two trucks took the seeds from Angkor Chey and Koh Andet districts, Takeo province. Those from Mrech and Pursat district always helped me. Pou Sarun gave me two trucks of sugar. I distributed it to the people because I saw their difficulties. Some got ill in their houses. That's why I opened all the warehouses. Pigs were raised not for being slaughtered. They were so thin. So, I did not permit someone to slaughter them for food. At that time, there were plans made by the upper level to celebrate a party for the people to eat rice. I approved the 10-day, 20-day and 30-day eating. Rice and sugar in the warehouses were distributed equally in every sub-district because they had their own warehouses. Those who produced palm sugar could consume palm sugar. People did housework in the back, while from 7 till 11 am there would be communal work. From 12 till 1 pm, people could grow vegetables near their houses. Within one year, people could have sugar can, potatoes and potato-grinding machines.], EN 00089779 ["No, no one was lost [during construction of the dams] because I had a proper medical care.], EN 00089779 ["I did everything to cope with people's problem, that's why all of my forces looked black and lively"]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951804 ["Chaem: The people protected me because I gave them a lot of foods to eat. Dany: Did you distribute foods to people to eat? Chaem: Yes, because for human being, food was very important"].

450 **D219/575** Toek Suong Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A3, EN 01179809 [Witness was a commune militiaman in Prasat Village in Preah Net Preah: "When the Southwest cadres arrived, they broke us all up. We did not have any positions or rights to know anything. When Yeay Chaem arrived, she consulted only with her colleagues so secrecy would not be broken at all. At that time, I was almost died too, but I was fortunate. All of the cooperative chiefs and village chiefs were removed and taken to be killed. I was removed from my position and put to work ploughing rice fields.]; **D219/151** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A9-10, EN 01064162-01064163 [Witness was a labourer in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb: "A9: At that time, I was assigned to transport rice from Laote Village to the ploughing team in Kambaor Village. I drove my cart past the site and saw the graves I described. Blood and palm rope ties still remained around the grave. Later I heard from my brother-in-law Saing that it was the grave where my friends and my uncle had been killed the night before. The grave was shallow, and I could see the bodies even from my cart. The size of the grave was 3x3 metres, and it was located only about 15 metres from the road. This incident happened around mid-1978. From what I could see, most of the bodies only had shorts on, but some had shirts. Q: Did your younger brother-in-law Saing tell you whether those victims were taken from Phnum Troyoung or from the temporary security office across from Yeay Chaem's house? A10: As I heard from Saing that the victims were taken from the temporary security office opposite Yeay Chaem's house. Someone named Pav (deceased) who was one of the base people that worked well. The militiamen often used him do different kinds of work including digging that grave. He said they sent him to dig the pit before they took those people to kill them that night. Normally, during nights when they took people to be killed, they warned people living along the national road not to cross to the other side of the road. They were afraid people to see their activities taking prisoners to be killed. The people who lived along the national road were all families or relatives of the Khmer Rouge militiamen, soldiers, or cadres. The base people had all been evacuated far away"].

451 **D219/128** Sokh Lorn Written Record of Interview, 17 December 2014, A7, EN 01059925 [Witness is an author of a book on the district: "Yeay Chaem was very mean, because she was good at sending people to their graves. I learned this through PHUM Mach.]; **D106/3** Hiem Sakhan Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2012, A14, EN 00784863 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: "South westerners" came in [to the Sector], including District Chairperson Yeay Chaem and Commune Chairman Ta Ruos. I was scared stiff then.]; **D219/384** Dik Kuy Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A25, EN 01132650 [Witness worked in the fields in Preah Net Preah: "I heard that Yeay Chaem worked at the district level and that she was very cruel"]; **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A67, EN 01061161 [Witness was a guard at Phnom Trayoung Security Office: "All I knew is that [Im Chaem] had strong power during that regime.]; **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A8, EN 01142962 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb: "I only remember Yeay Chaem from the Southwest Zone. Yeay Chaem was the general administrator in my sector. I did not even dare to look Yeay Chaem in the face. Every time Yeay

Chaem stood up to speak during a meeting, no one dared to look at her face. Yeay Chaem was a woman, and she had power. In short, the killings caused everyone to be frightened.”], A32, EN 01142968 [“Yeay Chaem was powerful, and held a very senior position. Each time she chaired a meeting, no one dared to look at her face. Yeay Chaem was cruel. The cooperative chiefs and other chiefs were all under Yeay Chaem's administration. [...] When she ordered a person to go to the left, that person had to go to the left, and vice versa.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A66-68, EN 01059944-01059945 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile youth unit in Preah Net Preah: “Q: You said Yeay Chaem commanded the military too. What military? A66: The armed soldiers who had the authority to arrest people. Q: So, at that time, could Yeay Chaem order those soldiers to arrest people? A67: Yes, she could. Q: How do you know that? A68: I learned that from mobile teams that escaped from Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A267, EN 01059970 [“I heard that [Im Chaem] was vicious, and when she ordered soldiers to do something, the soldiers had to obey.”]; **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A14, EN 01152319 [Witness was a labourer in a district mobile unit: “One day I walked past Yeay Chaem's house at Phnum Lieb. They told me that that woman was Yeay Chaem, but I did not dare to look at her face. I do not know where Yeay Chaem came from or what position she held. I only know that she was a senior cadre.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A69-70, EN 01031899 [Witness was a Phnom Srok district soldier and worked in a mobile unit: “A69: I heard of Trayoung Mountain. Trayoung Mountain was under the control of Yeay Chaem. Q: You said that you heard of Trayoung Mountain, did you know what happened there? A70: I heard other people say that Trayoung Mountain was a detention centre and a big execution site, and that place was under the direct control of Yeay Chaem. I heard other people say that Yeay Chaem was a very nasty woman.”]; **D119/49** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A31, EN 00966731 [Witness was a medic in Preah Net Preah and then a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung] Q: In your interview with the Documentation Center of Cambodia dated 11 September 2011 on page 21, you said that “She was not cruel, but it is hard to say because we could have been killed if she had blinked her eye as a signal.” What do you mean by that? A31: Back then, those who were hated would be killed although they did not commit any mistakes. Right or wrong was not taken into consideration.”]; **D119/96** Im Man Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2014, A87, EN 00986801 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to Preah Net Preah prior to June 1977: “If I had done something wrong, I would have been afraid of her [Im Chaem] because at that time if someone did something wrong, they would be detained. But I did not know where people were detained back then”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A41, EN 00985192 [Witness was a chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “Generally, I was not afraid of her because I never made any mistakes however, if I had made mistakes, I would have been afraid of her. This depended on the types of mistakes. For instance, if we worked slowly, then she would refashion us; however, if a person had a tendency to oppose Angkar, then they were killed.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A41, EN 00985207 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I said that Yeay Chaem was mean, because all people they arrested were killed”]; **D49** Bin Nann Written Record of Interview, 30 July 2011, EN 00727247 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “I merely heard people say that Yeay Chaem came and worked there [Phnom Trayoung]. People were fearful of her, but for me, it's hard to say as I never met her in person.”]; **D55** Yann Chanrom Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00738518 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma from 1977 until 1979: “After the entry of the Vietnamese, I arrived at Preah Net Preah district, where I only heard that she was vicious, the most powerful and good at killing people [...] Some elder people said that, but I do not remember them. I forget their names because it was just the word of mouth, and I did not know how she was like in reality.”]; **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A26, EN 00982326 [Witness was a cooperative chairman under the Northwest Zone cadres: “I only met her once, in Phnum Lieb Commune. According to my observations, she was not a pleasant person. She appeared to be autonomous, meaning that if she wanted something done, we had to obey her”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A64-65, EN 01044787 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “A64: During that time, I had a great fear of Yeay Chaem, and not just Yeay Chaem but even her messenger. I never dared look directly at her face. Q: Why did you fear Yeay Chaem during that time? A65: The sole reason was that we were afraid of death. And we feared all Southwest Zone cadres.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A142-145, EN 01182712 [Witness was a prisoner in Phnom Trayoung: “A142: She was notorious for being vicious. Q: What do you mean by vicious? A143: Killing people. Q: What do you remember about Yeay Chaem killing? A144: I never heard. I only heard

people say that Yeay Chaem was mean. Q: From whom did you hear that Yeay Chaem was vicious? A145: I heard from the previous prisoners”]; **D219/255** Phok Roeub Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2015, A18, EN 01095819 [Witness was a deputy village chief in Preah Net Preah: “I did not know that. I only heard that she was on the district committee and I never dared see her in person. I heard that she was nasty. For example, if someone stole cassava and reported to her by the militiamen, the person would be disappeared.”]; **D219/455** Saur Chansareth Written Record of Interview, 13 August 2015, A91-92, EN 01151200 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “A91: [...] If we think about the hierarchy, Ta Poal was Sector Mobile Unit Chairperson, whereas Yeay Chaem was District Committee. Therefore, Ta Poal's position should have been senior to Yeay Chaem's. But according to my observations, Ta Poal respected and feared Yeay Chaem very much [...] I believe Yeay Chaem must have been senior to Ta Poal. I also noticed that amongst all the district committee, Yeay Chaem was the most powerful. Q: Why do you think that among the district committee Yeay Chaem was the most powerful? A92: I saw that Ta Poal respected her very much. I never took part in any meeting with the District Committee, but the people who worked in the mobile units told me that Yeay Chaem was very powerful”]; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A106, EN 00986268 [Witness was in a children's unit in Takeo Province: “I knew that Yeay Chaem had a very senior position [in the Northwest Zone] since I was in Kampong Ambel, Takeo Province.”]; **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A92-94, EN 01055561 [Witness worked in Svay Sisopohon District, Sector 5: “A92: I had heard that Comrade Chaem was a Committee and a senior ranking person, but I did not know what Committee. Q: Im Chaem was from the Southwest, correct? A93: “I did not know where she was from. I only knew she was a senior-ranking person. Q: What did you hear about Comrade Chaem? A94: I heard about Comrade Chaem shortly after the arrival of the Southwest group. I used to hear senior-ranking people's names, but I never met any of them”]; **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A50, EN 01076979 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “If we talk about Yeay Chaem, all the people here were afraid of her because during the Khmer Rouge regime she had very strong power.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A70, EN 01112015 [Witness worked in a cooperative in Preah Net Preah: “Yes, I did [hear of Im Chaem]. However, I did not meet her face to face. Everyone always said that Yeay Chaem was very powerful. I did not know her position, but I heard that she was a senior-level cadre.”].

452 **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A36, EN 01047894-01047895 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “The situation at that time changed a lot. For example, initially they took all the Northwest cadres to be killed on the grounds that Angkar was taking them to study. After they had taken all the Northwest cadres to be killed, Yeay Chaem came to lead the people to attend meetings in Laote Village once every one or two months, where she said in meetings that, “The wheel of history has begun to move. If your hands touch it, it will take your hands If your legs touch it, it will take your legs. It is better to keep rice seeds rather than human genes. To keep you is no gain. To take you out is no loss. Rice is screened for whole rice: they don't take the debris. Don't understand that there are two revolutions: there is only one, Angkar's Revolution”].

453 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089776 [“Upon my arrival at that place, I found it horrible to see youths at the construction site. They were ill and thin. I saw the evacuees from Phnom Penh having no food and being ill. They stayed in the house because of illness and lack of food. Generally, some vegetable growing near the houses bore no leaves. At the time I got there, some people became poisonous of the leave the cooked for food. That was the hardship of people of Preah Net Preah district before I arrived there. It was said that those growing vegetables at the back had put their production in warehouses: rice, pigs, and coconuts. All the productions were put in the warehouse, while those producers had nothing to eat. But cadres working at sub-district, district and province could consume the productions.”], EN 00089780 [“[W]hen there was a right leadership, people could survive. If not, people would die. They died of food shortage. [...] People, however, had nothing to eat. Even, earthworm did not exist. Lizards were eaten. I felt so pitiful when seeing such a circumstance given my previous miserable life and experience without parents. I then set out plans.”], EN 00089788 [“Before I arrived in Preah Net Preah district, people had been arrested. They got fear. Hearing motor driving, they went into hiding.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951801-00951802 [“It was a hard life at that time there for the people [...] They did not give people anything to eat. The fishermen were not allowed to eat any fishes they had caught. They had to send all their catches to the commune committee to eat. If the commune committee could not eat them all, they dumped them in the garbage. They treated the cooks the same way. They did not let them eat their food.

There were 10 thousands of old-people and 90 thousands of new-people and evacuees. In total there were 100 thousand people. Dany: Were there 100 thousand people in total? Chaem: Yes, 100 thousand persons. Dany: Were there only 10 thousand old-people? Chaem: Yes, there were only 10 thousands. Dany: So, in total there were 90 thousands of new-people and the evacuees from Phnom Penh and other places? Chaem: Yes, 90 thousands [...] That was why there was a food shortage.”], EN 00951802 [“When I arrived, they [Khmer Rouge] had already evacuated people from one village to another. They did not let people live in the same house and village where people had lived in the past. They had confiscated everything from the old-people so that those old-people would be left with an empty hand like the evacuees from Phnom Penh.”], EN 00951804 [“Chaem: No, we counted the number of the people in the lists. But when I redid the new name lists, I found out that thousands of people had been lost. Ten thousand people had died. Dany: There had been 100 thousand people at the beginning, but after you reproduced the new lists, you found that ten thousand persons had died. So, were there only 90 thousand people left? Chaem: Yes, only 90 thousand people left. Dany: Where were the 10 thousand people? Did they die? Chaem: They had died from starvation.”], EN 00951811 [“When I arrived, I saw the people in the district were sick. Those who were seriously sick were dying continuously. Ten thousands of people had died. There were ninety thousands left. It was like I was saving the people from being drowning. But, I was able to use these forces fully later”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217518 [“I arrived in Preah Net Preah at a difficult time since this district was extremely poor and is the poorest (district) because in 1975 during which Phnom Penh was liberated and people (of Phnom Penh) were move to this district, there were only ten thousand old people living there. So, when evacuation was taken place and people from every provinces were moved into Preah Net Preah district due to the big size of the district which can be extendable to the flood forest of Tonle Sab (the Great Lake), the numbers of population was remarkably increased to hundreds of thousand of them; hundreds of thousand of families.”], EN 00217519 [“Therefore, these people had nothing except their empty hands. For the cooperatives, it's just nothing. People here were sent (forced) to work at the communal eating hall or elsewhere and evacuees were sent to work at construction sites or elsewhere and they were event more starved. During the daytime when people took rest, they were not encouraged to grow (vegetables as extra-food) nor do some gardening. Thus, it resulted that (a lot of) people were sick and this one million sick people were died due to starving sickness. Oh, sorry .. it's my mistake ... in fact, it was ten thousand ... not one million”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117961 [“Q: What was your observation regarding the people's livelihood and rice farming when you arrived at Preah Net Preah? [...] Im Chaem: Their life was hard. There was not enough rice to eat”].

454 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951851 [“Oh, you might think I am lying but I'm not. When I arrived there, people were living in a very terrible situation. In every house, there were sick people. As I used to mention when I was talking with Mr. Khemra that in their former list there were one hundred thousand; but when I got there, ten thousand had already disappeared, only ninety thousand existed”].

455 **D1.3.11.12** Chrach Kith OCP Interview, 6 August 2008, EN 00210422 [Witness was a carpenter for the Preah Net Preah District Office: “Do you remember when the SW cadre came? I am not clear on this, to be able to say when exactly, but maybe in early 1978. Did things change when they came? When they arrived, they asked people, and began to attack the NW cadre. They accused them of making mistakes, why don't people have enough to eat? They gathered people at the village level, and they told people that the NW cadre had made mistakes and misled them”].

456 **D101/1.1** Por Bandet Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00746366 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “[u]pon [Im Chaem's] takeover here, food rations became more restricted (inadequate) than before, to my knowledge, in all villages in Sector 5. I knew about the issues due to my position as a group/team leader”]; **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A49, EN 01076979 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “[a]fter the Southwest group arrived, conditions became harder and harder, and the killing increased too”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A13, EN 00985186 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Phnum Lieb Dam: “The living and working conditions under the Northwest group were better than those under the control of the Southwest group because we had sufficient food. By contrast, under the control of the Southwest group, things were extremely difficult because we did not have sufficient food.”]; **D123/1/2.57** Khor Mot DC-Cam Statement, 17 June 2011, EN 00987571 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “Those who came from the Southwest Zone .

Everything became worse with the Southwest cadres, the most difficult of all times.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A36, EN 00985206 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and Spean Spreng: “Under the rule of the Southwest, living and working conditions were as hard as before. Killings in Sreh Kaeut decreased, but at the place under control of Yeay Chaem, arrests and killings increased because many people arrested and escorted in lines towards Yeay Chaem's place at Phnum Lieb.”]; **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A34, EN 01045545 [Witness laboured in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah, Sreh, Kambaor, Prey Moan, Ou Leab, and Trapeang Thma: “Under the control of the Southwest cadres the food dwindled, while the work was more difficult than it had been during the control of the Northwest cadres”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A38, EN 01167927 [Witness was a labourer in a youth unit in Preah Net Preah: “The people's living conditions went from bad to worse because my family, including my parents and siblings, were killed for no reason. [...] The living conditions during that time were very miserable because we did not have enough food. Only two cans of rice were used to cook porridge for 200 people. Because of insufficient food, we collected water hyacinths drifting on the water to eat. When we ran out of water hyacinth, we picked jackfruit flowers to eat. When we ran out of the jackfruit, we were sent to grow potatoes in Rohal Village.”]; **D119/76** Liem Sarem Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2014, A18, EN 00980711 [Witness laboured in a women's mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “The living conditions were more difficult than before because we did not have enough food”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A27, EN 01077004 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Before the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us dig two to three cubic metres of soil per day. When the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us carry three cubic metres of soil. As for the food rations, it was the same for those who worked in mobile units; there was not enough food to eat. They had us carry soil both day and night before and after the Southwest cadres arrived.”], A28, EN 01077004 [“Actually, before the Southwest cadres arrived arrests and killings were not frequent, but after the Southwest cadres arrived the arrests and killing of people became more frequent.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A37, EN 01045564 [Witness was chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “Living and working under the administration of the Southwest cadres was very hard; we had to work like slaves. Under the administration of the Northwest cadres, we were each given two cans of husked rice per day. Under the administration of the Southwest cadres, they gave us nine cans of husked rice to feed 30 families per day. Working hours were the same, but under the Southwest cadres' administration, we had to finish the work as planned daily. For instance, under the ruling of the Northwest cadres, they allowed 25 people to harvest one hectare of rice, but under the administration of the Southwest they allowed only 15 people to harvest one hectare of rice.”], A38, EN 01045565 [“If we could not complete the work as scheduled, they ordered us to continue until we finished it.”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A32, EN 01037366 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “the living conditions under the control of the Southwest cadres worsened.”], A26, EN 01037365 [“I would like to ascertain that under the control of the two groups of Khmer Rouge - the Northwest and Southwest cadres alike - our living and working conditions worsened in that they did not provide us with sufficient food, and they sent us to work at a number of dam construction sites. After we worked during the daytime, they always summoned us to meetings at nighttime in order to strengthen our stance.”]; **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A12, EN 00982323 [Witness was a cooperative chairman under the Northwest Zone cadres: “After the arrival of the Southwest group, life became more difficult and working conditions worsened, and in particular the killing was more widespread and intensive even for petty mistakes.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A31, EN 00842035 [Witness worked in a cooperative mobile unit: “Under the Northwest's administration, living conditions were as usual, but when it came to the Southwest's administration, the conditions became more intense and harder. Under the Northwest's administration, we had enough to eat-we ate rice; however, when the Southwest took over, we only had gruel; and to be exact, a can of rice was rationed to feed ten people.”]; **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A8, EN 01035086 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “When the Southwest cadres first arrived, they were nice to people. Later on, they arrested all the Northwest cadres, and at that time the living and working conditions were more difficult”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A38, EN 01025293 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “The living and working conditions in my sector before the arrival of Yeay Chaem were very difficult because they gave each of us a spoon of watery gruel, but after the arrival of Yeay Chaem, our living and working conditions got even worse.”], A42, EN 01025294 [“There was not

enough medication.”]; **D119/21** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A16, EN 00919156 [Witness was a labourer in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb: “The living condition under the control of the Northwest was normal. However, it became difficult when the Southwest arrived. The killing was intensified at that time regardless whether you were Khmer or Chinese.”]; **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A51, EN 01079707 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Q: After Yeay Chaem's group came to replace old cadres, what were people's living conditions like? A51: People's living conditions at the time were not better. It was very difficult because at that time, they only gave us porridge mixed with banana stalks to eat. The limit was one large pan of porridge for 30 families.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A11, EN 00982747 [Witness worked at various worksites in Preah Net Preah: “When the Southwest group came to govern this sector, the working and living conditions grew worse and worse. At the time we did not have strength to work because everyone was getting thinner and thinner.”], A12, EN 00982748 [“Yes, it worsened. On this point, I mean that previously we ate rice, but later we ate only gruel, while simultaneously working conditions worsened and more people were arrested and taken to be killed than before?”]; **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A24, EN 01152322 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “The living and working conditions under the management of Southwest and Northwest group were almost equally hard, but living under the management of the Northwest group was a bit better. The worst situation was when I lived and worked at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, because at the time they gave us smaller amounts of food and water, and they made us work very hard. Everyone got white lice all over our bodies due to lack of bathing water and hygiene. I still have had goose-bumps when I think about that time. For example, while I was staying in the hospital for one month, approximately 100 people in total died. I cannot estimate the number of people who died at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, because there were so many people working there, and I do not know where they were from.”], A25, EN 01152322 [“I can say that very many people were taken to be killed when the Northwest group was in charge, but not many people starved to death. When the Southwest group was in charge, many people were both taken to be killed and starved to death.”]; **D219/255** Phok Roeub Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2015, A16, EN 01095818 [Witness was a deputy village chief in Preah Net Preah: “The Southwest Zone cadres were meaner than the Northwest Zone cadres. For example, they provided less food to people than the Northwest Zone cadres did.”]; **D219/473** Preap Hin Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2015, A9, EN 01180923 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Under the management of the Northwest Zone cadres and the Southwest Zone cadres, the living and working conditions were almost the same. However, the Southwest Zone group was much more brutal. They used swear words towards both old and young people.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A15, EN 01095824 [Witness was a labourer in Phnum Lieb: “Under the supervision of the Southwest Zone cadres rules were stricter because the food rations were less than before. Work was harder and many people fell sick and died. Also, more and more people were killed.”]. See also: **D219/574** Try Phoeut Written Record of Interview, 28 October 2015, A45, EN 01180959 [Witness was a labourer in a rice mill in Phnum Lieb: “Under Ta Maong's and Ta Theang's control, we worked without rest, and we did not have enough food to eat. The diet was miserable. Under Yeay Chaem's control, the working conditions and food rations were equally difficult.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A66, EN 01044790 [Witness was a worker in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “Q: In your own experience during the Khmer Rouge era, could you explain to us the difference in the rule of the Southwest Zone cadres and the Northwest Zone cadres? A66: In fact, they were not so different. Fear and death existed under both, and the living conditions and working conditions were equally difficult. Freedom and food were lacking so it was very difficult. Even though I worked in the rice coolie unit, we still had insufficient porridge. They assigned forces to spy on my group. If they saw us cooking rice secretly, then we would definitely disappear straight away. We had received warning that if they learned that we cooked rice secretly, then we would be taken to be killed. During that time, we could not cook rice secretly, nor could we eat uncooked rice secretly.”]; **D1.3.11.40** OCP Interview of Wat Preah Net Preah Group, 6 August 2008, EN 00210566 [Witness Por Bandet was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “We want to focus on the time when the SW cadre came, and what life was like compared to when the NW cadre were in charge. First, when did they arrived? Bandet (witness was a group leader in PNP): Early 1977 [...] Bandet: Before, under the NW, they arrested and killed only for the armed people, military of the former regime, and civil servants of the former government. Ordinary people had no problem, they did not arrest or harm them. When the SW arrived, the problem became wider, until whoever had a relative in government, they said they had a tendency, people

who had any link with relatives who served as a former government official. Also, ordinary people, old and new people.[...] There was a very big difference in terms of numbers, before and after the SW arrived [...] When the SW arrived, several hundred people disappeared from the village, and the commune had 12 villages [...] Disappearances mean arrested, killed, and also by starvation. In the village, old and new people in the village numbered around 1000. New people were more than half the population. (i.e., 20%-30% of the people were disappeared). It depended on the village, this is an average, in some villages it was worse, almost all the people were taken away, in others, not as bad”]; **D123/1/1.6a** Pich Ham DC-Cam Statement, 5 March 2007, EN 00982770 [Witness was a regional mobile unit worker who worked at Trapeang Thma throughout the purge “Talking about the number of deaths, there were not many people who died during the leadership of the Northwest cadres, while more people died after the arrival of the Southwest cadres. The Southwest cadres investigated and traced the background of the people. For example, those who were known to be soldier or in the military in previous regime, they would be killed. If the Southwest cadres learnt that you were Vietnamese or Chinese, you would not be safe.”].

457 **D219/384** Dik Kuy Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A17, EN 01132649 [Witness lived and worked in Chroab Village, Preah Net Preah District “We got less food and worked more under the control of the Southwest Zone cadres. During the control by the Southwest Zone cadres, many people disappeared, but I do not know the reason.”]; **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A34, EN 01045545 [Witness laboured in a mobile unit in Trapeang Thma: “Under the control of the Southwest cadres the food dwindled, while the work was more difficult than it had been during the control of the Northwest cadres”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A27, EN 01077004 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Sector 5: “Before the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us dig two to three cubic metres of soil per day. When the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us carry three cubic metres of soil. As for the food rations, it was the same for those who worked in mobile units; there was not enough food to eat. They had us carry soil both day and night before and after the Southwest cadres arrived.”]; **D219/253** Sann Hov Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2015, A24, EN 01095805 [Witness was a labourer in Preah Net Preah: “Working condition was very bad. At times, I was ordered to build ten metres of rice paddy dike. Regarding the planting of rice, four people were made to plant the rice seedlings to cover the area of forty square metres per day. But the food ration was insufficient. We were provided with only watery rice gruel for each meal. Numerous people died from starvation. Several people died from execution.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A37, EN 01045564 [Witness was chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “Living and working under the administration of the Southwest cadres was very hard; we had to work like slaves. Under the administration of the Northwest cadres, we were each given two cans of husked rice per day. Under the administration of the Southwest cadres, they gave us nine cans of husked rice to feed 30 families per day. Working hours were the same, but under the Southwest cadres' administration, we had to finish the work as planned daily. For instance, under the ruling of the Northwest cadres, they allowed 25 people to harvest one hectare of rice, but under the administration of the Southwest they allowed only 15 people to harvest one hectare of rice.”], A38, EN 01045565 [“If we could not complete the work as scheduled, they [Southwest cadres] ordered us to continue until we finished it.”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A26, EN 01037365 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I would like to ascertain that under the control of the two groups of Khmer Rouge - the Northwest and Southwest cadres alike - our living and working conditions worsened in that they did not provide us with sufficient food, and they sent us to work at a number of dam construction sites. After we worked during the daytime, they always summoned us to meetings at nighttime in order to strengthen our stance.”]; **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A12, EN 00982323 [Witness was a cooperative chairman under the Northwest Zone cadres: “After the arrival of the Southwest group, life became more difficult and working conditions worsened, and in particular the killing was more widespread and intensive even for petty mistakes.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A38, EN 01025293 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “The living and working conditions in my sector before the arrival of Yeay Chaem were very difficult because they gave each of us a spoon of watery gruel, but after the arrival of Yeay Chaem, our living and working conditions got even worse.”], A39, EN 01025294 [“There were 10 people in my group, and they had us transplant rice seedlings on half a hectare a day.”], A44, EN 01025294 [“I worked from 3 a.m. until 11 a.m., and we resumed work at 1 p.m. until 6 p.m. If someone was not able to finish his or her work, he or she had to continue work at night until finish the work.”]; **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A24, EN 01152322

[Witness was a labourer in a district mobile unit: “The living and working conditions under the management of Southwest and Northwest group were almost equally hard, but living under the management of the Northwest group was a bit better. The worst situation was when I lived and worked at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, because at the time they gave us smaller amounts of food and water, and they made us work very hard.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A15, EN 01095824 [Witness was a labourer in Phnum Lieb: “Under the supervision of the Southwest Zone cadres rules were stricter because the food rations were less than before. Work was harder and many people fell sick and died. Also, more and more people were killed”].

458 **D219/384** Dik Kuy Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A17, EN 01132649 [Witness lived and worked in Chroab Village, Preah Net Preah District: “We got less food and worked more under the control of the Southwest Zone cadres. During the control by the Southwest Zone cadres, many people disappeared, but I do not know the reason.”]; **D219/574** Try Phoet Written Record of Interview, 28 October 2015, A46, EN 01180959 [Witness was a labourer in a rice mill in Phnum Lieb: “More people disappeared under the control of the Southwest. Under the control of the Northwest, that was not much of a problem.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A15, EN 00901009 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “It was difficult to make assumption, but the people in the mobile unit disappeared one after another; I did not know where they were taken to.”]; **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A51, EN 01079707 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Q: After Yeay Chaem's group came to replace old cadres, what were people's living conditions like? A51: People's living conditions at the time were not better. It was very difficult because at that time, they only gave us porridge mixed with banana stalks to eat. The limit was one large pan of porridge for 30 families.”], A53, EN 01079707 [“Near the end of the Khmer Rouge era, disappearances and arrests increased more and more.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2015, A43, EN 00982762 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “Q: Under whose rule did more people disappear: Ta Moang's or Yeay Chem's? A43: Many people disappeared under the rule of Yeay Chem.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A94, EN 01059948 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile youth unit in Preah Net Preah: “Yes, more and more people disappeared or were arrested. At that time, people were starving; some people secretly dug potatoes to eat, and when the Khmer Rouge found out, they arrested and killed those people.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A38, EN 01147822 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “Q: When the Southwest group arrived, did you notice many disappearances of or a lot of people being taken to be killed? A38: Many were taken away, more than before. The arrests impacted me too, but the Vietnamese arrived in time, so I survived. I still have scars on my hands from being tied up.”]; **D43** Yuok Neam Written Record of Interview, 29 July 2011, 00727234 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In my estimation the number of arrests increased, compared to that under the previous ruling [cadres].”]; **D219/12** Muy Vuochleang Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A31, EN 01047689 [Witness was a labourer in Preah Net Preah: “More people disappeared during the control of the Southwest group.”], A96, EN 01047697 [“Q: This morning you said that after the arrival of the Southwest group people disappeared one after another. Who went missing? A96: Mostly new people from Phnom Penh”].

459 **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A49, EN 01076979 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “[a]fter the Southwest group arrived, conditions became harder and harder, and the killing increased too”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A43, EN 01128312 [Witness was Im Chaem's messenger: “I think in Preah Netr Preah alone several hundreds of people died.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A36, EN 00985206 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Under the rule of the Southwest, living and working conditions were as hard as before. Killings in Sreh Kaeut decreased, but at the place under control of Yeay Chaem, arrests and killings increased because many people arrested and escorted in lines towards Yeay Chaem's place at Phnum Lieb.”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A28, EN 01077004 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Actually, before the Southwest cadres arrived arrests and killings were not frequent, but after the Southwest cadres arrived the arrests and killing of people became more frequent.”]; **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A12, EN 00982323 [Witness was a cooperative chairman under the Northwest Zone cadres: “After the arrival of the Southwest group, life became more difficult and working conditions worsened, and in particular the killing was more widespread and intensive even for petty mistakes.”]; **D119/21** Uk Deang Written Record

of Interview, 14 March 2013, A16, EN 00919156 [Witness was a labourer in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb: “The living condition under the control of the Northwest was normal. However, it became difficult when the Southwest arrived. The killing was intensified at that time regardless whether you were Khmer or Chinese.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A11-12, EN 00982747-00982748 [Witness worked at various worksites in Preah Net Preah: “A11: When the Southwest group came to govern this sector, the working and living conditions grew worse and worse. At the time we did not have strength to work because everyone was getting thinner and thinner. Q: You said that you were used like animals from 1975 to 1976. Under the rule of the Southwest group, did the situation become even worse than that of animals? A12: Yes, it worsened. On this point, I mean that previously we ate rice, but later we ate only gruel, while simultaneously working conditions worsened and more people were arrested and taken to be killed than before.”], A14, EN 00982748 [“They arrested us and took us away to be killed because we became weaker and were unable to complete the work as planned. So the Khmer Rouge accused us of being enemies and arrested us and took us away to be killed. In that era, anyone who was accused of being an enemy was taken away to be killed.”]; **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A25, EN 01152322 [Witness was a labourer in a district mobile unit: “I can say that very many people were taken to be killed when the Northwest group was in charge, but not many people starved to death. When the Southwest group was in charge, many people were both taken to be killed and starved to death.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A15-16, EN 01095824 [Witness was a labourer in Phnum Lieb: “A15: Under the supervision of the Southwest Zone cadres rules were stricter because the food rations were less than before. Work was harder and many people fell sick and died. Also, more and more people were killed. Q: Can you tell us about the people who were killed? Why were they killed? Who ordered the killings? A16: Before arresting people, the Khmer Rouge accused them of being the enemies and took them to be killed. I do not know what the word “enemy” mean. To my knowledge, the commune chief ordered his subordinates to arrest and kill people. When I was working during my work I saw them arresting people from the Prek Chik Worksite which was located to the east of Ou Leab to Phnom Lieb. The arrested people were put in the commune hall which was a prison for detaining people there. The arrests of people at Phnom Lieb happened after the Southwest Zone cadres had arrived”].

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D219/384 Dik Kuy Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A17, EN 01132649 [Witness lived and worked in Chroab Village, Preah Net Preah District: “We got less food and worked more under the control of the Southwest Zone cadres. During the control by the Southwest Zone cadres, many people disappeared, but I do not know the reason.”]; **D101/1.1** Por Bandet Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00746366 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “[u]pon [Im Chaem’s] takeover here, food rations became more restricted (inadequate) than before, to my knowledge, in all villages in Sector 5. I knew about the issues due to my position as a group/team leader”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A38, EN 01167927 [Witness was a labourer in a youth unit in Preah Net Preah: “The people’s living conditions went from bad to worse because my family, including my parents and siblings, were killed for no reason. [...] The living conditions during that time were very miserable because we did not have enough food. Only two cans of rice were used to cook porridge for 200 people. Because of insufficient food, we collected water hyacinths drifting on the water to eat. When we ran out of water hyacinth, we picked jackfruit flowers to eat. When we ran out of the jackfruit, we were sent to grow potatoes in Rohal Village.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A37-38, EN 01045564-01045564 [Witness was chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “A37: Living and working under the administration of the Southwest cadres was very hard; we had to work like slaves. Under the administration of the Northwest cadres, we were each given two cans of husked rice per day. Under the administration of the Southwest cadres, they gave us nine cans of husked rice to feed 30 families per day. Working hours were the same, but under the Southwest cadres’ administration, we had to finish the work as planned daily. For instance, under the ruling of the Northwest cadres, they allowed 25 people to harvest one hectare of rice, but under the administration of the Southwest they allowed only 15 people to harvest one hectare of rice. Q: If you could not achieve the daily quota, what would happen to you? A38: If we could not complete the work as scheduled, they ordered us to continue until we finished it.”]; **D119/139** Mum Mot Written Record of Interview, 25 July 2015, A47, EN 01044804 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “The living and working conditions under the management of the Southwest cadres were very difficult. We did not have enough food to eat and we had to work very hard. And we were very afraid because we were strictly monitored. The Southwest cadres only provided half a can of

rice per person per day to us.”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A26, EN 01037365 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I would like to ascertain that under the control of the two groups of Khmer Rouge - the Northwest and Southwest cadres alike - our living and working conditions worsened in that they did not provide us with sufficient food, and they sent us to work at a number of dam construction sites. After we worked during the daytime, they always summoned us to meetings at nighttime in order to strengthen our stance.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A14, EN 00901009 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Q: When the Southwest arrived, did you receive better food ration? A14: The food ration was even worse.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012 [Witness worked in a cooperative mobile unit: “Under the Northwest's administration, living conditions were as usual, but when it came to the Southwest's administration, the conditions became more intense and harder. Under the Northwest's administration, we had enough to eat-we ate rice; however, when the Southwest took over, we only had gruel; and to be exact, a can of rice was rationed to feed ten people.”]; **D219/477** Van Samut Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2015, A39, EN 01141206 [Witness was an assistant to Preah Net Preah District in charge of Rohal Commune (mid-1976 to mid-1977): “I would like to tell you that sometimes we also lived in fear under the control of the Northwest group, but we could eat enough. Under the Southwest group control, we regularly lived in fear and could not eat enough.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A38, EN 01025293 [Witness worked in the children's unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “The living and working conditions in my sector before the arrival of Yeay Chaem were very difficult because they gave each of us a spoon of watery gruel, but after the arrival of Yeay Chaem, our living and working conditions got even worse.”], A40, EN 01025294 [“In that case [where we didn't finish the work], they did not give gruel to eat.”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A42, EN 01044836 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “As I mostly worked in the mobile units, the living and working conditions were identically hard under both administrations. In the mobile units, each of us had to dig two cubic metres of earth. Actually, we had some rice to eat under the Northwest cadres' administration, but under that of the Southwest cadres we did not have enough to eat; they gave us just a single spoon of rice bran to eat per day.”]; **D219/39** Thoy Thiem Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A55, EN 01050610 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit at Preah Net Preah: “Before they arrived, I had rice to eat; but when the Southwest group arrived, I ate only rice gruel and worked in the rice fields pulling rice seedlings.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A11-12, EN 00982747-00982748 [Witness was a labourer at various worksites in Preah Net Preah: “A11: When the Southwest group came to govern this sector, the working and living conditions grew worse and worse. At the time we did not have strength to work because everyone was getting thinner and thinner. Q: You said that you were used like animals from 1975 to 1976. Under the rule of the Southwest group, did the situation become even worse than that of animals? A12: Yes, it worsened. On this point, I mean that previously we ate rice, but later we ate only gruel, while simultaneously working conditions worsened and more people were arrested and taken to be killed than before.”]; **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A24, EN 01152322 [Witness was a labourer in a district mobile unit: “The living and working conditions under the management of Southwest and Northwest group were almost equally hard, but living under the management of the Northwest group was a bit better. The worst situation was when I lived and worked at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, because at the time they gave us smaller amounts of food and water, and they made us work very hard.”], A25, EN 01152322 [“I can say that very many people were taken to be killed when the Northwest group was in charge, but not many people starved to death. When the Southwest group was in charge, many people were both taken to be killed and starved to death.”]; **D219/255** Phok Roeub Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2015, A16, EN 01095818 [Witness was a deputy village chief in Preah Net Preah: “The Southwest Zone cadres were meaner than the Northwest Zone cadres. For example, they provided less food to people than the Northwest Zone cadres did.”]; **D219/473** Preap Hin Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2015, A10, EN 01180923 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Yes, there was. We suffered a lot under the management of both groups. We never had enough food. We always stole rice to eat. When they rang the bell to call us to collect our food rations, we ate only watery rice porridge; there were scarcely any rice grains in the porridge. If we did not steal food to eat, we would be extremely hungry, so we stole rice every day. If the Khmer Rouge caught us stealing rice, they would kill us. They would accuse us of being the enemies, of betraying Angkar, and of not following Angkar's orders. They believed they already gave us enough food, so there was no reason for us to steal food.”]; **D219/455** Saur Chansareth Written

Record of Interview, 13 August 2015, A48, EN 01151187 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “When the Southwest Zone cadres came to control, they had us eat porridge, not rice any more. At first we were given enough porridge, but after that we were provided with porridge rations. In late 1977 and early 1978, I went to visit my mother, who was a cook in the cooperative at Trapeang Thma. At that time, one can of rice mixed with cassava, was cooked into the porridge for 100 people.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A15, EN 01095824 [Witness was a labourer in Phnum Lieb: “Under the supervision of the Southwest Zone cadres rules were stricter because the food rations were less than before. Work was harder and many people fell sick and died. Also, more and more people were killed”].

461 **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A42, EN 01044836 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “As I mostly worked in the mobile units, the living and working conditions were identically hard under both administrations. In the mobile units, each of us had to dig two cubic metres of earth. Actually, we had some rice to eat under the Northwest cadres' administration, but under that of the Southwest cadres we did not have enough to eat; they gave us just a single spoon of rice bran to eat per day. In fact, I saw an event first-hand; it took place in around November or December 1978 while I was growing potatoes at Phnum Chonhcheang Mountain. Due to being so hungry because of not having had enough to eat, three youths sneaked out to cut off a cow's ear to cook and eat. When they were caught, the Southwest cadres arrested them to be punished at a meeting, and the Khmer Rouge beat them to death right there in front of us.”]; **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A38, EN 01047895 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “when the Southwest cadres arrived, they confiscated our valuables: they even took the coins we used for rubbing our bodies for medical treatment. They also took away our kitchen utensils in order to introduce collective eating because they wanted to make sure that we did not flee to Thailand. As for the vegetables we grew, they collected everything for storage in a collective hall. When they saw smoke coming from any house, the militiaman would come and arrest people and take them to be killed. At that time we suffered very much, and many people died of starvation.”], A39, EN 01047895-01047896 [“They did not tell us about any principle or any decision; they just came to confiscate our personal belongings in order to put them in a collective hall; after that they told us to eat in a collective hall. This practice was implemented in every village in Preah Net Preah District because they were afraid that we would flee to Thailand.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A94, EN 01059948 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile youth unit in Preah Net Preah: “Yes, more and more people disappeared or were arrested. At that time, people were starving; some people secretly dug potatoes to eat, and when the Khmer Rouge found out, they arrested and killed those people”].

462 **D219/253** Sann Hov Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2015, A24, EN 01095805 [Witness was a labourer in Preah Net Preah: “Working condition was very bad. At times, I was ordered to build ten metres of rice paddy dike. Regarding the planting of rice, four people were made to plant the rice seedlings to cover the area of forty square metres per day. But the food ration was insufficient. We were provided with only watery rice gruel for each meal. Numerous people died from starvation. Several people died from execution.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A38, EN 01025293 [Witness worked in a children's unit within the sector mobile unit: “The living and working conditions in my sector before the arrival of Yeay Chaem were very difficult because they gave each of us a spoon of watery gruel, but after the arrival of Yeay Chaem, our living and working conditions got even worse.”], A42, EN 01025294 [“There was not enough medication.”], A43, EN 01025294 [“Some people died of starvation, and some others died because there was no medication.”]; **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A51-52, EN 01079707 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Q: After Yeay Chaem's group came to replace old cadres, what were people's living conditions like? A51: People's living conditions at the time were not better. It was very difficult because at that time, they only gave us porridge mixed with banana stalks to eat. The limit was one large pan of porridge for 30 families. Q: After new cadres replaced old ones, did the number of people who died of starvation and sickness without medicines decrease or increase? A52: It did not decrease. It increased.”]; **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A24, EN 01152322 [Witness worked in a district mobile unit in Trapeang Thma: “The living and working conditions under the management of Southwest and Northwest group were almost equally hard, but living under the management of the Northwest group was a bit better. The worst situation was when I lived and worked at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, because at the time they gave us smaller amounts of food and water, and they made us work very hard. Everyone got white lice all over our bodies due to lack of bathing water and hygiene. I still have had goose-bumps when I think about that time. For example, while I was staying in

the hospital for one month, approximately 100 people in total died. I cannot estimate the number of people who died at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, because there were so many people working there, and I do not know where they were from.”], A25, EN 01152322 [“I can say that very many people were taken to be killed when the Northwest group was in charge, but not many people starved to death. When the Southwest group was in charge, many people were both taken to be killed and starved to death.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A15, EN 01095824 [Witness was a labourer in Phnum Lieb: “Under the supervision of the Southwest Zone cadres rules were stricter because the food rations were less than before. Work was harder and many people fell sick and died. Also, more and more people were killed”].

463 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089789 [“Sokh, male. His wife is Pi [...] At that time, he was a village chief. He could survive with my help. That was the time I took over from others.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951808 [“Chaem: Yes. In Preah Net Preah district I also knew a man named Sokh whose wife named Pek [...] One time they wanted to arrest him, but I protected him. Dany: Can you describe that event please? Chaem: When they sent the letter to me calling for his arrest, I kept that letter. After I had received the same letter for 3 times, I showed them to him. When he saw them, he asked for my help. After that he followed me all the time because he was afraid of being arrested.”], EN 00951813 [“Dany: Did he [Nhim] send the letter to Sokh [through you]? Chaem: Yes, to Sokh. Dany: How many times did he [Nhim] send you the letter? Chaem: He sent it 3 times. When I took the letter to show him [Sokh], he was terrified. And when I fled to the Mountain, he followed me. He told me that even if I returned to my native village, he would follow me there also”].

464 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, 00951808 [“Another person was Khou, who was the former member of the district committee. When he was in the mobile unit, he was accused of being the leader of the rebellion and mistreating the people. The male youth unit used to rebel, but we were able to dissolve them. In fact, he was not involved, so, I decided to keep him. After that he was very grateful to me and stayed with me all the time. We were just separated during our escape to the area west of Malai. He at that time went on to and Sarnlout while I came here. That man was also a native of that [Preah Net Preah] district. I have saved his life also.”]; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951853-00951854 [“Dany: Was Khou friendly with you? Chaem: Yes. Oh, and he was a very honest person. But there were a few letters authorizing his arrest; but, I hid him. Dany: Oh, did you help him? Chaem: Yes, I helped him so that he can survive until now. Dany: So, if I ask him anything, he will talk about you, won't he? Chaem: Yes, because I helped him a lot. Dany: When seeing he was an honest person, you helped him, didn't you? Chaem: I helped him, for instance, when he was accused of not being an honest person and making demonstration, I hid the accusation letter from him and educated him”].

465 **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A21, EN 01128310 [Witness was Im Chaem's messenger: “Q: In fact, Ta ROS Nhim sent a letter to Yeay Chaem containing the order to arrest you. Do you remember this event? A21: No, I don't. I do not know anything about this letter. I only know this story from your previous interview with me. In fact, Yeay Chaem did not tell me about this matter. If I had known about this problem at that time, I would have run away.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951814 [“Dany: What about the person named Khou? Chaem: I do not know whether Khou is dead or still alive because we have been separated a long time. Dany: Yes. What kind of problem did you help him at that time? Chaem: I helped him after he had been accused of being the leader of the rebellion. He was in charge of the youth unit at that time. Dany: Yes. Chaem: I pitied him. I did not tell him that he was an accused person, and they announced about that in the district, I dissolved the youth unit. Then, I called him [Khou] to work with me since that time. Dany: Was he the member of the district committee? Chaem: Yes, he was the member of the district for the whole time. Dany: Yes, the member of the district? Who wanted to arrest him at that time? Chaem: It was Ta Nhim also. Dany: Did he [Nhim] also send you the letter? Chaem: Yes.”], EN 00951815 [“Dany: Did you show him [Khou] that letter? Chaem: When they sent it many times, I showed it to him in the meeting. I gave him that letter and let him read it in the meeting. Dany: Reading it in the meeting? Chaem: Yes, and I told him that was the arrest letter. He was very terrified. After that he often brought me all kinds of foods. He was on the verge of death. These two persons [Sokh and Khou] had been the accused persons and targeted to be arrested. But I helped them out along with some elderly men working at the social affairs unit who had been put at my house”].

466 **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A70-71, EN 01050547 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “Q: Yeay Chaem continued to say that she protected Kho all along.” Can you clarify this point? A70: Such a statement by Yeay Chaem is not correct because I did not

work with her. Q: Yeay Chaem never protected you? A71: No”].

467 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951808 [“Moreover, when they [Khmer Rouge] wanted me to arrest people and village chiefs, I did not arrest them. I hid their identity. That was why they accused me of using only the unfavorable persons. They said that I used only the persons who had been dumped by them. They accused me of being the enemy”].

468 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951819 [“I pitied them. Their problem was life threatening. Like in Ta Sokh case, I saw he was old. On the other hand, the accusation was not true. He worked hard like us at the farm and paddy, but why he was accused of inciting the demonstration. That was not true, and that was why I risked myself to free them. If the accusation was not true, and if I, as the leader, agreed to it, the life of these people would be gone. These innocent people would be taken away to be killed. That was why I decided to integrate [with the government]. After the integration, I did not want to get involved with this kind of work anymore, but people did not want me to stop”].

469 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217517-00217518 [“I went to see (people working) and lead people ... and through efforts by showing that I was doing my duties well, I was given more duties starting at the village level up to the commune level and then district level. That was during the KR regime. In 1974, I was given a duty to (work) at the district (office) and my last promotion was (assigned) to be chief of Preah Net Preah district”].

470 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951838 [“Chaem: In [19]72, Ta Mok asked to meet me in Takeo. Dany: Did he ask to meet you? Chaem: Yes. Dany: What happened in [19]71? Chaem: In [19]71, I was suggested to run a labour-exchange collective in my village because they knew that I could resist and claim this or that. They thought I was mature. So, I set up groups in the collective to exchange labour in farming one day for each person.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217514-00217515 [“After that in same year in the 70’s, when we left the jungle, (because) we were been living in the jungle (for a while), in order to organize and manage villages and communes. Since [Ta Mok] knows me that I was among the group (of the people from the jungle), [Ta Mok] assigned me to be a commune chief. That was in the 70’s. I understand (how) to contribute/share hands/labor force (with other people in rice farming) (and) how to run a community. Therefore, I advised people how to work in rice cultivation and sharing hands with each others once a month during harvest seasons and some communities they do help each others. The people (in the community) looked at me in a way that I was a person who can help them and my attention were thought to have drawn on them as such that whenever we have any festival activity in the community, I am the only person who will collect and encourage people to participate or to encourage them to work in rice fields, thus the people were font of me and raised me to be a commune chief of this Cheang Torng commune. [...] I have been a commune chief of Cheang Torng, the name of my commune is Cheang Torng, in Tram Kak district, Takeo province. After I’ve been a commune chief for two years, I left my two children alone at home, because I have to travel a lot to educate the people in the community and organize/set up village and group chiefs in the commune. There were 12 villages in the commune. I have been a commune chief for two years after the set-up.”]; **D6.1.75** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 04 March 2007, EN 01040635 [“In the end, they appointed me to be Torng commune chief. Oh! I forget the name of my own commune! [...] I worked as Cheang Tong commune chief in Tram Kak District, Take Province. I worked for two years. I left my kids behind days and night in order to educate and to organise village chiefs and group chiefs. There were 12 villages in total. After getting those villages structured, I started structuring my own village; I worked there for two years. Then I left the village and joined a unit that was centralised”].

471 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951793 [“I at that time was appointed to be the chairperson because I was a humble and tolerant person. And because I never had any argument with any person, they appointed me to be the chairperson [...] Yes, I was elected by the people to be the chairperson of the association [...] As the chairperson, I had to lead every person to complete their daily work [...] Because [the association] was expanding, later on the people appointed me to take charge of the Cheang Tong commune”, EN 00951793-00951794 [“I was in charge not only the tasks in my village and commune. I went around to different villages to organize local village chiefs and elderly persons and clergymen because I liked to do that.”]; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951838 [“Chaem: In [19]72, Ta Mok asked to meet me in Takeo. Dany: Did he ask to meet you? Chaem: Yes. Dany: What happened in [19]71? Chaem: In [19]71, I was suggested to run a labour-exchange collective in my village because they knew that I could resist and claim this or that. They thought I was mature. So, I set up groups in the collective to exchange labour in farming one day for each person. Then, I could call for a meeting. Dany: Could you call

for a meeting? Chaem: (laughing) Yes, I could and the adult people liked it; and when there was a festival or ceremony, I was responsible for collecting their contributions such as rice, vegetables, salt, *Prahok* (*preserved fish*), and so on. They were good at solidarity. Dany: Did you start the labour-exchange collective right in Kbal Ou village, Cheang Torng commune? Chaem: First, I started only one in Kbal Ou village. Dany: First in Kbal Ou village? Chaem: Yes. In [19]71, I created it in all villages of Cheang Torng commune”]; **D123/2/1.28a**, Sao Port alias Sao Van DC-Cam Statement, 20 April 2011, EN 01098728 [Witness was a Member of the Committee of Kampong Svay Commune: “*Yaey* Chaem was born in Cheang Torng Commune. She served in the People Mobilizing Committee and was a female commune member before she attended the study session”].

472 See, **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184027 [Article 1(1)(A): “[To join the CPK, a person] [m]ust have had good and constantly combative activities, tested in successive revolutionary work in the unions, in the cooperatives, and in the Revolutionary Army, following the Party political line, following the ideological stances of the Party, and following the organizational stances of the Party”].

473 See, **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184031 [Article 2(1)(A): “Duties among the popular masses: Proselytize the popular masses on Party politics, ideology, and organization, and mingle closely with the popular masses, the worker-peasants in the unions and cooperatives, and the Revolutionary Army. Must be highly responsible to the popular masses, serve the popular masses with all the heart and unconditionally, be polite with the popular masses, and strive to learn from the popular masses.”].

474 See, **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184031 [Article 2(1)(B): “Duties among the popular masses: Agitate the popular mass movement, especially the worker-peasant popular masses in the unions and cooperatives, and always be connected with the tasks of national defense and building Democratic Kampuchea in the direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.”].

475 See, **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184032 [Article 2(2)(B): “Internal duties: Respect Party organizational discipline unconditionally, with the highest awareness.”].

476 See, **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184032 [Article 2(2)(D): “Internal duties: Always and absolutely strive well and closely to consolidate internal Party solidarity and unity.”], Article 2(2)(E): “Internal duties: Always and absolutely strive to maintain Party secrecy with a high stance of revolutionary vigilance.”].

477 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951838-00951839 [“Chaem: Then, *Angkar* was established and I was in charge of the female unit. Dany: Which year of the [19]70s were you in charge of female unit? Chaem: [19]72. Dany: Where was that female unit? Chaem: First, in sewing unit. Later on, I went to the female unit, when women were evacuated and left there. I was in charge of educating them. I was not good at public speaking. So, I just talked about our solidarity, they should not split or conflict would occur, like the way the parents educate their children. Dany: Where was that unit located? Chaem: Damrei Romeal Mountain. Dany: Right on that mountain? Chaem: No, at its foot. Dany: Were there many people, at that time? Chaem: There were 400 women. I was educated them not to run away. The male unit was in charge of educating men while female unit was women. And yes, no tricky or lazy people were involved. Dany: Were those 300-400 women gathered from villages or districts? Chaem: When the army attacked into their villages, the parents gave their children to our army because they loved the soldiers like their own children. So, they gave their children, boy or girl to the rear line. Dany: Then, you were in charge of educating them, weren't you? Chaem: Yes.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951794 [“Chaem: In [19]73-74, I left the commune chairwoman position to take charge of the girls who had been evacuated from others communes and districts. The girls at that time were put to stay together in a collective place [...] The collective female youths were the single woman. They were put to stay together like the soldiers on the battlefield. They were put in one place together so that we could lead them. We were responsible for feeding them. Dany: All the girls in the entire ... ? Chaem: Yes, the entire Takeo province.”]; **D123/2/2.17a** Nop Ngim DC-Cam Statement, 22 May 2011, EN 01155571-01155572 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge cadre in Prei Damrei Romeal: “I met [Chaem] a long time ago when we engaged in battle and resistance movement together. [...] She served as an office chairwoman [at Prey Damrei Romeal]”].

478 **D119/84** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A29, EN 00982706 [Witness worked at Office 160 in Sector 13: “*Yeay* Chem was responsible for the management of education, politics, and production”].

479 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951795 [“I educated them that, as the girls, they had to comply with the moral codes, avoid being wild, and should not travel freely. Because their parents

hoped that we were able to protect their children, they let their girls to follow us. That was how I educated them. In case a girl fell in love with a man, I prepared a wedding for them”].

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D118/259 Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A45, EN 01000672 [Witness was the Deputy Secretary then Secretary of Tram Kak District (District 105): “There was an announcement during the study session in 1972 that [Im Chaem] was assigned as the chairwoman of the Sector Women, and she remained in that position until 1975”], EN 01000671 [“Some people said that Chaem was on the sector committee and in charge of women [affairs] because she always went to work in all the districts in Sector 13. [...] The people in the sector [13] committee were Saom, Mut and Phen. Yeay Chaem was in charge of the women section in Sector 13.”]; **D118/79** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2013, A6, EN 00947188 [Witness was the Deputy Secretary then Secretary of Tram Kak District (District 105): “[Im Chaem] was the chief of Sector 13 Female Mobilization Committee [...]”]; **D119/15** Sao Van Written Record of Interview, 27 February 2013, A12, EN 00901570 [Witness was Kampong Svay Commune chief and met Im Chaem at a study session between 1970 and 1975: “I just knew that between 1970 and 1975 [IM Chaem] was the Women education Committee of Sector 13 because in late 1973 or in 1974 there was a congress held in Sector 13.”]; **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A28, EN 01031975 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “Yeay Chaem was the Chairwoman of the Sector 13 Female Association”]; **D119/149** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 26 August 2014, A32, EN 01031913 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “I heard other saying that Yeay Chaem was the Chairwoman of the Women Association of the Sector, and I saw her attending a meeting in Angkor Chey district.”]; **D118/62** Pol Nhan Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A29, EN 00945847 [Witness was a Sector 13 soldier between 1975 and 1977: “[Im Chaem] was chief of female youth in Tram Kak district.”]; **D119/83** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2014, A17, EN 00982072 [Witness was born in Kbal Ou village, 50m from Im Chaem’s house and worked at Office 160 in Sector 13: “Q: In the English transcript of your interview with the Documentation Center of Cambodia on page 8, you said that Yeay Chaem was responsible for the Sector 13 Women’s Unit, and she lived in Angkor Chey District. Is this correct? A17: Yes, that is correct.”] A18-19, EN 00982073 [“Yeay Chaem was a deputy in the Sector 13 Committee and was in charge of the women in the Sector. We could say that she was a member of Sector 13 Standing Committee [...] When they organized the Sector Office in 1975, I was assigned to work at Office 160; so then I knew that Yeay Chaem was responsible for the Sector 13 Women’s Unit.”]; **D219/522** Hun Kimseng Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A100, EN 01168021 [Witness was a detainee at Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre in Sector 13: “Yes, [Im Chaem] was in charge of the women’s side [in Kraing Ta Chan area], and her husband was in charge of men’s side”]; **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A75-76, EN 01057688 [Witness was chief of Cheang Tong Commune, Tram Kak district: “Yeay Chaem supervised the women of Sector 13. Yeay Chaem used to speak during the meetings at the Sector 13 Office, and she announced her position at that time. Q: Yeay Chaem could speak during the meetings because she worked at the Sector 13 level, correct? A76: Yes.”], A77, EN 01057688 [“She had worked at the Sector level since 1973, and she may have stayed in that position until 1976 or 1977.”], A79, EN 01057689 [“I knew that Yeay Chaem had been a women’s supervisor in the village; then because she had done her work well, so she was promoted to the Sector straightaway”], A105, EN 01057694 [“IM Chaem was at the Sector Women’s level, so she was a senior-ranking person.”], A108-110, EN 01057694 [“I saw her at the Sector Office, and when I went to my fields, I saw her at her office that supervised the Sector Women. The Women’s Office was located near Damrei Romiel Mountain. Before the liberation, the Sector 13 Office was also located near this mountain, and it was moved to Takeo Provincial Town after the 1975 liberation [...] Yes, [Im Chaem] supervised all female cadres in the Sector [...] Yes, [Im Chaem] supervised female cadres in Sector 13] after the Khmer Rouge achieved their victory.”]; **D219/521** Toeb Phy Written Record of Interview, 14 September 2015, A63, EN 01167997 [Witness was the chairwoman of a women’s unit in Kirivong District, Sector 13: “[Im Chaem] was in charge of women’s units at sector level, Sector 13”]; **D219/294** Moul Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A143, EN 01111841 [Witness was a Sector 13 soldier who moved to the Northwest Zone in 1978 and became chief of Bavel District: “Yeay Chaem held two positions. She was both the Secretary of Sector 13 along with Ta Saom and the Chairperson of the Women Leaders Committee of Sector 13”].

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D119/84 Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A30, EN 00982706 [Witness was born in Kbal Ou village, 50m from Im Chaem’s house and worked at Office 160 in Sector 13: “There were

thousands, as they came from the five districts of Sector 13. Those women were educated in three steps”].

482 **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A23, EN 01031974 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “In Sector 13, there were five districts: District 109 (Kiri Vong district); District 108 (Kaoh Andaet); District 107 (Treang); District 106 (Angkor Chey) and District 105 (Tram Kak)”]; See also **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217515 [“I have been a commune chief of Cheang Torng, [...] in Tram Kak district, Takeo province”]; **D123/2/1.28a**, Sao Port alias Sao Van DC-Cam Statement, 20 April 2011, EN 01098728 [Witness was a Member of the Committee of Kampong Svay Commune: “[Im Chaem] came from Cheang Torng Commune. Then the sector level called upon her. She was assigned her to work in District 106”].

483 **D119/84** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A29, EN 00982706 [Witness was born in Kbal Ou village, 50m from Im Chaem’s house and worked at Office 160 in Sector 13: “Those women under the supervision of Yeay Chem were assigned to different positions in the village cooperatives, commune cooperatives, district cooperatives, and the Women’s Unit”].

484 **D219/294** Moul Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A144, EN 01111841 [Witness was a Sector 13 soldier who moved to the Northwest Zone in 1978: “[Im Chaem] was bestowed with some power to recruit women to join the revolution. Yeay Chaem was tasked with mobilising the female combatants to fight the LON Nol soldiers during the civil war”].

485 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089784 [“Dara: When the KR occupied Phnom Penh. Chem: Yes. Phary: In 75? Chem: Yes. Dara: What did you do at that time? Chem: I had a plan. I assumed the responsibility for women being evacuated.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117941 [“Im Chaem: In 1975 when the whole country was liberated, I worked at the base in the commune [...] I was tasked with being in charge of the people who were in the rear [...] Q: Were you in charge of the base people and the 17 April people who had just moved in? Im Chaem: There was a mixture of people. Q: Where were the new people from? Im Chaem: They were evacuated from other cities and provinces to Takeo.”], EN 01117944 [“I was tasked with monitoring the people”]. See also **D5/1026** Civil Party Application of Uk Savuth, 9 June 2013, EN 01190858 [Witness was evicted to live in Sector 13: “In 1975, after they took over Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge evicted people to live in Daeum Doung Village, Mroum Commune, District 106, Sector 13, under the control of these people: Ta Mok, the Chairman of the Southwest Zone; Yeay Ing Chaem on the Sector Committee”].

486 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089784 [“Dara: When Phnom Penh fell to the KR, was there a plan to evacuate women? Chem: Yes [...] Dara: Were there plans to evacuate the people or what was it? Chem: After the military conquered any places, the people were evacuated. For example, the evacuees were assigned to settle in this village, I had to provide a proper accommodation for them”].

487 **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A42, EN 01000671 [Witness was the Deputy Secretary then Secretary of Tram Kak District (District 105): “Yeay Chaem supervised women in the sector and educated them. When there were meetings in the communes and villages, Yeay Chaem went to conduct study and education sessions. As for good people ([people with] good background), Yeay Chaem classified them as the first force and had them work in the party line. Those who did not have very good background and had shortcomings received further education”].

488 **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A42, EN 01000671 [Witness was the Deputy Secretary then Secretary of Tram Kak District (District 105): “Yeay Chaem supervised women in the sector and educated them. When there were meetings in the communes and villages, Yeay Chaem went to conduct study and education sessions. As for good people ([people with] good background), Yeay Chaem classified them as the first force and had them work in the party line. Those who did not have very good background and had shortcomings received further education”].

489 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951842 [“Dany: For your case, did you go to Angkor Chey by yourself or did Ta Mok arrange for you to go? Chaem: He assigned me to supervise the people in that district. Dany: How many people were assigned to supervise those reserved people? Chaem: I was in charge of organizing the people right there. Dany: Only you? Chaem: Yes. [...] Dany: (*raining cats and dogs*) When you were in Kaoh Andaet, you started to farm rice and you said that you could produce 3 tonnes of rice per hectare, was that true? Chaem: Yes, we could successfully improve the soil condition in Angkor Chey by fertilizing it a lot”].

- 490 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951845 [“[S]ome [people at Angkor Chey] also worked in the plantation. The elderly were in charge of light works such as growing crops or making rope”].
- 491 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951844 [“Dany: In Angkor Chey, did you set up the schedule for them to work, for instance, starting time, break time? Besides working in the rice paddy fields, did you assign them to work in the plantation or other work? Chaem: Yes, I did. It was fixed that the starting time was 7:00 a.m. until 11:00 a.m. Plus, I assigned them to work at their house from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 or 2:00 p.m.”].
- 492 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951841 [“Dany: Did you have to face any obstacle or difficulty, when you were in Angkor Chey? Chaem: There were some difficulties; but we felt better because we had our forces and supports from the people. But, it was difficult when people did not have enough food and we had to solve their problem by providing land for them to grow rice and other crops and to make fertilizer. We did not use chemical fertilizer like we are doing now. Instead, we made 1 st and 2nd composts. And yes, we surely could produce 3 tonnes of rice per hectare.”], EN 00951843 [“Dany: So, the plan to produce 3 tonnes of rice per hectare was introduced since [19]75, wasn't it? Chaem: Yes. Dany: Was it? Chaem: Yes, since [19]74,75. Dany: Where else was that 3-tonne-per-hechare plan from? Chaem: From *Grandfather* POL Pot [...] The upper echelon only imposed the plan of how to make fertilizer, for instance, how much fertilizer could be made from one district per year. For rice cultivating, they observed the paddy fields to check how much 1st or 2nd fertilizer should be use per hectare. For my case, I could do that successfully”].
- 493 **D119/13** Cheam Chreav Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2013, A17-18, EN 00900311 [Witness laboured in the production unit of Angkor Chey District: “As for Yeay Chaem, I saw her once in a while when she came to examine my production [Angkor Chey district] unit growing rice [...] They came to visit the production unit maybe in 1976. Later on, I do not know if any new district chairman came to take over the position of Ta Nhen”].
- 494 **D119/84** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A1, EN 00982700 [Witness worked at Office 160 in Sector 13: “Q: Yesterday you said that in 1975 they organised various offices of Sector 13. At that time you were assigned to Office 160 and *Yeay* Chem was responsible for the woman's unit of Sector 13, and her husband's name was Nhen. At that time, what was Nhen's position? A1: At that time Nhen was the Secretary of Angkor Chey District.”]; **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, at A45, EN 01031978 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “During that time, *Ta* Nhen, who was on the District 106 Committee and *Yeay* Chaem's husband, called us to have a meeting”, A90-A92, EN 01031985 [“Yes, he [*Ta* Nhen] was *Yeay* Chaem's husband. [...] *Ta* Nhen replaced him [the old District 106 Secretary] as the District 106 Secretary.”]; **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A40, EN 01000671 [Witness was the Deputy Secretary then Secretary of Tram Kak District (District 105): “The District Secretary [of Angkor Chey District] was called Nhen”]; **D119/13** Cheam Chreav Written Record of Interview, A4, EN 00900310 [Witness laboured in a production unit in Angkor Chey District: “*Ta* Nhen was in the District 106 Committee.”], A5-8, EN 00900310 [“I just learned that he was a man from District 105 (Tram Krak district). Q: Was he already married at the time? A6: He was already married. I learned that *Ta* Nhen's wife was *Yeay* Chaem, [...] A8: Yes, I knew only *Ta* Nhen, but the Angkor Chey District Committee was comprised of three people. The first was *Ta* Nhen as the District Chairman; the second was the District Deputy Chairman; the third was the District Committee Member.”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A11, EN 01053613 [Witness was a village chief in the Southwest Zone sent to Sisophon District during the purge: “*Ta* Nin was Angkor Chey District Committee from 1970 to 1973. After they arrested *Ta* Nin in 1973, *Ta* Nhen replaced him.”], A16, EN 01053614 [Yeay Chaem was *Ta* Nhen's wife”]; **D119/15** Sao Van Written Record of Interview, 23 February 2013, A12, EN 00901570 [Witness was a Member of Kampong Svay Commune Committee, Kien Svay District: “her husband Nhen was in the Committee of District 106, currently Angkor Chey district.”]; **D119/11** Phai Oeuk Written Record of Interview, 25 February 2013, A5, EN 00899949 [Witness worked at the Kien Svay District Economy transport unit: “I provided transport through two districts, Angkor Chey and Tram Kak. [...] In Angkor Chey District, I presented to Nhen, who was in the District Committee and married to Chaem.”]; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951846 [stating that her husband stayed in Angkor Chey to help supervise that district, and later was assigned to Takeo provincial town].

- 495 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951845 [“Dany: A while ago, you said that, after Angkor Chey, you were transferred to Kaoh Andaet. In which year, did you go there? Chaem: I went there in [19]76. Dany: [19]76? Chaem: Yes. Dany: Why were you transferred from Angkor Chey to Kaoh Andaet? Chaem: Because I could fulfil the plan. Dany: Could you? Chaem: Yes. Dany: At that time, who assigned you to Angkor Chey? Chaem: Ta Mok and *Grandfather* POL Pot. Dany: Ta Mok and *Grandfather* POL Pot? Chaem: Yes. Dany: Why were you transferred to Kaoh Andaet? Why was the committee in Kaoh Andaet removed? Chaem: There were frequent conflicts among the committee. When I arrived there, the chairman was transferred to Kirivong”].
- 496 **D119/82** Neang Ouch Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2014, A41, EN 00981144 [Witness was Im Chaem’s Deputy on the Koh Andet Committee then Secretary of Tram Kak District: “San is my name and I am a brother-in-law of Ta Mok. Yeay Chem came from the Women’s Association of Region 13 [to the Koh Andaet committee]”]; **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782-00089783 [“What did you do in Takeo province before December 1977? Chem: In Takeo? Dara: Yes. Chem: I worked at Koh Andet district.”], EN 00089784 [“Dara: When did you work in Koh Andet district? Chem: 76.”].
- 497 See, **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184034 [Article 5(1): Strong revolutionary stance on the Party political line – Must have a proper and tough political stance, orderly, not rightist, “not leftist”, in fulfilling specific political tasks of the Party which one is implementing, one after another, and especially in the national defense and national construction of Democratic Kampuchea”].
- 498 See, **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184034 [Article 5(2): Strong Party revolutionary stance on proletarian ideology – [...] Have an audacious stance of active combat and endurance of difficulties on all occasions in absolute class struggle in the national defence and national construction of democratic Kampuchea in the direction of socialist revolution and building socialism”].
- 499 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951845 [“Dany: Why were you transferred from Angkor Chey to Kaoh Andaet? Chaem: Because I could fulfil the plan. Dany: Could you? Chaem: Yes [...] Dany: Why was the committee in Kaoh Andaet removed? Chaem: There were frequent conflicts among the committee. When I arrived there, the chairman was transferred to Kirivong”].
- 500 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951846 [“my deputy was Ta Mok’s younger brother-in-law [...] *Grandfather* San “]; **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A28, EN 01057681 [Witness was the chief of Cheang Tong Commune, Tram Kak District: “The last Tram Kak District Committee was Ta San [...] For me, I also worked as Tram Kak District Committee with Ta San in October 1978 when I was in charge of the women’s side”]; **D219/34** Ul Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 13 October 2014, A6-A7, EN 01053571 [Witness was a Southwest cadre: “At that time, Ta Ouch alias San, the Kaoh Andet District Committee and younger brother-in-law of Ta Mok, lived in the same village with me: he went to work in Kaoh Andaet District. [...] In 1977 after Ta Soeun was transferred from Tram Kak District, Soeun [...] took over Ta San’s position.”] A13, EN 01053572 [“after Yeay Chaem was sent to the Northwest Zone Ta Ouch was appointed District 105 Committee”]; **D118/208** Ul Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2014, A113, EN 00981822 [Witness was a Southwest cadre: “Teacher Ouch became district committee replacing Ta Chim and Ta Chay.”]. See also **D6.1.210** Letter from Tram Kak District Secretary San dated 7 August 1978, EN 00831486 [instructing to “sweep clean” young children along with their mothers].
- 501 **D1.3.23.1** DK Radio Broadcast, 22 March 1976, EN 00087743 [No. 4 – “Srei Chèm(f)”]; **D119/84** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A33, EN 00982707 [Witness worked at Office 160 in Sector 13: “Q. [...] The name list in English ERN 00323882 was titled “The Representatives of the Southwest Zone Peasants”. After having read this list could you tell us if you recognise any names? A.33. Number 4, Srey Chem alias Yeay Chem was the person we are talking about. She was responsible for the Sector 13 Women’s Unit in the Democratic Kampuchea era.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A55-A58, EN 00966785-00966786 [Witness was deputy mobile unit chief in Teang District, Sector 13: “Before she was sent to the Northwest Zone, Yeay Chem was a parliamentarian in Takeo constituency. [...] After the war in 1975, she was elected a lawmaker representing Takeo Province [...] elected by representatives of all communes and districts in Takeo province in 1976 [...] I knew about this from her relative whose name I cannot remember.”]. According to the DK Constitution, the Assembly had sole responsibility for making laws in the regime. The Assembly was intended to provide a fig-leaf of democratic legitimacy to the regime, but all evidence indicates it met only once, enacted no laws and had no role in forming policy during the DK period.

- 502 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951795 [“Chaem: I had organized people in different villages. After being organized, they were assigned to work in the fertilizer production place, farm and rice paddy. Dany: Was it in Angkor Chey or Kaoh Andaet? Chaem: Yes, I had worked in Kaoh Andet for one year before I was transferred to Preah Net Preah district in [19]78”].
- 503 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117945-01117946 [“It was in 1976 [...] The embankments and canals were built. Simply speaking our workforce was classified into categories. The youth groups were tasked with farming [...] The youth groups or also known as the Workforce 1 was tasked with building dams, dikes and canals to get water for rice farming”].
- 504 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951847 [“Dany: Did you receive any instruction for Ta [Mok] regarding the organization of your work? Chaem: Yes, sometimes he asked us to meet him”].
- 505 **D119/82** Neang Ouch Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2014, A56, EN 00981147 [Witness was Im Chaem’s Deputy on the Koh Andet Committee then Secretary of Tram Kak District: “Because there were both men and women in the mobile unit. So when Yeay Chem came for meetings, a letter was sent to my mobile unit to have the women to attend the meetings”].
- 506 **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A47-48, EN 00986255 [Witness was a worker in Koh Andet District in 1976: “I used to see her coming to hold a meeting with Khan and other female comrades [...] The meetings were held in the rice field in Thma Sa near the border with Vietnam. There were about 1,500 people, including men and women, attending this meeting which was held for three days. In the meeting they told us to keep working hard, and they talked about the invasion by the Vietnamese troops because the Vietnamese had just bombarded our women’s base and burned three houses, and about mobilisation of all forces to work at various cooperatives in order to achieve the targets as set forth in their plan in a timely manner.”], A49, EN 00986256 [“The meeting was held in 1976 during the dry season after the harvesting of rice crop”].
- 507 **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A47-48, EN 00986255 [Witness was a worker in Koh Andet District in 1976: “I used to see her coming to hold a meeting with Khan and other female comrades [...] The meetings were held in the rice field in Thma Sa near the border with Vietnam. There were about 1,500 people, including men and women, attending this meeting which was held for three days. In the meeting they told us to keep working hard, and they talked about the invasion by the Vietnamese troops because the Vietnamese had just bombarded our women’s base and burned three houses, and about mobilisation of all forces to work at various cooperatives in order to achieve the targets as set forth in their plan in a timely manner.”], A49, EN 00986256 [“The meeting was held in 1976 during the dry season after the harvesting of rice crop.”], A50, EN 00986256 [“Yes, they did talk about [sending cadres from the Southwest Zone to the Northwest Zone], but I did not know clearly what level of those cadres were to be mobilised. They did not tell us clearly when those cadres would be sent there”].
- 508 See, paras 166-167.
- 509 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951848 [“Dany: In Takeo, were you in the sector or where else? Chaem: I was also in the district and I was communicated and invited to meeting until I was transferred.”], EN 00951849 [“Dany: So, in Takeo, you were in Kaoh Andaet district, but not in the district hall, right? Chaem: Yes. Dany: So even you went to Takeo, but you still worked for Kaoh Andaet district, didn’t you? Chaem: Yes, I still worked for that district.”] [“Chaem: [...] I succeeded my chairman and was just a member. Dany: Sector member? Chaem: Yes. Chaem: He is dead. His name is *Uncle Saom*. Dany: *Uncle Saom*? Chaem: Yes [...] When my chairman *Uncle Saom* became sick, I was promoted to ... (inaudible). But I did that for a short time, around one year; then, I was transferred to Battambang.”]; **D5/1528** Yay Kim Leang Civil Party Application, 15 September 2014, EN 01133186 [Witness’s family died in Koh Andet District: “[...] I only heard the name of Yeay Chaem as the highest chairwoman”]; **D5/1304** Thorng Phoun Civil Party Application, 8 April 2013, EN 01144492 [Witness met Im Chaem at worksites: “I met Yeay IM Chaem, who was on Sector 13 committee, at worksites where dams and canals were built.”]; **D5/1133** Tem Chrom Civil Party Application, 1 October 2012, EN 01144435 [Witness lived in District 106, Sector 13: “Yeay IM Chaem the person who was responsible for Sector 13 from 1975 until mid-1977.”]; **D5/1615** Phleu Ly Civil Party Application, 13 August 2013, EN 01168228 [Witness worked in Koh Andet District, where her family was arrested at a meeting: “The person responsible for this crime was Yeay Chaem. She was the Party Secretary of Sector 13 from 1975 to 1977, and her husband was Ta Nhen, the Party Secretary in charge of District 105 (Tram Kak) and District 106 (Angkor Chey). Both of them were located in

Sector 13, the Southwest Zone”]; **D5/1303** Kong Samy Civil Party Application, 8 November 2013, EN 01191036 [Witness lived in Koh Andet District: “From late 1975 to 1976. [...] I only heard [District] 13 controller whose name was Chaem, female, and her husband, who was on District 105-106 committee”].

510 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951847 [“Dany: *Uncle Saom*? Chaem: Yes [...] *Grandfather Mut* was his deputy. Dany: *Grandfather MEAS Mut*? [...] Dany: So *Grandfather MEAS Mut* was [...])? Chaem: Takeo. He was separated from his work and stayed in Takeo”].

511 See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184038 [Article 7(4): The organization which has the highest power rights in each District is Conference representing the district. During the time period from one District Conference to another, the operational organization for each individual District is the District Committee.”].

512 See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184038 [Article 7(3): The organization which has the highest power rights in each Sector or City is the Sector or City Representational Conference. During the time between one Sector or City Conference to another, the highest operational organization for that Sector or City is the Sector or City Committee.”].

513 See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184037 [Article 6(1)-(2): “All Party leadership organizations must implement collective leadership and have specific persons holding responsibility [...] All of the various decisions of the Party must be made collectively.”].

514 See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184037 [Article 6(5): “Also at each designated time, upper echelon must report to lower echelons regarding the general situation and regarding instructions which they must carry out.”].

515 See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184037 [Article 6(5): “At the designated times, lower echelons must report to upper echelon on the situation and on work done.”].

516 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951847 [“Dany: How long did you live in Kaoh Andaet? Chaem: I lived there for a year. Then, after the harvest season, Ta [Mok] transferred me to Takeo”].

517 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951848 [“Dany: In Takeo, were you in the sector or where else? Chaem: I was also in the district and I was communicated and invited to meeting until I was transferred.”], EN 00951849 [“Dany: So, in Takeo, you were in Kaoh Andaet district, but not in the district hall, right? Chaem: Yes. Dany: So even you went to Takeo, but you still worked for Kaoh Andaet district, didn't you? Chaem: Yes, I still worked for that district.”] [“Chaem: [...] I succeeded my chairman and was just a member. Dany: Sector member? Chaem: Yes. Chaem: He is dead. His name is *Uncle Saom*. Dany: *Uncle Saom*? Chaem: Yes [...] When my chairman *Uncle Saom* became sick, I was promoted to ... (inaudible). But I did that for a short time, around one year; then, I was transferred to Battambang.”]; **D5/1528** Yay Kim Leang Civil Party Application, 15 September 2014, EN 01133186 [Witness’s family died in Koh Andet District: “[...] I only heard the name of *Yeay Chaem* as the highest chairwoman”]; **D5/1304** Thorng Phoun Civil Party Application, 8 April 2013, EN 01144492 [Witness met Im Chaem at worksites: “I met *Yeay IM Chaem*, who was on Sector 13 committee, at worksites where dams and canals were built.”]; **D5/1133** Tem Chrom Civil Party Application, 1 October 2012, EN 01144435 [Witness lived in District 106, Sector 13: “*Yeay IM Chaem* the person who was responsible for Sector 13 from 1975 until mid-1977.”]; **D5/1615** Phleu Ly Civil Party Application, 13 August 2013, EN 01168228 [Witness worked in Koh Andet District, where her family was arrested at a meeting: “The person responsible for this crime was *Yeay Chaem*. She was the Party Secretary of Sector 13 from 1975 to 1977, and her husband was *Ta Nhen*, the Party Secretary in charge of District 105 (Tram Kak) and District 106 (Angkor Chey). Both of them were located in Sector 13, the Southwest Zone”]; **D5/1303** Kong Samy Civil Party Application, 8 November 2013, EN 01191036 [Witness lived in Koh Andet District: “From late 1975 to 1976. [...] I only heard [District] 13 controller whose name was Chaem, female, and her husband, who was on District 105-106 committee”].

518 See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184035 [Article 5(3): “Strong revolutionary stance on internal Party solidarity and unity – Must have the stance, character, spirit and activities to maintain, defence, build, and consolidate the internal solidarity and unity of the Party at all times, according to the political, ideological, and organizational stance of the party. Must have the characteristic of absolute solidarity with the majority, from 95 to 100 percent, with the acceptance, trust, warmth, love, and satisfaction of the popular masses in both personal framework and general framework.”]; [Article 5(5): “Strong Party revolutionary stance on revolutionary vigilance, maintaining secrecy, and defending revolutionary forces – Must have a strong and correct stance of revolutionary vigilance, maintaining secrecy, and defending revolutionary forces

at all times in all action, work, speech, attitude, in life, in every way, in short and long term both inside and outside the Party.”].

519 See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184036 [Article 5(7): Strong revolutionary stance in making and examining personal histories and revolutionary life views – Must have correct and strong principles with a high spirit of responsibility in making and examining one’s personal histories, revolutionary life views, at all times.”], [Article 5(9): Strong revolutionary stance on clean life morals, and politically clean – Must have good, clean and correct life morals, not corrupt or raffish, and not involved with the enemy. Must be vigilant toward liberalism in living.”].

520 **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A29, EN 01031975 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “I always saw [Yeay Chaem’s] presence during every meeting of the Sector”], A30, EN 01031975 [“Once a year, all commune-level cadres attended summary report meetings at the sector level”]; **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A74, EN 01057688 [Witness was chief of Cheang Torng Commune, Tram Kak district: “Did IM Chaem alias *Yeay* Chaem ever attend meetings at the Sector 13 Office? A74: Yes, she attended the meetings.”], A87, EN 01057690 [“I attended [meetings at the Sector 12 Office] from time to time, about two or three times a month”], A91, EN 01057691 [“Yes, they [meeting attendees] talked about the enemy. I do not remember many of their words. The villages’ written reports had to be sent straight to the upper echelon without changes. When I spoke in those meetings, I gave my impressions on whether what the meeting chairperson had raised was correct and what further needed to be done. The upper echelon instructed us on who the enemies were, and I took those instructions back to the villages. They told us to seek out the opposition. They did not say enemy. In those Sector meetings, mostly the district levels gave impressions and comments. As for me, I just recorded what they raised in those meetings to be implemented in the villages and commune.”], A99, EN 01057692 [“The impressions were based on what the meeting chairman had raised. If the meeting chairman talked about those issues, IM Chaem would comment on those problems too. All of those issues were also raised during the meetings at the Sector Office here”].

521 **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384409 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “‘They’ [cadres at the 1977 Sector 13 meeting] talked about a one-husband-one-wife policy. Anyone committed moral offence would be smashed. They also talked about marriage. Wedding ceremony was held in the same manner as holding a meeting; that was, the brides and grooms stood up and showed their commitment (that was following Angkar and living with the family for the rest of their life). Finally, the commune decided on their marital status. In one wedding ceremony there were between five and ten couples”].

522 **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384409 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “‘They’ [cadres at the 1977 Sector 13 meeting] talked about a one-husband-one-wife policy. Anyone committed moral offence would be smashed. They also talked about marriage. Wedding ceremony was held in the same manner as holding a meeting; that was, the brides and grooms stood up and showed their commitment (that was following Angkar and living with the family for the rest of their life). Finally, the commune decided on their marital status. In one wedding ceremony there were between five and ten couples”].

523 **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A29, EN 01031975 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “I always saw [Yeay Chaem’s] presence during every meeting of the Sector”], A30, EN 01031975 [“Once a year, all commune-level cadres attended summary report meetings at the sector level”], A34, EN 01031976 [“They [cadres at a sector level meeting] also discussed security matters. They reminded us to be careful with those often got sick and those who damaged equipment for agricultural cultivation because they could be enemies or C.I.A spies...etc. They also warned the commune level that if many people died from starvation, the commune committee could also be accused of being enemies”]; **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384407-00384408 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “We were told to observe if there was hidden enemy burrowing from inside. If there was such a case, we would have to report to the upper echelon. The hidden enemy burrowing from inside could be those who broke ploughs, hoes or carrying sticks, those who pretended to be sick, etc. The upper echelon emphasised that those who performed these activities were the hidden enemy burrowing from inside; these activities were the obstacles for our revolutionary movement. The

observation of this case could be done only in the cooperatives. For cadres, the upper echelon was the observer, investigating to see if the leadership failed to farm throughout the land, failed to accomplish the plan, and allowed the enemy to escape (for example, when taking people to be re-educated, the people were able to escape)”, EN 00384408 [“Q: Regarding military affairs, what was discussed? A: About military affairs, we were told to select youth to be soldiers. A firm stance was imposed on us; that was, we would not let Yuon invade our country. We would fight to bring back Kampuchea Krom. This was what was said during the upper echelon's meeting in which Ta Mok was present”].

524 **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A29, EN 01031975 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “I always saw [Yeay Chaem’s] presence during every meeting of the Sector”], A30, EN 01031975 [“Once a year, all commune-level cadres attended summary report meetings at the sector level”], A34, EN 01031976 [“They also discussed security matters. They reminded us to be careful with those often got sick and those who damaged equipment for agricultural cultivation because they could be enemies or C.I.A spies...etc. They also warned the commune level that if many people died from starvation, the commune committee could also be accused of being enemies”].

525 **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A74, EN 01057688 [Witness was chief of Cheang Tong Commune, Tram Kak district: “Did IM Chaem alias *Yeay* Chaem ever attend meetings at the Sector 13 Office? A74: Yes, she attended the meetings.”], A87, EN 01057690 [“I attended [meetings at the Sector 13 Office] from time to time, about two or three times a month”], A91, EN 01057691 [“Yes, they [meeting attendees] talked about the enemy. I do not remember many of their words. The villages' written reports had to be sent straight to the upper echelon without changes. When I spoke in those meetings, I gave my impressions on whether what the meeting chairperson had raised was correct and what further needed to be done. The upper echelon instructed us on who the enemies were, and I took those instructions back to the villages. They told us to seek out the opposition. They did not say enemy. In those Sector meetings, mostly the district levels gave impressions and comments. As for me, I just recorded what they raised in those meetings to be implemented in the villages and commune.”], A99, EN 01057692 [“The impressions were based on what the meeting chairman had raised. If the meeting chairman talked about those issues, IM Chaem would comment on those problems too. All of those issues were also raised during the meetings at the Sector Office here”].

526 **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384406 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “The [Sector 13] meeting was held once a year. I attended once in 1977. The meeting place was at Phnom Khleng. During the meeting at Phnom Khleng, all commune secretaries were arrested; their names were read out and they were told that they were to visit other zones [...] I knew [about the arrests] because at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the meeting day, we were allowed to take a short break. At that time, Yeay Chem was talking with her colleagues about arresting those secretaries. She said that they were connected to Yuon.”]; **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A37, EN 01031976 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “I recall that that annual meeting of the sector lasted three days, and Ta Mok was present on the third day of the meeting. During lunch break, I happened to hear Yeay Chaem talking with her colleagues that those who were called in the morning were not called to conduct a visit at anywhere; they were actually arrested.”], A41, EN 01031977 [“It was the same day [as the arrests] when I heard *Yeay* Chaem said that those people were arrested; actually they were not called to conduct a visit. She said this after all the people on the commune committees had left [...] During lunch break, at around 11.30 I heard *Yeay* Chaem, and other three or four people including *Ta* Saom and District Secretaries who were loyal to her, having a talk in a small study room with opened windows. At that time, I urinated near that place. I heard *Yeay* Chaem saying that those people who had been arrested in the morning were not called to conduct a visit, but they were actually arrested”], A43, EN 01031977 [“I did not personally hear the reason [for the arrests], but at around 1.30, *Ta* Phat who was the Deputy Chairman of the Samlanh Commune said that he was extremely frightened because the commune committee including *Ta* Bau was arrested in that morning; he was not sent to conduct a visit; they actually took him to be killed because they accused him of being members of the group of *Ta* Pal and *Ta* Nin who were on the former Committee of District 107 and had worked since 1970. *Ta* Pal and *Ta* Nin were arrested and accused of being as the Vietnamese network”].

527 **D193/8.2** Ul Hoeun (EK Hoeun) Written Record of Interview, 13 October 2014, A33, EN 01053575 [Witness

was a Southwest cadre: “According to my understanding, *Ta Tith* and *Yeay Chaem* ordered District Security Chairman *Ta Soeun*, to arrest people”].

528 **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A54, EN 00986257 [Witness worked in Koh Andet District in 1978: “They sent us to Takeo Town and they indoctrinated us for two days. I do not remember the messages taught in that education session because they were so many participants, and I could not hear what was said in the session because the speakers were on a podium far away from me.”], A55, EN 00986257-00986258 [“They [the speakers] included men and women. There were about four to five of them and they took their turn to speak in the meeting sessions. I saw *Yeay Chaem* speaking on the podium at that time, but I did not know the other speakers. After these two day learning sessions we were sent back to District 108.”]; **D6.1.688** Bun Thien 17 August 2009, EN 00384405 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “Yes, I did [attend study sessions in Sanlong commune] [...] The session was divided into two sections: one was of the district level and another one the sector level. The meeting amongst the district level was held in Angkor Chey. *Ta Nit* was the chairman of the meeting session. During the meeting, ‘they’ talked about economics. In other words, they asked us to work hard to increase the produce. The meeting amongst the district level was further divided into two sections: one was of the commune secretaries and another one the commune members. In Angkor Chey, there were 12 communes such as Sanlong commune, Chi Khma commune, Bram Bei Mom commune, Prey Sloek commune, Khvao commune, Angkeo commune, Samlanh commune, Bra-Phnom commune, Angkor Chey commune, Phnom Kong commune, Maraom commune and Tnaot Krachang commune. All commune members went to attend the meeting twice or three times a month, and this group only talked about economics affairs. I do not know about the other groups [...] Generally, the sessions last for three days. The last day, we saw *Yeay Chem*, chairing the meeting too. *Yeay Chem* (I do not know if she is still alive) was the head of sector women association (women association means women soldiers in cooperatives; they were in the rear)”].

529 **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A47-48, EN 00986255 [Witness was a worker in Koh Andet District in 1976: “Q: Did you ever encounter *Yeay Chaem* whilst you were in Kaoh Andaet? A47: I used to see her coming to hold a meeting with *Khan* and other female comrades. Q: Where were the meetings held? A48: The meetings were held in the rice field in *Thma Sa* near the border with Vietnam. There were about 1,500 people, including men and women, attending this meeting which was held for three days [...] In the meeting they told us to keep working hard, and they talked about the invasion by the Vietnamese troops because the Vietnamese had just bombarded our women’s base and burned three houses, and about mobilisation of all forces to work at various cooperatives in order to achieve the targets as set forth in their plan in a timely manner.”].

530 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951848 [“After staying in Takeo for less than half of a year, [*Ta Mok*] transferred me to Preah Netr Preah.”], EN 00951849 [“Chaem: Takeo [...] When my chairman *Uncle Saom* became sick, I was promoted [...] But I did that for a short time, around one year; then, I was transferred to Battambang. Dany: Then, you went to Preah Netr Preah, didn’t you? Chaem: Yes, in Preah Netr Preah.”], 00951851 [“Dany: So, you stayed in Takeo only for a short time, didn’t you? Chaem: Yes, for only some months”]; **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782-00089783 [“Farina: What did you do in Takeo Province before December 1977? Chem: [In Takeo] I worked in Koh Andet district. I worked with people in transplanting rice. I stayed there during the rice plantation. However [...] I did not stay there for the whole year”].

531 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951798-00951799 [“Chaem: As the leader, I was sent there alone. Dany: Oh! Chaem: And there were 500 people including their spouses coming with me. Dany: Were there other people coming with you also? Chaem: Yes, they were people from Takeo, Kampot and Kampong Speu provinces. Dany: Why did these 500 families move there with you? Chaem: I had selected them to move with me. The reason was because I needed them to work in the cooperatives.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217519 [“I brought in five hundreds (military) forces from the Southwest (Zone) in Takeo province to join movement forces (in my district). These five hundreds (military) forces were then mobilized/placed at (every) old construction sites and including five hundred families of civilians from three provinces were deployed in every villages of the district. Such placement was made in order to comfortably facilitate the work (of the people) because (geographically) I had never known Preah Net Preah before”]; **D6.1.75** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 04 March 2007, EN 01040640 [“[...] After I visited them, I called for a meeting. I brought 500 soldiers from Southwest and Takeo to work at these

existing worksites.”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A31-32, EN 01053617 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge: “I did not know who assigned her. I saw her when she led us to the Northwest Zone. In 1976, I also saw her on the train with us; there were almost 1,000 people aboard [...] First the district level made a request to the communes and villages to select families to be sent to Battambang Province. Then about 1,000 people were gathered at Takeo Province's train station. They spent one night there. After that, they went to Svay Sisophon by train, and the journey lasted for one day and one night.”]; **D106/5** Tum Soeun Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A11-13, EN 00805994 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone: “Many people involved in this, but Yiey Chem was the one who took us here [...] In 1977 [...] We arrived here probably before the Khmer New Year in early 1977 because at our arrival, I saw dry paddy fields. First, we travelled by train to a station after the Battambang town and then continued our journey by trucks for about three hours to Banteay Meanchey province. Upon our arrival, we were assigned to different villages and districts.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A30-31, EN 00966782 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone: “I grew dry-season paddy until early 1977. In March 1977, I was sent to the Northwest Zone [...] Yes, this is the correct date because I grew dry-season paddy in Kbal Pou commune from October 1976 to January 1977. Then, in March 1977, I was sent to the Northwest Zone.”], A39-40, EN 00966783 [“My family did not go there alone. All the people throughout Takeo province were sent there. They sent us by truck to assemble with others in Takeo province. We stayed in Takeo province for a night. After many people had assembled, we left for the Northwest Zone by train [...] The people from Kampot were also sent to Takeo province as well. Three families came from this commune and five families came from that commune. Totally, there were around 500 or 600 families. Some families had many members while some had just a few. Among those people, there was a women's unit from Srae Ambel with around 300 or 400 members and there were around 300 troops. There were thousands of people, in total.”], A44, EN 00966784 [“Yeay Chem controlled the civilian families and she was also responsible for all of the people sent to the Northwest Zone at the time.”]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A2, EN 01061138 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone: “Q: In your Written Record of Interview, question and answer 11, you stated, ‘Many people were involved in this dispatch of people, but Yeay Chaem was the one who led us here.’ Is this correct? A2: Yes, it is.”]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Statement, 11 October 2011, EN 00951696 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone: “Dara: You mean that you left Takeo in March or April 1977 or you arrived in Preah Neth Preah in late 1976? Soeun: Late 1976. Dara: Late 1976? Soeun: Yes. Dara: When you came to Preah Neth Preah, did you know Yeay Chaem well? Soeun: Yes, I knew her well. Before I came to Preah Neth Preah, I did not know her. I just got to know her on the way to Preah Neth Preah. She was my leader of the group; I needed to know my leader. I asked her for food to eat on the way. I went to ask food from villagers to eat.”]. See also **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A50, EN 01000672 [Witness was the Deputy Secretary then Secretary of Tram Kak District (District 105): “Q: How many Southwest cadres were sent along with Yeay Chaem at that time? A50: I do not recall the number, but there were many of them.”]; **D118/209** UI Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A127, EN 00983582 [Witness was a Southwest cadre: “[Im Chaem] used to go to Angkor Chey up until she left for the Northwest in March 1977.”]; **D119/135** Iem Riem Written Record of Interview, 21 July 2014, A24, EN 01040522 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge soldier: “I would like to clarify that at that time, I, along with Yeay Chaem, was sent to Preah Neth Preah District, but I do not know whether she arrived there before or after I did [...] Then a group of soldiers, along with Yeay Chaem, were sent to Preah Neth Preah District in the Northwest Zone.”], A28, EN 01040523 [“I do not remember the number of people [on the train], but I know that there were many people, both soldiers and civilians. The train was long, but I did not know the number of carriages.”], A30, EN 01040523 [“I cannot clearly remember the month, but my journey was perhaps in late 1977 or in early 1978. However, I am not sure it was exactly when I just mentioned.”]; **D119/84** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A6, EN 00982701 [Witness worked at Office 160 in Sector 13: “Q: In which year was Yeay Chem and her family sent to the Northwest Zone? A6: It was in early 1977, in the harvest season before the Khmer New Year in April. In early 1977, Yeay Chem and her family were sent to the Northwest Zone, and I was sent to Kratie Province with my uncle.”]; **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A53-54, EN 00978776 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge cadre: “Yeay Chem had come to Phnum Srok and Preah Neth Preah before I came to Battambang. Ta Mok had sent her to Phnum Srok maybe since 1977 [...] She was sent to work there, like me. They sent the people from the

Southwest Zone to Northwest Zone three times. *Yeay Chem* was sent to lead the building of a big dam in Phnum Srok, Trapeang Thma Dam.”], A64, EN 00978778 [“Q: You said they sent the people from the Southwest Zone to the Northwest Zone three times, when did they send them? A64: The first time was in 1977, during which *Yeay Chem* was sent there”].

532 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951796 [“Chaem: Yes, at that time that place [Northwest Zone] was in chaos. And because many arrests had been made there, the Northwest Zone needed to have leadership. So, they asked the Southwest Zone for help. The Southwest Zone then sent me there. Dany: Did you remember who sent you there? Chaem: Ta Mok. Dany: Did Ta Mok decide to send you there? Chaem: Yes! He said, “There is a chaos at that place, so, you have to go there, Chaem”. He decided to send me there because, liked I told you earlier, that I like poor people and have a good heart.”]; **D193/8.2** Ul Hoeun (EK Hoeun) Written Record of Interview, 13 October 2014, A36-37, EN 01053576 [Witness was a Southwest cadre: “Three hundred cadres were sent from the Southwest to the Northwest Zonei March 1977 [...] *Ta Mok* was the one who decided to send the 300 cadres to the Northwest Zone, because *Ta Mok* was Southwest Zone Committee.”], A42, EN 01053577 [“*Yeay Chaem* and *Ta Tith* were sent to the Northwest Zone in Battambang Province in March 1977.”]; **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A53-54, EN 00978776 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge cadre: “*Yeay Chem* had come to Phnum Srok and Preah Netr Preah before I came to Battambang. *Ta Mok* had sent her to Phnum Srok maybe since 1977 Q: Why did *Ta Mok* send *Yeay Chem* to Phnum Srok? A54: She was sent to work there, like me. They sent the people from the Southwest Zone to Northwest Zone three times. *Yeay Chem* was sent to lead the building of a big dam in Phnum Srok, Trapeang Thma Dam”].

533 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117951 [“At that time, *Angkar Ta* POL Pot decided to move me to Preah Netr Preah”].

534 **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A34, EN 01053617 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge: “[The group] included ordinary people, village chiefs, commune chiefs, militiamen, and medics. *Yeay Chaem* led them all.”]; **D119/135** Iem Riem Written Record of Interview, 21 July 2014, A24, EN 01040522 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge soldier: “I would like to clarify that at that time, I, along with *Yeay Chaem*, was sent to Preah Netr Preah District, but I do not know whether she arrived there before or after I did [...] Then a group of soldiers, along with *Yeay Chaem*, were sent to Preah Netr Preah District in the Northwest Zone”].

535 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951799 [“Dany: Why did these 500 families move there with you? Chaem: I had selected them to move with me. The reason was because I needed them to work in the cooperatives”].

536 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951799 [“Dany: Did you select them to go with because you wanted to use them as the role model for the people in the Preah Net Preah district? Chaem: Yes. Dany: Were they the base-people in ... ? Chaem: Yes”].

537 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217519 [“I brought in five hundreds (military) forces from the Southwest (Zone) in Takeo province to join movement forces (in my district). These five hundreds (military) forces were then mobilized/placed at (every) old construction sites and including five hundred families of civilians from three provinces were deployed in every villages of the district. Such placement was made in order to comfortably facilitate the work (of the people) because (geographically) I had never known Preah Net Preah before”].

538 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951798 [“Dany: Were you transferred to Preah Net Preah district alone or were you transferred in the committee of three persons? Chaem: As the leader, I was sent there alone”].

539 See, **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184033 [Article 4(2)(C): Party discipline: Any Party member or any Party echelon opposing the Party political line, Party ideological stances, Party organizational stances, and Party Stature, causes fractures in internal Party solidarity and unity, creates groups to carry out activities to destroy the Party, the revolution, and the people, abandons the duty of the Party member, causes a break in secrecy, endangers the Party, the revolution, and the people and Party property, acts immorally, or does not participate in Branch lifestyle meetings for three consecutive months, commits Party discipline violations which are punishable, lightly or severely as follows: [...] Rejection from the Party – Various punishments according to whether the violations were activities opposing the party, part of a continuous chain of such violations, or was treason against the Party.

540 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951852 [“Chaem: *Ta [Mok]* gave two trains.

Dany: Did he give you two trains of people to control? Chaem: Yes, they lived with me because at that time he asked all the leaders in Takeo province; but none of them accepted because it was very difficult and the local people ill-treated them and it was very complicated.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117951 [“Im Chaem: I travelled by train. Q: Did you take the train from Takeo to Phnom Penh and continue from there? Im Chaem: Yes, I did”].

541 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117951 [“Im Chaem: I travelled by train. Q: Did you take the train from Takeo to Phnom Penh and continue from there? Im Chaem: Yes, I did”], EN 01117952 [“Q: Did the train stop in Phnom Penh over night before it continued its journey? Im Chaem: Yes, it did.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A47-48, EN 00966785 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone: “When we left Takeo and arrived in Phnom Penh, we spent a night there. On the next morning, all of us were called to a meeting in Phnom Penh [...] I did not know the speaker in that meeting. But when we left, I realized that the speaker was POL Pot”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A33, EN 01053617 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge: “Yes, we stopped in Phnom Penh one night.”]; **D119/122** Chap Tha Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2014, A26, EN 01055639 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre who travelled to the Northwest Zone: “The train left from Takeo and arrived somewhere, probably Phnom Penh, that night. We spent the night there”].

542 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A47-48, EN 00966785 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone: “When we left Takeo and arrived in Phnom Penh, we spent a night there. On the next morning, all of us were called to a meeting in Phnom Penh [...] I did not know the speaker in that meeting. But when we left, I realized that the speaker was POL Pot”], A50, EN 00966785 [“Yeay Chem sat at the front seats with the general members”].

543 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A47-48, EN 00966785 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone: “When we left Takeo and arrived in Phnom Penh, we spent a night there. On the next morning, all of us were called to a meeting in Phnom Penh [...] I did not know the speaker in that meeting. But when we left, I realized that the speaker was POL Pot”], A53, EN 00966785 [“He said the people were sent there to farm and to exchange farming experience with each other”].

544 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117970 [“POL Pot transferred me [to the Northwest Zone]. I met him in Phnom Penh [...] He asked me to meet him in person. He told me to work there and build good solidarity with the villagers. He arranged to have items such as cloths to be distributed to the people. We distributed them to the people.”], EN 01117971 [“Q: Do you think POL Pot assigned you to work at Preah Netr Preah because he noted your good job in the past? Im Chaem: I think so. My people was very fond of me because I was a person of good ethics, gentle and friendly. I was known to be mature in solving problems [...] The place [Preah Netr Preah District] was in a difficult situation. Therefore, *Angkar* sent me there to solve the problems.”].

545 **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A35, EN 01053617 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge of the Northwest Zone: “Yes, [Im Chaem] did [call meetings during the journey]. She summoned only upper cadres to the meetings.”].

546 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A47-48, EN 00966785 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone and became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “When we left Takeo and arrived in Phnom Penh, we spent a night there. On the next morning, all of us were called to a meeting in Phnom Penh [...] I did not know the speaker in that meeting. But when we left, I realized that the speaker was POL Pot”], A59, EN 00966786 [“When we were staying in Phnom Penh for two nights, I had a meeting with *Yeay Chèm* because I was the representative of the people in my commune. The meeting focused on food distribution.”], A67, EN 00966788-00966789 [“During that meeting (in order to divide forces to different districts), I learnt that I would be sent to Preah Netr Preah alone. Hearing that, I made the request right in the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Ta Chiel and Yeay Chem.”].

547 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117951 [“Im Chaem: I travelled by train. Q: Did you take the train from Takeo to Phnom Penh and continue from there? Im Chaem: Yes, I did. Q: Did the train stop at Svay Sisophon or Battambang? Im Chaem: It stopped at Svay Sisophon”].

548 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951799 [“When we arrived, we organized the people in the communes. For example, there were 5 communes, so I appointed the people, who had come with me, to work in different cooperatives based on their expertise.”]; **D119/122** Chap Tha Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2014, A30, EN 01055639 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre who travelled to the

Northwest Zone: “When we arrived at Svay, they told us to attend a meeting in order to assign us to work. For example, this group was assigned to work at Preah Netr Preah, and that group was assigned to work at Tean Kam or Rohal.”]; **D106/5** Tum Soeun Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A13, EN 00805994 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone and became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “We arrived here probably before the Khmer New Year in early 1977 because at our arrival, I saw dry paddy fields. First, we travelled by train to a station after the Battambang town and then continued our journey by trucks for about three hours to Banteay Meanchey province. Upon our arrival, we were assigned to different villages and districts.”].

549 **D119/122** Chap Tha Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2014, A28-29, EN 01055639 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre who travelled to the Northwest Zone: “They sent us to Preah Netr Preah District by vehicle. Then they divided and sent us to different cooperatives in Preah Netr Preah Commune. I do not remember how many people were sent to Preah Netr Preah District [...] They assigned me to go there”].

550 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A74, EN 00966790 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone and became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “When leaving from Svay Sisophon to Preah Netr Preah, I went to live in Phnum Lieb Commune. Two nights after we arrived at Phnum Lieb Commune, male forces were arranged and sent to Phnum Kâmbão Worksite. After having worked on rice ploughing for about one month, Yeay Chèm called me back to the cooperative.”], A80, EN 00966790 [“Yeay Chèm was the one who instructed me to arrange the forces.”].

551 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217520 [“When I see the situation and with the combination of resolution and duties tasked by the upper levels, I have an idea ... I began to divide forces into two”].

552 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview, 2011, EN 01117963 [Q: “Were you the Secretary of Preah Netr Preah District? Im Chaem: Yes, I was.”]; **D85/4.1.5** Pao Bandet Transcript of OCIJ Interview, undated, EN 00808743 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “She was a district committee.”]; **D119/123** Hem Mean Written Record of Interview, 6 May 2014, A6, EN 01033093 [Witness delivered letters from Ta Chay to Yeay Chaem: “Yeay Chaem was on the committee of Preah Netr Preah District at that time”]; **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A18, EN 01055651 [Witness was a photographer at S-21 and travelled to Trapeang Thma: “[In early 1977] I heard that she was Preah Netr Preah District Committee and she was one of the cadres in charge of Trapeang Thma Dam.”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A31, EN 01044833 [Witness lived in Preah Net Preah and was arrested and sent to Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Yeay Chaem was the administrator of Preah Netr Preah District. She was a Northwest Zone cadre. Yeay Chaem was authorised to arrest and send people to prison at Phnum Troyoung Mountain. As far as I know, Yeay Chaem must have been a Northwest cadre because she administered Preah Netr Preah District until 1979.”]; **D101/1.1** Por Bandet Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00746366 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “It was Yeay Chaem, who came in replacement of the district's committee leaders. I knew Yeay Chaem when she visited Preah Netr Preah commune for a meeting sometime in 1977. During the meeting, she spoke of increasing crop production, and I also heard her talking about embedded enemies and advising caution against them, but I got less aware of what that meant.”]; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A24, EN 01035096 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma Dam: “Yeay Chaem was chairperson in charge of all the communes.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A62, EN 00966787 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone and became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Yeay Chem was appointed to be the chief of Preah Netr Preah District Committee.”]; **D61** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2011, EN 00738312 [Witness was the deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma Dam: “I clearly knew that [Im Chaem] was in the committee of Preah Netr Preah district.”]; **D57** Yem Kimruos Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00738216 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I had only heard of [Im Chaem], but I had never seen her clearly. She was the chief of district. I had never heard anything about her. I had only heard that she was the chief of district.”]; **D219/140** Youk Neam Written Record of Interview, 12 January 2015, A161, EN 01063683 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “[Im Chaem] was the governor of Preah Netr Preah District”]; **D43** Yuok Neam 29 July 2011, EN 00727233 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “She was the district's chief and she came from the Southwest Zone.”]; **D106/3** Hiem Sakhan Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2012, A14, EN 00784863 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “South westerners” came in [to the Sector], including District Chairperson Yeay Chaem and Commune Chairman Ta

Ruos.”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A50, EN 01050543 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “Under the administration of the Southwest cadres, I remember the names of certain individuals such as Yeay Chaem, who was Preah Netr Preah District Committee”]; **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A5, EN 00901018 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “All the people and I knew that she was the committee of Preah Netr Preah district. Her office was at Phnum Leap”], A10, EN 00901019 [“I knew that Grandmother Chaem was the Preah Netr Preah district committee, but I did not know who the members were.”]; **D119/122** Chap Tha Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2014, A34, EN 01055640 [Witness worked in Chakkrei cooperative in Preah Net Preah: “Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202 [Witness Pech Ruos worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I think Yeay Chaem ordered the arrests [of Ta Krak and Ta Maong], because Yeay Chaem was the new Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I heard from people in the mobile unit that she was a sector-level cadre and she stayed at Phnum Lieb. I do not remember names of people in the mobile unit who told me that.”], A34, EN 00985205 [“I saw her drive a motorcycle with her messenger. I was very afraid of her because she was Preah Netr Preah District Committee”]; **D219/570** Pen Las Written Record of Interview, 26 October 2015, A17, EN 01179773 [Witness lived in Phnum Lieb: “I remember the District Committee [of Preah Net Preah], Yeay Chaem”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A36, EN 01045564 [Witness was the chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “Q: You said that the Northwest cadres were killed when the Southwest cadres came to replace them. Did you know the names of the Southwest cadres who came as replacements? A36: [...] Yeay Chaem (Southwest) was Preah Netr Preah District Committee”]; **D119/133** Nith South Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A36, EN 01037366 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “During [Im Chaem’s] control, I heard that she lived in Phnum Lieb and that she was on the committee of Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A8, EN 00901008 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah district: “My mobile unit was under control of Prasat commune under Hov, the commune chief, who was a Southwest cadre, and Grandmother Chaem was the district chief, who stayed at Leap mountain, Preah Netr Preah district. I did not know the higher organization structure”]; **D119/74** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 21 January 2014, A2, EN 00981124 [Witness worked as a carpenter in the Preah Net Preah district office: “I just know she [Im Chaem] worked at Phnum Liep Office, but she ruled Preah Netr Preah District”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A3, EN 00842032 [Witness worked in a cooperative mobile unit: “Yeay Chaem was in the district committee”]; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A21, EN 00923048 [Witness was a Sector 5 cadre: “What was Yeay Chaem’s role before she became a Sector Secretary? A21: She was the Secretary at Preah Netr Preah district and I had never met her then.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A24, EN 01044782 [Witness was a Phnum Lieb economic unit worker: “Yeay Chaem (a Southwest person) was Preah Netr Preah District Committee.”], A26, EN 01044782 [“Yeay Chaem was Preah netr Preah District Committee”]; **D119/156** Chhoeng Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2004, A32, EN 01044847 [Witness was a Southwest cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “when I arrived in the Northwest Zone, I did not meet her again. I heard that Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee”]; **D119/21** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A11, EN 00919156 [Witness was a labourer in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb: “Yeay Chaem was the chair of Preah Neth Preah district committee.”]; **D119/29** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A20, EN 00937037 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “I knew she [Im Chaem] was the [Preah Net Preah] district committee chief but I did not know of her responsibility.”]; **D119/49** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A16, EN 00966728 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb commune hospital: “I still remember [that among the Southwest Zone cadres] Yeay Chem, Preah Netr Preah District Committee (Chief)”]; **D119/52** Mom Chhouk Written Record of Interview, 17 June 2013, A29, EN 00966763 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “I did not know any specific details about her. I just knew she was the District Committee Chief from when she arrived in 1977 until she fled when the Vietnamese arrived.”]; **D119/73** Nou Choung Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A24, EN 00980544 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “Yeay Chem was the Preah Netr Preah District Committee. She came from the Southwest Zone.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A53, EN 01031896 [Witness was a Phnom Srok soldier and worked in a mobile unit: “it was generally the Khmer Rouge’s organization structure of district in which the military had to report to the district committee. I heard people living in Preah Netr Preah saying

that Yeay Chaem had authority to control all these people, and the district military chairman had to report to her as well.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A41, EN 00985676 [Witness was a Southwest cadre sent to the Northwest Zone and appointed chief of Phnum Lieb commune: “At first, Phon (deceased) was Preah Netr Preah District Committee, but later Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee because at that time, Yeay Chaem assigned me as Commune Committee.”]; **D219/151** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A5, EN 01064160 [Witness worked in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb: “Saing [the witness’s brother-in-law] was a commune militiaman, but I did not know who his supervisor was. I only know that Yeay Chaem was the [Preah Net Preah] district chief”]; **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A32, EN 01047893 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I saw the Southwest cadres come to the place where I lived [Phnum Lieb] in mid or late 1977. I did not remember the exact date because at that time we had no calendars to refer to. Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Sunty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A6, EN 01056891 [Witness was a medic in Preah Net Preah, chief of a youth unit in Chub, then a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Q: On page 4 [of previous statement: D119/30] in English in Answer 6, you said: “Yeay Chaem was District Committee.” Is that correct? A6: Yes, it is.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A30, EN 00982760 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “Yeay Chem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee.”]; **D219/347** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 2 June 2015, A46, EN 01116126 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “I knew only one person at district level. She was Yeay Chaem. She was on the Preah Netr Preah District committee.”]; **D219/255** Phok Roeub Written Record of Interview, 5 April 2015, A15, EN 01095818 [Witness was a deputy village chief in Preah Net Preah district: “Q: Do you remember who were the new village, commune and cooperative chiefs? Did you know any of them by names? Where were they from? A15: Chaem was on Preah Netr Preah District Committee.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A70, EN 01147826 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “She was probably Preah Netr Preah District Committee.”]; **D219/383** Oeury Poeu Written Record of Interview, 24 June 2015, A34, EN 01128298 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “Yeay Chaem was on the Preah Netr Preah District Committee”]; **D219/455** Saur Chansareth Written Record of Interview, 13 August 2015, A54, EN 01151189 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I learned Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee.”]; **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A65, EN 01061161 [Witness was a guard at Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “I just know that Yeay Chaem was a district governor.”]; **D47 II** Pheap Written Record of Interview, 30 July 2011, EN 00727243 [Witness transported rice to Phnum Lieb mobile units: “I knew that [Im Chaem] was in the [Preah Net Preah] district’s committee, but I did not know what she did.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A13, EN 01095823 [Witness was a labourer in Phnum Lieb: “The new district committee chief [when the Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Net Preah] was Yeay Chaem”].

553 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117967 [“I was in charge of Preah Netr Preah District. I controlled the communes of Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951855-00951859 [“Dany: For the people in all communes that you mentioned, Prasat commune, Phnum Lieb commune, Tean Kam, were you in charge of organizing them or [...] Chaem: I was in charge of organizing and selecting them. Dany: Were you in charge of selecting and organizing them? Chaem: Yes, I was [...] Dany: How about the person in Phnum Lieb? Chaem: Yes. Dany: How about Tean Kam? Chaem: He went from here. Tean Kam was under *Grandfather* Ruos. But he gets paralysis and can no longer do anything [...] Dany: How about Preah Netr Preah commune? Chaem: Preah Netr Preah was under a [...] newly arriving woman. Dany: Did you also organize her, at that time? Chaem: Yes, I went to organize her because she an ‘old people’. I was instructed to do it from Phnom Penh.”]; **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A14, EN 00901019 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I think that in her capacity as the Preah Netr Preah district committee, she was in overall charge of Preah Netr Preah district including all the six communes in the district: Rohal commune, Preah Netr Preah commune, Prasat commune, Teuk Chour commune, Leap commune and Tean Kam commune, and she must have known all the events taking place in her district.”]; **D219/383** Oeury Poeu Written Record of Interview, 24 June 2015, A34, EN 01128298 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “Yeay Chaem was on the Preah Netr Preah District committee”, A35, EN 01128298 [“The district committee’s role was to control all the communes in that district, which was like the present-day district governor”].

554 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951865 [“Yes, but I controlled the people

from Preah Netr Preah district”]; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A34, EN 00920589 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee and subsequently supervised a commune mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “[Im Chaem] was in the committee of Preah Netr Preah district, and she was in charge of all communes and villages in Preah Netr Preah district.”]; **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A31, EN 01079705 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “I remember that at the time, Yeay Chaem's group came to govern the place where I lived.”], A33, EN 01079705 [“Q: Do you remember when Yeay Chaem came to take control of where you lived? A33: Maybe in 1976 or 1977.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A50, EN 01031895 [Witness was a Phnom Srok district soldier and worked in a mobile unit, including at Trapeang Thma Dam: “I did not know what position Yeay Chaem held, but I just knew that she had a high position. She was in charge of all mobile units and all people in Preah Netr Preah district.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A117-A118, EN 01075217-01075218 [Witness worked in a children’s unit: “all the orders were from Im Chaem [...] All levels, including Sector.”], A119, EN 01075218 [“Q: Why did you know that she had authority to that extent? A119: Because she was the upper-echelon commander, and the lower cadres passed her orders on to be implemented.”]; **D119/41** Touch Phean Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A19, EN 00944486 [Witness was a medic at Trapeang Thma: “I heard about the name of Yeay Chaem; she was a chairperson, and she moved around to oversee all villages and districts”]; **D123/1/2.56** Touch Phean DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00988466 [“Dany: At that time, what did Yeay Chaem do? Phean: she was a chair woman. [...] Dany: What district? Phean: Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013, A19, EN 00967038 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “The sector committee was composed of Ta Chay as chief, Yeay Chem as deputy [...] When I was in Mongkol Borey, Ta Chay called me for a meeting, where I met Yeay Chem. [...] Q: Did people from other sectors come to attend the meetings? A21: No, only his sector committee.”] “Yeay Chem was in charge of Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D119/96** Im Man Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2014, A74, EN 00986800 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to Preah Net Preah : “Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A18, EN 00944470 [Witness worked in a children’s mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “She [Yeay Chaem] went to Trapeang Veaeng, Trapeang Kak, Paoy Pring and Paoy Ta Pen villages”]; **D219/211** Oeun Chanry Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2014, A8, EN 01088526 [Witness worked in Chub village, Preah Net Preah: “The person who was in overall charge [of Chub village] was Ta Eung, and female Comrade Yang was directly under him. Sometimes, Ta Eung told people working there to work hard because “today Yeay Chaem, a senior chairwoman, comes to inspect the work over here.”], A9, EN 01088526 [“I did not know who she was. However, I saw her getting out of a car to inspect the work and tell people to work hard and quickly.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951803 [“After I had received all the lists, I knew that I had the right to manage and protect things. I then called all the chairpersons of the villages and communes to attend the meeting with me. I scheduled the meeting on the 10th, 20th and 30th of the month. There were 3 one-day-meeting each month. I opened the warehouses for the people to take things out to eat.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217532 [“I was always grasping (overseeing) the people”]; **D123/1/2.51** Nou Chuong and Kao Ran DC-Cam Statement, 6 June 2011, EN 00969824 [Witness Nou Chuong was a mobile unit worker: “[IM Chaem] controlled Preah Netr Preah [district] as a whole.”]; **D123/1/2.52** Pheach (Pech) Ruos DC-Cam Statement, 17 June 2011, EN 00726124 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Yeay Chaem's men did not work the dam. Simply speaking, she was in charge of the civilians in the villages and/or the district.”]; **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy DC-Cam Statement, 05 March 2007, EN 00726114 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Dara: Do you personally know Yeay Chem? TB: No, I do not. She did not stay in this place. She stayed at Phnom Leap. Generally speaking, she was in [charge of] Preah Neth Preah District. I did not even know Ta Mok because he was in charge of the Sector and/or the Zone.”]; **D59/1/1.64** Il Pheap DC-Cam Statement, 10 September 2011, EN 00985010 [Witness transported rice to Phnum Lieb mobile units: “Dara: You transported the rice to that place between late 1977 and early 1978 and you heard about Yeay Chaem during that time? Pheap: Yes, people told me that Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee.”].

555 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951801-00951802 [“There were 10 thousands of old-people and 90 thousands of new-people and evacuees. In total there were 100 thousand people. Dany: Were there 100 thousand people in total? Chaem: Yes, 100 thousand persons. Dany: Were there only 10 thousand old-people? Chaem: Yes, there were only 10 thousands. Dany: So, in total there were

90 thousands of new-people and the evacuees from Phnom Penh and other places? Chaem: Yes, 90 thousands.”]; **D219/477** Van Samut Written Record of Interview, 25 August 2015, A12, EN 01141196 [Witness was an assistant to Preah Net Preah District in charge of Rohal Commune (mid-1976 to mid-1977): “I would like to clarify that they sent me from the border gate in April 1975 to work at Preah Net Preah District, and I was in charge of district statistics and was stationed in Rohal Commune. I worked there until around July 1976, about two months before the Southwest group arrived at the Northwest Zone.”], A13, EN 01141196 [“I do not remember the exact number because I was in charge of both the base people and the newly evacuated people from Phnom Penh and other places. The number could have been between 100,000 and 150,000 persons.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117972 [“Q: Was *Ta Maong* your predecessor? Im Chaem: *Ta Maong* was the former District Secretary. Q: Was he the District Secretary before you moved in? Im Chaem: Yes, he was. He disappeared after I had arrived. Q: Where was he transferred to? Im Chaem: I did not know where he was transferred to. I had some meetings with him where he handed over the district documents. I didn't have any conflicts with him. Q: Did you meet him? Im Chaem: Yes, I did [...] I met him. He was friendly and smiling at me. He handed over to me all the documents. Q: What documents did he hand over to you? Im Chaem: They were the lists of the district population [...] Q: There were 100,000 people in the district. Is that correct? Im Chaem: Yes, it is. That was the total population in Preah Net Preah District. After I received the documents, I verified them against the actual number of people in the district. Finally I could locate only 900,000 people [sic]. 10,000 people were uncounted for [...] Yes, I did. I renewed the documents. When I compared the old documents with the new ones, I found out that 10,000 were missing”].

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D219/130 Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A75, EN 01059945 [Witness was a labourer in a youth mobile unit: “I did not know her role clearly, but she was a high-ranking leader at Phnum Leap, Phnum Srok, and Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A77, EN 01059946 [“Q: Did Yeay Chaem have the authority to govern both Phnum Srok District and Preah Net Preah District? A77: Yes.”]; **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A57, EN 00978777 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge cadre: “Besides the position on the district committee, she was a member of Sector 3 with *Ta Chay*. Yeay Chem was a member of Sector 3 when Sector 5 was incorporated into Sector 3.”], A59, EN 00978777 [“[I knew her position at the sector level] [b]ecause when I attended a meeting, I met her and at that time I was told about her position.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A117-A118, EN 01075217-01075218 [Witness worked in a children's unit: “all the orders were from Im Chaem [...] All levels, including Sector.”], A119, EN 01075218 [“Q: Why did you know that she had authority to that extent? A119: Because she was the upper-echelon commander, and the lower cadres passed her orders on to be implemented.”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A42, EN 01053618 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Sisophon District: “I did not know what position she held, but I saw Yeay Chaem come back and forth to hold meetings at the Svay Sisophon District Office when I attended meetings there. The Svay Sisophon District Office was the Sector 5 office.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A94, EN 01031904 [Witness was a Phnom Srok district soldier and worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “after the arrest of all the Northwest cadres there were no new district committees to replace them yet. During that time we just heard of the names of these two people, *Ta Mok* or *Yeay Chaem*, and both of them were well known during that time. That is why I said that perhaps *Yeay Chaem* or *Ta Mok* was on the Sector 5 Committee.”]; **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A8, EN 01142962 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb: “I only remember *Yeay Chaem* from the Southwest Zone. *Yeay Chaem* was the general administrator in my sector.”], A9, EN 01142962 [“I saw *Yeay Chaem* at Phnum Lieb Mountain and Phnum Troyoung Mountain, but I do not remember what sector these places were in.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I think *Yeay Chaem* ordered the arrests [of *Ta Krak* and *Ta Maong*], because *Yeay Chaem* was the new Preah Net Preah District Committee. I heard from people in the mobile unit that she was a sector-level cadre and she stayed at Phnum Lieb. I do not remember names of people in the mobile unit who told me that.”]; **D5/853** Thang Thoeuy Civil Party Application, 21 March 2013, EN 00982862 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “*Yeay Chaem* was in charge of all of Sector 5.”]; **D5/865** Roeng Saruon Civil Party Application, 15 September 2011, EN 00982872 [Witness was a member of mobile unit in the “first force”, [for strongest workers]: “In late 1977, I was forced to get married along with 100 other couples in Svay Sisophon under the supervision of *Ta Loas* [...] To my knowledge, at that time, *Ta Val*, *Ta*

Hak, Ta Chham, Ta Nhim, and Ta Cheal were leaders; Yeay Chaem led the Sector”].

557 **D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013, A19, EN 00967038 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “The sector committee was composed of Ta Chay as chief, Yeay Chem as deputy, and Ta Nhen, Yeay Chem's husband, was a member. Ta Bo was also a member. Ta Chay was in charge of general administration and he lived in Mongkol Borey. Ta Bo was in charge of Phnum Touch Phnum Thurn District. As for Ta Nhen, I forget what he was responsible for. Yeay Chem, Ta Nhen and Ta Bo all had come to the Northwest Zone long before Ta Chay and I.”]; **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A9, EN 00987778 [Witness worked in a children’s unit: “In 1976, I knew that Yeay Chaem was also on the committee ruling Sector 5, but she stayed in Preah Netr Preah District.”], A10, EN 00987778 [“Q: Meaning while you were working at Trapeang Thma Dam in 1976, you heard that Yeay Chaem governed Sector 5. Is that correct? A10: Yes.”]; **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A15, EN 00982324 [Witness was a cooperative chairman under the Northwest cadres: “One day a messenger from Phnum Srok District Office delivered a letter calling me to attend a congress at Phnum Lieb Commune Office. I could not read the text, so I had my deputy PU Roeun (deceased) read it to me. The person who signed the letter was Yeay Chem's husband, but I forget his name now. I do not remember exactly when I received this letter, but I think I received it during the middle of the rainy season, probably in July or August 1977. When I arrived, I saw Yeay Chem and her husband. Yeay Chem told me that she was the new Sector 5 Committee replacing Ta Ring, because Ring was a traitor. Yeay Chem was from the Southwest. After giving me instructions she allowed me to leave. She ceased having me be Cooperative Chairman. She sent to me to cut trees in Prey Thnong in Phnum Srok District. I did not know the name of the Southwest person who replaced me as Cooperative 1 Chairman.”], A25, EN 00982326 [“I do not know about her positions; I know that she worked at Sector 5 level”].

558 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217520 [“Val and another person named Hoeng, both men used to supervise a mobile unit and a chief of Svay Sisophon province respectively, when I was yet to be the chief of the district because they were arrested before I've been there”]; **D123/1/c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951854 [“Dany: Didn't you arrive when Hoeng was still there? Chaem: I used to hear this name and when I arrived there, he had been already removed to Trapeang Thma under Grandfather Val. Dany: Did you arrive when Grandfather Val was still there? Chaem: Yes. I didn't see him. I just heard that Grandfather Val supervising the dam”]; **D1.3.25.4** S-21 Prisoner List, Sept 1977, EN 00837611 [42. “Men Chun alias Hoeng Secretary of Sector 5”]; **D6.1.326** S-21 Confession of Men Chun alias Hoeng, 20 September 1977; **D1.3.10.3** Report titled General View of Sector 5, 27 June 1977, EN 00223175 [Lists “Hoeng, secretary (arrested)” under heading “Sector 5”].

559 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089774-00089775 [“His names were Ta Hing of Sisophon province. Upon my arrival, Hing was taken away and disappeared. Only Ta Lai and Chiel survived.[...] Chiel was the son of Ta Nhim, chief of zone. [...] Dara: (Chiel) was the provincial governor taking whole control of Trapeang Thma? Chem: Of course, together with Ta Lai.”].

560 **D191.1.111** S-21 List of Prisoners Smashed on 9 December 1977, EN 00873281 (No. 9), EN 00873628 (No. 248).

561 **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A9, EN 00985185 [Witness was a chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Phnum Lieb Dam: “Ta Maong and Ta King were killed perhaps in mid-1977. RUOS Nhim, Ta Cheal (Ta Nhim's son), and Ta Krak were killed perhaps in mid-1978.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 26 October 2013, A95, 00966793 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone and became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Q: When did Ta Chiel disappear? A95: In mid- 1978. I do not remember the exact day and month.”]; **D1.3.18.2** S-21 Confession of Muol Sambath alias Ros Nhim, dated 14 June 1978; **D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan, *The Pol Pot Regime*, EN 00678710 [“Ros Nhim, secretary of the Northwest Zone was arrested on 11 June 1978 [...] Nhim’s son Diel, husband of So Phim’s daughter, was arrested on 15 June. Diel and his wife were both murdered.”].

562 **D1.3.10.3** Report titled *General View of Sector 5*, 27 June 1977, EN 00223175 [Lists “Vuth, deputy secretary”]; **D6.1.364** Chhoeun Sem Written Record of Interview, 21 April 2009, EN 00338375 [Witness was the wife of Phnom Srok District Secretary Hat: “I only knew Ta Hoeng who was sector committee; Ta Vuth who was deputy of Ta Hoeng; Ta Cheal who was deputy of Ta Hoeng too; and later on all of them were arrested to be killed.”]; **D119/156** Chhoeun Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A29, EN 01044847 [Witness was a Southwest cadre who was transferred to Northwest Zone: “When we arrived in

the Northwest Zone as I mentioned earlier, Cheal, Vut and Lai were Sector 5 Committee and Nhim was Northwest Zone Committee. Later on, maybe in late 1977, they all went missing, and at that time Rin, a Southwest Zone cadre, was appointed Sector 5 Committee instead. This event occurred maybe in the early raining season in May or June 1978”].

563 **D119/156** Chhoeng Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A26, EN 01044846 [Witness was a Southwest cadre who was transferred to Northwest Zone: “Q: Who assigned you to be the mobile unit chairman of Samraong Commune? A26: Ta Rin (I do not know if he is deceased or alive), a Southwest Zone cadre who was Sector 5 Committee.”], A28, EN 1044847 [“Q: When you were the mobile unit chairman of Samraong Commune and worked at Ang Trapeang Thma Dam, what level did you have to report to? A28: At that time, I had to report directly to Rin, Sector Committee.”], A29, EN 1044847 [“Q: Can you clarify when the change from Northwest Zone cadres to Southwest Zone cadres occurred? A29: When we arrived in the Northwest Zone as I mentioned earlier, Cheal, Vut and Lai were Sector 5 Committee and Nhim was Northwest Zone Committee. Later on, maybe in late 1977, they all went missing, and at that time Rin, a Southwest Zone cadre, was appointed Sector 5 Committee instead. This event occurred maybe in the early raining season in May or June 1978.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A23, EN 00982758 [Witness was a Southwest cadre who was transferred to Northwest Zone: “Q: Do you know who ordered Ta Nhim's arrest? Who replaced him? A23: I do not know who ordered his arrest or who replaced him. I only knew that Ta Rin was Sector 5 Committee.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A11, EN 00985185 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Phnum Lieb Dam: “Q: Did you know any of the Southwest cadres who replaced the arrested Northwest cadres? A11: A Southwest female named Tha replaced Ta Krak (Northwest). Yeay Chaem (Southwest) replaced Ta Maong (Northwest). Ta Phon (East Zone), the deputy of Yeay Chaem, was later taken away to be killed. After the of District Committee and Sector Committees were arrested, Ta Mok came to govern both the Sector and the entire Zone. Ta Rin (East Zone) became Sector 5 Committee, replacing Ta King (Northwest).”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951804-00951805 [“The sector committee or secretary was Ta Nhim's son named Chiel. [...] Dany: Yes. Who took over Sector 5 from Chiel? Chaem: Uncle Rin from Kampot province.”]; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A13, EN 00923046 [Witness was the Sector 5 mobile brigade Economic Affairs chief: “In Sector 5, after Ta Hoeng was arrested, Ta Chiel replaced him for a few months and later Rin (from the Southwest Zone) replaced Ta Chiel”]; **D67.6** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Statement, 18 June 2011, EN 00728686-00728688, 00728691 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: stating that Chiel served as region chief for “about 3 months,” and after Rin's appointment Chiel was either deputy or “assistant”].

564 **D67.9** Chhit Yoeuk DC-Cam Statement, 19 June 2011, EN 00731140 [Witness was the Sector 5 mobile brigade Economic Affairs chief: “Mongkul Borei and Bavel were also included in Region 5”]; **D219/294** Moul Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A41, EN 01111830-01111831 [Witness was the chief of Bavel District: “Q: As the chief of Bavel District, had you ever attended meetings with other district chiefs? A41: I had attended the meetings on two occasions. The first meeting was with Sector 5 Sectary by the name of Ta Chay and the second meeting was with Sector 3 Secretary by the name of Ta Tith. Previously, I had been in Sector 5. Subsequently, I was in Sector 3 since parts of Sector 5 were ceded to be under Ta Tith. North of Battambang Province was Daun Teav District, but the area from Chbar Morn to the north or Mongkul Borei was called Mongkul Borei District. Subsequently, Bavel District was reorganised its boundaries. The new boundaries stretched from Sruoy Sdao. Therefore, Ta Mok had ceded this area from Chbar Morn to the southern area known as Phnom Sampov and from Chbarmorn to the north to Mongkul Borei and the area between Phnom Sampov District and Mongkol Borei District were known as Bavel District. Bavel District was subsequently ceded to be under Ta Tith.”], A42, EN 01111831 [“Q: You stated that YIM Tith commanded Sector 5. How did you learn of this? A42: YIM Tith commanded Sector 3. The area from Chbarmorn to the south was under Sector 3, and the area from Chbarmon to the north was under Sector 5”]; **D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013, A14-A18, EN 00967037-00967038 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “Q. Did you know which sector Mongkol Borey was part of? A16: I am not sure if it was located in Sector 3 or Sector 5. [...] Sisophon and Mongkol Borey were part of the same sector under Ta Chay”]; **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A32-A35, EN 00978773 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge cadre: “When I was sent to Mongkol Borei in Sector 3[...] They wanted to do administrative reform because some sectors were

too large and some others were not very populated [...] there were some mergers. Some parts of Sector 3 like Thma Koul and Bavel were incorporated into Sector 4. And Mongkol Borei was separated into Sector 3. At first, Svay Sisophon was in Sector 5, but later Sector 5 was incorporated into Sector 3.”]

565 **D6.1.44** S-21 Interrogation Log, December 1978, at EN 00789707 [recording that Rin entered S-21 on 16 November 1978; his spouse and 13 year-old niece were sent to S-21 in the following weeks]; **D1.3.4.4** S-21 Confession of Heng Rin alias Mei, 19 Nov 1978; **D6.1.883** OCP Revised S-21 Prisoner List [No. 2431].

566 **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A49, EN 01053620 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Phniet Commune, Sisophon District: “Ta Chay was Sector 5 Committee. He arrived in the Northwest Zone perhaps in 1978 after RUOS Nhim had disappeared.”], A50, EN 01053620 [“Q: Do you remember any other Sector Committee members who worked with Ta Chay? A50: At first, Ta Rin was Sector Committee. After Ta Rin was arrested, Ta Chay ruled in place of Ta Rin and worked with Yeay Chaem.”]; **D219/4.1** Suon Mot DC-Cam Statement, 8 August 2014, EN 01056807-01056808 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Phniet Commune, Sisophon District: “Ta Chay came to replace him [Heng Rin] until 1979.”]; **D219/294** Moul Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A41, EN 01111830 [Witness was the chief of Bavel District: “I had attended the meetings on two occasions. The first meeting was with Sector 5 Sectary by the name of Ta Chay and the second meeting was with Sector 3 Secretary by the name of Ta Tith. Previously, I had been in Sector 5. Subsequently, I was in Sector 3 since parts of Sector 5 were ceded to be under Ta Tith. North of Battambang Province was Daun Teav District, but the area from Chbar Morn to the north or Mongkul Borei was called Mongkul Borei District. Subsequently, Bavel District was reorganised its boundaries. The new boundaries stretched from Sruoy Sdao. Therefore, Ta Mok had ceded this area from Chbar Morn to the southern area known as Phnom Sampov and from Chbarmorn to the north to Mongkul Borei and the area between Phnom Sampov District and Mongkol Borei District were known as Bavel District. Bavel District was subsequently ceded to be under Ta Tith.”], A45, EN 01111831 [“He [Ta Chay] was the Sector 5 Secretary administering the districts of Sisophon, Mongkul Borei and Phnom Srok”]; **D119/123** Hem Mean Written Record of Interview, 6 May 2014, A5-A16, EN 01033093-01033095 [Witness delivered letters from Ta Chay to Yeay Chaem: “Ta Mok held a more senior position than Ta Chay; and Ta Chay held a more senior position than Yeay Chaem.”]; **D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013, A7-A9, EN 00967036-00967037, A17-A19, EN 00967038 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “Sisophon and Mongkol Borei were part of the same sector under Ta Chay”], A33, EN 00967040 [“I knew that Ta Chay was the chief of the sector [Svay Sisophon]”].

567 **D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013, A19-A21, EN 00967038 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “The sector committee was composed of Ta Chay as chief, Yeay Chem as deputy [...] When I was in Mongkol Borey, Ta Chay called me for a meeting, where I met Yeay Chem. [...] Q: Did people from other sectors come to attend the meetings? A21: No, only his sector committee.”]. See also **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A57-A59, EN 00978777 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge cadre: “Besides the position on the district committee, she was a member of Sector 3 with Ta Chay. Yeay Chem was a member of Sector 3 when Sector 5 was incorporated into Sector 3. As far as I know just only Ta Chay and Yeay Chem were in that sector committee. My chairman, Nory Leav, was on that committee too. [...] when I attended a meeting, I met her [Chaem] and at that time I was told about her position.”]; **D219/4.1** Suon Mot DC-Cam Statement, 8 August 2014, at EN 01056814 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Phniet Commune, Sisophon District: “Q: They arrested Ta Chiel and later Ta Rin. Only Yeay Chaem remained? A: Only Yeay Chaem remained, and then Ta Chay came”]; **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A16, EN 00901019-00901020 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I heard from the mobile unit chairman that in late 1978, Grandmother Chaem was appointed to the Sector 5 committee. After Grandmother Chaem was appointed to the Sector 5 committee, Female Comrade Tha, the Preah Net Preah commune committee, was replaced by Nonh who was also a Southwest cadre”].

568 **D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013, A19, EN 00967037 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “The sector committee was composed of Ta Chay as chief, Yeay Chem as deputy, and Ta Nhen, Yeay Chem's husband, was a member. Ta Bo was also a member. Ta Chay was in charge of general administration and he lived in Mongkol Borey. Yeay Chem was in

charge of Preah Netr Preah District. Ta Bo was in charge of Phnum Touch Phnum Thum District. As for Ta Nhen, I forget what he was responsible for. Yeay Chem, Ta Nhen and Ta Bo all had come to the Northwest Zone long before Ta Chay and I.”]. See also **D1.3.11.68** Yuok Neam HRW Statement, 21 October 2005, EN 00207696 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “The Southwest Zoners then came in and took over, maybe in 1978 [...] Chaem also came from the Southwest zone, taking over as District Com, with Nheuam, her husband, who was put in charge of a subdistrict and was also a member of the District Com”].

See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184038 [Article 7(4): The organization which has the highest power rights in each District is Conference representing the district. During the time period from one District Conference to another, the operational organization for each individual District is the District Committee.”].

See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184038 [Article 7(3): The organization which has the highest power rights in each Sector or City is the Sector or City Representational Conference. During the time between one Sector or City Conference to another, the highest operational organization for that Sector or City is the Sector or City Committee.”].

See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184037 [Article 6(1)-(2): “All Party leadership organizations must implement collective leadership and have specific persons holding responsibility [...] All of the various decisions of the Party must be made collectively.”].

See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184037 [Article 6(5): “Also at each designated time, upper echelon must report to lower echelons regarding the general situation and regarding instructions which they must carry out.”].

See: **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184037 [Article 6(5): “At the designated times, lower echelons must report to upper echelon on the situation and on work done.”].

D219/264.1 Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117950 [“I stayed in Phnom Leab Mountain, but [her husband Nhen] was in Svay”]; **D219/455** Saur Chansareth Written Record of Interview, 13 August 2015, A66, EN 01151193 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “When the Northwest cadres controlled, Preah Netr Preah District Office was located in Chob Veari Commune at the location of the present district office. However, when the Southwest cadres arrived, the district office was at the location of the present Phnum Lieb Commune Office.”], A67, EN 01151193 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I met her [Im Chaem] at her home, and it was also her office. Now they have built a new commune office; before it was just a wooden house with a tiled roof. That house was demolished and has been rebuilt as the current Phnum Lieb Commune Office.”]; **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A5, EN 00901018 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “All the people and I knew that she was the committee of Preah Netr Preah district. Her office was at Phnum Leap”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A2, EN 01128308 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “[Im Chaem] travelled back and forth from her home in Phnom Leap to Preah Netr Preah, Phnom Srok, Prey Moan and Au Leap, which were situated to the East of Phnom Leap and Trapeang Thma Reservoir.”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A36, EN 01037366 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “During [Im Chaem’s] control, I heard that she lived in Phnum Lieb and that she was on the committee of Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A8, EN 00901008 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah district: “My mobile unit was under control of Prasat commune under Hov, the commune chief, who was a Southwest cadre, and Grandmother Chaem was the district chief, who stayed at Leap mountain, Preah Netr Preah district. I did not know the higher organization structure”]; **D119/74** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 21 January 2014, A2, EN 00981124 [Witness worked as a carpenter in the Preah Net Preah district office: “I just know she [Im Chaem] worked at Phnum Liep Office, but she ruled Preah Netr Preah District”]; **D119/73** Nou Choung Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A25, EN 00980544 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “Yeay Chem worked at the Phnum Leap Office.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I think Yeay Chaem ordered the arrests [of Ta Krak and Ta Maong], because Yeay Chaem was the new Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I heard from people in the mobile unit that she was a sector-level cadre and she stayed at Phnum Lieb. I do not remember names of people in the mobile unit who told me that.”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A38, EN 01044835 [Witness was arrested in Preah Net Preah and was sent to Im Chaem’s house on the way to Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Yeay Chaem’s house was located in Phnum Leab.”]; **D119/73** Nou Choung Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A25, EN

00980544 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “Yeay Chem worked at the Phnum Leap Office. [...] She was the one who ordered the arrests of the Northwest cadres”]; **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A14, EN 01152319 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Yeay Chaem was in overall control at Trapeang Thma Worksite. She stayed and worked at Phnum Lieb Mountain.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A52, EN 01044787 [Witness was a Phnum Lieb economic unit worker: “Yeay Chaem's office during the Khmer Rouge regime was located at the present Phnum Lieb Commune Health Centre.”]; **D219/255** Phok Roeub Written Record of Interview, 5 April 2015, A19, EN 01095819 [Witness was a deputy village chief in Preah Net Preah: “There was no prison in Phnom Lieb Commune. There was a detention office located within the premises of the commune hall between the period under the control of the Northwest Zone cadres and the end of the Khmer Rouge regime.”]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Statement, 11 October 2011, EN 00951701 [Witness was transferred from Sector 13 to the Northwest Zone in 1977 and became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Dara: How did you know that Yeay Chaem worked and lived at Phnom Leap? Soeun: I was living at the East of Phnom Leap--digging canals there. [...] Yeay Chaem came to visit weekly [...] Dara: Is it far from Phnom Leap to the site? Soeun: It was an open field and you could see Phnom Leap with your eyes. But I can't figure out how far it was. It was about five kilometers from Phnom Leap. It was an open field.”]. See also **D1.3.11.12** Chrach Kith OCP Interview, 6 August 2008, EN 00210423 [Witness was carpenter for Preah Net Preah District Office: “When the SW arrived here, it seemed that maybe they had a mobile office. Maybe her house, and also her office, moved all around all the time. I heard that people called her Yeay Chaem.”]; **D1.3.11.69** Yuok Neam OCP Statement, 5 August 2008, EN 00210574 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “[IM Cheam] was the District Committee. [...] She was working Phnom Leap. I know her name because her place of work was there.”].

575 **D219/455** Saur Chansareth Written Record of Interview, 13 August 2015, A68, EN 01151193 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “When I went there [Im Chaem's office in Phnum Lieb], I saw only four or five soldiers and Yeay Chaem. Before I went to meet Yeay Chaem, Ta Poal issued an letter of introduction for me to go and meet Yeay Chaem. When I arrived at her office, I gave the letter to the security guard and told him I wanted to see Yeay Chaem. Then the security guard allowed me to go see Yeay Chaem.”], A73, EN 01151194 [“The messengers were the security personnel who protected the upper echelons at home. Generally there were not many, just four or five messengers per house.”]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A16, EN 00935608 [Witness was a platoon chief in the sector mobile unit: “I saw two rows of sheds to the north of the national road. The [Phnom Leap] commune office was located to the south of the road. The sheds were about seven meters long. I was told they were used to detain prisoners. I saw the sheds but I did not see any prisoner. At the commune office there were two militiamen.”]; **D219/13** Khun Sevinh Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A40, EN 01047896 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “Q: What level of responsibility do you think the local authorities and Yeay Chaem had? A40: [...] I would like to give an example to make that clear: we could walk past her house, but we could not look at her house on top of Phnum Lieb for long. If somebody stared at her house, militiamen would arrest and imprison them. For instance, on one occasion a woman, who had mental illness resulting from the loss of her husband and child who were taken to be killed, walked close to the house of Yeay Chaem and picked up a cassava peel to eat. The militiamen arrested and imprisoned her. Later that lady died of starvation there”].

576 **D123/1/5.1.b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951797 [“Chaem: When I arrived, the former district committee was still there. He was staying in Chub. When I arrived, he gave me a big house to live, but I refused to take it [...]. Chaem: Yes, when I arrived, they released the prisoners from the detention house. After that they let me move in that house. Dany: Did that happen at the beginning of your arrival? Chaem: Yes, when I arrived, they released the prisoners from the house which I was going to move. Dany: Did they release the prisoners from that house because you told them that you wanted to live in it? Chaem: Yes, during the trip, they stopped the car that was transporting me in Chub [village] and offered me a house to stay in. But I refused their offer. I asked them to move on to another place. They then asked me if I wanted to go to live in Phnom Leap. I told them that I wanted to go there”].

577 **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A41, EN 00985676 [Witness was a Southwest cadre sent to the Northwest Zone and appointed chief of Phnum Lieb commune: “At first, Phon (deceased) was Preah Netr Preah District Committee, but later Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee because at that time, Yeay Chaem assigned me as Commune Committee.”], A42, EN 00985677

["I did not know the actual reason then, but she withdrew me from my military unit and assigned me as Phnum Lieb Commune Chairman. I think she had gotten to know me because she was probably aware I had been a soldier defending Preah Netr Preah District. Among those 30 soldiers, only I was selected to be Phnum Lieb Commune Committee. The 30 soldiers were divided into small groups of two to four soldiers, and they were sent to defend different communes."].

578 **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A2, EN 00842006 [Witness was a medic: "I was transferred from my hometown of Ampil village in Prasat commune to an area at Phnum Leab; I was then made a medic for a mobile unit, and tasked to treat malaria."], A3, EN 00842007 ["It was Yeay Chaem in 1977 [who ordered the transfer]"], A4, EN 00842007 ["The order came from Yeay Chaem; and Ta Kan who was then chief of Sangkat Preah Netr Preah carried out the order. Ta Kan was from the Southwest zone."], A5, EN 00842007 ["It [the transfer] was after the Khmer New Year of 1977. By then, it was already under the administration of the Southwest Zone."].

579 **D85/5.1.4.2** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 25 August 2011, A6, EN 00981159 [Witness was a group leader in Preah Net Preah: "when she was in charge here the daily food rations for all the villages were more strictly-controlled. As far as I knew, the daily food ration for each village in Sector 5 was equally strict (insufficient). I knew about this problem, because I was still the group chairman at the time."]. See also **D123/1.2.57** Khor Mot DC-Cam Statement, 17 June 2011, EN 00987569 [Witness worked in a mobile unit and was a unit chairwoman: "It was rare that people hate her [Chaem] because she never let anyone starve. When they were hungry, they could eat. People who worked in the sector mobile unit had sufficient food to eat, unlike those who worked in the village mobile unit."].

580 **D119/49** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A26-29, EN 00966730 [Witness was a medic in Preah Net Preah: "A26: I went to her [Im Chaem's] house to have a travel permit granted, but I did not go there often. When I was at her house, I did not meet her but her secretary who drafted the travel permit for me."], A27, EN 00966730 ["Q: Can you describe the travel permit? For example, if I was going to Chub, then I would write the duration of the stay there. If my travel exceeded the approved duration on the travel permit, I would be arrested."], A28, EN 00966730 ["Q: Was the purpose of travel included in the travel permit? A28: Yes."], A29, EN 0096730 ["Q: Was the travel permit signed by Yeay Chem or her secretary? A29: I do not know. I only saw the name 'Chem' on the travel permit. A travel permit issued by the Commune Committee [Chief] was not really valid. That's why I had to request one from the District Committee Chief. The stamp on that permit says Democratic Kampuchea in red ink and the name 'Chem'. I do not know her full name."], A30, EN 00966730 ["Yes, I would [be able to travel without it], but I would have been arrested because the Southwest Zone cadres were very strict"].

581 **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A29, EN 00805997 [Witness was chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: "I've forgotten it completely. I only received a letter in a single sheet and I threw it away after my reading. Sometimes I received letters and sometimes messengers came and told me about a request to send people in or take people from my unit. Yeay Chem instructed me to prepare a written report for her but I did not know how to write it and only reported verbally to her. I have never seen any letter with the red seal. I have never seen a mass transfer of people to the security office. I have only seen one or two people being walked. Sometimes they were tied up. I had to make an oral report to Yeay Chem probably once a month or once in every two weeks."]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A188, EN 00966807 [Witness was chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: "Q: During your previous interview with me, you said that sometimes you got orders from Yeay Chem directly, sometimes through her messengers and sometimes through letters, do you remember? A188: Yes, I do."]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A14, EN 01061140 [Witness was chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: "Q: How did you report to Yeay Chaem? A14: I had to report to her verbally."], A15, EN 01061140 ["Q: If you were busy and could not report to her verbally, did she come and see you? A15: No, she assigned her messenger to come meet me."], A16, EN 01061140 ["Q: How many messengers did she have? A16: She had four or five messengers."], A19, EN 01061140 ["Q: When Yeay Chaem sent her messengers to see you, did she send letters or did the messengers give you her message directly? A19: She only told her messenger to have me to see her in personal at her place."]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A95, EN 00985689 [Witness was appointed as the chief of Phnum Lieb Commune by Im Chaem: "I knew Sokh (fair complexion), who was a messenger of Yeay Chaem, and it was this Sokh who regularly brought letters from Yeay Chaem to me when I worked in Phnum Lieb Commune"].

- 582 **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A41, EN 01045565 [Witness was chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “A41: I attended a major meeting led by the District Committee at Phnum Leab Mountain in late 1976.”], A42, EN 01045565 [“Q: Who was the District Committee? A42: It was Yeay Chaem.”], A43, EN 01045565 [“Q: What issues did they raise in that meeting? A43: In the meeting Yeay Chaem said that during this cultivation season, we have to screen for high-ranking persons to be killed, and this was done in order to save rice for those who have no tendencies toward the old regime.”], A44, EN 01045565 [“Q: How many people attended that meeting? A44: At that time there were about 70 or 80 attendees ranking from the unit chairpersons up.”], A46, EN 01045566 [Witness was the chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “Q: After the meeting [in District Committee meeting in Phnum Lieb chaired by Im Chaem] ended, did you notice if many arrests took place in your area? A46: Yes, they were.”], A47, EN 01045566 [“Q: Can you describe more about this in details? A47: I knew that the cooperative had the duty to order the company chairpersons to arrest people in their units. The Southwest cadres who governed the cooperative had a name list of people to be arrested, and they had received that document from Phnom Penh. The company chairpersons, along with three to four unit members in a team, had the duty to conduct the arrests of people in their units.”], A54, EN 01045567 [“I think that as District Committee, Yeay Chaem must have known about the arrests of people in her district, and I in fact think that she was the one who ordered the arrests of those people in her district.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A2, EN 00842006 [Witness was a medic: “I was transferred from my hometown of Ampil village in Prasat commune to an area at Phnum Leab; I was then made a medic for a mobile unit, and tasked to treat malaria.”], A3, EN 00842006 [“It was Yeay Chaem in 1977 [who ordered the transfer]”], A4, EN 00842006 [“The order came from Yeay Chaem; and Ta Kan who was then chief of Sangkat Preah Netr Preah carried out the order. Ta Kan was from the Southwest zone.”], A5, EN 00842006 [“It was after the Khmer New Year of 1977. By then, it was already under the administration of the Southwest Zone.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A97, EN 01075215 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “Yeay Chaem gave the orders from above.”], A99, EN 01075215 [“People worked under Yeay Chaem’s orders”], A116, EN 01075217 [“Q: In your complaint, document D5/580 in Khmer ERN 00907951, you said that your younger sister Orm Kamsat, the third child in the family, died of starvation under Yeay Chaem’s direct orders to work without rest. Is this correct? A116: Yes, it is.”], A117, EN 01075217 [“Q: Why did you say that your sister died from Yeay Chaem’s orders? A117: Because all the orders were from Yeay Chaem”].
- 583 **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A45, EN 00985677 [Witness was appointed as Phnum Lieb Commune chief by Im Chaem: “I do not remember exactly, but did I meet with her when she told me I was to be Commune Committee after Thean died. Whenever Yeay Chaem needed me, she sent me a letter through her messenger to have me meet her at her office. Yeay Chaem met me once a week or once every half month”].
- 584 **D219/92** Phoun Sunty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A7, EN 01056891 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “A7: Yeay Chaem called me to attend the meeting with an invitation letter.”], A8, EN 01056891 [“[The letter was sent] [t]hrough the commune chief.”], A9, EN 01056891 [“I read the letter, and I saw the name and the signature of Yeay Chaem. In the letter, the name of the receiver was not clearly stated: it just stated that the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson of a particular unit was called to attend a meeting with her.”], A10, EN 01056891 [“The letter was handwritten and signed.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Sunty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A12, EN 00938205 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “In fact, they did not tell me that I was under the arrest. They told me that I would go to study. They did not tie me up. At that time I received a hand written letter from Yeay Chaem, which was signed and named by Yeay Chaem, but it had no seal on it. In that letter it said “requesting comrade Ty and comrade Samun to come to study at the Phnom Lieb commune center”]. A13, EN 00938205 [“That letter was a small piece of paper and in hand written. It was delivered to me by Phom who was riding a horse to my place”].
- 585 **D119/123** Hem Mean Written Record of Interview, 6 May 2014, A7, EN 01033093-01033094 [Witness was Ta Chay’s messenger after 1977: “I knew Yeay Chaem when I went to live in Battambang. I got to know Yeay Chaem because I was a messenger who delivered letters to her from Thmar Koul to Preah Netr Preah District. Ta Chay ordered me to deliver his letters to Yeay Chaem.”], A9, EN 01033094 [“I travelled by a jeep which was made in China. Its colour was the same as that of the soldier’s uniform.”], A10, EN 01033094 [“I delivered them to Yeay Chaem sometimes once a month, twice a month according to the urgency of their work.”], A11, EN 01033094 [“When I delivered them to her, I just told her that Ta Chay asked me to hand

them to her. She did not say anything to me. Then, I just returned to my place.”], A12, EN 01033094 [“I delivered them to her at her house which was located north of Phnom Leab. I do not remember that village's name, however”].

586 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951803 [“After I had received all the lists, I knew that I had the right to manage and protect things. I then called all the chairpersons of the villages and communes to attend the meeting with me. I scheduled the meeting on the 10th, 20th and 30th of the month. There were 3 one-day-meeting each month. I opened the warehouses for the people to take things out to eat.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A71, EN 01076995 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “I heard her name because she was the most senior leader. She was the one who chaired the meetings in mobile units. She was from the Southwest”].

587 **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A38, EN 01047895 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “when Yeay Chaem led the meetings in Laote Village [Phnum Lieb] [...] Yeay Chaem had accused those Northwest Zone cadres of attempting to flee to Thailand in order to form a second revolution when she had said that there was only one revolution, Angkar's”].

588 **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A36, EN 01047894-01047895 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “The situation at that time changed a lot. For example, initially they took all the Northwest cadres to be killed on the grounds that Angkar was taking them to study. After they had taken all the Northwest cadres to be killed, Yeay Chaem came to lead the people to attend meetings in Laote Village once every one or two months”]; **D5/1721** Nop Nat Civil Party Application Supplementary Information, 4 February 2015, EN 01191766-01191767 [Witness worked in a children's mobile unit: “He saw Yeay Chaem many times such as, in 1977 [...], there was an in Troyoung Village at Wat Phnum Lieb Pagoda, which was taken part by tens of thousands of people from various mobile units and presided over by many Khmer Rouge cadres including Yeay Chaem. During the assembly, Yeay Chaem delivered a speech about the policy, the Party's victory, the country's liberation, absence of feudal class”].

589 **D5/1721** Nop Nat Civil Party Application Supplementary Information, 4 February 2015, EN 01191766-01191767 [Witness was in children's mobile unit: “He saw Yeay Chaem many times such as, in 1977[...], there was an in Troyoung Village at Wat Phnum Lieb Pagoda, which was taken part by tens of thousands of people from various mobile units and presided over by many Khmer Rouge cadres including Yeay Chaem. During the assembly, Yeay Chaem delivered a speech about the policy, the Party's victory, the country's liberation, absence of feudal class”]; **D5/1721** Nop Nat Civil Party Application Supplementary Information, 4 February 2015, EN 01191767 [Witness was in a children's mobile unit: “On 17 April 1978, he met Yeay Chaem again in a meeting. At that time, they also had his children's mobile unit participate in the meeting at Wat Laoti Pagoda presided over by Yeay Chaem too. She raised the Party's policy and the meaning of the liberation.”].

590 **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A41, EN 01045565 [Witness was chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “I attended a major meeting led by the District Committee at Phnum Leab Mountain in late 1976.”], A42, EN 01045565 [“Q: Who was the District Committee? A42: It was Yeay Chaem.”], A43, EN 01045565 [“Q: What issues did they raise in that meeting? A43: In the meeting Yeay Chaem said that during this cultivation season, we have to screen for high-ranking persons to be killed, and this was done in order to save rice for those who have no tendencies toward the old regime.”], A44, EN 01045565 [“Q: How many people attended that meeting? A44: At that time there were about 70 or 80 attendees ranking from the unit chairpersons up”].

591 **D85/5.1.4.2** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 25 August 2011, A4, EN 00981159 [Witness was a group leader in Preah Net Preah: “I knew Yeay Chem because she had come to Preah Net Preah Commune to attend a meeting in 1977. During the meeting, she talked about the strengthening productivity, and also she talked about internal enemies and being careful about internal enemies; however, I did not understand much of the meaning.”]; **D85/4.1.5** Pao Bandet Transcript of OCIJ Interview, undated, EN 00808742-00808743 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “She used to come to Preah Net Preah Commune. She used to come here. A: She came to attend a meeting. Q: Which year was it, Om? A: 1977. A: [She] just told us to boost our productivity. A: Yes and the internal enemies. A: Such as the people who ran into forests. The internal enemies were those who committed subversive acts. For example, we agitated for rupture. Q: What did she say regarding the internal enemies? A: I was not sure. The internal enemies meant that the people who led opposition in the base villages. Q: What did she refer to regarding the internal

enemies? A: I was not sure about that matter. It was likely that we had to eradicate the enemies disease. Q: She told you to be cautious with the internal enemies, didn't she? A: Yes.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A6, EN 00938204 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “While I was working in the yam farm, I was called by Yeay Cheam to attend a meeting at the Phnom Liep commune center.”], A7, EN 00938204 [“Yeay Cheam led the meeting. She spoke about the youth league, core member, farming works, growing dry season rice, and strengthening youth to accept Angkar and follow Angkar's assignment. She did not talk about sweeping clean the enemy, but she said that we must not get involved with the CIA, not be lazy and not oppose Angkar, otherwise, Angkar would take us to study.”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A36, EN 01037366 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “During [Im Chaem's] control [...] she summoned the residents of Rohal Commune, Preah Net Preah Commune, and Tean Kam Commune to mass meetings held in Kiri Voan Cooperative at intervals often days. I was changed to work at another place, but I kept living in Phnum Chonhcheang Village, where I attended such meetings twice.”], A43, EN 01037367 [“She told us to be loyal to Angkar, work harder, strengthen our stance, not to be tricked by the enemies, and build solidarity in order to accomplish the plans laid out by Angkar”].

592 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A6, EN 00938204 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “While I was working in the yam farm, I was called by Yeay Cheam to attend a meeting at the Phnom Liep commune center, A7, EN 00938204 [“Yeay Cheam led the meeting. She spoke about the youth league, core member, farming works, growing dry season rice, and strengthening youth to accept Angkar and follow Angkar's assignment. She did not talk about sweeping clean the enemy, but she said that we must not get involved with the CIA, not be lazy and not oppose Angkar, otherwise, Angkar would take us to study.”], A8, EN 00938204 [“All the chiefs of the villages and 7 communes in Preah Net Preah district attended that meeting. Those included Prasat, Teuk Cho, Phnom Liep, Rohal, Chup Vary, Tean Kaim, and Preah Net Preah communes. I did not know all the commune committees because they were from the Southwest Zone”].

593 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A6, EN 00938204 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “While I was working in the yam farm, I was called by Yeay Cheam to attend a meeting at the Phnom Liep commune center.”], A7, EN 00938204 [“Yeay Cheam led the meeting. She spoke about the youth league, core member, farming works, growing dry season rice, and strengthening youth to accept Angkar and follow Angkar's assignment. She did not talk about sweeping clean the enemy, but she said that we must not get involved with the CIA, not be lazy and not oppose Angkar, otherwise, Angkar would take us to study.”], A8, EN 00938204 [“All the chiefs of the villages and 7 communes in Preah Net Preah district attended that meeting. Those included Prasat, Teuk Cho, Phnom Liep, Rohal, Chup Vary, Tean Kaim, and Preah Net Preah communes. I did not know all the commune committees because they were from the Southwest Zone.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun 30 October 2015, A135, EN 01182711 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “I was working near [Phnom Trayoung] and saw the meetings.”], A137, EN 01182711 [“I saw her three times.”], A138, EN 01182711 [“She said that we had to work hard in farming and improve ourselves.”], A139, EN 01182711 [“She said that anyone who had committed had to try to improve themselves; otherwise, it was feared they would die.”], A140, EN 01182711 [“I heard her say that while I was working near the meeting. I was not told to attend the meeting.”], A141, EN 01182711 [“Yes [I personally heard Im Chaem say that]”].

594 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A6, EN 00938204 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “While I was working in the yam farm, I was called by Yeay Cheam to attend a meeting at the Phnom Liep commune center.”], A7, EN 00938204 [“Yeay Cheam led the meeting. She spoke about the youth league, core member, farming works, growing dry season rice, and strengthening youth to accept Angkar and follow Angkar's assignment. She did not talk about sweeping clean the enemy, but she said that we must not get involved with the CIA, not be lazy and not oppose Angkar, otherwise, Angkar would take us to study.”], A8, EN 00938204 [“All the chiefs of the villages and 7 communes in Preah Net Preah district attended that meeting. Those included Prasat, Teuk Cho, Phnom Liep, Rohal, Chup Vary, Tean Kaim, and Preah Net Preah communes. I did not know all the commune committees because they were from the Southwest Zone.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A20, EN 00982749 [Witness worked at Ou Lieb: “I did attend meetings [at Ou Lieb] and I listened to Yeay Chem speak during meetings. At that time, all villagers were also called to attend meetings. I attended meetings twice. I do not remember the essence of those meetings, but I remember that Yeay Chem talked about storming attacks to

accomplish work plans and said that if goals were not achieved, we would be punished”].

595 **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A9, EN 00901019 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I personally saw her [Grandmother Chaem] twice when she chaired meetings at Chob Veari office in Preah Netr Preah district. During that time, she said about working hard in farming paddies and building dams and canals. My mobile unit was called to attend the meetings”]; **D119/96** Im Man Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2014, A74, EN 00986800 [Witness was transferred to Preah Net Preah from the Southwest prior to June 1977: “Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I knew that because there was a meeting in the office of Preah Netr Preah Commune every two or three months, and she was present in the meetings.”], A80, EN 00986800 [“Some other cadres such as Neary Tha and Ta Krill also spoke. Three of them always spoke joust about dam and canal construction, farming and rice cultivation.”]; **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview, 4 December 2013, A139, EN 01035129 [Witness was cooperative chief in Phnom Srok: “Yes, I used to see her [Yeay Chaem] when she came to meetings at Spean Sraeng Dam.”], A140, EN 01035129 [“During 1977 in meetings she pushed us to work harder and faster and reminded us to make efforts in building the canals and dams. I knew that she was at the district level but I was not sure if she was at the sector level”].

596 **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview, 4 December 2013, A139, EN 01035129 [Witness was a cooperative chief in Phnom Srok: “Yes, I used to see her [Yeay Chaem] when she came to meetings at Spean Sraeng Dam.”], A140, EN 01035129 [“During 1977 in meetings she pushed us to work harder and faster and reminded us to make efforts in building the canals and dams. I knew that she was at the district level but I was not sure if she was at the sector level.”]; **D119/133** Nith South Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A36, EN 01037366 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “During [Im Chaem’s] control [...] she summoned the residents of Rohal Commune, Preah Netr Preah Commune, and Tean Kam Commune to mass meetings held in Kiri Voan Cooperative at intervals often days. I was changed to work at another place, but I kept living in Phnum Chonhcheang Village, where I attended such meetings twice.”], A43, EN 01037367 [“She told us to be loyal to Angkar, work harder, strengthen our stance, not to be tricked by the enemies, and build solidarity in order to accomplish the plans laid out by Angkar.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A20, EN 00982749 [Witness worked at Ou Lieb: “I did attend meetings [at Ou Lieb] and I listened to Yeay Chem speak during meetings. At that time, all villagers were also called to attend meetings. I attended meetings twice. I do not remember the essence of those meetings, but I remember that Yeay Chem talked about storming attacks to accomplish work plans and said that if goals were not achieved, we would be punished.”]; **D219/9** Khun Samoeun Written Record of Interview, 16 September 2014, A29, EN 01047799 [Witness worked in a Sector 13 economics unit: “I heard, “If we work slowly or do not work well, Ta Tith will take us to be killed.”“], A30, EN 01047799 [“Q: Did you hear the same thing about IM Chaem? A30: Yes, I heard the same thing, and about Ta Mok too”].

597 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A6, EN 00938204 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “While I was working in the yam farm, I was called by Yeay Cheam to attend a meeting at the Phnom Liep commune center.”], A7, EN 00938204 [“Yeay Cheam led the meeting. She spoke about the youth league, core member, farming works, growing dry season rice, and strengthening youth to accept Angkar and follow Angkar’s assignment. She did not talk about sweeping clean the enemy, but she said that we must not get involved with the CIA, not be lazy and not oppose Angkar, otherwise, Angkar would take us to study.”], A8, EN 00938204 [“All the chiefs of the villages and 7 communes in Preah Net Preah district attended that meeting. Those included Prasat, Teuk Cho, Phnom Liep, Rohal, Chup Vary, Tean Kaim, and Preah Net Preah communes. I did not know all the commune committees because they were from the Southwest Zone.”]; **D119/133** Nith South Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A36, EN 01037366 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “During [Im Chaem’s] control [...] she summoned the residents of Rohal Commune, Preah Netr Preah Commune, and Tean Kam Commune to mass meetings held in Kiri Voan Cooperative at intervals often days. I was changed to work at another place, but I kept living in Phnum Chonhcheang Village, where I attended such meetings twice.”], A43, EN 01037367 [“She told us to be loyal to Angkar, work harder, strengthen our stance, not to be tricked by the enemies, and build solidarity in order to accomplish the plans laid out by Angkar”].

598 **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A34, EN 01142968 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb: “At that time, just upon hearing Yeay Chaem’s name, every person became frightened. If they told any person in a team to be reeducated or to be sent to the rear battlefield, that person would definitely disappear. I knew these things”].

- 599 **D119/122** Chap Tha Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2014, A37, EN 01055641 [Witness worked in Chakkrei cooperative in Preah Net Preah: “Yes, I met [Im Chaem] at meetings when I received assignments from her regarding dry season rice farming.”], A40, EN 01055641 [“She led meetings. I heard her question the people about rice farming. In some other meetings she told the cooperative chairpersons to lead the people in rice farming”].
- 600 **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A45, EN 00985677 [Witness was a Southwest cadre sent to the Northwest Zone and appointed chief of Phnum Lieb commune: “I do not remember exactly, but did I meet with her when she told me I was to be Commune Committee after Thean died. Whenever Yeay Chaem needed me, she sent me a letter through her messenger to have me meet her at her office. Yeay Chaem met me once a week or once every half month”].
- 601 **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A35, EN 01067925 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Phnum Lieb Dam: “In fact, I was standing on a path near Yeay Chaem's house then. At that time there was a meeting about five metres away from Yeay Chaem's house at which Ta Theang, Ta Cham, and Ta Krak were also present. At that time I heard screams coming from there, but I did not know they were making arrests”], A41, EN 01067926 [“At that time [May or June 1978], Ta Krak (Preah Netr Preah Commune Committee), Ta Cham (Chairman of Cooperative 4 in Sreh), Ta Theang (Phnum Lieb Commune Committee), and Ta Mung (Bridge Construction Chairman of Trapeang Thma, Sector 5) attended that meeting, but I do not know whether or not they were arrested. Those four were from the Northwest.”], A42, EN 01067926 [“When I escorted Khon to attend that meeting, I came back to my worksite after I stood on the road for less than two hours. Khon came back to the worksite later, but I never saw those four men return”], A43, EN 01067927 [“After that I no longer saw those four men, so I concluded that those four men had been arrested there.”], A44, EN 01067927 [“To my knowledge, some persons arrested by Yeay Chaem survive(d), but I am sure that those four men were definitely killed.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A28, 30-31, EN 01056926 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I want to correct the answer to Question I3 as follows: In 1978, Yeay Chaem called me and Ti to meet with her at the District Office. When we arrived at Yeay Chaem's office, we met with Yeay Chaem, and she told me and Ti to go to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A30, EN 01056926 [“Q: Do you remember who came to tell you to meet Yeay Chaem? A30: At that time, a letter from Yeay Chaem was sent to Ti, who then told me.”], A31, EN 01056926 [“Q: Did you read that letter? A31: At that time, Ti was holding the letter, and Ti told me to go meet Yeay Chaem.”], A35, EN 01056927 [“Yeay Chaem personally told me to go to a meeting at Phnum Trayoung Mountain.”], A38, EN 01056927 [“When I arrived at Phnum Troyoung Mountain, one or two militiamen told me to thresh rice. They told me this was my new work.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A37, EN 01044785 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “Q: Could you differentiate between large meetings, such as those chaired by District Committee Yeay Chaem with a great number of attendees and meetings with a small number of attendees held for the purpose of making arrests? A37: It was not clear because sometimes a few people were called to receive plans, but in fact were arrested. Sometimes, a few people were called to receive plans, and were not arrested. These tricks confused us”].
- 602 **D119/122** Chap Tha Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2014, A37, EN 01055641 [Witness worked in Chakkrei cooperative in Preah Net Preah: “Yes, I met [Im Chaem] at meetings when I received assignments from her regarding dry season rice farming.”], A38, EN 01055641 [“Sometimes they were held among the general population; sometimes they were held only among the cooperative leaders at every village, etc.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A33, EN 00985190 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Phnum Lieb Dam: “In general, Yeay Chaem called only senior unit leaders for meetings. At that time, once in a while I attended the meetings she called. In the meetings, she addressed the building of nation, the betterment of work performance, and self-education in conformity to the Party line. In the cooperatives, Yeay Chaem sometimes led meetings with the people”].
- 603 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A6, EN 00938204 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “While I was working in the yam farm, I was called by Yeay Cheam to attend a meeting at the Phnom Liep commune center,”], A7, EN 00938204 [“Yeay Cheam led the meeting. She spoke about the youth league, core member, farming works, growing dry season rice, and strengthening youth to accept Angkar and follow Angkar's assignment. She did not talk about sweeping clean the enemy, but she said that we must not get involved with the CIA, not be lazy and not oppose Angkar, otherwise, Angkar would take us

to study.”], A8, EN 00938204 [“All the chiefs of the villages and 7 communes in Preah Net Preah district attended that meeting. Those included Prasat, Teuk Cho, Phnom Liep, Rohal, Chup Vary, Tean Kaim, and Preah Net Preah communes. I did not know all the commune committees because they were from the Southwest Zone.”]; **D119/122** Chap Tha Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2014, A37, EN 01055641 [Witness worked in Chakkrei cooperative in Preah Net Preah: “Yes, I met [Im Chaem] at meetings when I received assignments from her regarding dry season rice farming.”], A38, EN 01055641 [“Sometimes they were held among the general population; sometimes they were held only among the cooperative leaders at every village, etc.”], A40, EN 01055641 [“She led meetings. I heard her question the people about rice farming. In some other meetings she told the cooperative chairpersons to lead the people in rice farming”].

604 **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A9, EN 00901019 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I personally saw her [Grandmother Chaem] twice when she chaired meetings at Chob Veari office in Preah Netr Preah district. During that time, she said about working hard in farming paddies and building dams and canals. My mobile unit was called to attend the meetings”]; **D106/3** Hiem Sakhan Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2012, A16, EN 00784864 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “Yes. I saw her when there were collective meetings.”], A17, EN 00784864 [“The collective meetings were to get everyone to work energetically to increase crop production. Yeay Chaem told this to us all.”]; **D119/122** Chap Tha Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2014, A37, EN 01055641 [Witness worked in Chakkrei cooperative in Preah Net Preah: “Yes, I met her [Im Chaem] at meetings when I received assignments from her regarding dry season rice farming.”] A38, EN 01055641 [“Sometimes they [the meetings] were held among the general population”], A40, EN 01055641 [“She led meetings. I heard her question the people about rice farming. In some other meetings she told the cooperative chairpersons to lead the people in rice farming.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A41, EN 01045565 [Witness was chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “I attended a major meeting led by the District Committee at Phnum Leab Mountain in late 1976.”], A42, EN 01045565 [“Q: Who was the District Committee? A42: It was Yeay Chaem.”], A43, EN 01045565 [“Q: What issues did they raise in that meeting? A43: In the meeting Yeay Chaem said that during this cultivation season, we have to screen for high-ranking persons to be killed, and this was done in order to save rice for those who have no tendencies toward the old regime.”], A44, EN 01045565 [“Q: How many people attended that meeting? A44: At that time there were about 70 or 80 attendees ranking from the unit chairpersons up.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A71, EN 01076995 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I heard her name because she was the most senior leader. She was the one who chaired the meetings in mobile units. She was from the Southwest.”]; **D5/1721** Nop Nat Civil Party Application Supplementary Information, 4 February 2015, EN 01191767 [Witness was in a children’s mobile unit: “On 17 April 1978, he met Yeay Chaem again in a meeting. At that time, they also had his children’s mobile unit participate in the meeting at Wat Laoti Pagoda presided over by Yeay Chaem too. She raised the Party’s policy and the meaning of the liberation.”]; **D5/984** Pak Siloeurt Civil Party Application, 9 May 2013, EN 01192083 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Everyone had to attend. During the meeting, Chaem, the district chairwoman, Ta Phan, Ta Tan, Female Comrade Ran, Female Comrade Rem, and other chiefs were present. They tied the woman to one pole and the man to another. Then they told the people that if anyone else committed a crime like this man and woman, they too would be killed. That was all. They ordered the woman to lower her head. Then they beat her head with a stick seven times until she died. The man died after being hit only three times”].

605 **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A33, EN 00985190 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb Canal: “In general, Yeay Chaem called only senior unit leaders for meetings. At that time, once in a while I attended the meetings she called. In the meetings, she addressed the building of nation, the betterment of work performance, and self-education in conformity to the Party line. In the cooperatives, Yeay Chaem sometimes led meetings with the people”].

606 **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A19, EN 00944470 [Witness worked in a children’s mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I used to attend many meetings with the presence of Grandmother Chaem, Grandfather Phan and Grandfather Krak with other thousands of people in front of Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda”], A20, EN 00944470 [“I thought she knew about that hospital because she held many big meetings in front of Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda (Hospital)”]; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A24, EN 01035096 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma Dam: “[Im Chaem]

always went up onto the stage to speak when there were big meetings.”], A25, EN 01035096 [“I did not know exactly [her position], but I often saw her speak at big meetings almost everywhere.”], A27, EN 01035096 [“The meetings were held in each respective village. Sometimes when they organised big meetings, they invited people from all the villages to join.”], A28, EN 01035096 [“I used to attend big meetings once a year, but for village meetings, I attended them once a month and sometimes once every two or three months.”], A29, EN 01035096 [“Big meetings were often held in Rohal Village-Commune, Preah Netr Preah District.”], A30, EN 01035097 [“For village meetings, there were from 10 to 20 people attending. When a big meeting was held in Rohal [Commune], there were 10 to 20 people from each village attending.”], A32, EN 01035097 [“Yes, I did [see senior cadres at the big meetings]”].

607 **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A36, EN 01037366 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “During her [OM Chaem] control, I heard that she lived in Phnum Lieb and that she was on the committee of Preah Netr Preah District. As for her activities, she summoned the residents of Rohal Commune, Preah Netr Preah Commune, and Tean Kam Commune to mass meetings held in Kiri Voan Cooperative at intervals often days. I was changed to work at another place, but I kept living in Phnum Chonhcheang Village, where I attended such meetings twice”], A40, EN 01037367 [“There were 300-600 participants in each meeting. The participants needed to travel a long distance since they lived in different communes, namely Rohal Commune, Preah Netr Preah Commune, and Tean Kam Commune”].

608 **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A28, EN 01056926 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I want to correct the answer to Question 13 as follows: In 1978, Yeay Chaem called me and Ti to meet with her at the District Office. When we arrived at Yeay Chaem’s office, we met with Yeay Chaem, and she told me and Ti to go to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A39, EN 00985191 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “I met Yeay Chaem at the Phnum Lieb Office whenever I accompanied my leaders-Khon or Poal-to meetings with Yeay Chaem there from 1978 until the arrival of the Vietnamese. The meetings with Yeay Chaem were irregular, sometimes once per week, sometimes twice per week, or sometimes once per month when she was busy. Sometimes the meetings were held at worksites.”]; **D119/21** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A12, EN 00919156 [Witness worked in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb: “I saw Yeay Chaem on several occasions when I went to ask for medicine at the commune office. At that time I saw her chairing a meeting. Yeay Chaem had a group of body guards with her and they were all armed. The commune office was located at the current Preah Neth Preah commune office.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A59, EN 00985681 [Witness was a Southwest cadre sent to the Northwest Zone and appointed chief of Phnum Lieb commune: “I did not know the positions or the names of the meeting participants. I only knew they were Sector level. At that time, the Sector used Preah Netr Preah District Office as their meeting hall and called persons from each commune to attend.”], A61, EN 00985681 [“When I attended the meeting I saw Yeay Chaem sitting separately with the Sector level cadres.”]; **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A53, EN 01061160 [Witness was a guard at Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Yeay Chaem called me to attend the meeting a long time before, not shortly before, the arrival of Vietnamese soldiers. I met with Yeay Chaem once.”], A54, EN 01061160 [“That meeting was held at Phnum Lieb where Yeay Chaem lived.”], A55, EN 01061160 [“I remember that the meeting attendees were prison guards”].

609 **D119/34** Sem Lai Hieng Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2013, A17, EN 00920597 [Witness was a rice distributor of Cooperative 2 in Preah Net Preah: “I knew that because I heard people calling her [Grandma Chaem] name when people were one day called to attend a meeting in Preah Netr Preah Pagoda; but I did not know what her function was. People told me that she was from the upper echelon. I attended that meeting in which they talked about promoting solidarity while living together”].

610 **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview, 4 December 2013, A139, EN 01035129 [Witness was a cooperative chief in Phnom Srok: “Yes, I used to see her [Yeay Chaem] when she came to meetings at Spean Sraeng Dam.”], A140, EN 01035129 [“During 1977 in meetings she pushed us to work harder and faster and reminded us to make efforts in building the canals and dams. I knew that she was at the district level but I was not sure if she was at the sector level.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 30 June 2015, A76, EN 01113714 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Yes, I did [attend meetings with Im Chaem at Trapeang Thma]. They talked about dam construction in these meetings. They told us to complete three cubic metres of soil digging and carrying per day.”], A77, EN 01113714 [“[Im Chaem] talked

about making a commitment to work.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun 30 October 2015, A135, EN 01182711 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “I was working near [Phnom Trayoung] and saw the meetings.”], A137, EN 01182711 [“I saw her three times.”], A138, EN 01182711 [“She said that we had to work hard in farming and improve ourselves.”], A139, EN 01182711 [“She said that anyone who had committed had to try to improve themselves; otherwise, it was feared they would die.”], A140, EN 01182711 [“I heard her say that while I was working near the meeting. I was not told to attend the meeting.”], A141, EN 01182711 [“Yes [I personally heard Im Chaem say that]”]; **D219/39** Thoy Thiem Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A41, EN 01050608 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Q: Did Chaem organize meetings? A41: Yes, she did, but I do not remember them”].

611 **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 30 June 2015, A76, EN 01113714 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Yes, I did [attend meetings with Im Chaem at Trapeang Thma]. They talked about dam construction in these meetings. They told us to complete three cubic metres of soil digging and carrying per day.”], A77, EN 01113714 [“[Im Chaem] talked about making a commitment to work”].

612 **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A64, EN 01147825 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “I only saw only the people attending meeting [at Phnom Trayoung] and saw she was dark. Once they held a meeting at the prison to prevent prisoners from running away. That prison was like a worksite.”], A65, EN 01147826 [“Yes, [Im Chaem] was there. My colleagues there told me that it was Yeay Chaem.”], A66, EN 01147826 [“I did [attend]. I did not know where to run, because there were soldiers everywhere.”], A67, EN 01147826 [“About 100 [people attended the meeting].”], A68, EN 01147826 [“[Im Chaem] told us to work hard and said those who could rehabilitate/refashion themselves would survive, but those who could not rehabilitate/refashion themselves, would die.”], A69, EN 01147826 [“That meant soldiers would take those people to be killed. Sometimes, we had to sleep with dead bodies because they had not yet taken them away. They killed until they completely cleared out the prison. When the prison was cleared out, they filled it again with new prisoners”].

613 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117967 [“Q: What was your communication like with other districts? Did you have frequent meetings? Im Chaem: I would be summoned to meet people at the provincial and Zone level. I had to meet with them [...] I did not pay attention to how often they happened. The meetings were planned to be held once every three or four months”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 30 June 2015, A76, EN 01113714 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Yes, I did [attend meetings with Im Chaem at Trapeang Thma]. They talked about dam construction in these meetings. They told us to complete three cubic metres of soil digging and carrying per day.”], A77, EN 01113714 [“[Im Chaem] talked about making a commitment to work.”], A80, EN 01113714 [“Q. You said that sometimes Yeay Chaem chaired the meetings, and sometimes her subordinates did. Do you remember her subordinates' names? A80: No, I don't. I just know that her subordinates were soldiers”].

614 **D219/96** Im Man Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2014, A74, EN 00986800 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to Preah Net Preah prior to June 1977: “Yeay Chaem was Preah Net Preah District Committee. I knew that because there was a meeting in the office of Preah Net Preah Commune every two or three months, and she was present in the meetings.”], A104, EN 00986805 [“Sometimes she went by Jeep, horse cart, or motorbike. [...] She went there by Jeep shortly before the Vietnamese came.”]; **D219/76** Liem Sarem Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2014, A19, EN 00980711 [Witness worked in a women's mobile unit: “when I was in the mobile unit there was a major meeting that senior persons attended. Those senior persons were Yeay Chem and Ta Val; to my knowledge, they were cadres from the province”], A20, EN 00980711 [“They had us make a resolution to strive at our work building the dam and farming the rice fields. They also spoke about the policy of the Khmer Rouge, but I do not remember this because it was many years ago. They also spoke about Angkar, but I did not know who Angkar was.”], A23, EN 00980712 [“I attended only that one meeting with Yeay Chem Svay Sisophon. During this time there were about 400 to 500 attendees.”]; **D219/156** Chhoeng Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2004, A17, EN 01044844 [Witness was a Southerwest cadre who had been transferred to the North: “I met Yeay Chaem when she called the chairmen of all villages to attend meetings. Sometimes, in the meetings she said she had just come from this or that district, for instance Tram Kak District. So I knew she worked in various districts in the Sector.”], A18, EN 01044844 [“I do not remember the details. I just remember that she talked about crop cultivation; if there was a shortage of water in any area, we had to dig canals.”]; **D219/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A59, EN 00985681 [Witness was a Southwest cadre sent to the Northwest Zone and appointed chief of Phnum Lieb commune: “I did not know the positions or

the names of the meeting participants. I only knew they were Sector level. At that time, the Sector used Preah Netr Preah District Office as their meeting hall and called persons from each commune to attend.”] A61, EN 00985681 [“When I attended the meeting I saw Yeay Chaem sitting separately with the Sector level cadres.”]; **D219/294** Moul Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A55, EN 01111832 [Witness was the chief of Bavel District: “I was called to a meeting held at Battambang University. This was a meeting chaired by Ta Mok and attended by Yeay Chaem, Ta Bo and possibly Ta An. I had never known him before that, as I had been a newcomer. However, I believed it was Ta An because of his dark complexion”]. A58, EN 01111832 [“During that meeting Yeay Chaem had spoken about farming and food shortages. Ta Mok had summarised the meeting discussions and assigned tasks. Ta Mok was angry and scolded Yeay Chaem for starving people under her command. He ordered Yeay Chaem to deliver husked rice from Bavel District to her district. I told her to come and take food from my district as long as she had the mode of transportation to ferry it.”], A59, EN 01111832 [“Yeay Chaem was in charge of Phnom Srok District. But I don't recall which other positions she had possibly held.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 19 July 2015, A147, EN 01147836 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “She came [to meetings in Phnom Trayoung] in a Jeep.”]; **D219/473** Preap Hin Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2015, A14, EN 01180924 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “Yeay Chaem was on the committee of Preah Netr Preah District, but she was based in Phnom Leap. From mid-1977, I often saw a woman named IM Chaem coming to visit Oeun, district governor, twice a month. She drove a military car which was a JMC 4x4 model, accompanied by three or four messengers. I did not know that IM Chaem was from the Southwest Zone. I was just surprised that she, a woman, was on the district committee. When she came, she talked with Oeun, but I did not know what they were talking about because I was far away from them”].

615 **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A33, EN 00985190 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “In general, Yeay Chaem called only senior unit leaders for meetings. At that time, once in a while I attended the meetings she called. In the meetings, she addressed the building of nation, the betterment of work performance, and self-education in conformity to the Party line. In the cooperatives, Yeay Chaem sometimes led meetings with the people.”], A39, EN 00985191 [“I met Yeay Chaem at the Phnum Lieb Office whenever I accompanied my leaders-Khon or Poal-to meetings with Yeay Chaem there from 1978 until the arrival of the Vietnamese. The meetings with Yeay Chaem were irregular, sometimes once per week, sometimes twice per week, or sometimes once per month when she was busy. Sometimes the meetings were held at worksites”].

616 **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A57, EN 00978777 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge cadre: “Besides the position on the district committee, she was a member of Sector 3 with Ta Chay. Yeay Chem was a member of Sector 3 when Sector 5 was incorporated into Sector 3.”], A59, EN 00978777 [“[I knew her position at the sector level] [b]ecause when I attended a meeting, I met her and at that time I was told about her position.”], A61, EN 00978777 [“They said, “Be careful about the group boring holes from within, and track the activities of the enemies.” In short, they talked about strengthening their forces at the base.”], A62, EN 00978777 [“They referred to LON Nol forces who might rise again They were afraid that the LON Nol group would return”].

617 **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A15, EN 00975040 [Witness worked as a medic in Sector 5: “In 1978, before I was arrested, there was a big meeting which was led by Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem and thousands of people attended the meeting. During the meeting, there were some people talking against Angkar, and then they were killed and buried in the foundations of Trapeang Thma Dam. Indeed, it was a small argument about work, but it was reasonable enough to kill people during that regime. I saw it with my own eyes when they arrested people and took them onto the lorry to Trapeang Thma; I was at Prey Moan at that time, and there were around 80 to 90 people transported by CMC truck to be killed at Trapeang Thma”].

618 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117966 [“Q: Did you have any bodyguards at that time? Im Chaem: There were some young people who gave protection. But I had some adults who remained with me [...] Q: Who was he? Was he your messenger? Im Chaem: Yes, he was. He helped take me to different places.”]; **D119/96** Im Man Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2014, A74, EN 00986800 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to Preah Netr Preah prior to June 1977: “Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I knew that because there was a meeting in the office of Preah Netr Preah Commune every two or three months, and she was present in the meetings.”] A108, EN 00986805 [“A

few messengers accompanied her.”], A109, EN 00986805 [“Sometimes they did [carry weapons], and sometimes they did not.”]; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A24, EN 01035096 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma Dam: “[Im Chaem] always went up onto the stage to speak when there were big meetings”], A27, EN 01035096 [“The meetings were held in each respective village. Sometimes when they organised big meetings, they invited people from all the villages to join.”], A28, EN 01035096 [“I used to attend big meetings once a year, but for village meetings, I attended them once a month and sometimes once every two or three months.”], A29, EN 01035096 [“Big meetings were often held in Rohal Village-Commune, Preah Netr Preah District.”], A36, EN 01035097 [“Yes, she had two or three bodyguards with weapons.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 30 June 2015, A76, EN 01113714 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Yes, I did [attend meetings with Im Chaem at Trapeang Thma]. They talked about dam construction in these meetings. They told us to complete three cubic metres of soil digging and carrying per day.”], A77, EN 01113714 [“[Im Chaem] talked about making a commitment to work.”], A80, EN 01113714 [“Q. You said that sometimes Yeay Chaem chaired the meetings, and sometimes her subordinates did. Do you remember her subordinates' names? A80: No, I don't. I just know that her subordinates were soldiers.”], A81, EN 01113714 [“Q. What was the difference between the militiamen and soldiers? A81: They were the same because they all were armed.”]; **D119/21** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A12, EN 00919156 [Witness worked in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb: “I saw Yeay Chaem on several occasions when I went to ask for medicine at the commune office. At that time I saw her chairing a meeting. Yeay Chaem had a group of body guards with her and they were all armed. The commune office was located at the current Preah Neth Preah commune office.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A22, EN 00982749 [Witness worked at various worksites in Preah Net Preah: “When Yeay Chem came to the meetings, she was escorted by five to ten armed soldiers.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A145, EN 01147836 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “She came [to meetings] with her couriers.”], A146, EN 01147836 [“Usually, when the leaders came, there were perhaps 20 to 50 couriers following. However, I saw only 20 soldiers standing guard there then.”]; **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A14, EN 00982317 [Witness was a district level mobile unit worker: “According to my knowledge, during the Khmer Rouge era District Committee level and above had armed messengers accompany them when they traveled. These messengers also acted as bodyguards.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A148, EN 01182712 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “Soldiers protected her [at the prison].”], A148, EN 01182712 [“They were her armed bodyguards.”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A55, EN 01053620 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief of Phniet Commune in Sisophon District: “[Im Chaem] did not carry weapons. However, the messengers who accompanied her were fully armed. I do not know the names of her messengers.”]; **D118/61** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A27, EN 00945839 [Witness was a unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “I saw 7 to 8 subordinates of Yeay Chaem who provided her protection while she was walking through this village. After I asked them I learned that she was Yeay Chaem and she did not stay in this area”].

⁶¹⁹ **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089773 [“I took responsibility for the forces of Preah Net Preah district. If there was any problem, I would be reported.”], EN 00089774 [“Chem: I built the dam in my own district. Dara: In Preah Net Preah district. Chem: Of course [...] Dara: You were in charge of the dam between 1977 and 1978, did you make every decision? Chem: No, I could not make any decisions at the dam. I could make a decision at my own targets, the forces that were under my control. In Phnom Srok and Thma Puok districts, there were other supervisors. Dara: Other supervisors. Chem: Others' parts.”], EN 00089775 [“Chem: I prepared to build two dams and one canal, which linked Trapeang Thma. Farina: What was the name of the dams? Chem: Spean Sreng dam. Dara: Spean Sreng dam? Chem: Yes, below Trapeang Thma dam. Dara: Another dam? Chem: I built dams from Roneam in Prasat sub-district.”], EN 00089776 [“After identifying these problems, I divided human forces into two. I came up with a plan. I knew that during the rainy season, a knee-deep water flooded national road number 6. Those seniors who favored me gave me some advice that if you built a dam crossing national road 6, people of Tik Cho, Prasat, and Phnom Leap sub-districts would not be flooded. So, I asked them how many dams we would build? They said it would be 30-meter width, 15-meter bed and 20-meter middle. [...] During the season, I built the dams there to let the water flow through the 10-kilometer dams [...] I assigned the first human forces, who worked

on the dams for only three months. Only within that period, I completed the dams.”], EN 00089777 [“Generally, the approval was from zone, but they kept trace of me. All the reports were sent to the highest level of the central committee.”], [“After the approval, I assigned human forces to do the farm and build dams, while other forces dug canals to prepare for the summer and rainy rice transplantation. [...] I monitored them properly, but did not stay in one place.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117956 [“Q: What were you assigned to do in Preah Netr Preah? Im Chaem: I led people to dig canals.”], EN 01117961 [“After I got [to Preah Net Preah] and noting there people didn't have enough to eat I started to gather the people to dig the canal so that we could have some water to farm rice.”], EN 01117971 [“As soon as I arrived [in Preah Net Preah] I started leading the people to work”].

620 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089773 [“ I took responsibility for the forces of Preah Net Preah district. If there was any problem, I would be reported.”], EN 00089773 [“Dara: Concerning the working, from whom did you receive the working plan between 1977 and 1978? Chem: It was made from Zone, province and down to At the Zone was Ta Nhim and at the province was Ta Lai at Svay Sisophon.”], EN 00089773 [“The policy was made hierarchically. For example, it was from district to subdistrict in the meantime.”], EN 00089776 [“Dara: When you came up with the plan [to construct dams], did you ask for the permission from the upper Angkar? Chem: I asked for people's comments. I raised the plan because I was just moved in. The upper Angkar also paid attention to my work. Dara: Really? Chem: Yes, when I made the plan and forwarded it to the upper level. After the upper approved it, it would be sent back.”], EN 00089777 [“I executed the plan until the time I fled to the mountain”].

621 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089777 [“Generally, the approval was from zone, but they kept trace of me. All the reports were sent to the highest level of the central committee. [...] After the approval, I assigned human forces to do the farm and build dams, while other forces dug canals to prepare for the summer and rainy rice transplantation”].

622 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A74, EN 00966790 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “When leaving from Svay Sisophon to Preah Netr Preah, I went to live in Phnum Lieb Commune. Two nights after we arrived at Phnum Lieb Commune, male forces were arranged and sent to Phnum Kâmbão Worksite. After having worked on rice ploughing for about one month, Yeay Chem called me back to the cooperative.”], A80, EN 00966790 [“Yeay Chêm was the one who instructed me to arrange the forces”].

623 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A98-100, EN 00966794 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “A98: The canal started from Phnum Srok road to Char Village in Tuek Chour Commune, Preah Netr Preah District. Then it left from Char Village to National Road 6; and later from National Road 6 to Roneam Kraom. The canal was located along a stream, about 4 kilometres west of Ta Pon Pagoda. Q: What was the name of that canal? [A] 99: It had no name. This canal construction was done by my mobile unit and the commune's mobile unit. Q: Who was in charge of managing the whole work of this canal construction? A100: The plan was issued from the sector to the district. The district then handed the work to the mobile unit.”], A110-111, EN 00966796 [“A110: It was a new construction. Q: Was Yeay Chêm the one who instructed you to do this work? A111: Yes.”]; **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089771 [“In 1977, I left Takeo province [...] Yes, I went to supervise [Trapeang Thma] and the below areas.”], EN 00089772 [“Yes, the dam was built. People were assigned to work on the summer rice field [...] People were [mobilized to work there] from Svay Sophon, Thma Puok, Phnom Srok, and Preah Net Preah districts. There were few people from the far east of Svay Sisophon district. A large influx of people was from Phnom Srok and Preah Net Preah districts. For Thma Puok district people worked on the mobilizing unit [...] No mechanism, but human forces.”], EN 00089772-00089773 [“Chem: [M]y management was that each district was assigned to take control of each target. Kheang: So, there were people from two important districts, Preah Net Preah and Phnom Srok districts [...] And, the rest was in small amount? Chem: Yes, in small amount working on mobilizing unit to come to aid. That was what I saw. I sent my forces to fill up and help work.”], EN 00089774 [“Dara: You worked both at the [Trapeang Thma] construction site and at the back, which provided assistance? Chem: Yes. Dara: You were in charge of the dam between 1977 and 1978? Chem: Yes, 77-79.”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A2, EN 01128308 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “At first, Yeay Chaem came to Phnom Leap Mountain and assembled us all in the surrounding fields. She then selected people to restore and manage the economy and manage the farming. After that, she instructed us to build the dams and dig the canals. She did not go there regularly”].

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D219/397 Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A42, EN 01128312 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “Q: Do you think Yeay Chaem was responsible for the deaths of people in Preah Netr Preah District? A 42: Yes I do. I think she was responsible for that because she was in charge of all the work and all prisoners in Preah Netr Preah.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A15, EN 00950743 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I saw her when I was working at Kambao dam [east of Phnom Lieb Mountain]. At that time Yeay Chaem was walking around to oversee workers at the dam worksite.”], A19, EN 00950743 [“During my work at Spean Sraeng dam, knowing that there would be flooding and strong winds, the chairmen (from the Southwest) ordered us (two groups of approximately 20 people) to board tractors to cut coconut leaves at Phnom Lieb in the vicinity of Yeay Chaem's house to be used as a dam defence. It was the time when I clearly saw Yeay Chaem because she ordered any usable coconut leaves to be cut off and had us pick up coconut fruits to eat if we were so hungry and exhausted.”]; **D119/139** Mum Mot Written Record of Interview, 25 July 2015, A60, EN 01044807 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “While I worked at the Spean Sraeng Canal worksite, Ta San and Ta Val were the main managers at that Spean Sraeng Canal worksite, but once I saw Yeay Chaem and a few cadres come to see that worksite as well.”], A64, EN 01044808 [“I met her once when she went to see the Spean Sraeng Canal worksite.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A207, EN 00966810 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “Q: According to your knowledge, was all the work of dam and canal construction and rice cultivation in Preah Netr Preah district under the leadership of Yeay Chem? A207: Yes, they were all under her leadership.”], A112, EN 00966796 [“Q: Did [Im Chaem] ever go to the worksite to check the work? A112: Yes, she went to check the work once every two or three days. The sector committee always went there.”], A128, EN 00966798 [“[Im Chaem] was managing the construction [of the canal], of course.”]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A3, EN 01061138 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “I was chairman of a 100-member unit in the district.”], A113, EN 01061140 [“Q: In your Written Record of Interview, question and answer 28, we asked you: “Who was in overall command at Phnum Troyoung Mountain?” Your answer was, “The person in command was Yeay Chaem, and my mobile unit was under her direct supervision. I had to report to her on my work.” Is this correct? A13: Yes, it is.”]; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A32-33, EN 00920589 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “Q: In your interview with DC-Cam, you said that you still lived in Phnum Lieb after Ta Krak's arrest, is this correct? A32: Yes, it is correct. At that time I worked on the rice field at Phnum Lieb. Q: Who was in charge of Phnum Lieb at that time? A33: Yeay [Grandma] Chaem was in charge.”]; **D119/52** Mom Chhouk Written Record of Interview, 17 June 2013, A18, EN 00966761 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah District: “I met her when my unit was assigned to construct a hall for the persons responsible for building dams and canals from Trapeang Thma to Phnum Liep which was to be located two kilometres away from Phnum Liep. I used to see her at the work site. Before we started to construct the dams, Yeay Chem held a meeting in which concerned Village and Commune Committee [members] were asked to attend to plan their work. I was also required to join the meeting at the time, but, at first, I refused to join because I was just a construction worker. However, I had to do whatever they required me to do. They threatened and ordered me to attend the meeting to seek comments from Yeay Chem regarding the construction of the hall for the workers. On that occasion, Yeay Chem said that I could construct the hall in whatever way I wished as long as I built a shelter to protect the workers from rain and sunlight.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A68-69, EN 00985682 [Witness was a Southwest cadre sent to the Northwest Zone and appointed chief of Phnum Lieb commune: “A68: I did not know exactly. I think Yeay Chaem could have been the person responsible for Preah Netr Preah District; while my duty was just to send people from the communes to work at the worksite. Q: Being Preah Netr Preah District Committee, does this mean Yeay Chaem's duty was to request workers from the communes to work at the canal worksite? A69: Yes, that is right.”]; **D219/255** Phok Roeub Written Record of Interview, 5 April 2015, A21, EN 01095819 [Witness was a deputy village chief in Preah Net Preah: “Q: Did you know if all the worksites and the detention offices were controlled by Yeay Chaem? A21: Yes, they were.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A19, EN 01095824 [Witness was a labourer in Phnum Lieb: “There were three big worksites such as Prek Chik located to the East of Au Leab, Spean Memay Worksite and Rohal Suoy Worksite. I transported rice and vegetables for the people who worked at those worksites. I saw the Khmer Rouge arresting prisoners over there. I used to transport potatoes and sweet com seeds from the district office that

was located at Chub to Phnom Lieb.”]. See also: **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089773 [“Chem: They called us to join the meeting to receive the plan. For example, this month, there was an assignment to dig canals to start summer rice transplantation. So, we prepared the forces at the back to transplant rice at the front. I divided forces into two groups: one at the construction sites and another one at the back taking responsibility to grow summer and rainy rice.”], EN 00089773 [“Dara: So, you controlled the two groups? Chem: Yes. Dara: You controlled the forces? Chem: Yes”], EN 00089774 [“Dara: You worked both at the [Trapeang Thma] construction site and at the back, which provided assistance? Chem: Yes. Dara: You were in charge of the dam between 1977 and 1978? Chem: Yes, 77-79.”], EN 00089776 [“I divided human forces into two. Those young worked at the front [during dam construction.”].

625 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A122-124, EN 00966797 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “There were around 300 people in my unit, and I remembered all of them. If someone was sick, he or she would ask me for leave permission. Q: Can you estimate the total numbers of people in all mobile units? A123: There were thousands of people. Q: You said that you were responsible for only 300 mobile forces. Did other mobile units also report to you? Or did they report to Yeay Chem? A124: To Yeay Chem.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A19, EN 01025290 [Witness worked in children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “I did not know which zone she was from, but she had arrived before the arrival of the Southwest people, and she also controlled my mobile unit”]. See also: **D5/1113** Nou Cham Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01186478 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, I was assigned by Yeay Chaem, who was a chief of the large unit of Ang Trapeang Thma Dam and her husband, Comrade Nhon to work at Ang Trapeang Thma Dam.”]; **D5/580** Orm Huon Civil Party Application, 14 June 2011, EN 01090082 [Witness worked in a children’s mobile unit: “In 1977, I was assigned to build Trapeang Thmar dam located in Paoy Char village on the direct order of Ta VaI, and later on Yeay Chaem. [...] On the order of Yeay Chaem, I was forced to perform labour work without food.”]; **D5/975** Huon Chanrin Civil Party Application, 25 April 2013, EN 01192028 [Witness was a labourer in a district mobile unit: “From 1977 to 1978, I went to help build Trapeang Thma Dam. [...] After completing Trapeang Thma Dam, I was sent to carry earth at Phnum Koun Klaeng Mountain. After completing the assigned task at Koun Kleng, I was assigned to help build the dam at Prey Moan a second time. [...] When I worked at Prey Moan the second time, the worksite chairpersons were 1) Phan and 2) Yeay Chaem. [...] At Trapeang Thma, the worksite chairpersons were 1) Yeay Chaem and 2) Phan”].

626 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A31, EN 01025292 [Witness worked in children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “When I worked at the children mobile unit [near Bak Mountain], Yeay Chaem controlled my children mobile unit. During that time, she ordered us to transplant rice seedlings and harvest rice.

627 **D119/122** Chap Tha Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2014, A40, EN 01055641 [Witness worked in Chakkrei cooperative in Preah Net Preah: “I heard [Im Chaem] used to visit the rice fields and dam worksites.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len 11 March 2014, A32, EN 00985190 [Witness worked in a sector mobile unit: “Sometimes, Yeay Chaem went to monitor various worksites in the cooperatives of Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A39, EN 01067926 [Witness worked in a sector mobile unit: “Q: When you worked at Phnum Lieb worksite, was Phnum Lieb under the control of Yeay Chaem? A39: Yes it was”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A15, EN 00950743 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I saw her when I was working at Kambao dam [east of Phnom Lieb Mountain]. At that time Yeay Chaem was walking around to oversee workers at the dam worksite.”]; **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A28, EN 00805996-00805997 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “The top leader was Yeay Chem and my mobile unit was also under her direct supervision. She could order my unit to move from one place to another at any time and at her will. She always called me for a biweekly meeting where I had to report to her on my work. What she instructed me was all about working harder in the food production.”], A30, EN 00805997 [“She had sometimes [visited the mobile unit]. She just had a look and left. Then she told me to meet her. She always told me to work harder to get more crop production to improve people’s livelihood.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A60, EN 01044788 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “I had never met nor talked with Yeay Chaem, but I had seen her walking at my worksite.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217524-00217525 [“I organized (labor) forces into two and (after) assistance was given by the superior, I

began to visit (them)”; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A18, EN 00982749 [Witness worked at various worksites in Preah Net Preah: “Yeay Chem was from the Southwest. To my knowledge, Yeay Chem controlled all of Sector 5, because she came down to the various worksites here in Sector 5.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217524- 00217525 [“I organized (labor) forces into two and (after) assistance was given by the superior, I began to visit (them)”].

628 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117969 [“Q: Did you have to inspect the [Spean Spreng] canal worksite on a daily basis? Im Chaem: Yes, I did. Q: Did you have to inspect the work of each commune at the worksite? Im Chaem: Yes, I did.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A35, EN 00985191 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “I only knew that she had us work hard when she came to monitor the worksites.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A36-37, EN 01025293 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma dam: Q: Did Yeay Chaem ever come to inspect your children mobile unit while you were performing labour? A36: “Yes, she did. Q: When she came to inspect your children mobile unit, what did she do? A37: When she came to inspect our work at the children mobile unit, she called us to attend meetings and instructed us to work.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A16, EN 00950743 [Witness was a labourer in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “They told me that she came from the Southwest, and she might have been the commune chief. She looked neat and still young while we were emaciated. For this reason, in our sight she was good-looking. At that time, we dared not look at her face directly. She always ordered us to work well and erect dykes in a straight manner.”]. See also: **D5/314** Khouy Sarun Civil Party Application, 14 June 2011, EN 00988596 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In around 1977 I worked in the female mobile unit at Trapeang Thma Dam worksite. [...] I clearly saw Yeay Chaem during the meeting(s) organized for the mobile units.”]; **D5/962** Eam Vuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01040613-01040614 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1977, I was sent by POL Pot’s Angkar to help build Veal Ro Neam Dam, south of Phnum Troyoung Mountain to Phnum Sreh Mountain, in Preah Netr Preah District. [...] Next, Comrade Chaem was the military chairwoman who walked around with Comrade Val to inspect the various worksites, cooperatives, and mobile units”].

629 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A96, EN 00966793 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “I lived in Tean Kam for about one month and a half, Yeay Chem appointed me to lead the mobile unit to dig a canal in Preah Netr Preah District”].

630 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation 3 December 2014, EN 01072598 [OCIJ-068(Tum Soeun – Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “When I received letters from Yeay Chaem’s messenger, I knew that they were from Yeay Chaem because I knew her messenger. Some letters did not have a signature, and some letters were to advise about work. Sometimes her letters bore no signature, but only her name”]; **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A28, EN 00805996-00805997 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “The top leader was Yeay Chem and my mobile unit was also under her direct supervision. She could order my unit to move from one place to another at any time and at her will. She always called me for a biweekly meeting where I had to report to her on my work. What she instructed me was all about working harder in the food production.”], A30, EN 00805997 [“She had sometimes [visited the mobile unit]. She just had a look and left. Then she told me to meet her. She always told me to work harder to get more crop production to improve people’s livelihood.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A41, EN 01025294 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Yeay Chaem, herself, directly gave orders.”], A45, EN 01025294 [“My group chairperson received the orders from Yeay Chaem”].

631 **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A28, EN 00805996-00805997 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “The top leader was Yeay Chem and my mobile unit was also under her direct supervision. She could order my unit to move from one place to another at any time and at her will. She always called me for a biweekly meeting where I had to report to her on my work. What she instructed me was all about working harder in the food production.”], A30, EN 00805997 [“She had sometimes [visited the mobile unit]. She just had a look and left. Then she told me to meet her. She always told me to work harder to get more crop production to improve people’s livelihood.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A41, EN 01025294 [Witness worked in children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “Yeay Chaem, herself, directly

gave orders.”], A45, EN 01025294 [“My group chairperson received the orders from Yeay Chaem”].

632 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A117-118, EN 00966797 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “Q: Who did you report to? A117: I reported to Yeay Chem, and she further reported to the sector. Q: Was the report made verbally or in writing? A118: It was a written report.”], A71-73, EN 00966789 [“A71: Because at that time I was the team leader in Trapeang Thum Commune, with 25 families coming with me. Citizens in Trapeang Thum Commune were sent to different places, while I alone was sent to another place. Therefore, I requested for several acquaintances to come with me, in order to ease the living (food) conditions. Q: Was there a problem with the request? A72: The request was approved. Q: Who appointed you to Preah Netr Preah? Yeay Chem or Ta Chiel? A73: The appointment was made right in the meeting by Yeay Chem and Ta Chiel.”]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A47, EN 01061145 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “After the list of names was made, I sent it to Yeay Chaem to request rice for them. In fact, the name list did not contain the people's names. It only detailed the total number of people. Sometime I sent a written report, and sometimes I gave a verbal report, depending on circumstances”].

633 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation 3 December 2014, EN 01072598-EN 01072599 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “Some letters informed me that people were sent in from the cooperatives on that day, and that I had to prepare to receive and watch them. Sometimes, her letters instructed me to report the number of forces, and request for materials and food. I attended meetings at schools, and studied, with her once every three or five months. In such meetings, she advised us how to deal with our livelihood, and manage forces. She also advised us not to eat more than the people, and not to provide more food rations than other places”], EN 01072599 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun): “Regarding the request for food for forces and prisoners and the advice regarding food proportion, I requested Yeay Chaem for food for five hundred people including prisoners, both serious and minor offence prisoners and the staff there. There were about five or six serious offence prisoners there. The minor offence prisoners came in with their families, and there were about 500 of them”]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A47, EN 01061145 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “After the list of names was made, I sent it to Yeay Chaem to request rice for them. In fact, the name list did not contain the people's names. It only detailed the total number of people. Sometime I sent a written report, and sometimes I gave a verbal report, depending on circumstances”].

634 **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A28, EN 00805996-00805997 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “The top leader was Yeay Chem and my mobile unit was also under her direct supervision. She could order my unit to move from one place to another at any time and at her will. She always called me for a biweekly meeting where I had to report to her on my work. What she instructed me was all about working harder in the food production.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A85, EN 00966792 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “When I arrived at Phnum Lieb, Yeay Chem instructed me to prepare forces to Phnum Kambao. Around 10 days later, she called everyone for a meeting in order to prepare forces to different communes”].

635 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072598-01072599 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “Some letters informed me that people were sent in from the cooperatives on that day, and that I had to prepare to receive and watch them. Sometimes, her letters instructed me to report the number of forces, and request for materials and food. I attended meetings at schools, and studied, with her once every three or five months. In such meetings, she advised us how to deal with our livelihood, and manage forces. She also advised us not to eat more than the people, and not to provide more food rations than other places”].

636 **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A31, EN 01152324 [Witness was a labourer in a district mobile unit: “I mean Yeay Chaem issued orders to the commune level. Then the commune level issued the orders to the village level before the village referred the orders to the unit level, orders related to general work, that is”].

637 **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A26 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “Q: In the interview of BOU Mao (D119/94), on Page 7 of the Khmer language version, BOU Mao said that very thin workers at the

worksite [in Sreh Village] had escaped and were captured and sent to the Security Office by Yeay Chaem's men, and later they were told to go back to the worksite by Ta Poal. Are you aware of that event? A26: Yes, what BOU Mao said is correct.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2015, A31, EN 00982760 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “My platoon members [at Trapeang Thma] were from Preah Netr Preah District, and they fled to Preah Netr Preah District. Therefore, Yeay Chem told me to take them back to Trapeang Thma Reservoir.”].

638 **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A32, EN 01067924 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “I reported to Ta Poal, and Ta Poal reported to Yeay Chaem. Then Yeay Chaem ordered militiamen to go to the cooperatives to tell the cooperative chiefs or the commune committee to search for those escapees and bring them back”].

639 **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A27-28, EN 01067924 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “Q: Did you ever fetch your group members back to the worksite? A27: No, I did not. To my knowledge at the time, those who had escaped and were captured by Yeay Chaem's men were returned to work at the worksite if they still had the strength to work; but those who were too thin to work were not returned to the worksite. They may have been returned to the cooperatives or may have gone to the hospitals. Q: Who told you that your group members had escaped from the worksite and had been captured by Yeay Chaem's subordinates and told you to fetch them back to the worksite? A28: Yeay Chaem's messengers told me.”], A31, EN 01067924 [“They just told me verbally. There was no letter”].

640 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089771 [“In 1977, I left Takeo province [...] Yes, I went to supervise [Trapeang Thma] and the below areas.”], EN 00089772 [“Yes, the dam was built. People were assigned to work on the summer rice field [...] People were [mobilized to work there] from Svay Sophon, Thma Puok, Phnom Srok, and Preah Net Preah districts. There were few people from the far east of Svay Sisophon district. A large influx of people was from Phnom Srok and Preah Net Preah districts. For Thma Puok district people worked on the mobilizing unit [...] No mechanism, but human forces.”], EN 00089772-00089773 [“Chem: [M]y management was that each district was assigned to take control of each target. Kheang: So, there were people from two important districts, Preah Net Preah and Phnom Srok districts [...] And, the rest was in small amount? Chem: Yes, in small amount working on mobilizing unit to come to aid. That was what I saw. I sent my forces to fill up and help work.”], EN 00089774 [“Dara: You worked both at the [Trapeang Thma] construction site and at the back, which provided assistance? Chem: Yes. Dara: You were in charge of the dam between 1977 and 1978? Chem: Yes, 77-79.”], EN 00089778 [“Dara: In which district Trapeang Thma belongs to? Chem: Phnom Srok district and it connects with Kralanh of Preah Net Preah district. Dara: So, the main construction site is in Phnom Srok district? Chem: Yes, in Phnom Srok district. Dara: At Kralanh and Preah Net Preah district? Chem: Preah Net Preah has dams below. I built the dams in Preah Net Preah district. Dara: Trapeang Thma is located on the upper? Chem: Upper. Dara: In Phnom Srok district? Chem: Yes. Dara: Did you work there and supervise Trapeang Thma? Chem: I did not control there, but just send some of my human forces to help there.”], EN 00089779. See also: **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A83, EN 01075213 [Witness worked in a children's mobile unit: “Q: Did the people from Preah Netr Preah District come to build the dam or come to do the farming around that area [Trapeang Thma]? A83: They came to build the dam there.”], A87, EN 01075214 [“I heard that Yeay Chaem led the soldiers and people to work at Trapeang Thma Reservoir. Yeay Chaem also supervised the soldiers”]; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A52, EN 00920591 [Witness supervised a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Q: While she was in charge of Preah Netr Preah district, Yeay Chaem had sent the mobile unit to work at the Trapeang Thma Dam worksite. Did you also go to work there? A-52: Yes, I went. I went to supervise the commune mobile unit that was sent to build Trapeang Thma Dam.”]; **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A14, EN 01152319 [Witness was a labourer in a district mobile unit: “Yeay Chaem was in overall control at Trapeang Thma Worksite. She stayed and worked at Phnum Lieb Mountain.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A68, EN 01113714 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “[Im Chaem] was the leader of all mobile units at Ang Trapeang Thma.”], A70, EN 01113714 [“Q. How did you know that Yeay Chaem was a leader at Ang Trapeang Thma? A70: I heard cadres calling her Yeay Chaem.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A60, 01025297 [Witness worked in a children's

mobile unit in Trapeang Thma “To my knowledge, Yeay Chaem worked at the upper echelon and gave orders to the group chief and the unit chief.”]; **D5/1264** Chhim Sam Poeut Civil Party Application, 20 June 2013, EN 01144630 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “In 1977, unit chief Comrade Seap, sent me and other mobile units to help build a dam and dig a canal at the second Trapeang Thma reservoir bridge. At the time, Comrade Val, unit chief, and district committee member, Yeay Chaem, ordered us to build the dam strenuously setting each of us to raise three cubic metres of dam day and night without rest, and we ate only rice porridge.”]; **D5/979** Sun Sap Civil Party Application, 10 May 2013, EN 01192045 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “At Trapeang Thma Worksite, the working conditions were very hard. Comrade Val checked and controlled everything. Later, Yeay Chaem also joined him, checking and in control of everything. Both of them wore black clothes, complete with scarf and cap, and were always accompanied by a few soldiers with guns.”]; **D5/994** Pal Moeur Civil Party Application, 27 December 2013, EN 01040623 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “In the same year, 1978, Yeay Chaem arrived and ordered us to build Trapeang Thma dam day and night until 12 p.m.”]; **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy DC-Cam Statement, 5 March 2007, EN 00726114 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “Dara: While working at Trapeang Thma dam [worksite], did you hear the name of Yeay Chem? TB: Yes, I did”].

641 **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A90, EN 01075214 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “Only Ta Val and Yeay Chaem came to examine the worksite at Trapeang Thma Dam.”], A92, EN 01075214 [“I heard that Yeay Chaem came to Trapeang Thma Reservoir from time to time.”]; **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A16, EN 01055651 [Witness was a photographer at S-21 and travelled to Trapeang Thma: “At that time [1976-1977], I did not pay attention who was Sector 13 Committee. But I recall that I met [Im Chaem] in Sector 5 at Trapeang Thma Reservoir Dam”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A44, EN 01113712 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “I saw Chaem once. She rode a horse to the worksite and told the workers there to work hard. At Trapeang Thma Dam, we were first ordered to dig only one cubic metre of soil a day. Later we were ordered to dig three cubic metres of soil a day. We had to work hard or we would not get any rice porridge to eat.”], A73-74, EN 01113714 [“A73: She did not stay at Ang Trapeang Thma. She only came to check the dam and left. I had no idea where she went. Q: Do you know how many times Yeay Chaem went to Ang Trapeang Thma? A74: She went there once a week.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A94-96, EN 01025301 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “A94: I was still working at Trapeang Thma after Yeay Chaem came to control this area. Q: Did you ever see Yeay Chaem come to inspect the Trapeang Thma Dam worksite? A95: Yes, I saw her come to inspect Trapeang Thma Dam work site. Q: Did you know how often Yeay Chaem came to inspect Trapeang Thma Dam worksite? A96: She came to inspect Trapeang Thma Dam worksite once a week.”]; **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A12, EN 00982317 [Witness was a district level mobile unit worker: “While I was working at the Ang Trapeang Thma Dam worksite, Ta Val was initially the manager. After Ta Val disappeared, Yeay Chem came in to replace him. I saw Yeay Chem once in a while, usually when she came to inspect the work at the site.”]; **D53** Khor Mot Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00730078 [Witness worked in a mobile unit and was a unit chairwoman: “I never saw her; I simply heard people speaking about her. I heard of her arrival [at Trapeang Thma], but I did not see her. Local leaders said that other high ranking leaders had come, but I just bothered to carry the soil.”]; **D5/1057** You Savy Civil Party Application, 27 March 2013, EN 01073570-01073571 [Witness was a medical staff member at the Social Affairs worksite, before being transferred to build Trapeang Thma in 1978: “In 1978, POL Pot’s *Angkar* forced me to build a dam at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, requiring me to dig two cubic meters of earth per day. At that time, comrade Chaem, Sector Committee, accompanied by militiamen, soldiers, cooperative chiefs and mobile unit chiefs, monitored us. They forced us to work even though we were sick, which led to severe fatigue”].

642 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A100, EN 01025302 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Q: When Yeay Chaem came to inspect Trapeang Thma Dam worksite, did she have body guards with her? A100: Yes, she had two body guards. These two body guards were armed.”]; **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A17, EN 00987779 [Witness was a labourer in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “[Im Chaem] just stood and monitored our travelling, and I saw a few bodyguards escorting her.”]. See also: **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A87, EN 01075214 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “I heard that Yeay Chaem led the soldiers and people to work at Trapeang Thma Reservoir. Yeay Chaem also supervised the

soldiers.”]; **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A13, EN 00982317 [Witness worked in a district mobile unit: “every time Yeay Chem came to inspect the [Trapeang Thma] worksite four or five armed military personnel accompanied her.”].

643 **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A43, EN 01113712 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “I never saw Chaem and Nhaun because they only sent their subordinates to watch us work.”], A47, EN 01113712 [“Q: Did she ever come to instruct you how to work? A47: No, she didn’t. She only ordered her subordinates to instruct us.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A109, EN 01059950 [Witness was a labourer in a youth mobile unit: “People from Yeay Chaem’s group came to inspect work at the dam worksite [Trapeang Thma]. The workers were from Preah Netr Preah District, Serei Saophoan District, Phnum Srok District and Thma Puok District”].

644 **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A97, EN 01075215 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “Q: In your complaint, document D5/580 in Khmer ERN 00907951, you said, “At that time, I was forced to carry soil by Angkar, but they did not allow me to eat properly. They only gave me a dish of rice without other food to eat. Then I went to seach for crabs and snails for food and I could not start working on time. Angkar, under the command of Yeay Chaem, forced me to work without food”. Could you clarfiy how you know that was the direct command of Yeay Chaem? A97: Because Yeay Chaem gave the orders from above.”], A99, EN 01075215 [“Q: Who was under Yeay Chaem’s orders? A99: People worked under Yeay Chaem’s orders, but I did not know them”].

645 **D219/39** Thoy Thiem Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A40, EN 01050608 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Q: What did Chaem have you do? A40: She had me carry earth”].

646 **D219/39** Thoy Thiem Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A42, EN 01050608 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Q: When the Khmer Rouge took people to be punished, did Chaem join them? A42: Yes, she went”].

647 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A102, EN 01025302 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Yeay Chaem would call the group and unit chiefs to attend meetings [when she came to inspect the work at Trapeang Thma dam]. Group members like me were called to attend the meetings”].

648 **D59** Lach Kea Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00737709 [Witness was a cook at Trapeang Thma: “Question: You have told the Documentation Center of Cambodia that IM Chaem said that “all of you had to work hard and eliminate all capitalist class”. Can you confirm this? Answer: Yes, I have. They had us chant this, and I just followed them. IM Chaem was in overall charge of the site [Trapeang Thma]. I do not recall when she came to replace Ta Val. I did not see her because there were many participants, thousands of people perhaps, and I was far away in the meeting from the leaders, so I was not able to see her. I knew it was IM Chaem because during the formal meeting she introduced herself as Yeay (Grandma) Chaem”].

649 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089778 [“Dara: During the regime, while you worked at the Trapeang Thma, have you ever welcomed any delegation or those at the central level, who came to visit here? Chem: They came, letting me accompany. Dara: Who were those from the upper level? Chem: Chinese and uncle Khieu Samphan also came and visited there. Dara: Did Nuon Chea, Pol Pot come? Chem: Pol Pot visited occasionally but Khieu Samphan did often. Dara: Did (Khieu Samphan) himself visit the dam? Chem: Yes, he did. Dara: What was his comment? Chem: While seeing human forces working at the dam and at the rice field, he urged [us] to continue to work hard.”]. See also: **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117969 [“Q: Did any high-ranking cadres come to inspect the worksite during that time? Im Chaem: Yes, they did. But only the provincial-level cadres did”].

650 **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2015, A31, EN 00982760 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “My platoon members were from Preah Netr Preah District, and they fled to Preah Netr Preah District. Therefore, Yeay Chem told me to take them back to Trapeang Thma Reservoir”].

651 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A129-133, EN 01059952-01059953 [Witness was a labourer in a youth mobile unit: “Q: Who was in charge of those soldiers? A129: The District Committee controlled them. Q: Were they under the command of the Phnum Srok District Committee or someone else? A130: They were under the command of the District Committee. Q. Yeay Chaem was in charge of the district, so was she in command of those soldiers? A131: Yes, she was in command. Q: If workers wanted to escape from that place, what would they have to do? A132: If they wanted to escape, they had to know the route clearly. For example, if they wanted to escape to Thailand, they had to know the way

clearly. Q: If they were arrested, what would happen to them? A133: When they were arrested, they were taken to be killed”].

652 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089775 [“Chem: I worked in that district. I prepared to build two dams and one canal, which linked Trapeang Thma. Farina: What was the name of the dams? Chem: Spean Sreng dam. Dara: Spean Sreng dam? Chem: Yes, below Trapeang Thma dam. Dara: Another dam? Chem: I built dams from Rorneam in Prasat sub-district. Dara: Rorneam? Chem: Prey Rorneam in Prasat sub-district.[...] Dara: We have to build dam? Chem: Yes, we have to build dam. During the rainy season, water becomes full. Thus, we can dig canals to connect the dams [...] I built the dam at the upper. We built a canal with 30-meter width and 10-kilometer length that connects from Trapeang Thma down to O-Chik river. So, there are a lot of fishes. In the meantime, the dam still exists. Looking into the east, it connects with Leap mountain. I worked there at that time. I had a discussion with my people on the plans [...] Dara: How about the two dams and one canal you built. When did you build it? Chem: [...] Oh for the whole year of 1978. Dara: For the whole year? Chem: Yes”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117962 [“The [Spean Spreng] canal was manually dug by the people”].

653 **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A3, EN 00842032 [Witness worked in a cooperative mobile unit: “We were sent there [Prey Roneam worksite] by the gang of Yeay Chaem in 1976. Yeay Chaem was in the district committee”].

654 **D119/153** Kong Vin Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A19, EN 01045554 [Witness was a children’s unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam: “I only heard others talking about Yeay Chaem; I did not know her position. I heard that Yeay Chaem was the person who came down to oversee the people working at the dam worksites and the person who set the work quota of three cubic metres of earth per day per person. If we could not fulfil the quota, the overseers did not give us food. I heard of Yeay Chaem while I was working at Spean Sraeng when she came to that worksite, but I never saw her”].

655 **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A32, EN 00985190 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “Yes, I saw her monitoring the worksite [Spean Sreng], and sometimes she helped the workers there by shouldering the soil. Yeay Chaem went to monitor Ou Lieb Worksite.”]; **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A27, EN 01045543 [Witness worked in a mobile unit building dikes: “I also heard that Ta Val and Yeay Chaem were in charge of Ou Leab Dam, but I never saw them”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A14, EN 00944469 [Witness worked in a children’s mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I used to see her [Yeay Chaem] many times at Lieb Mountain because at that time, she visited workers at Au Lieb Dam which was located to the east of Lieb Mountain”], A15, EN 00944470 [“At that time, I did not know about her position, but I only knew that she held a so high position that she visited the workers at worksites. At that time, everybody heard of her name but they were so scared of her because she was so powerful”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A46-47, EN 01167928 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I saw her monitor the worksite [Spean Sraeng Dam and Phnum Lieb Canal], but I did not see her face clearly [...] I heard some call Yeay Chaem, Yeay Chaem, but I did not know which one was Yeay Chaem, because at that time six to seven people came to monitor the worksite”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A15, EN 00842033 [Witness worked in a cooperative mobile unit: “Q: Were those from the Southwest Zone of Yeay Chaem the ones who oversaw that worksite? A15: Yes, they were.”], A27, EN 00842034 [“Q: To the best of your recollection, do you think Yeay Chaem was a general supervisor of Prey Roniem worksite? A27: Yes, I do.”], A23-24, EN 00842034 [“Q: Did you ever see Yeay Chaem at Prey Roniem worksite? A23: Yes, she used to inspect the work in the areas around Boeng Khla Slab located on the east of the dams where I was working. Q: What did Yeay Chaem do during her inspection at that worksite? A24: She was far from the place where I was working; thus, I could not see well what she was doing. I just knew that it was Yeay Chaem, but I was too scared to look at her face”].

656 **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A19, EN 00982749 [Witness worked at Ou Lieb: “Yes, I saw Yeay Chem at Ou Lieb Dam. At that time she called a meeting, and representatives from all districts in Sector 5 attended.”], A23, EN 00982749 [“I did not remember clearly. However, to my recollection, I saw Yeay Chem at Ou Lieb Dam only twice”].

657 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217524 [“Before the construction can be started, I went up until I reached Ta Pol Pot (Pol Pot) for his assistance. Plentifully, he gave me truckloads of fabrics, fishes and many other supplies by transporting them to me in Preah Net Preah district, since I was new (to the

area)"]].

658 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117967 ["The top open part of [Spean Spreng] canal was 30 meters. It was large enough for us to drain the flood water from the two communes. There were two canals at that time. Still we needed to find way to deal with the flood. I discussed with people and we agreed to dig the third canal. But the plan was not achieved as the country turned into turmoil"].

659 **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 May 2013, A15, EN 00901019 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: "As far as I can recall, [Phnom Trayoung Security Centre] was created in around June or July 1977 when Grandmother Chaem's group arrived in Preah Net Preah district"].

660 **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A112, EN 01050553 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: "The quarry was located at Phnum Troyoung Mountain, and it was supervised by Yeay Chaem, a cadre from the Southwest Zone.," A114, EN 01050553 ["I did not know [who supervised Phnom Trayoung quarry. What I knew was that the total workforce belonged to Yeay Chaem."]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A7, EN 01061139 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: "Q: Who ordered you to work [at Phnum Trayoung]? A7: Yeay Chaem. She received the order from the upper echelon."]; **D5/1246** [REDACTED] Civil Party Application, 7 May 2013, EN 01145431 [Witness worked at Phnom Trayoung: "In 1978, Comrade Nob, the unit chief, sent me to the worksite of Phnum Troyoung mountain in Phnum Lieb Commune, Preah Net Preah District. At the time, Comrade Chaem ordered my team to dig holes in military trench-like style. After digging, they ordered us to cut down bamboo for making sharp spikes to be laid in the trenches"].

661 **D119/64.1** DC-Cam Statement of Tum Soeun, 11 October 2011, EN 00951705 [Witness was a the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: "The education center covered two hectares of land...It was at the North of the mountain, on the main road from Phnom Leap."]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A151, EN 00966801 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: "When I arrived there, I instructed my unit to collect wood from Svay and Battambang to build houses. Around ten houses were built along the path between Trayoung Mountain and Phnum Lieb. Each house was five by six in size"]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A12, EN 00842046 [Witness was a guard at Phnom Trayoung Security Office: "The security centre was large, and cassava and com-growing areas were within the centre. The quarry was also in the centre."].

662 **D5/903** Nou Kham Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01073702 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: "In 1978, comrade Phun sent me to Phnom Trayaung Mountain in Phnom Liep commune [...] Every time Yeay Chaem came to supervise that place, the soldiers banned the mobile unit members not to wander around, and ordered them to stay inside their huts."]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A30, EN 01056895 [Witness was a prisoner: "Based on my estimation, the number of people working in the rice fields was approximately 200-300"].

663 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A65, EN 01025297 [Witness worked in children's unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: "I was forced to get married to my husband. I never knew him before. There were 85 couples during that marriage in 1977."], A66, EN 01025297 ["Yes, she had [Yeay Chaem had arrived]."], A67, EN 01025297 ["My wedding took place at Kouk Kandaol village, Spean Sraeng commune, Phnum Srok district."], A68, EN 01025298 ["During that time, my husband requested the unit chief or the group chief, and the unit chief or the group chief made the request to the upper echelon. I got married to my husband on the thirtieth day, but I do not recall which month it was."], A69, EN 01025298 ["I did not know Yeay Chaem's exact position."], A70, EN 01025298 ["Yeay Chaem supervised the whole wedding. During that time, she told us loudly to hold each other's hand."], A71, EN 01025298 ["Yes, she was [present]."], A72, EN 01025298 ["Because Yeay Chaem was the one who told us to hold each other's hand to become husband and wife during that time"].

664 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A76, EN 01025299 [Witness worked in children's unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: "During that time, I was 15 years old"]. See also, EN 01025287 ["Date of birth: 12 March 1958"].

665 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A73, EN 01025298 [Witness worked in children's unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: "Q: In your civil party application (D5/853), you said that "I refused to get married to my husband". Is it correct? A73 : Yes, I did, but they threatened that they would kill me if I refused to get married."], A74, EN 01025298 ["The upper echelon [made the threat]. I did not know the name, but I just knew that person was male"].

- 666 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A77, EN 01025299 [Witness worked in children's unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: "Q: After the marriage, did someone spy on you at night to make sure your marriage was consummated? A77: Yes, we were spied on. If the couples did not consummate, they would be taken for execution."], A80, EN 01025299 ["Q: Who gave order to take the women who did not agree to consummate, for execution? A80: To my understanding, Yeay Chaem was the one who ordered the unit chief to spy on the wedded couples and took those who did not agree to consummate, for execution."], A81, 01025299 ["Q: How did you know Yeay Chaem order the militia to spy on them? A81: My unit chief told me about this."], A82, EN 01025300 ["They were taken for execution in the forest near Kouk Kandaol village"].
- 667 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A77, EN 01025299 [Witness worked in children's unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: "Q: After the marriage, did someone spy on you at night to make sure your marriage was consummated? A 77: Yes, we were spied on. If the couples did not consummate, they would be taken for execution."], A78, EN 01025299 ["Q: Do you recall if there were couples who were taken for execution because they did not agree to consummate. A 78: Yes, in my unit, there were two or three women taken by the militia to be killed because they did not agree to consummate."], A79, EN 01025299 ["Q: Two or three people did not agree to consummate. Were they among those who got married at the same time with you? A 79: Yes, there were"].
- 668 **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A51, EN 01167929 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: "Yes I did [see forced marriages] because some people in my group were forced to get married. That happened under Yeay Chaem."], A52, EN 01167929 ["It was not a big wedding celebration. It was only a simple meeting at which women's and men's names were called out to make a vow to live together as couples. Yeay Chaem did not attend the wedding: only unit chiefs attended."]. See also **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A90, EN 01079713 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah District: "After I finished working in the weaving unit, I was sent back to my village. Later, I was sent to help raise Runteah Banh Dam, and then they assigned me to farm rice at Trapeang Neakta. At that time, male youths requested approval from Angkar to marry, and I agreed to get married as well. There were 24 couples getting married at the same time along with me."], A92, EN 01079713 ["Trapeang Neakta was located south of Phnum Sreh Mountain, in Preah Netr Preah Commune, Preah Netr Preah District."], A93, EN 01079713 ["Q: Before the day you were married, did you know the man who had requested approval from Angkar to marry you? A93: I did not know him. I had only heard his name."], A96, EN 01079713 ["They arranged my wedding ceremony in mid or late 1978."], A99, EN 01079713 ["Q: Among the males and females arranged to get married, did anyone refuse? A99: No. They all agreed."], A101, EN 01079714 ["Q: Did you know if militiamen investigated couples after the wedding ceremony? A101: Yes, probably they did."]; **D5/865** Roeung Saruon Civil Party Application, 15 September 2011, EN 00982872 [Witness was a member of mobile unit in the "first force", i.e. for strongest workers: "In late 1977, I was forced to get married along with 100 other couples in Svay Sisophoan under the supervision of Ta Loas [...] To my knowledge, at that time, Ta Val, Ta Hak, Ta Chham, Ta Nhim, and Ta Cheal were leaders; Yeay Chaem led the Sector"].
- 669 **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A51, EN 01167929 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: "Yes I did [see forced marriages] because some people in my group were forced to get married. That happened under Yeay Chaem."], A52, EN 01167929 ["It was not a big wedding celebration. It was only a simple meeting at which women's and men's names were called out to make a vow to live together as couples. Yeay Chaem did not attend the wedding: only unit chiefs attended."], A53, EN 01167929 ["If anyone had refused marriage, the 100-people unit chiefs would have accused them of being an enemy"].
- 670 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A180, EN 01059959 [Witness was a labourer in a youth mobile unit: "Q: How many workers at Trapeang Thma were forced to get married? A180: So many of them that I cannot remember."], A182, EN 01059959 ["Probably they were taken to be killed [if they refused]. I am not sure. But most of them did not dare refuse. My sister also married at that time."], A191-193, EN 01059961 ["Yes, they did. They required those couples to sleep together each other within one or two days, and then they sent them back to work at their respective worksites."], A192, EN 01059961 ["They had the militia monitor them to find out if those couples slept together or not."], A193, EN 01059961 ["They would be taken to be re-fashioned [if they refused intercourse]"].
- 671 **D118/242** Koem Boeum Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A111, EN 01057695 [Witness was a cadre and married to the chief of Popel commune: "The commune level listed the names of couples to be

married and sent the names to the Sector level to decide how many couples were to be married each time. I, at the lower level, did not dare to make decisions on this issue. The ones who loved each other came to inform us, and we listed their names and sent their names to the Sector. Those who did not agree also told us they did not agree, and we crossed out their names.”], A11, EN 01057695 [“Q: We have evidence and we know that the people did not have freedom in choosing their spouses, and the Party forced people to get married. Is this true? A112: The Party decided, but they arranged for the new people to marry the new people, while the old people had to marry the old people. We can say that they were forced marriages, because the Party decided them. If the new people had to marry the old people, and if anyone refused, we crossed their names out because some people had bad backgrounds.”], A113, EN 01057695 [“Q: Were those forced marriages or those marriage arrangements designated by Centre level down to Zone level to Sector level, then to district and commune level? Or were they decided by the commune or district level? A113: The Centre level did not decide them: the commune and district level did”].

672 **D219/455** Saur Chansareth Written Record of Interview, 13 August 2015, A22, EN 01151181 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “Any cadres who requested to marry the 17 April women would be regarded as have betrayed Angkar and would be taken to be killed”].

673 **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A108, EN 00986268-00986269 [Witness was in a children’s unit in District 105: Southwest Zone person who arrived in Northwest Zone in 1977, and worked in the rice fields at Svay Sisophon: “Those older sisters [in her unit] attended the meetings with Yeay Chaem. In the meetings Yeay Chaem always encouraged those women to get married. But those ‘older sisters’ refused Yeay Chaem’s proposals. Sometimes some of those women had to run away and hide themselves in sugar cane plantation to avoid the young men they were supposed to marry, because most of these men had lost their legs and had never been seen before”].

674 **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A108, EN 00986268-00986269 [Witness was a Southwest Zone person who arrived in Northwest Zone in 1977, and worked in the rice fields at Svay Sisophon: “Those older sisters [in her unit] attended the meetings with Yeay Chaem. In the meetings Yeay Chaem always encouraged those women to get married. But those ‘older sisters’ refused Yeay Chaem’s proposals. Sometimes some of those women had to run away and hide themselves in sugar cane plantation to avoid the young men they were supposed to marry, because most of these men had lost their legs and had never been seen before.”], A110, EN 00986269 [“Yes, if someone defied such a proposal they would definitely be arrested. During that time I heard those ‘older sisters’ in my unit who were asked to get married by Yeay Chaem discuss running away”].

675 **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A70, EN 01076995 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I heard about rapes in Chamkar Kor because I heard one female prisoner crying, and she told me that she was raped. Later, that female prisoner was taken to be killed.”];

D219/130 Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A159, EN 01059956 [Witness was a labourer in a youth mobile unit: “Two women named La and Chhom from Preah Net Preah District were medics in my mobile unit. They were taken to be killed by Ta Poal, who was from the Southwest, and one of his associates. I did not see this killing first-hand, but the workers in my unit told me that the corpses of the two women were left completely naked. That killing site was not far from our workplace. Because their corpses were naked, we understood that both women had been raped before being killed”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A41, EN 01077044 [Witness was a group leader/team chief in Preah Net Preah: “Q: Did you ever hear or know about any cases of rape in Preah Net Preah District? A41: I heard that women who worked at cotton plantation worksites were raped, but I did not see it first-hand. There were two cotton plantations. The first one was located in Chub Veari, and the second one was located on Kang Va Mountain in Svay Sisophon. But I did not know in which place this happened.”];

D219/13 Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A50, EN 01047899 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “Yes, I did. When I was working at Prey Moan Dam, a female singer named KLAUT Samet worked with me and slept with her head next to mine; she was taken to be killed at night because she said, “Only work offensives. Why not food offensives too?” In the morning, I heard people whisper that before they killed her, she was raped by many people”].

676 **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A126, EN 01055566 [Witness worked near Wat Chamkar Khnol: “Q: In the same interview, you personally were ordered to responsibility for machinery. When the Southwest group arrived, you were sent to be tempered for a month. Is this correct? A126: Yes.”], A127, EN 01055566 [“Q: Where were you sent to be tempered? A127: Initially I was sent to

be tempered at Kandaol Cooperative. Then the Southwest cadres sent me to be tempered at Tuek Thla Cooperative”].

677 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072598-01072599 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “Some letters informed me that people were sent in from the cooperatives on that day, and that I had to prepare to receive and watch them. Sometimes, her letters instructed me to report the number of forces, and request for materials and food. I attended meetings at schools, and studied, with her once every three or five months. In such meetings, she advised us how to deal with our livelihood, and manage forces. She also advised us not to eat more than the people, and not to provide more food rations than other places”]; **D6.1.75** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 01040671 [“Those who did not work were afraid of me. I called people to receive education and meet and instruct them.”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A42, EN 01128312 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “Every education meeting was conducted in Yeay Chaem's house in Phnom Leap. I do not know where she sent people to”].

678 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A222, EN 00966812-00966813 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Those cooperatives would discuss with Yeay Chem directly if the arrest should be made or not. Yeay Chem would decide on whom to be sent to the education centre after they had been found to be longer worth “educating” at the cooperative level”].

679 **D119/30** Phoun Suntý Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A12, EN 00938205 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “In fact, they did not tell me that I was under the arrest. They told me that I would go to study. They did not tie me up. At that time I received a hand written letter from Yeay Cheam, which was signed and named by Yeay Chem, but it had no seal on it. In that letter it said “requesting comrade Ty and comrade Samun to come to study at the Phnom Liep commune center”. That letter was a small piece of paper and in hand written. It was delivered to me by Phom who was riding a horse to my place”].

680 **D119/30** Phoun Suntý Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A15, EN 00938205 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “When I arrived [at Phnom Liep commune], I did not see Yeay Cheam. A short moment later she arrived. She took the letter back from me and told me that I had to go to attend a meeting at Phnom Troyaung”].

681 **D119/30** Phoun Suntý Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A18, EN 00938205-00938206 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “When I arrived [at Phnom Trayaung] I saw 10 armed soldiers in black uniforms there. Some of them were of the Northwest Zone and others were of the Southwest Zone. I told them that Yeay Chem sent me to a meeting here. At that time a soldier assigned me to thresh rice, telling me that that was my new work. They had me threshed rice until late afternoon at which time they gave me a scoop of porridge to eat. At about 6pm, they shackled me and told me to go into the reeducation place”].

682 **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A76, EN 00985683 [Witness was a Southwest cadre sent to the Northwest Zone and appointed chief of Phnum Lieb commune: “I would like to clarify that the event did in fact happen because at that time, I received many letters from them to send people to be re-educated and corrected. I neither had the power to arrest nor to send people anywhere. I received orders from Yeay Chaem; however those letters did not bear Yeay Chaem's signature, but those of persons at Sector level.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Suntý Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A15, EN 01056892 [Witness was chief of a youth unit in Chub: “Q: On page 5 in English in the same Answer 12 [of the witness's Written Record of Interview D119/30], you said, “I received a letter from Yeay Chaem; the letter was handwritten with the signature and name Yeay Chaem, but it was not stamped. The letter said Comrade Ty and Comrade Samun were to come to study at the Phnum Lieb Commune Office.” Is this answer correct? A15: Yes, it is correct.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A71, EN 01059945 [Witness was worker in a youth mobile unit: “Q: Do you clearly remember arrests ordered by Yeay Chaem? A 71: No, I do not know that clearly, because they just called those people away to study”].

683 **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A77-80, EN 00985684 [Witness was a Southwest cadre sent to the Northwest Zone and appointed chief of Phnum Lieb commune: “[A]t that time I received such letters frequently. If I had wanted to help hide people, I could have done it by tearing up those letters, but if the upper echelon had found out, I would have had problems. Q: Was your upper echelon Yeay Chaem? A78: Yes [...] If Yeay Chaem learned I helped hide any of the people they wanted, I would have been arrested and convicted accused of hiding enemies [...] My understanding was that if they arrested us, they would surely kill us because they were not concerned with right or wrong at the time.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A28-29, EN 00982759-00982760 [Witness was the chief

of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “Q: On page 12 of the written record of your interview with the Documentation Center of Cambodia (ERN 00730228), you said that while you were working at the Trapeang Thma Reservoir worksite, you saw many workers there called away to attend study, and they disappeared forever. Was this one of the reasons you were afraid and fled to your village? When did this happen? A28: Yes, that is correct. That happened in mid-1978. Q: On the same page 12, you said that people in your unit lost weight and became skinny and fled, but they were also arrested by Yeay Chem's subordinates and detained at the security office. Can you further elaborate on this? A29: Because my platoon members were so skinny at that time, they fled the worksite. Then militiamen who were subordinates of Yeay Chem arrested them. They were questioned about which unit they came from, and they answered they had fled from my unit. Therefore, Yeay Chem informed Ta Poal, who then told me to take my platoon members back to the worksite”].

684 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A146, EN 00966800 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “That Education Department was established about one year after the Southwest Zone's people arrived there [at Phnum Trayoung Mountain].”, A173, EN 00966804 [“I received these orders in a verbal form. According to my judgment, Yeay Chem alone would not have been able to create that place because all the wood I used to make the shelters there was taken from Svay District in Battambang province. That meant it was brought in from Sector 5. So, Yeay Chem must have received orders from her superiors in order to do so.”], A158, EN 00966802 [“According to my discussion with Yeay Chem, she told me to arrange that Education Department. I am not sure if it was an instruction from the higher level. I just knew that Yeay Chem instructed me to do so. The lower ranking people only followed the instructions from the higher ranking people”].

685 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A140, EN 00966800 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “If the person was instructed to work, he or she had to finish the assigned task. If the person was stubborn, the cooperative would “re-educate” him or her once or twice first. The cooperative also looked deeply into the matter, however.”], A171, EN 00966804 [“The rules or policies [for the re-education centre] were created by Yeay Chem. Yeay Chem ordered me to create a cooperative for those prisoners with light punishments”].

686 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A175, EN 00966805 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Yeay Chem assigned me to be in charge of the place. She ordered me to help organise the place while so many people were sent there”].

687 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A189, EN 00966807 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “If someone made a mistake in a cooperative, he or she would be reported to Yeay Chem. And Yeay Chem would ask if the person could yet be educated by that cooperative and if not then that person would be sent to Phnum Trayoung Mountain”].

688 **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A57-59, EN 01035100 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma Dam: “Q: In your application D230/11.1.471a, you said that when you were working at Trapeang Thma, you were arrested while you were searching for a bamboo container to hold water. Was this statement correct? A57: Yes, it was correct. At that time, they did not mistreat us, but they just reeducated us. If we wanted to take water, we needed to inform them or ask for their permission in advance [...] As I remember, it was during the later period of the Khmer Rouge era when it was under the control of the Southwest cadres [...] It was a soldier [who arrested me]”].

689 **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A64-65, EN 01035102 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma Dam: “Q: In your application D230/11.1.471a, you said Yeay Chaem was the chair of the re-education meeting. Do you remember? A64: I do not remember because I did not see. They took us far away from the meeting. The militiaman was reporting about us to the re-education meeting chair. Q: Where did the re-education meeting take place? A65: It was held in Rohal Village.”], A67, EN 01035101-01035102 [“Q: In your application D230/11.1.471a, you said that Yeay Chaem was the one who helped release your team. Is that statement correct? A67: I am doubtful it was Yeay Chaem who helped release us”].

690 **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 30 June 2015, A48-49, EN 01113712 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “For me, I was a base person, so I could complete the assigned task because I used to this kind of work. Base people used to farm rice. However, for the evacuated people, they could not complete the task. Therefore, they were taken to the study session [...] I just know that those people who were taken away ‘to study’ never returned”, A51, EN 01113712 [“I only know that some people in my mobile unit disappeared. The same thing happened at other mobile units”].

- 691 **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A48, EN 01037368 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “In my own experience from the regime, if anyone was deemed as an enemy of Angkar, he/she was, most often, called to get educated and never returned home. In the regime, they never used the word “taking to be killed” but “taking to be educated”. For those who were taken to get educated, they never returned home.”]; **D1.3.11.69** Yuok Neam OCP Statement, 5 August 2008, EN 00210574 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “They said they take them to study [...] when they said study, it meant to disappear. [...] It means that they killed them”].
- 692 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217519 [“I brought in five hundreds (military) forces from the Southwest (Zone) in Takeo province to join movement forces (in my district). These five hundreds (military) forces were then mobilized/placed at (every) old construction sites and including five hundred families of civilians from three provinces were deployed in every villages of the district. Such placement was made in order to comfortably facilitate the work (of the people) because (geographically) I had never known Preah Net Preah before”].
- 693 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089776 [“I confiscated guns from militiamen and district militiamen.”], EN 00089782 [“I confiscated all the weapons from military unit and district militiamen.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951802 [“I had asked the upper echelon to disarm the Chhlorps and the militias in my district first.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217520-00217521 [“When I see the situation and with the combination of resolution and duties tasked by the upper levels, I have an idea ... I began to divide forces into two: 1) an existing mobile unit and 2) disarmament of militiamen.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117966 [“Then I took a measure to disarm all the militiamen [...] Before I disarmed them I had consulted with the Zone and the province. My concern was that if they continued to be armed they would cause some trouble to the Workforce. On top of that if there were any conflicts those who were armed would resort to killing others easily. That's why I disarmed them”].
- 694 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217521 [“Then, rearrangement will be made for these disarmed militiamen. They will become a mobile unit at construction sites for works such as building dams, digging channels and constructing paddy dikes”].
- 695 **D119/94** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A42, EN 00982762 [Witness was a labourer in a district mobile unit: “Ta Moang was previously in charge of the military”]. See also: **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A51-52, EN 01031895 [Witness worked as a district soldier and worked in a mobile unit: “Q: You said that you were a district soldier. Who was in charge of district soldiers? A51: Ta Nak and Ta Choeu were in charge of Phnum Srok district soldiers. Ta Hat was on the Phnum srok District Committee. Q: Ta Hat was on the Phnum Srok District Committee. Is it correct to say that he supervised Ta Nak and Ta Choeu who were in charge of the district soldiers? A52: Yes, Ta Hat was in charge of the whole district. Ta Nak and Ta Choeu had to report to Ta Hat”].
- 696 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00951815 [“But I helped them out along with some elderly men working at the social affairs unit who had been put at my house. Dany: Did you free him after he had been arrested and imprisoned? And why had he been arrested? Chaem: I did not know the motive, but when I went there I saw him. Dany: Did you free him at the time of your arrival? Chaem: When I arrived, I saw they [guards] were taking him out of the house. I then spoke with that old man. And because he was old, I ordered them to free him.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217519 [“I brought in five hundreds (military) forces from the Southwest (Zone) in Takeo province to join movement forces (in my district). These five hundreds (military) forces were then mobilized/placed at (every) old construction sites and including five hundred families of civilians from three provinces were deployed in every villages of the district. Such placement was made in order to comfortably facilitate the work (of the people) because (geographically) I had never known Preah Net Preah before”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117960 [“Q: Were the militiamen assigned to do rice farming also? Im Chaem: Yes, they were. It depended on what we assigned them to do. Q: For were the militiamen for? Im Chaem: The militiamen were to protect the village in case there were thieves or merchants. When people were needed to help with the dry season rice farming they would be also assigned to do farming”]; **D119/89** Chhum Seng Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A37, EN 00982311 [Witness was a mobile unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “I never met Yeay Chem. At that time, I asked soldiers in a vehicle and they told me that they were going to transport Yeay Chem”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A124, EN 011180007 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah in 1977-78: “A124: I

heard that Yeay Chaem was the military commander”, A125, EN 011180007 [“I just heard from others that she was in charge of the military department.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A66-68, EN 01059944-01059945 [Witness worked in a youth mobile unit: “Q: You said Yeay Chaem commanded the military too. What military? A66: The armed soldiers who had the authority to arrest people. Q: So, at that time, could Yeay Chaem order those soldiers to arrest people? A67: Yes, she could. A68: I learned that from mobile teams that escaped from Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A267, EN 01059970 [“I heard that [Im Chaem] was vicious, and when she ordered soldiers to do something, the soldiers had to obey.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A87, EN 01075214 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “I heard that Yeay Chaem led the soldiers and people to work at Trapeang Thma Reservoir. Yeay Chaem also supervised the soldiers.”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A57-59, EN 01050544-01050545 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “I handed over the gun when the Southwest group arrived [...] I handed the gun to Yeay Chaem at her house in Phnum Lieb [...] I offered to give it to [Im Chaem] in 1977 [...] I handed the gun to Yeay Chaem.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A53, EN 01031896 [Witness was a Phnom Srok district soldier and worked in a mobile unit: “it was generally the Khmer Rouge’s organization structure of district in which the military had to report to the district committee. I heard people living in Preah Net Preah saying that Yeay Chaem had authority to control all these people, and the district military chairman had to report to her as well.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A66-68, EN 01059944-01059945 [Witness was worker in a youth mobile unit: “Q: You said Yeay Chaem commanded the military too. What military? A66: The armed soldiers who had the authority to arrest people. Q: So, at that time, could Yeay Chaem order those soldiers to arrest people? A67: Yes, she could. A68: I learned that from mobile teams that escaped from Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A267, EN 01059970 [“I heard that [Im Chaem] was vicious, and when she ordered soldiers to do something, the soldiers had to obey.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A82, EN 00966761 [Witness was a deputy mobile unit chief in Sector 13 who was transferred to the Northwest Zone: “when Yeay Chem arrived, she mingled with the existing forces. Around 10 days after we arrived in Preah Net Preah, Yeay Chem and the existing district committee gathered in a meeting and rearranged the forces.”]; **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A32, EN 01067924 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “I reported to Ta Poal, and Ta Poal reported to Yeay Chaem. Then Yeay Chaem ordered militiamen to go to the cooperatives to tell the cooperative chiefs or the commune committee to search for those escapees and bring them back.”]; **D119/88** Kao Phan Written Record of Interview, 17 February 2014, A30, EN 00981996 [Witness transported stone from Phnom Trayoung to Trapeang Thma: “At that time I saw her riding in a GMC lorry on National Road 6 travelling from the west to Phnum Lieb. Maybe she was coming from Svay Sisophon. I saw her two or three days before the Vietnamese arrived. There were around 10 soldiers on the lorry, but they were not armed.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A54, EN 00982764 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “Q: You said that Yeay Chem used to send militiamen to arrest people such as the medic Moeun. Do you know whether Yeay Chem was in charge of both the military and the militia? A54: I only saw that Yeay Chem was in charge of the militia. They wore ordinary clothing, but they were armed.”].

⁶⁹⁷ **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A14, EN 00975039 [Witness worked as a medic in Sector 5: “They [Ta Mok and Im Chaem] were in the same party, and they had the duty and authority to arrest people in the Northwest Zone”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A36, EN 01044835 [Witness was arrested in Preah Net Preah: “Because at the time I heard people say that when anyone who made mistakes would be sent to meet Yeay Chaem, and they would either be sent to be imprisoned or killed by Yeay Chaem. The ones who were sent to be imprisoned at Phnum Troyoung Mountain seldom survived because they were forced to overwork and starved.”], A37-38, EN 01044835 [“Kit, who was Chonhcheang Village Chairman and a Southwest cadre [...] At that time, Kit arrested about six or seven of us and trucked us on a powertiller to Yeay Chaem’s house in Phnum Leab with the aim of sending us to Phnum Troyoung Mountain. When we were being transported on the power tiller, we were not tied up. When we arrived at Yeay Chaem’s house, she was not present because she had already fled. So Kit transported us back to Phnum Chonhcheang Mountain and detained us at his house for three nights.”]; **D119/29** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A22, EN 00937037 [Witness was

deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “Q: In her capacity as Preah Neth Preah district committee chief, did she have the authority to arrest people in her district? Answer 22: I don't know. It is however my conclusion that if there was no order from the district committee chief, commune chiefs would not be able to make any arrest.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A85-86, EN 00985685 [Witness was appointed Phnum Lieb Commune Committee by Im Chaem: “Q: Were the ones who came to arrest people from district or Sector level? A85: They were from the Sector level, because they drove vehicles to catch people. The district level did not have vehicles to be drive to arrest people. Q: Did you ever see Yeay Chaem travelling by car in Preah Netr Preah District? A86: Yes, I did see her in a vehicle with some Sector and Zone cadres.”]; **D119/75** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 21 January 2014, A13-14, EN 00981130 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “Q: On page 31 of IM Chem's interview with the Documentation Center of Cambodia (ERN 00907826), IM Chem, the Preah Netr Preah District Committee, said that she helped protect Ta Sokh three times from being arrested at Chub when Ta Nhim, the Northwest Zone Committee, sent three letters to arrest Ta Sokh. Were you that Ta Sokh? A13: Yes, I was that Ta Sokh. Q: Previously, you said that you had no connection with the commune-level, district-level, or sector-level leaders. Why did IM Chem of the District Committee protect you from being arrested as ordered in those letters of arrest issued by the Northwest Zone Committee? You said you were just only an ordinary citizen, didn't you? A14: I did not know all about this matter of them looking to arrest me at that time. In fact, I just learned from you today that the Northwest Zone Committee had issued three letters for my arrest.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A9, EN 00938204 [Witness arrested in Preah Net Preah: “Based on my understanding, as the district committee, she had the power to [arrest people].”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A83, EN 01037373 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “From my conclusion, [Im Chaem] may have had the power to release any prisoners, so she also had the power to release an order to arrest anyone.”]; **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy DC-Cam Statement, 5 March 2007, EN 00726114 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “TB: She [Im Chaem] was cruel. Ta Val, the Northwest Zone chief was also very cruel.”], EN 00726115-00726116 [“Dara: You mentioned earlier that Yeay Chem had been a cruel person. How did you know that? TB: At that time, it became known by word of mouth that Yeay Chem was a very cruel woman. Dara: How cruel was she? TB: She intimidated people that they would be smashed for a minor offense. For example, those found to be lazy or careless while working would disappeared”], EN 00726125 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: People referred to [Chaem] as nasty because she ordered to have people killed. [...] Generally, [witnesses] were soldiers who have left here. When all of them were here, they said Chaem was the cruelest lady. Her cruelty was reflected in the way she worked. She did not forgive anyone for their mistakes. As to others, they could tolerate minor mistakes.”]; **D5/1721** Nop Nat Civil Party Application Supplementary Information, 4 February 2015, EN 01191767 [Witness worked in a children's mobile unit: “The complainant continued that he had heard people saying that Yeay IM Chaem was a person from the Southwest zone. [...] She was courageous in the battlefields and notoriously brutal for ordering the tortures and killings of people during her administration in Preah Netr Preah.”].

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D219/575 Toek Suong Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A11, EN 01179811 [Witness was a commune militiaman in Prasat Village in Preah Net Preah: “As for arrests, two of Yeay Chaem's messengers made the arrests.”], A12, EN 01179812 [“I have forgotten their names. I think that they are alive and living with Yeay Chaem presently because they are Yeay Chaem's relatives. One was named Mom, and I do not remember the messenger's name because it was a long time ago. Ask A Lang. He knows. The work was secret. Therefore, they removed the Northwesterners and replaced them with their colleagues.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, EN 00985188 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “I only knew that [Preah Netr Preah] soldiers who were from the Northwest were called for study never returned home. The Northwest, they were also called to study, but I do not know who called them for study. As for the cooperatives the militia made the arrests. [...] The commune militia were ruled by the Commune Committee, and the Commune Committee was under the District Committee.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A18-19, EN 01056907 [Witness worked in a medic unit in Phnum Lieb and was later imprisoned in Phnom Trayoung security centre: “Q: Did Ta Kan tell you why you were arrested [and sent to Phnom Trayoung]? A18: He answered that he sent me there because he wanted me to refashion myself Q: Did Ta Kan tell you who ordered your arrest? A19: Yes, he did. He told that he followed aunt's order. That aunt was Yeay Chaem.”]; **D119/49** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A32-33, EN 00966731

[Witness was detained in Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Q: You have said that Yeay Chem ordered your detention. Is it true? A32: Yes. Q: How long were you imprisoned? A33: I was imprisoned from early August 1978 until the arrival of the Vietnamese army.”], A42, EN 00966732 [“The Prison Chief ordered three soldiers to bring me to the prison, but they did not tie me up. The prison was more than two kilometres from the hospital where I was working. The three soldiers had weapons in their hands. Ta Soeun was the Prison Chief”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A66-68, EN 01059944-01059945 [Witness was worker in a youth mobile unit: “Q: You said Yeay Chaem commanded the military too. What military? A66: The armed soldiers who had the authority to arrest people. Q: So, at that time, could Yeay Chaem order those soldiers to arrest people? A67: Yes, she could. A68: I learned that from mobile teams that escaped from Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview, 4 December 2013, A130-132, EN 01035128 [Witness was chief of a cooperative in Phnom Srok [“A130: According to my knowledge, the chiefs of cooperative were in charge of their respective militiamen. Q: For example, a chief of cooperative was supposed to arrest you. Would he come to arrest you by himself or would he order his militiamen to make the arrest of you? A131: They sent militiamen to arrest people. Q: For such arrests, would the concerned cooperative chiefs give their orders by themselves to make the arrests, or did they receive order from their upper level to do so? A132: According to my understanding, such arrests were made upon receipt of orders from the upper levels such as the commune, district and so on.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A17-18, EN 00901010 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was later arrested and imprisoned at Phnom Traoyoung: “A17: I knew the existence of Trayaung mountain prison when I was sent there. That prison was perhaps a new prison because the prisoners’ houses were still new, and I heard that this prison was situated in Svay Sisophon (currently Serei Saophoan, but I did not know the exact location. Q: Who came to arrest you? Were they soldiers or militiamen? A18: I did not know if they were militiamen or soldiers. They were wearing black clothes and armed. There were approximately three to five of them”].

699 **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A10, EN 00975038-00975039 [Witness worked as a medic in Sector 5: “I was also arrested on the same day with my father. When they tied my father’s hands and put shackles on both his ankles, they tied my hands and ordered me to sit in front of him. My father was taken to be killed in a fertilizer pit; and I heard my father scream for help from me when he was hit with the first bat, and after they hit him with the second bat, I did not hear his voice anymore.”]; **D219/92** Phuon Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A11-12, EN 01056891-01056892 [“A11: I met [Im Chaem] only one time at the meeting when they arrested me. I never met her again after that. Q: You said: “As I understood it, in her capacity as District Committee, she had the authority to do that.” Could you further clarify this answer? A12: Yes, that is correct.”], A14, EN 01056892 [“As a matter of fact they did not arrest me: they just gave me a letter and told me to meet Yeay Chaem, and later Yeay Chaem had me go to Phnum Troyoung”].

700 **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A9, EN 00975038 [Witness worked as a medic in Sector 5: “They [who ordered the arrest and killing] were the Southwest people under the control of Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem. After the disappearances of Northwest Cadre, Yeay Chaem took over in the place of the Chief of Sector 5 in early 1978. At that time, Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem were the ones who arrested Ta Hoeng (Chief of Sector 5) and Ta Nhoem (Chief of the Northwest Zone) and some other Northwest Zone cadres. After they arrested and killed other Northwest Zone cadres the Southwest Zone cadres controlled the whole Northwest Zone.”], A8, EN 00975038 [“They sent my parents to be killed in Diik PO Village, Preah Netr Preah Commune, Preah Netr Preach District between late 1977 and early 1978. During that time, they appointed my father to raise chickens, and at the same time, because the person who was responsible for giving out rice got sick, they replaced him with my father. It was the time that Southwest people entered the Northwest Zone, and the persons who were linked with the Northwest Zone cadre were arrested and killed. My father was one among them because he was a former *Achar* (Buddhist layman functionary) and kept the Dhammapada (*Kompi Sleth Rith*), so Southwest people arrested my father and killed him”].

701 **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A2, EN 00842006 [Witness worked in a medic unit in Phnum Lieb and was later imprisoned in Phnom Trayoung security centre: “I was transferred from my hometown of Ampil village in Prasat commune to an area at Phnum Leab; I was then made a medic for a mobile unit, and tasked to treat malaria.”], A3, EN 00842006 [“It was Yeay Chaem in 1977 [who ordered the transfer]”] A4, EN 00842007 [“The order came from Yeay Chaem; and Ta Kan who was then chief of Sangkat Preah Netr Preah carried out the order. Ta Kan was from the Southwest zone.”], A5, EN

00842006 ["It was after the Khmer New Year of 1977. By then, it was already under the administration of the Southwest Zone"].

702 **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A9, EN 00842007 [Witness worked in a medic unit in Phnum Lieb and was later imprisoned in Phnom Trayoung security centre: "I went around from one village to another treating people with malaria. At that time, Hun, another medic was arrested and killed. A lady who had been a district chief but identified as having involved in the affairs was arrested and killed at Phnum Lieb. I would like to redress that, as a matter of fact, the lady as chief of the medical unit of Preah Netr Preah district."], A10, EN 00842007 ["It was certain that the order [to arrest] came from the district level."], A11, EN 00842007 ["It was Yeay Chaem who ordered to have my team members arrested because I was the one who refused to go to Phnum Troyoung security centre."], A13 ["I made the refusal against Ta Kan, Sangkat chief. Ta Kan told me that they had wanted me to be re-educated at Phnum Troyoung as Hun, another medic was arrested because he had had affairs with a lady. At that time, Neou and Phat had already been arrested; thus, I was the last one to be arrested"]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A12, EN 01056906 [Witness worked in a medic unit in Phnum Lieb and was later imprisoned in Phnom Trayoung security centre: "Q: I would like to read Question and Answer 10, "Q: Who ordered your arrest? A: In fact, the order was from district level"; and Question and Answer 11, "Q: Who was the district level? A: I do not remember who the chairperson of the district level was. I remember only Yeay Chaem. Yeay Chaem went to meet, and Yeay Chaem asked to keep me alive." Is this correct? A12: Yes, it is."].

703 **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A42, EN 01128312 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: "I can tell you that all cooperative chairpersons came to discuss with her about arrests they wished to make. This means that all arrests of large numbers of people had to be decided by Yeay Chaem first."].

704 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A222, EN 00966812-00966813 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: "Those cooperatives would discuss with Yeay Chem directly if the arrest should be made or not. Yeay Chem would decide on whom to be sent to the education centre after they had been found to be longer worth "educating" at the cooperative level"].

705 **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A37-38, EN 01044835 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: "Kit, who was Chonhcheang Village Chairman and a Southwest cadre [...] At that time, Kit arrested about six or seven of us and trucked us on a powertiller to Yeay Chaem's house in Phnum Leab with the aim of sending us to Phnum Troyoung Mountain. When we were being transported on the power tiller, we were not tied up. When we arrived at Yeay Chaem's house, she was not present because she had already fled. So Kit transported us back to Phnum Chonhcheang Mountain and detained us at his house for three nights."], A36, EN 01044835 ["Because at the time I heard people say that when anyone who made mistakes would be sent to meet Yeay Chaem, and they would either be sent to be imprisoned or killed by Yeay Chaem. The ones who were sent to be imprisoned at Phnum Troyoung Mountain seldom survived because they were forced to overwork and starved."]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: "In 1978, immediately after I arrived at Phnum Troyoung, Comrade Chaem, the military chairwoman, sent the cook to cook rice and chicken for her to eat, and then sent a few militiamen to take me to Phnum Troyoung security office"].

706 **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A20, EN 01128310 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: "Yeay Chaem asked if I could meet Ream, the cadre who stationed in Chub and responsible for arresting people. I replied that I didn't dare to go. When I went there the messenger prohibited me from entering the place because Ream was sleeping. After I had waited for half an hour, Ream appeared and said there was nothing wrong, and told me to take seven people to Yeay Chaem on my way back"].

707 **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A9, EN 00950742 [Witness worked in a children mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: "Q: Do you know who the chairwoman from the Southwest was? A9: I am not sure, but they seemed to have power in the arrest of those people. I saw them kill a couple-a man and a woman- in front of the corner of Prean Netr Preah pagoda."]; **D1.3.11.12** Chrach Kith OCP Interview, 6 August 2008, EN 00210424 [Witness was a carpenter in Preah Net Preah: "The meeting about the Deputy Secretary, what was his name? The meeting happened at Wat PNP [Preah Net Preah] . After the meeting, the dep sec dist was arrested. His name was Sam At. It was Chaem who took him away"].

708 **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A20, EN 00950743 [Witness worked in a children mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: "I saw them arrest many people at the worksite, but I did not see

them commit any killings, with my own eyes. The arrestees were taken out. Most of the arrests occurred in Preah Netr Preah, mostly at Spean Sraeng dam. I am speaking about this only within the context of the children mobile unit, but I know that in youth and middle-aged mobile units there were more arrests”].

709 **D1.3.11.12** Chrach Kith OCP Interview, 6 August 2008, EN 00210424 [Witness was a carpenter in Preah Net Preah District Office: “The meeting about the Deputy Secretary, what was his name? The meeting happened at Wat PNP [Preah Net Preah]. After the meeting, the dep sec dist was arrested. His name was Sam At. It was Chaem who took him away”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A28, 30-31, EN 01056926 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I want to correct the answer to Question I3 as follows: In 1978, Yeay Chaem called me and Ti to meet with her at the District Office. When we arrived at Yeay Chaem's office, we met with Yeay Chaem, and she told me and Ti to go to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A30, EN 01056926 [“Q: Do you remember who came to tell you to meet Yeay Chaem? A30: At that time, a letter from Yeay Chaem was sent to Ti, who then told me.”], A31, EN 01056926 [“Q: Did you read that letter? A31: At that time, Ti was holding the letter, and Ti told me to go meet Yeay Chaem.”], A35, EN 01056927 [“Yeay Chaem personally told me to go to a meeting at Phnum Trayoung Mountain.”], A38, EN 01056927 [“When I arrived at Phnum Troyoung Mountain, one or two militiamen told me to thresh rice. They told me this was my new work.”]; **D119/137** Ith Let Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A37, EN 01044785 [Witness was a worker in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “Q: Could you differentiate between large meetings, such as those chaired by District Committee Yeay Chaem with a great number of attendees and meetings with a small number of attendees held for the purpose of making arrests? A37: It was not clear because sometimes a few people were called to receive plans, but in fact were arrested. Sometimes, a few people were called to receive plans, and were not arrested. These tricks confused us”].

710 **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A41-44, EN 01045565 [Witness was chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “A41: I attended a major meeting led by the District Committee at Phnum Leab Mountain in late 1976. Q: Who was the District Committee? A42: It was Yeay Chaem. Q: What issues did they raise in that meeting? A43: In the meeting Yeay Chaem said that during this cultivation season, we have to screen for high-ranking persons to be killed, and this was done in order to save rice for those who have no tendencies toward the old regime. Q: How many people attended that meeting? A44: At that time there were about 70 or 80 attendees ranking from the unit chairpersons up.”], A47-48, EN 01045566 [Witness was chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “Q: After the meeting [in District Committee meeting in Phnum Lieb chaired by Im Chaem] ended, did you notice if many arrests took place in your area? A46: Yes, they were. Q: Can you describe more about this in details? A47: I knew that the cooperative had the duty to order the company chairpersons to arrest people in their units. The Southwest cadres who governed the cooperative had a name list of people to be arrested, and they had received that document from Phnom Penh. The company chairpersons, along with three to four unit members in a team, had the duty to conduct the arrests of people in their units.”], A54, EN 01045567 [“I think that as District Committee, Yeay Chaem must have known about the arrests of people in her district, and I in fact think that she was the one who ordered the arrests of those people in her district”].

711 **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A29, EN 00982759-00982760 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “Q: On the same page 12 [of the witness's Documentation Center of Cambodia interview (ERN 00730228)], you said that people in your unit lost weight and became skinny and fled, but they were also arrested by Yeay Chem's subordinates and detained at the security office. Can you further elaborate on this? A29: Because my platoon members were so skinny at that time, they fled the worksite. Then militiamen who were subordinates of Yeay Chem arrested them. They were questioned about which unit they came from, and they answered they had fled from my unit. Therefore, Yeay Chem informed Ta Poal, who then told me to take my platoon members back to the worksite.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072618 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “A: I did not send any guards to chase to arrest those prisoners [who escaped from Phnom Trayoung]. I only reported to Yeay Chaem. [...] when we reported to the upper echelon, the upper echelon would take action”], EN 01072619 [OCIJ-068: “Once rock quarry workers escaped by beating the guards with steel rods. The escapees could not be recaptured. I reported the escape to Yeay Chaem. Yeay Chaem did not say anything. I do not know what action was taken by the upper level, and she never told be about the matter”], EN 01072621 [OCIJ-068: “I only reported the matter to Yeay Chaem, but I do not know what action she took”].

712 **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A15, EN 00935607-00935608 [Witness

was a platoon chief in the sector mobile unit: “I don’t [know of the role and authority of Im Chaem] since I worked in a mobile unit and I only came once [to Preah Net Preah] to visit my parents. At that time they were working in Tralaok mountain. I left the mobile unit with two other people. At Tralaok mountain I was taken to Phnom Leap commune office because I did not have travel authorization. The people who came with me learned that I was detained at the commune office so they returned to the mobile unit and informed my battalion commander that I was detained because I did not have travel authorization. The battalion commander contacted Yeay Chaem and next morning I was released and went to visit my parents”].

713 **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751068 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I did not know the reason behind my arrest. Sometime in 1978, I was instructed to be mobile in Svay Sisophon. Just about one month after my duties there, I was arrested and sent to Phnom Trayaung, where I was held for about six months”].

714 **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751069 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I met [Im Chaem] only once when I was arrested and sent to Phnom Leab. I was put in a truck and driven there alongside my arrestor, who then instructed me to sit at a table at Phnom Leab and got a cook to bring food to me. Then, I saw my arrestor walk down and speak with a woman. I did not know what they were speaking about, but I noted that it was a lengthy talk. Then, the cooking team who brought food to me said that the woman was Yeay Chaem. I believe that the person who was speaking with my arrestor was this very Yeay Chaem. After they finished their talks, I was sent to Phnom Trayaung”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1978, immediately after I arrived at Phnum Troyoung, Comrade Chaem, the military chairwoman, sent the cook to cook rice and chicken for her to eat, and then sent a few militiamen to take me to Phnum Troyoung security office”].

715 **D119/49** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A39, EN 00966731- 00966732 [Witness was a medic in Preah Net Preah and detained at Phnom Trayaung: “Q: It means Yeay Chem could authorize anyone's detention? A39: Yes.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A56, EN 00982765 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “Q: You said that you went to the Phnum Lieb Security Office to bring your platoon members back and you also saw Yeay Chem send people to Phnum Trayaung. Was Yeay Chem also in charge of the security offices? A56: Based on my observation, Yeay Chem was in charge of the security offices.”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A37, EN 01128312 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “Q. You said that the prison in Chub was a newly-built one. Was the prison at the quarry site also a newly built prison? A.37: Yes, it was. Yeay Chaem was in charge of that prison as well.”], A42, EN 01128312 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “Q: Do you think Yeay Chaem was responsible for the deaths of people in Preah Netr Preah District? A 42: Yes I do. I think she was responsible for that because she was in charge of all the work and all prisoners in Preah Netr Preah.”]; **D219/255** Phok Roeub Written Record of Interview, 5 April 2015, A21, EN 01095819 [Witness was a deputy village chief in Preah Net Preah: “Q: Did you know if all the worksites and the detention offices were controlled by Yeay Chaem? A21: Yes, they were.”]; **D119/139** Mum Mot Written Record of Interview, 25 July 2015, A61, EN 01044807 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In my experience during that regime, she was Preah Netr Preah District Committee, so she could have had the position and power to manage those two prisons [Phnum Lieb Mountain & Phnum Trayaung] because those prisons were located in Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A22, EN 00923048 [Witness was the Sector 5 mobile brigade Economic Affairs chief: “As far as I understand, when she replaced TA Rin as a Sector Secretary, Yeay Chaem has also had the right and authority to supervise this Security Office because it was located in Preah Netr Preah district which was under the supervision of Sector 5.”]; **D119/22** Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013, A9, EN 00919161 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “In her capacity as the district committee member, Yeay Chaem probably had the authority to supervise district and security center.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A63, EN 01031898 [Witness was a Phnom Srok district soldier and worked in a mobile unit: “Q: So it is correct to say that the district committee who were the Southwest cadres had authority to control security centres? A63 : Yes, that is correct because after all the Northwest cadres were arrested, the Southwest cadres replaced them, and those Southwest cadres reported directly to the district committee.”].

716 **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A37-38, EN 01044835 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Kit, who was Chonhcheang Village Chairman and a Southwest

cadre [...] At that time, Kit arrested about six or seven of us and trucked us on a powertiller to Yeay Chaem's house in Phnum Leab with the aim of sending us to Phnum Troyoung Mountain. When we were being transported on the power tiller, we were not tied up. When we arrived at Yeay Chaem's house, she was not present because she had already fled. So Kit transported us back to Phnum Chonhcheang Mountain and detained us at his house for three nights.”], A36, EN 01044835 [“Because at the time I heard people say that when anyone who made mistakes would be sent to meet Yeay Chaem, and they would either be sent to be imprisoned or killed by Yeay Chaem. The ones who were sent to be imprisoned at Phnum Troyoung Mountain seldom survived because they were forced to overwork and starved.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1978, immediately after I arrived at Phnum Troyoung, Comrade Chaem, the military chairwoman, sent the cook to cook rice and chicken for her to eat, and then sent a few militiamen to take me to Phnum Troyoung security office”].

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D219/151 Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A3, EN 01064160 [Witness was a worker in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb and drove an ox-cart: “Directly opposite Yeay Chaem's house was a house where her soldiers lived. There was no hospital there. That house remains there today. From my observation, there was a security office behind the house where the soldiers stayed. The reason that I knew about the security office was that my brother-in-law Saing had a house in that vicinity. Once I visited him and saw prisoners being tortured by being hit with a wooden chair. Some of the prisoners were my friends. When they saw me walking past, they called for my help. It was a temporary detention office before the prisoners were sent to Phnum Troyoung Prison or to be killed.”], A4, EN 01064160 [“As far as I knew, they took those prisoners out at night to be killed at Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A5, EN 01064160 [“Q: Did you learn this from your brother-in-law Saing? A5: Yes, that is correct. Saing was a commune militiaman, but I did not know who his supervisor was. I only know that Yeay Chaem was the district chief”], A9-A10, EN 01064162-01064163 [Witness was based in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb: “A9: At that time, I was assigned to transport rice from Laote Village to the ploughing team in Kambaor Village. I drove my cart past the site and saw the graves I described. Blood and palm rope ties still remained around the grave. Later I heard from my brother-in-law Saing that it was the grave where my friends and my uncle had been killed the night before. The grave was shallow, and I could see the bodies even from my cart. The size of the grave was 3x3 metres, and it was located only about 15 metres from the road. This incident happened around mid-1978. From what I could see, most of the bodies only had shorts on, but some had shirts. Q: Did your younger brother-in-law Saing tell you whether those victims were taken from Phnum Troyoung or from the temporary security office across from Yeay Chaem's house? A10: As I heard from Saing that the victims were taken from the temporary security office opposite Yeay Chaem's house. Someone named Pav (deceased) who was one of the base people that worked well. The militiamen often used him do different kinds of work including digging that grave. He said they sent him to dig the pit before they took those people to kill them that night. Normally, during nights when they took people to be killed, they warned people living along the national road not to cross to the other side of the road. They were afraid people to see their activities taking prisoners to be killed. The people who lived along the national road were all families or relatives of the Khmer Rouge militiamen, soldiers, or cadres. The base people had all been evacuated far away.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A32-33, EN 00982760 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “First, I went to meet Yeay Chem at her house, and then militiamen took me to the security office, which was approximately 100 metres from her house. I went to bring back my platoon members from the Phnum Lieb Security Office, west of Wat Phnum Lieb Pagoda [...] The detention site was a 15 metre-long shelter with a thatched roof where prisoners were shackled in four rows. There were many prisoners, but I did not know the exact number”], A35-36, EN 00982760 [“She did not talk to me. She talked a lot with my battalion chairman, Poal, and had the militiamen take me to get my platoon members [...] Yes, I saw her, but I did not talk to her.”]; **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A14, EN 01142964 [Witness was detained at Phnum Lieb: “Q: You said they transported you by the vehicle along with many other people to Phnum Lieb Mountain. When you arrived at Phnum Lieb Mountain, who came to pick you up? A14: They transported us to be imprisoned, but the prisons that were in operation during that regime are not the same as the present ones. That place was the unit chief's place. When we first arrived at the prison, they called my name and my siblings' names and then they ordered us to sit aside, separate from other people. Then, they called the other people to enter the building and proceeded to tie them up. My older sister learned that the other people were taken to be killed; only the four of us survived. My older sister Hiek, was liked by a Khmer Rouge unit chief. That was why they did not take us to be killed [...]

At that time Sokh was the village chief; without Sokh, all of us would have been taken to be killed. Sokh was thin, tall, and had dark skin. At that time, he was referred to as “Chairman Sokh.” The prison we were sent to be detained in was a house located along National Road west of the Phnum Lieb Commune Office (the present-day Phnum Lieb Commune Office). That house is still there. After Sokh saved my life at Phnum Lieb Mountain, they sent me to Laote. There was nothing to eat, not even a stem of water convolvulus. Later, thought about us and took us from Laote back to Phnum”, A15-16, EN 01142965 [“I saw them taking those people away but I did not know if those people were taken to be killed. I was young at that time and did not think about such things. My sister told me they took those people to be killed. My mother came to see at us when we arrived at Phnum Lieb Mountain. She hid behind a coconut tree to look at me, and I saw her as well, concealed though she was. She wanted to know whether or not I was alive. Q: You said you were sent to a unit chief’s house. Do you remember what the unit chief’s name was? A16: I do not, but that place was in the vicinity of Yeay Chaem’s house.”]; **D119/48** Duong Vandy Written Record of Interview, 14 June 2013, A6, EN 00966722 [Witness worked in a workshop near Im Chaem’s residence: “When the Southwest Zone cadres arrived, I saw queues of people whose hands were tied being sent to a place north of Phnum Troyoung for execution. Those prisoners were kept in a house near my workplace [oxen cart workshop next to Phnum Lieb cooperative kitchen, which was about 600 meters from Yeay Chem], which was about 700 metres from Yeay Chem’s residence. They were held there during the day and killed at night.”], A7, EN 00966722 [“It happened once every week from the beginning to the end of the Khmer Rouge Regime. I watched more than 100 people being taken for execution each time. I still remember that, whenever I saw the adults polishing palm strips, some people were [going to be] killed that night. The hands of those who were going to be killed were tied and secured to one another in a queue. I knew it because everyone talked about it. After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge Regime, I visited that killing filed, and all I saw were skulls and bones”], A8, EN 00966722 [“The Northwest zone cadres killed those people under their authority. When the Southwest Zone cadres were in charge, they ordered Northwest Zone cadres to do the job, but, most of the time, they ordered their [own] Southwest Zone subordinates to do it.”]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A16, EN 00935608 [Witness was a platoon chief in a sector mobile unit: “I saw two rows of sheds to the north of the national road. The commune office was located to the south of the road. The sheds were about seven meters long. I was told they were used to detain prisoners. I saw the sheds but I did not see any prisoner.”]; **D219/93** Youk Neam Written Record of Interview, 13 February 2015, A58, EN 01063697 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Q: How far was it between Phnum Lieb Commune Office and Yeay Chaem’s house? A58: It was only about five or six meters”].

718 **D219/575** Toek Suong Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A15, EN 01179814 [Witness was a commune militiaman in Prasat Village in Preah Net Preah: “When I was the militia chief of Phnum Lieb Mountain under the, there was a security office next to the commune office. After the Southwest arrived, two other security offices were created, the security office located north of the road, and Phnum Troyoung Security Office administered by the Southwest cadre Ta Soeun. When the Southwest arrived, the security office next to the commune office was dissolved”].

719 **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A28, EN 00805996 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “The top leader [of Phnom Trayoung] was Yaey Chem”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A198-199, EN 00966809 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Q: Did Yeay Chem mastermind the work at the education centre? A198: Yes, she did. She was the one who assigned me with tasks to do. Q: Did she assign you to manage the education centre? A199: Yes, she did.”]; **D119/138** Sar Lorm Written Record of Interview, 24 July 2014, A38, EN 01040537 [Witness worked at Sreh village, and her husband was killed at Phnom Trayoung: “I do not know who was in charge there [Phnom Trayoung]; I only heard that Yeay Chaem was in charge.”]; **D119/52** Mom Chhouk Written Record of Interview, 17 June 2013, A28, EN 00966763 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah District: “Q: What did you know about Phnum Troyoung? A28: The Prison Chief was Yeay Chem, who was also the District Committee [Chief]. I knew nothing else about the prison.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A69-70, EN 01031899 [Witness was a Phnom Srok district soldier and worked in a mobile unit: “A69: I heard of Trayoung Mountain. Trayoung Mountain was under the control of Yeay Chaem. A 70: I heard other people say that Trayoung Mountain was a detention centre and a big execution site, and that place was under the direct control of Yeay Chaem. I heard other people say that Yeay Chaem was a very nasty woman.”], A71, EN 01031899-01031900 [“Later on, people who escaped from Trayoung Mountain secretly told me that there was a big security centre

at Trayoung Mountain and an execution site there, and Yeay Chaem controlled that place.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A56, EN 00982765 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “Q: You said that you went to the Phnum Lieb Security Office to bring your platoon members back and you also saw Yeay Chem send people to Phnum Trayaung. Was Yeay Chem also in charge of the security offices? A56: Based on my observation, Yeay Chem was in charge of the security offices.”]; **D219/383** Oeury Poeu Written Record of Interview, 24 June 2015, A28, EN 01128297 [Witness was a mobile unit worker and prison visitor: “Q: When you arrived at Phnom Trayaung Mountain, did you know who was in control there? A28: No, I didn’t. I only heard that it was Yeay Chaem’s prison.”], A32, EN 01128297 [“I saw Yeay Chaem riding on a motorbike with her messenger, who was often driving her along the national road from Phnom Trayaung to Preah Netr Preah District, and from Preah Netr Preah District back to Phnom Trayaung Mountain. At that time, my work mates also told me that she was Yeay Chaem.”], A36, EN 01128298 [“She had the power to control Phnom Trayoung Mountain because she was the person in overall charge.”]; **D43** Yuok Neam Written Record of Interview, 29 July 2011, EN 00727234 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Q: What was the name of the security centre she controlled? A: It was Phnom Trayoung security centre.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A25, EN 01095825 [Witness was a labourer in Phnum Lieb: “I knew that Yeay Chaem controlled Phnom Troyaung because some ox-cart drivers who transported supplies from the district to Phnom Troyaung Prison told me about this story.”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A18, EN 00842023 [Witness lived about 2km from Phnom Troyoung: “Q: Do you remember names of those in control of that office [Phnom Troyoung Security Office]? A: I remember that there was a woman from the Southwest named *Me* Chaem.”], A19 [“[...] I just heard that *Me* Chaem was the Preah Netr Preah District Committee although she stayed and worked at Phnom Liep because there was a large security office there”].

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D119/110 Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A89, EN 00985686 [Witness was appointed Phnum Lieb Commune Committee by Im Chaem: “To my knowledge, Phnum Troyaung Security Office was a security office of the Sector. To my knowledge, Yeay Chaem had the power to govern that security office.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phen Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A37-42, EN 01076989-01076990 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Q: In Rumduol, they interrogated you and did not believe you, and when they interrogated you in Chob Veari, they also did not believe you. Then where did they send you? A37: They sent me to Chamkar Khnor Q: Did they send you to Chamkar Khnor in Svay Sisophon A38: Yes. Q: How did they send you to Chamkar Khnor? A39: They sent me in a lorry full of people. Q: Were you shackled when you were sent by lorry? A40: They did not shackle me because I had requested their permission not to shackle me. But the rest of the people on the same lorry with me were shackled. Q: When they interrogated you at Chob Veari, what did they ask you? A42: They asked me where the enemy were from, whether I knew them or not, and what they looked like. I only gave them one answer that the enemy rolled up one of his sleeves and one side of his trousers. And they believed me, so my offence seemed not to be serious.”], A51-52, EN 01076991 [“Q: How long were you detained near the road to Wat Preah Punlea Pagoda? A51: I was detained there for one month. Q: What happened to you after that? A52: We were sent to be detained at Chamkar Khnor near the detention site for male prisoners.”], A57, EN 01076992 [“After I left Chamkar Khnor, they sent me to Chamkar Kor where a lot of prisoners were killed. Only nine female prisoners survived. And the survivors were taken by a lorry to Phnum Troyoung.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A57, EN 01147825 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “Q: Did the Phnum Troyoung Prison belong to Sector 5 or what level? A57: It belonged to Sector 5, because there were people from many districts.”], A59, EN 01147825 [“I do not remember the prison chairperson. I only remember Yeay Chaem, who was the administrator there”].

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D119/65 Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A148, EN 00966801 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “When Yeay Chem instructed me to that place, the mobile unit was nearby the area. Those wrongdoers in Preah Netr Preah Cooperative would be sent there, together with their family members. Yeay Chem also instructed me to supervise that area”], A158, EN 00966802 [“According to my discussion with Yeay Chem, she told me to arrange that Education Department. I am not sure if it was an instruction from the higher level. I just knew that Yeay Chem instructed me to do so. The lower ranking people only followed the instructions from the higher ranking people”], A198-199, EN 00966809 [“Q: Did Yeay Chem mastermind the work at the education centre? A198: Yes, she did. She was the one who assigned me with tasks to do. Q: Did she assign you to manage the education centre? A199: Yes,

she did.”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A20, EN 01066827 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “Yeay Chaem was senior to Ta Soeun. I had heard from guards and prisoners at Phnum Trayoung Mountain that Yeay Chaem was Ta Souen's supervisor.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A131, EN 01182710 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “Yeay Chaem was the superior [of Souen].”]; **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A31-32, EN 01061156 [Witness was a guard at Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “A31: [Souen] told me to monitor the prisoners during their working hours and not to let them run away. He told me that in person, so I obeyed. Q: Did you receive orders from Ta Soeun in person? A32: Yes, I received orders directly from him.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A28, EN 01095825 [Witness was a labourer in Phnum Lieb: “I heard someone call him Soeun. He was the chief of Phnom Troyaung Prison. I used to see him once or twice when I rode an ox cart in the opposite direction to him. At that time, the people who worked with me told me that he was Soeun who was the chief of Phnom Troyaung Prison and was from the Southwest Zone”].

722 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A215, EN 00966812 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “I reported to only Yeay Chem”].

723 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation 3 December 2014, EN 01072598 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “When I received letters from Yeay Chaem's messenger, I knew that they were from Yeay Chaem because I knew her messenger. Some letters did not have a signature, and some letters were to advise about work. Sometimes her letters bore no signature, but only her name”].

724 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation 3 December 2014, EN 01072612 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “I instructions [sic] from the upper echelon, Yeay Chaem, the district level. We discussed and decided on what to do with each prisoner. Yeay Chaem told me to closely monitor each prisoner in order to decide what to do with them. But sometimes, I exceeded what we had discussed based on my own feelings; some people were accused or betraying Angkar, but if I noticed that they had not committed serious mistakes, I released them based on my own examination. Had Yeay Chaem known about that, I would also have been regarded as committing a mistake. However, those people worked there without making another mistake; they helped manage the work there because we did not have enough people”].

725 **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A44-45, EN 01061145 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Q: Regarding the serious-offense prisoners, who decided on shackling them? A44: In fact, my place was just to receive them, and the order to send them in came from Yeay Chaem. Q: Regarding the serious-offense prisoners that were shackled at night and released to work during the day, who ordered their release? A45: For these cases, first we reported to the upper echelon, that is, Yeay Chaem, for her permission. She would decide whether or not to have the prisoners unshackled. That depended on Yeay Chaem's decision. I would like to clarify further that when I worked there, I once asked her what authority I had in relation to those prisoners who had been refashioned. Yeay Chaem replied that when anyone was able to refashion themselves well, I had the right to release them so that they could live as ordinary persons at the place I supervised in Phnum Phnum Troyoung”].

726 **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A26, EN 01128311 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “Q. How often did you go to the prison in Chub? A26: I was told by Yeay Chaem to go there only once.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A183, EN 00966806 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “her messengers went to oversee the place once every 2 or 3 days.”]; **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, EN 00805997 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “sometimes messengers came and told me about a request to send people in or take people from my unit.”] for equivalent transcript see **D219/422.9** Tum Soeun OCIJ Transcript, 29 March 2012, EN 01136972 [“Sometimes, only her messenger would come and ask for 10 or 20 people to perform some work.”] and EN 01136970-72; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A14-15, EN 01061140 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “she assigned her messenger to come meet me.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072598-9 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “I received the letters from Yeay Chaem's messenger”].

727 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation 3 December 2014, A68, EN 01072598 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “I never received any letter from Yeay Chaem to release any prisoners, but I discussed it in person with her when we wanted to release minor offence

prisoners. During our discussion on minor offence prisoners should be released, we agreed with each other to release them. Some prisoners were accused of opposing the cooperatives, but when they arrived here, we noticed that they had not opposed them”].

728 **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A37-39, EN 01061144 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Mostly, there were no such stubborn people after they were released from the refashioning site. But in one case, a prisoner escaped from the worksite. He beat a guard with an iron bar and ran away [...] I did not send guards to capture that prisoner. I only had to report the incident to Yeay Chaem [...] In fact, when we reported to the upper echelon, upper echelon would take further steps.”], A40, EN 01061144 [“Q: Did you know what measures Yeay Chaem took against the escaped prisoner? A40: I did not know. I only knew about issues under my control”].

729 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation 3 December 2014, EN 01072598 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “I received letters from Yeay Chaem's messenger. I do not remember the contents of the letters now”], EN 01072598 [OCIJ-068(Tum Soeun): “I never received any letter from Yeay Chaem to release any prisoners, but I discussed it in person with her when we wanted to release minor offence prisoners.”], EN 01072598 [OCIJ-068(Tum Soeun): “When I received letters from Yeay Chaem's messenger, I knew that they were from Yeay Chaem because I knew her messenger. Some letters did not have a signature, and some letters were to advise about work. Sometimes her letters bore no signature, but only her name.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A153-154, EN 01182713 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “Yes, [Im Chaem] did [meet Souen at the security centre] [...] They met each other at the meetings.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1978, immediately after I arrived at Phnum Troyoung, Comrade Chaem, the military chairwoman, sent the cook to cook rice and chicken for her to eat, and then sent a few militiamen to take me to Phnum Troyoung security office.”]; **D5/1093** Mles Oat Civil Party Application, 25 March 2013, EN 01185584 [Witness was a worker who was sent to Phnum Troyoung for being sick: “The female Comrade Chaem ordered the militia to take me to a security office in Phnum Troyoung for one week. They accused me of pretending to be sick.”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144156 [Witness was a prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “In 1978, the prison chief, who was from the Southwest Zone, whose name I have forgotten, sent me, my husband and many others, whose legs were still shackled, on a vehicles to Phnum Troyoung mountain worksite”].

730 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A183-184, EN 00966806 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “[Im Chaem] never visited there by herself but her messengers went to oversee the place once every 2 or 3 days [...] During the times when I was present in that place I never saw her visiting us. But she may have come to the place during the times when I was out on my visits to various communes.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A128-129, EN 01182710 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnom Trayoung: “I did not know. I heard of Yeay Chaem. She occasionally went to work there, but I dared not to look at her face [...] I only know that she occasionally went there.”], A132-133, EN 01182710 [“A132: About three times [Im Chaem visited the security centre during the month that the witness was detained at Phnom Trayoung], but I did not know where she was staying in Phnum Troyoung Mountain”], A133, EN 01182710 [“Q: How did you know that Yeay Chaem went to that prison? A133: She met all the prisoners.”]; **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A23, EN 01142966 [Witness cleared forest at Phnom Trayoung: “I did not see any prisoners or accommodation for the workers, but the guards were there regularly because Yeay Chaem was there [Phnom Trayoung]”].

731 **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A22, EN 00805996 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “The people arrested from the cooperatives were sent to that security office [Trayoung mountain.]”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A148, EN 00966801 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “When Yeay Chem instructed me to that place [Trayoung mountain], the mobile unit was nearby the area. Those wrongdoers in Preah Netr Preah Cooperative would be sent there, together with their family members.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A87, EN 00985686 [Witness was a Southwest cadre appointed to Phnum Lieb Commune Committee by Im Chaem: “When we captured a person, we had to send him/her to the Phnum Troyaung Office, and the chairperson of the Phnum Troyaung Office would deal with that person directly”].

- 732 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A185, EN 00966806-00966807 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Q: A witness LAY Khan (Khmer document No. D106/4) said that the people who were sent to the Trayoung Education Centre had been in the previous regime; businessmen, soldiers, policemen, customs officers or the people who had been evacuated from Phnom Penh. Do you agree with this account? A185: Yes I do agree to it to some extent, because amongst those people who provoked turmoil at the cooperative levels were former LON Nol's soldiers. But I thought most of them were originally from Preah Netr Preah according to their accents and regional dialect.”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A8, EN 00842021 [Witness lived about 2km from Phnom Troyoung Security Office in Lhnom Tralaok : “I saw prisoners being cuffed and taken out to bathe at gunpoint. Those who had been brought to the security office were accused of being capitalists, soldiers, police, or customs officers, and Phnom Penh evacuees [...] These acts began in 1976, and intensified from 1976-77 until November 1978 or about two months before the Vietnamese’ arrival”].
- 733 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A229, EN 00966814 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Pet was the chief of Tuek Chour commune at that time. Yeay Chem sent him to my place [Phnom Trayoung] because he had committed an immoral offense with a woman in a mobile unit. But he was not the chief of Phnum. I do not know if Pet has already died or is still alive”].
- 734 **D119/49** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A35-36, EN 00966731 [Witness was a medic in Preah Net Preah and detained at Phnom Trayoung: “Q: In which prison were you detained? A35: In Phnum Troyoung Prison. Q: Why did they put you in Phnum Troyoung Prison? A36: Because I criticised the food supply during a self-criticism session. I said, “The heads eat steamed chicken, and we eat steamed rice. Our subordinates are eating porridge, salt and chillies.” They reported that to Yeay Chem, and, as a result, I was imprisoned. There was one self-criticism session a week, and I criticized my boss at the meeting. That's why my boss reported it to Yeay Chem, and Yeay Chem ordered my arrest.”], A43-44, EN 00966732 [“Ta Soeun was waiting for me [upon arrival at Phnom Trayoung]. He asked me, “Do you know what happened?” I replied, “I do not know.” Then he gave me a letter. Reading the letter, I learned I was accused of being 'a traitor and an avenger.' [...] It was typewritten. There was Yeay Chem's name and her signature on the letter. She authorized the letter and stamped it. There were Yeay Chem's stamp, signature and name on the warrant, just like the travel permit.”], A45, EN 00966732 [“Q: How many people were ordered arrested in the letter? A45: There were three people-Yet, Neou and I”].
- 735 **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A16, EN 01056892 [Witness was arrested in Preah Net Preah: “Q: On page 5 in English in Answer 15, you said, “Upon my arrival at Phnum Lieb Office, I did not see Yeay Chaem. Soon after that, she arrived. She took the letter back from me and told me I had to attend a meeting at Phnum Troyoung.” Is this answer correct? A16: Yes, it is correct.”], A19, EN 01056893 [“Q: On page 5 in English in the same Answer 18, you said: “Upon my arrival, I saw about ten armed soldiers dressed in black. Some were Northwest persons, and others were Southwest persons. I told them that Yeay Chaem had told me to come to the meeting there. Then soldiers told me to thresh rice, saying that was the work that I had to do. They told me to thresh rice, and in the evening they gave me a ladle of gruel. Around 6 p.m. they shackled me and told me to enter the refashioning site.” Could you verify that it is correct? A19: Yes, it is”].
- 736 **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A63, EN 01061147 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Q: Were any related documents sent along with the prisoners to indicate what they had done wrong? A63: Normally, there was no document to indicate what they had done wrong”].
- 737 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951815 [“But I helped them out along with some elderly men working at the social affairs unit who had been put at my house. Dany: Did you free him after he had been arrested and imprisoned? And why had he been arrested? Chaem: I did not know the motive, but when I went there I saw him. Dany: Did you free him at the time of your arrival? Chaem: When I arrived, I saw they [guards] were taking him out of the house. I then spoke with that old man. And because he was old, I ordered them to free him”].
- 738 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951858-00951859 [“Dany: Anyway, I have often heard of Phnom Trayong Prison. Did you know anything about it? Chaem: No. Dany: You did not know it, did you? Chaem: No. Let me say something. I never know the people who filed the complaint against me and neither have they known me. You should follow it too because I never went to organize it at all. Dany: You did not know it at all, did you? Chaem: Not at all I am an honest person. I do not refuse of

what I have done. Dany: But, did Phnom Trayong Prison really exist? Chaem: I used to hear about it but I did not know about its organization because I just lived there for a short time. I just focused on dealing with the people's problem and educating them. For one year, I did not even know all offices or ministries. Phnom Trayong Prison was probably directly organized by the province. Dany: But, do you know the location of Phnom Trayong Prison? Chaem: No. Dany: Was it far away from your place? Chaem: About 200 metres. But it was hidden by a mountain, 2-3 bridges over there, while I was at the east. Dany: About 200-300 metres? Chaem: Yes”].

739 **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A9, EN 00975038 [Witness worked as a medic in Sector 5: “They [who ordered the arrest and killing] were the Southwest people under the control of Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem. After the disappearances of Northwest Cadre, Yeay Chaem took over in the place of the Chief of Sector 5 in early 1978. At that time, Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem were the ones who arrested Ta Hoeng (Chief of Sector 5) and Ta Nhoem (Chief of the Northwest Zone) and some other Northwest Zone cadres. After they arrested and killed other Northwest Zone cadres the Southwest Zone cadres controlled the whole Northwest Zone.”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A36, EN 01044835 [Witness was arrested in Preah Net Preah: “Because at the time I heard people say that when anyone who made mistakes would be sent to meet Yeay Chaem, and they would either be sent to be imprisoned or killed by Yeay Chaem. The ones who were sent to be imprisoned at Phnum Troyoung Mountain seldom survived because they were forced to overwork and starved.”], A37-38, EN 01044835 [“Kit, who was Chonhcheang Village Chairman and a Southwest cadre [...] At that time, Kit arrested about six or seven of us and trucked us on a power tiller to Yeay Chaem's house in Phnum Leab with the aim of sending us to Phnum Troyoung Mountain. When we were being transported on the power tiller, we were not tied up. When we arrived at Yeay Chaem's house, she was not present because she had already fled. So Kit transported us back to Phnum Chonhcheang Mountain and detained us at his house for three nights.”]; **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy (DC-Cam Statement), 5 March 2007, EN 00726125 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “People referred to [Chaem] as nasty because she ordered to have people killed. [...] Generally, [witnesses] were soldiers who have left here. When all of them were here, they said Chaem was the cruelest lady. Her cruelty was reflected in the way she worked. She did not forgive anyone for their mistakes. As to others, they could tolerate minor mistakes.”], EN 00726116 [“[Chaem] intimidated people that they would be smashed for a minor offence. For example, those found to be lazy or careless while working would disappear”].

740 **D6.1.1200** Report on admissions of prisoners from Department 105 to Party, 30 July 1977, EN 00276593-00276594-00276595 [reports on confessions of prisoners sent by Kraing Ta Chan prison chief An, containing handwritten instructions to “smash” from Sector 13 Secretary Prak]; **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn OCIJ Statement, A259-A264 [Witness was the chief of Cheang Tong Commune, Tram Kak District: “Q. [...] This letter was sent from An to Kraing Ta Chan Prison. On line 1, can you explain this? What was Tâ 13? And who was Präk? A259. Tâ 13 was Sector 13, and Präk was Sector 13 Committee.”]. See also: **D219/119.1.5** Ou Dav OCIJ Statement, A55, EN 01055697 [Secretary of Sector 11 had “authority to give orders to kill people”]; **D6.1.679** Seng Soeun OCIJ Statement, A44, EN 00412182 [testimony of Sang District chief: “Cadres from the Sector invited district committee to attend meetings and during meetings the decision was made on who was to be killed and who was not”].

741 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072613 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “I remember that four prisoners had been tortured before being sent to Phnum Trayoung Security Office. When they arrived, they were shackled and could not walk. Their condition was serious and could not be treated. Yeay Chaem ordered me to kill those four prisoners. I ordered the guards to kill them, I do not remember their names and the killers. [...] I realise that those killed were serious offence prisoners”].

742 **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A46, EN 00982763 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “Moeun (female) was the medical chairperson of the mobile unit, and her deputy was SANGA (male). SANG A wanted to become medical chairman of the mobile unit, so he told Yeay Chem that Moeun was a bad person. Yeay Chem had militiamen call Moeun from the hospital at Wat Phnum Lieb to her house. The militia arrested Moeun, but she fled; the militia tracked her down, captured her, and brought her back to Yeay Chem's house. Yeay Chem had the militiamen to take Moeun to Phnum Trayaung and kill her there. I saw these events while I was working in the mobile unit on National Road 6 in front of Yeay Chem's house. While being escorted away, Moeun shouted to me, “Brother Mao! Tell my younger sister that they have arrested me.” I did not know her younger sister, but I knew

Moeun's husband was working in Svay Sisophon.”], A47, EN 00982763 [“Q: On the same page 17, you said, “She said, “If she is being difficult or is a traitor, kill her and get rid of her.”” Can you clarify who said that? A47: I heard Yeay Chem say those words when the medic Moeun was arrested and brought to her house”].

743 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A54, EN 01025296 [Witness worked in children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “Yeay Chaem told my group chairwoman to take each time approximately 10 people in the mobile unit, for execution.”], A56, EN 01025296 [“My group chairwoman told me.”], A57, EN 01025296 [“Q: Did you know why those 10 people were taken for execution? A57: Because they were accused of committing moral offences.”], A59, EN 01025296 [“Q: Did you know who came to arrest those 10 people? A59: The order was from the upper echelon, and it was given to the unit chief and the group chief. Then unit chief and the group chief told the militia to make the arrest.”], A61, EN 01025297 [“Those 10 people were arrested in the mobile unit”]; **D219/151** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A11-12, EN 01064163 [Witness was a worker in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb and drove an ox-cart: “Q: Did you know if your younger brother-in-law Saing participated in the killing in Phnum Troyoung Mountain? A11: Yes, he clearly participated, because he worked there for many years until the Khmer Rouge regime collapsed. We visited each other frequently. As far as I know, his work shifted between the temporary security office opposite Yeay Chaem’s house and Phnum Troyoung Security Office. Once I visited my sister who was Saing’s wife, and she told me that her husband had gone to purge/sweep-clean people in Rohal Commune. This made me conclude that he must have actually participated in that work. Q: Did Saing ever tell you from whom he received orders to arrest and kill people? A12: Saing and his wife never told me about that, but I understood that Saing clearly received orders from his upper echelon, and that was Yeay Chaem”].

744 **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A8-9, EN 00975038 [“They sent my parents to be killed in Diik PO Village, Preah Netr Preah Commune, Preah Netr Preach District between late 1977 and early 1978. During that time, they appointed my father to raise chickens, and at the same time, because the person who was responsible for giving out rice got sick, they replaced him with my father. It was the time that Southwest people entered the Northwest Zone, and the persons who were linked with the Northwest Zone cadre were arrested and killed. My father was one among them because he was a former Achar (Buddhist layman functionary) and kept the Dhammapada (Kompi Sleik Rith), so Southwest people arrested my father and killed him [...] They [who ordered the arrest and killing] were the Southwest people under the control of Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem. After the disappearances of Northwest Cadre, Yeay Chaem took over in the place of the Chief of Sector 5 in early 1978. At that time, Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem were the ones who arrested Ta Hoeng (Chief of Sector 5) and Ta Nhoem (Chief of the Northwest Zone) and some other Northwest Zone cadres. After they arrested and killed other Northwest Zone cadres the Southwest Zone cadres controlled the whole Northwest Zone.”]; **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A32, EN 01076976 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “At that time, Krou Ma was in charge of district statistics and called people who were in charge of statistics from each commune in Preah Netr Preah District to attend a meeting at the Preah Netr Preah District Commerce Office. After that, vehicles came and carried them away”], A31, EN 01076975 [“I want to say that when I was studying at Svay Sisophon, I knew a teacher named PIT Sitan. He was a core Khmer Rouge member. When Khmer Rouge came to power, he was responsible for Tean Kam Commune statistics. He allowed me to work as his assistant in the Kivorn Cooperative economics unit. When the Southwest group arrived, they arrested and took teacher PIT Sitan away to be killed, but they did not arrest me.”], A34, EN 01076976 [“Q: When they arrested teacher PIT Sitan, was Yeay Chaem already in control of Preah Netr Preah District? A34: Yes”].

745 **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A35, EN 00985205-00985206 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “SAM Bun was taken to be killed at a place located between Phnum Lieb and Phnum Troyoung Mountain. Phnum Troyoung was a detention office. First, SAM Bun was arrested and taken to be detained at Phnum Lieb; later they sent him to be killed. SAM Bun had been appointed to temporarily control the people in the commune, and one day, he allowed two women to visit his home at Cooperative 5. At that time, a Southwest women cadre [...] brought those two women to Yeay Chaem’s house and later they were released. They summoned SAM Bun to Yeay Chaem’s house, and then they took him to be killed. After they took SAM Bun to be killed, I looked after his four or five year old son for several days before I brought him to his mother at Sreh Kaeut Village.”]

746 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A20, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “In the first night they shackled me from 6pm to 9pm. Then, they unlocked me and Samun and took

us to dig a big pit at a place nearby. At that place Samun and I personally saw them killing 7 persons. The victims were struck to dead by the ax by 3 to 4 men [Khmer Rouge]. They then ordered me and Samun to bury those corpses”].

747 **D85/4.1.5** Pao Bandet Transcript of OCIJ Interview, undated, EN 00808743 [“First, [Im Chaem] came when people were killed at the school-in front of [Wat Preah Net Preah]. Then, she came to the meeting at the old commune hall attended by all group and commune chiefs”]; **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A35, EN 01067925 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma Dam and led a commune unit of 200 workers at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “In fact, I was standing on a path near Yeay Chaem's house then. At that time there was a meeting about five metres away from Yeay Chaem's house at which Ta Theang, Ta Cham, and Ta Krak were also present. At that time I heard screams coming from there, but I did not know they were making arrests.”], A42, EN 01067926[“When I escorted Khon to attend that meeting, I came back to my worksite after I stood on the road for less than two hours. Khon came back to the worksite later, but I never saw those four men return.”], A43, EN 01067927 [“After that I no longer saw those four men, so I concluded that those four men had been arrested there.”], A44, EN 01067927 [“To my knowledge, some persons arrested by Yeay Chaem survive(d), but I am sure that those four men were definitely killed.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I think Yeay Chaem ordered the arrests [of Ta Krak and Ta Maong], because Yeay Chaem was the new Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I heard from people in the mobile unit that she was a sector-level cadre and she stayed at Phnum Lieb. I do not remember names of people in the mobile unit who told me that.”], A26-27, EN 00985203 [“Q: In your interview with the Documentation Center of Cambodia on page 11, EN 00969842, you said that, “Yeay Chaem arrested Ta Krak and the Northwest group, and they were detained and tortured at Yeay Chaem's house. We could hear their screams.” Can you further clarify that? A26: Len and Khmăo told me about this. Q: Do you know how they knew that? A27: Because they worked for the mobile unit of the Sector, and they went to Yeay Chaem's house”].

748 **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A17-18, EN 00842008 [Witness worked in a medic unit in Phnum Lieb and was imprisoned in Phnom Trayoung security centre: “I was accompanied by two young medical girls with a hoe; thus, I was certain that I was being taken to be killed. At that time, my mother was still alive. She loved me very much. She then approached Yeay Chaem for her mercy to spare my life [...] People could meet directly with Yeay Chaem. At that time, the two medic girls were about to kill me, but Ta Soeun, security centre chief came and interrogated me.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A20-21, EN 01056907 [Witness worked in a medic unit in Phnum Lieb and was imprisoned in Phnom Trayoung security centre: “Q: Regarding the written record of the previous interview, I would like to read Question and Answer 17 -- “Q: Were people killed before you arrived or when you were there? A: I was escorted by two girls, medics, who dragged along a hoe as well. I knew they would really kill me. At that time, my mother was alive and she loved me very much. She went to meet Yeay Chaem in order to ask her to keep me alive.” Is this correct? A20: Yes, it is. Q: How did you know that your mother went to meet Yeay Chaem? A21: After I left Ta Kan, I met my mother, and she told that she had gone to meet Yeay Chaem, asking her to keep me alive.”]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A15, EN 00935607-00935608 [Witness was a platoon chief in the sector mobile unit: “I don't [know of the role and authority of Im Chaem] since I worked in a mobile unit and I only came once [to Preah Net Preah] to visit my parents. At that time they were working in Tralaok mountain. I left the mobile unit with two other people. At Tralaok mountain I was taken to Phnom Leap commune office because I did not have travel authorization. The people who came with me learned that I was detained at the commune office so they returned to the mobile unit and informed my battalion commander that I was detained because I did not have travel authorization. The battalion commander contacted Yeay Chaem and next morning I was released and went to visit my parents”].

749 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A14, EN 01035088 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “The arrests and killing of people near the pond in Chakkrei Village took place when Yeay Chaem was on the District Committee here”].

750 **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A19, EN 01077038 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “The arrests and killing of the ordinary people and former soldiers and officials in the LON Nol regime happened after they arrested Ta Krak, and that was when the Southwest cadres arrived. After the Southwest cadres arrived, the new Preah Netr Preah Commune Office

was located about two to three houses north of Ta Krak's house.”], A35, EN 01077042 [“As I initially told you, the killing of the former officials in the LON Nol regime continued after the Southwest cadres arrived, and they also purged the Northwest cadres.”], A16, EN 01077037 [“Afterwards, they arrested the former Khmer Rouge cadres in the military and administrative echelons in the Northwest Zone, and finally they arrested groups of people who were former soldiers and officials in the LON Nol regime.”], A18, EN 01077038 [“I do not know where and how they took those upper-echelon cadres to be killed. I just know the ordinary people and the former soldiers and officials in the LON Nol regime were taken to be killed at a few places around Preah Netr Preah Mountain. The first place was located about 100 metres behind Ta Krak's house, and the second place was located north of Preah Netr Preah Mountain.”]; **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A49, EN 01047899 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “First, there really was ethnic screening because I heard Yeay Chaem say that. As for religion, when they killed, they took them to be killed straightaway. As for Preah Netr Preah District, they used the slogan, “It is on your head” [Your hair, your head], meaning that if the father had been a colonel, they would take only the father to be killed, but would not the wife and children.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A10, EN 00901008-00901009 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “When the Southwest took over, I noticed continued execution, and former LON Nol military police and soldiers were constantly arrested. During that time, I was transferred to plant yams on Chunchang mountain, located in Chob Vari village, Chob Vari commune, Preah Netr Preah district.”]; **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A29-31, EN 01055654 [Witness was a photographer at S-21: “Q: When the Southwest cadres were sent to lead the Northwest Zone, did you notice if the number of Northwest cadres sent to S-21 increased? A29: Yes, I saw that the numbers of Northwest cadres sent to S-21 were ever increasing. Q: When did you notice an increase in the numbers of Northwest cadres sent to S-21? A30: Beginning in 1977. Q: What kinds of persons were sent from the Northwest Zone to S-21? A31: They were mixed. There were cadres, base people, and new people, but most of them were 17 April people (New People).”]; **D119/73** Nou Choung Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A17-18, EN 00980543 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “The Northwest Zone cadres told the people that the Southwest Zone cadres would come to govern soon. Two or three days later, I saw many Southwest Zone cadres arrive by the truckload. Four or five days later, they started killing the Chinese, the Vietnamese, the LON Nol soldiers, the teachers, and the Northwest Zone cadres. Some Northwest Zone cadre fled to Thailand [...] I knew because I witnessed the killings. Those people were arrested in the evening and taken to be killed at night. They had two of us bury those dead bodies. Sun was the person who buried those corpses along with me then. Nowadays Sun lives in Phnom Penh. The people who were killed were the 17 April people who had been evacuated from Phnom Penh.”], A19-21, EN 00980543 [“At Trapeang Plorng, east of Sreh Kaeut Village [Preah Net Preah District] [...] There were two pits, with about ten corpses in each pit [...] I buried corpses on two occasions.”]; **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A17, EN 00944492 [Witness Sva Nung, who worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Ta Maong was arrested like Ta Val, and all commune level cadres and cooperative chairpersons were arrested, and they were replaced by the Southwesterners.”], A21, EN 00944492 [“It occurred about two years after the Khmer Rouge took power-approximately in late 1977 or early 1978.”]; **D219/255** Phok Roeub Written Record of Interview, 5 April 2015, A16-17, EN 01095818-01095819 [Witness was a deputy village chief in Preah Net Preah: “The Southwest Zone cadres were meaner than the Northwest Zone cadres. For example, they provided less food to people than the Northwest Zone cadres did. For work, the conditions were the same. When the Southwest Zone cadres were in charge, any people who used to be soldiers or youth members were all taken to be smashed during 1978. During the control of the Northwest Zone cadres, former LON Nol's soldiers or policemen, with ranks of Lieutenant or Major Lieutenant, were also taken to be killed. But those who could hide their background could make it alive [...] I did not know anything about them. I just heard that people who used to be soldiers or government workers under LON Nol regime were all taken to be killed, but I never personally saw them killing any of those people”].

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See **D6.1.750** Revolutionary Flag Issue 4, April 1976, EN 00519864 [“The feudalists not only cannot make a move, they have been dug out and uprooted completely and permanently. They are all gone because we attacked the regime, meaning we dug it out all their roots. When the roots have all been dug out, we are not worried about the tree or the branches or the one or two fruits that remain[...] In 1976, we uprooted more, until only one or two fruit remained, and we put an end to them too. So then, the regime of exploitation of the feudalists was liquidated, was totally dug out and uprooted.”]; **D6.1.1156** Minutes of the Meeting of

Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of Divisions and Independent Regiments, 9 October 1976, 00940351 [Comrade Nat: “I would like to express my happiness about this Party victory event of smashing traitorous links. The Party has discovered and dug out this treason by its very roots.”]; **D6.1.755** Revolutionary Flag Special Issue, December 1976-January 1977, EN 00491396 [“As for the various exploiting classes that were attacked and overthrown, we struck them again during 1976 and further annihilated them. They cannot raise their heads ahead, whether in the countryside, in the cities, in the ministries, or in the offices or in the revolutionary ranks inside the Party. This attack and annihilation was not an easy thing just done in one or two fields; it was systematic, an attack on every field to dig them out by the large roots and the small roots.”]; **D1.3.22.5** Revolutionary Flag, Special Issue, December 1977- January 1978, EN 00184301 [“We seized great and systematic victories in 1977 by being able systematically to purge and sweep enemies cleanly away and basically to dig out their main roots. We put forward this plan at the end of 1976, and in early 1977 we had already been able to eliminate a portion of the enemies leading machinery, but some among them remained absurdly optimistic and made plans to attack us.”]; **D6.1.1168** S-21 Notebook by Mam Nai, 22-28 March 1978, EN 00184594 [(referring to the KMT) “When any political party is created, it is not easy to totally dissolve it. We must dig it out trunk and roots, to get rid of it.”] EN 00184596 [“In the past, the wolves howled at the border to the East and to the West (Sector 22 + Muk Kampoul). So the West has a problem as well. Must keep on digging it out by trunk and roots, so that nothing will be left.”].

752 **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A8-9, EN 00975038 [Witness worked as a medic in Sector 5: “They sent my parents to be killed in Diik PO Village, Preah Netr Preah Commune, Preah Netr Preach District between late 1977 and early 1978. During that time, they appointed my father to raise chickens, and at the same time, because the person who was responsible for giving out rice got sick, they replaced him with my father. It was the time that Southwest people entered the Northwest Zone, and the persons who were linked with the Northwest Zone cadre were arrested and killed. My father was one among them because he was a former Achar (Buddhist layman functionary) and kept the Dhammapada (Kompi Slek Rith), so Southwest people arrested my father and killed him [...] They [who ordered the arrest and killing] were the Southwest people under the control of Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem. After the disappearances of Northwest Cadre, Yeay Chaem took over in the place of the Chief of Sector 5 in early 1978. At that time, Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem were the ones who arrested Ta Hoeng (Chief of Sector 5) and Ta Nhoem (Chief of the Northwest Zone) and some other Northwest Zone cadres. After they arrested and killed other Northwest Zone cadres the Southwest Zone cadres controlled the whole Northwest Zone”].

753 **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A10, EN 00975038-00975039 [Witness worked as a medic in Sector 5: “I was also arrested on the same day with my father. When they tied my father's hands and put shackles on both his ankles, they tied my hands and ordered me to sit in front of him. My father was taken to be killed in a fertilizer pit; and I heard my father scream for help from me when he was hit with the first bat, and after they hit him with the second bat, I did not hear his voice anymore”].

754 **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A8, EN 00975038 [Witness worked as a medic in Sector 5: “They sent my parents to be killed in Diik PO Village, Preah Netr Preah Commune, Preah Netr Preach District between late 1977 and early 1978. During that time, they appointed my father to raise chickens, and at the same time, because the person who was responsible for giving out rice got sick, they replaced him with my father. It was the time that Southwest people entered the Northwest Zone, and the persons who were linked with the Northwest Zone cadre were arrested and killed. My father was one among them because he was a former *Achar* (Buddhist layman functionary) and kept the Dhammapada (*Kompi Slek Rith*), so Southwest people arrested my father and killed him.”], A9, EN 00975038 [“They [who ordered the arrest and killing] were the Southwest people under the control of Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem. After the disappearances of Northwest Cadre, Yeay Chaem took over in the place of the Chief of Sector 5 in early 1978. At that time, Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem were the ones who arrested Ta Hoeng (Chief of Sector 5) and Ta Nhoem (Chief of the Northwest Zone) and some other Northwest Zone cadres. After they arrested and killed other Northwest Zone cadres the Southwest Zone cadres controlled the whole Northwest Zone”]; **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy DC-Cam Statement, 05 March 2007, EN 00726114 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who then was promoted to company chief for a unit at Trapeang Thma: “[...] After that, Ta Val was arrested and his close associates disappeared one after another until I started to feel very frightened and could not sleep. I was so frightened because, by that time, I was being promoted from a platoon chief to a company chief. I was then a deputy chief. [...] Those members of companies with close link to Ta Val and his direct subordinates disappeared”].

- ⁷⁵⁵ **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A20, EN 00935608 [Witness was a platoon chief in a sector mobile unit: “In early 1978 while I was working at Trapeang Thma dam there were about 1,000 Vietnamese families who were sent there from several cooperatives. They were being sent there from dawn till dusk. Next day, they all disappeared. They were probably taken and killed.”]; **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A49, EN 01047899 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “First, there really was ethnic screening because I heard Yeay Chaem say that. As for religion, when they killed, they took them to be killed straightaway. As for Preah Net Preah District, they used the slogan, “It is on your head” [Your hair, your head], meaning that if the father had been a colonel, they would take only the father to be killed, but would not the wife and children.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A37, EN 00982761 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “New people were the evacuees from Phnom Penh. I saw they call away the new people and the Yuan who were living in Sreh Village, and they never returned. In some families, only the parents went away; other times the whole family went away. These events occurred under the rule of the Southwest group. In the women's mobile unit, I saw women who were related to Yuan arrested and taken away. Members of the women's mobile unit were also working near my mobile unit. The chairwoman of the women's mobile unit, Teav, (female) was from the Southwest. This happened while I was working in the mobile unit at the Au Lieb Dam worksite approximately three months before the arrival of the Vietnamese”].
- ⁷⁵⁶ **D119/73** Nou Choung Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A17-18, EN 00980543 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “The Northwest Zone cadres told the people that the Southwest Zone cadres would come to govern soon. Two or three days later, I saw many Southwest Zone cadres arrive by the truckload. Four or five days later, they started killing the Chinese, the Vietnamese, the LON Nol soldiers, the teachers, and the Northwest Zone cadres. Some Northwest Zone cadre fled to Thailand [...] I knew because I witnessed the killings. Those people were arrested in the evening and taken to be killed at night. They had two of us bury those dead bodies. Sun was the person who buried those corpses along with me then. Nowadays Sun lives in Phnom Penh. The people who were killed were the 17 April people who had been evacuated from Phnom Penh.”], A19-21, EN 00980543 [“At Trapeang Plomng, east of Sreh Kaeut Village [Preah Net Preah District] [...] There were two pits, with about ten corpses in each pit [...] I buried corpses on two occasions.”]; **D219/455** Saur Chansareth Written Record of Interview, 13 August 2015, A49, EN 01151187 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “When the Southwest cadres arrived [...] they began to kill the Northwest cadres. After that, they searched for anyone affiliated with the old cadres, the KGB, or people connected to the Vietnamese, and took them all to be killed. At that time, there was a great disaster; the situation was in serious upheaval”].
- ⁷⁵⁷ **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A47, EN 01047898-01047899 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I would like to add that one of my friends named Rat whose wife's name was Lei was taken to be killed by Yeay Chaem on charges that the husband was Khmer Krom. At that time his wife Lei was five months pregnant.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A150-153, EN 01059955 [Witness was worker in a youth mobile unit: “A150: After I returned from Spean Ti Muoy (Bridge 1), I went to Kouk Kai Village to dig canals there. One day they ordered us to dig a pit for making fertiliser. After I dug the pit I asked for permission to visit my hometown, and when I returned to Kouk Kai I realised that a number of people had disappeared from my group. Most of the missing people were Vietnamese. Q: How did you know that the missing Vietnamese had been buried in that pit? A151: When I returned from my home, I asked the workers where everyone had gone. Those still there told me the other workers had been taken to be buried in a pit close to a bamboo thicket near the stream. At that time, they were searching out Vietnamese to arrest. When they found any Vietnamese, they took them away and killed them. Q: Do you know who gave the order to kill those people? A152: No, I did not know, although I heard that it was Angkar. In fact, the Commune Committee and District Committees were Angkar. Q: Was Yeay Chaem one of the district leadership? A153: Yes. Yeay Chaem was District Committee”].
- ⁷⁵⁸ **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A16-19, EN 01067922 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “Q: When Neary San was killed, was that under the control of the Southwest or the Northwest group? A16: Probably that happened under the administration of the Southwest group. Q: Can you tell us when Thieb told you about the killing of those two ladies? What year did that occur? A17: Approximately July or August

1977. Q: Did the killing of Neary San occur in Preah Netr Preah District? A18: Yes, it was in Preah Netr Preah District. Q: Did you know who controlled Preah Netr Preah District? A19: Yeay Chaem governed Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A31-33, EN 00985204-00985205 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “The Southwest group who were Len’s chairmen ordered those Vietnamese women to be killed. I know that because Len told me. Those Vietnamese women were taken to be killed at the Veal Dang Kieb Kdam worksite, located east of Phnum Lieb near Kralanh Steam [...] A32: Yeay Chaem must have know about that event because it happened under her orders. Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they was [sic] sent to Yeay Chaem, and then orders came from Yeay Chaem for those whose backgrounds ere [sic] relevant [...] A33: Len [Kor Len] told me that there were around 14 to 15 people in his group, and he was also there. Before killing those two Vietnamese women, each of them raped those women one at a time; they inserted a hoe handle into their vaginas and sliced open their stomachs while the women were alive. Those women were sisters; one of them was San and another one was Nuon”].

759 **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A32, EN 00985204 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Yeay Chaem must have know about that event because it happened under her orders. Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they was [sic] sent to Yeay Chaem, and then orders came from Yeay Chaem for those whose backgrounds ere [sic] relevant”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A207, EN 01059963 [Witness was worker in a youth mobile unit: “Q: You have said that the Vietnamese in your unit were taken to be killed. Did this occur before or after the Southwest group arrived? A207: That happened after the Southwest group arrived. They researched people’s biographies to find the Vietnamese, and when they discovered that someone was Vietnamese, they would take them to be killed.”]; **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A55, EN 01067930 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “There in fact was a policy that designated a goal of killing the Vietnamese during the Khmer Rouge regime, but I learned of that policy when Ta Maong, Preah Netr Preah District Committee, said that during a joint meeting in Wat Chob Veari Pagoda in 1976.”] See also: **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117972 [“Q: Was Ta Maong your predecessor? Im Chaem: Ta Maong was the former District Secretary. Q: Was he the District Secretary before you moved in? Im Chaem: Yes, he was. He disappeared after I had arrived. Q: Where was he transferred to? Im Chaem: I did not know where he was transferred to. I had some meetings with him where he handed over the district documents. I didn’t have any conflicts with him. Q: Did you meet him? Im Chaem: Yes, I did [...] I met him. He was friendly and smiling at me. He handed over to me all the documents. Q: What documents did he hand over to you? Im Chaem: They were the lists of the district population [...] Yes, I did. I renewed the documents. When I compared the old documents with the new ones, I found out that 10,000 were missing”].

760 **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A141, EN 01055568 [Witness worked near Wat Chamkar Khnol: “Two Khmer Krom families lived in my village. When the Khmer Rouge entered my area and also in 1976, those two Khmer Krom families were all taken away and beaten to death. I remember that Khmer Krom men who had married Khmer wives were also taken away and their entire families were killed.”], A31, EN 01055552 [“No, the Southwest group arrived in 1977, but I do not remember whether they arrived in early or in the middle of 1977”].

761 **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A58-59, EN 01053621 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Sisophon District: “Actually, the families were sent from the Southwest Zone in order to bolster the economy of the Northwest Zone. Regarding the arrests of persons accused of being enemies, they already had a list of those who had LON Nol regime tendencies. The list was sent to us to verify whether the listed persons were residents in the village and commune, and if so they would send their forces to arrest those persons directly [...] “They” refers to those in charge of security and prisons”].

762 **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A58-59, EN 01053621 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Sisophon District: “Actually, the families were sent from the Southwest Zone in order to bolster the economy of the Northwest Zone. Regarding the arrests of persons accused of being enemies, they already had a list of those who had LON Nol regime tendencies. The list was sent to us to verify whether the listed persons were residents in the village and commune, and if so they would send their forces to arrest those persons directly

[...] “They” refers to those in charge of security and prisons.”], A61, EN 01053621 [“Yes, I did receive that list. In the list were the names of the people who had worked in the former regime. They issued an order to take those people to be re-educated and refashioned. However, I did not know where they were sent.”], A57, EN 01053621 [“I only knew that they disappeared one after another. However, I did not know where they were sent”].

763 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951802 [“Chaem: [...] Then, there was a letter coming from Phnom Penh ordering the current district committee to hold the meeting with me and give me all the name lists of the people in the district. Dany: Oh! Where did the letter come from? Chaem: It came from the Central in Phnom Penh.”], EN 00951803 [“Dany: Who wrote that letter? Chaem: Ta Pol Pot. Dany: Did Pol Pot personally write the letter? Chaem: Yes. After they received the letter, they held the meeting and invited me to attend it. In the meeting they told me about the number of people in the district and gave me the name lists which showed that there were 100 thousand persons in total”].

764 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089773 [“Upon my arrival, Ta Maong and Ta At still survived. But after I got list, both of them were taken away. [...] Dara: Who assigned you to get the list? From whom you got? Chem: I received from the predecessors [...] Dara: From At or Maong? Chem: Of course.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951803 [“After I had received all the lists, I knew that I had the right to manage and protect things”].

765 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A54, 56 EN 01025296 [Witness worked in children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “Yeay Chaem told my group chairwoman to take each time approximately 10 people in the mobile unit, for execution [...] My group chairwoman told me [this].”, A57, EN 01025296 [“Q: Did you know why those 10 people were taken for execution? A57: Because they were accused of committing moral offences.”]; **D219/347** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 2 June 2015, A4, EN 01116121 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune committee: “The couple was arrested for committing moral misconduct, and Ta Krak, who was the Preah Netr Preah Commune committee member, told Ta At, who was also a Preah Netr Preah District committee member, that the couple had committed moral misconduct. Ta At said that those who committed moral misconduct could not be spared. As a result, other couples had to take an oath in front of the other people that they would not follow that couple. I do not know why I was selected to kill that them.”], A52, EN 01116127 [“Q: When those people were arrested, was IM Chaem on the Preah Netr Preah District committee? A52: Those people were arrested before IM Chaem arrived.”]; **D5/984** Pak Siloeurt Civil Party Application, 9 May 2013, EN 01192083 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Everyone had to attend. During the meeting, Chaem, the district chairwoman, Ta Phn, Ta Tn, Female Comrade Rn, Female Comrade Rm, and other chiefs were present. They tied the woman to one pole and the man to another. Then they told the people that if anyone else committed a crime like this man and woman, they too would be killed. That was all. They ordered the woman to lower her head. Then they beat her head with a stick seven times until she died. The man died after being hit only three times”].

766 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A120-124, EN 01025304-01025306 [Witness worked in the children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “Q: While you were working at Trapeang Thma Dam, did you know if there were arrests of people working at Trapeang Thma Dam? A120: Yes, some people working there collapsed due to exhaustion and were beaten by the militia. Then they were taken away by the militia. Q: Did you know who gave orders to the militia to arrest those people? A121: The militia received orders from the upper echelon. To my understanding, the orders from the upper echelon came from Yeay Chaem. Q: Did you know where the arrested people were taken to? A122: Those people were taken to be killed. Q: Did you know where those people were taken for execution? A123: They were taken to be killed north of Trapeang Thma Dam. Q: You said that the Sector 5 militia were the ones who arrested people working at Trapeang Thma Dam. Did the militia receive orders from Yeay Chaem to execute people at Trapeang Thma Dam worksite? A124: Yes, that is correct.”]. See also: **D123/1/2.51** Nou Chuong and Kao Ran DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00979821 [Witness Nou Chuong was a mobile unit worker: “We would be killed when we could hardly work. Even persons having night blindness were forced to carry dirt at night. [...] When they fell down, they could have their ankles or arms twisted. Some people were killed deliberately in front of us because they had been accused of pretending to be sick. [...] In fact they were actually sick.”]; **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy DC-Cam Statement, 05 March 2007, EN 00726114 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “TB: [Im Chaem] was cruel. Ta Val, the Northwest Zone chief was also very cruel.”], EN 0072615-16 [“Dara: You mentioned earlier that Yeay Chem had been a cruel person. How did you know

that? TB: At that time, it became known by word of mouth that Yeay Chem was a very cruel woman. Dara: How cruel was she? TB: She intimidated people that they would be smashed for a minor offense. For example, those found to be lazy or careless while working would disappear[ed]”].

767 **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A46, EN 00982763 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “Moeun (female) was the medical chairperson of the mobile unit, and her deputy was SÀNG A (male). SÀNG A wanted to become medical chairman of the mobile unit, so he told Yeay Chem that Moeun was a bad person. Yeay Chèm had militiamen call Moeun from the hospital at Wat Phnum Lieb to her house. The militia arrested Moeun, but she fled; the militia tracked her down, captured her, and brought her back to Yeay Chem's house. Yeay Chèm had the militiamen to take Moeun to Phnum Trayaung and kill her there. I saw these events while I was working in the mobile unit on National Road 6 in front of Yeay Chèm's house. While being escorted away, Moeun shouted to me, ‘Brother Măo! Tell my younger sister that they have arrested me.’ I did not know her younger sister, but I knew Moeun's husband was working in Svay Sisophon.”], A47, EN 00982763 [“Q: On the same page 17, you said, ‘She said, ‘If she is being difficult or is a traitor, kill her and get rid of her.’” Can you clarify who said that? A47: I heard Yeay Chèm say those words when the medic Moeun was arrested and brought to her house”].

768 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782 [“Chem: Yes, there were letters sent from zone office to have me captured people. I told you that there were three times of the letters to get me to arrest people. But now, he is still alive. I believed in him, who was my member of district. Kheang: There were instructions to search for bad elements. Who were they referred to? Chem: There were different categories of people to be identified for arrest.”], EN 00089782 [“Kheang: Besides accusing them of masterminding youth group, were there any accusation that resulted in their arrest such as the accusation of having relationship with the civil servant during the past regime, or CIA, or KGB or the Vietnamese agents in the units? Chem: Yes, it was. They kept searching for those element[s], who all were captured”].

769 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782 [“Chem: Yes, there were letters sent from zone office to have me captured people. I told you that there were three times of the letters to get me to arrest people. But now, he is still alive. I believed in him, who was my member of district. Kheang: There were instructions to search for bad elements. Who were they referred to? Chem: There were different categories of people to be identified for arrest.”], EN 00089782 [“Kheang: Besides accusing them of masterminding youth group, were there any accusation that resulted in their arrest such as the accusation of having relationship with the civil servant during the past regime, or CIA, or KGB or the Vietnamese agents in the units? Chem: Yes, it was. They kept searching for those element[s], who all were captured”].

770 **D119/49** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A74-75, EN 00966736 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb Commune Hospital: “Q: In your interview with the Documentation Center of Cambodia, you said that Yeay Chem visited the prison at least once. Is that true? A74: Yes. Q: In that interview, you said that Yeay Chèm came to meet Ta Soeun once at Troyoung Prison and that you and the other cadres were not allowed near the meeting place. Then a large-scale execution was carried out after the meeting. Is it true? A75: Yes. I saw Yeay Chèm riding on a white CL motorbike behind her courier to meet Ta Soeun. She talked to Ta Soeun as soon as she arrived there. I walked away, so I do not know what they talked about. One day, after the meeting, a large-scale execution was carried out because the Vietnamese army was approaching. Yeay Chèm was also the Prison Chief because she gave Ta Soeun orders.”]; **D219/93** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, EN 01061181 [Witness was a medic in Preah Net Preah and detained at Phnom Trayoung: “For Question 15 (D119/49), the witness responded that he did not remember. The witness also responded that he did not remember Question and Answer 75. The question was ‘At one time, Yeay Chaem met Ta Soeun at Phnum Troyoung Prison. You and other people were not allowed to stay near that meeting place. After that meeting, large-scale killing was carried out. Is that correct?’ Today the witness answered that he did not remember what he told the Documentation Center of Cambodia, for instance: ‘Yes, that is correct. I saw Yeay Chaem riding on a white CL motorbike behind her courier to meet Ta Soeun. When Yeay Chaem arrived, she took a seat and talked with Ta Soeun, and I walked away. But I do not know what she said. One day after Yeay Chaem and Ta Soeun's meeting, large-scale killing was carried out because the Vietnamese army was approaching. Yeay Chaem was also the commander of the prison, because she gave Ta Soeun orders.’”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A156-157, EN 01182713 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: Please try to recall in case you can remember. When Yeay Chaem went to the prison for the last time, how many days was that before the Vietnamese arrived? A156: About

five days. Q: When Yeay Chaem went to the prison for the last time, was it before or after people had been arrested and shackled at night and disappeared the next morning? A157: After.”], A165, EN 01182714 [“They were both men and women [who disappeared.”]. See also: **D5/1246** [REDACTED] Civil Party Application, 7 May 2013, EN 01145431 [Witness was sent to Phnom Troyoung worksite: “In 1978, Comrade Nob, the unit chief, sent me to the worksite of Phnum Troyoung mountain in Phnum Lieb Commune, Preah Netr Preah District. At the time, Comrade Chaem ordered my team to dig holes in military trench-like style. After digging, they ordered us to cut down bamboo for making sharp spikes to be laid in the trenches.”]; **D5/903** Nou Kham Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01073702 [Leader of mobile unit sent to farm rice at Phnum Troyoung; “In 1978, comrade Phun sent me to Phnom Trayaung Mountain in Phnom Liep commune [...] Every time Yeay Chaem came to supervise that place, the soldiers banned the mobile unit members not to wander around, and ordered them to stay inside their huts. Each time before the arrival of Yeay Chaem, the unit chief or the militiamen took the prisoners out of the security centre to kill. This practice was called sweeping clean the enemy in order to keep the peasant-worker class”].

771 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A83-89, EN 01025300 [Witness worked in the Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma Dam: “Q: In your civil party application (D5/853), you said that “Yeay Chaem gave orders to take people to be killed at the First Bridge at Trapeang Thma Dam”. Is that correct? A83: Yes, that is correct. Five pregnant women were taken to be killed at the First Bridge. Q: How did you know that Yeay Chaem gave the order to take five the pregnant women to be killed at Trapeang Thma dam? A84: A person who worked in the mobile unit told me about it. Q: When did it happen? A85: It happened in 1977. Q: Why were those pregnant women taken for execution? A86: Because this was a belief that the Khmer Rouge thought that killing pregnant women and placing them at the head of the bridge would help protect that bridge. Q: Where were those five pregnant arrested from? A87: The pregnant women were arrested from various villages in Phnum Srok district. Q: Who went to arrest those pregnant women? A88: They were soldiers, not militia. Q: To your understanding, was Yeay Chaem the one who gave the order to the military to arrest the pregnant women? A89: Yes, she was.”], A90, EN 01025301 [“Yes, it was [first bridge was part of Trapeang Thma dam]”].

772 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217532-00217533 [“It was only the military who may have their own military plan- that they would have done such killings ... For us who were living with the people, if we dared beating them with bare hands while they still were alive like this, they would beat us back then we would have been already dead, so far The issues that we were facing during that period, were: people who were dead by diseases, by the lack of foods and water, etc,...It was the same as nowadays. These had certainly existed. But with regards (to the allegations) that I had killed or ordered to kill this or that person, it had never happened. Such killings were implemented only by the military. It was true. It was normal, during the war when people were fighting, such a thing must have always occurred.”]; **D6.1.75** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 01040656 [“[I] never gave an order like you go kill this or that person, because I worked closely with the people. So I could never do that. However, the military had their plans, and they killed people.”], EN 01040662 [“Interpreter: When we went to Trapeang Thma, we met people there. They said one of their cousins died, and they accused you as the one who ordered the execution. [...] IM Chaem: The truth is I was there, and I was there in that society. However, if they know I ordered it, come with the proof, you come and say when they know I killed that person”]. See also, **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117963 [“I never saw prisons or anything like that [...] I never saw anyone being arrested at my place”].

773 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00951815 [“But I helped them out along with some elderly men working at the social affairs unit who had been put at my house. Dany: Did you free him after he had been arrested and imprisoned? And why had he been arrested? Chaem: I did not know the motive, but when I went there I saw him. Dany: Did you free him at the time of your arrival? Chaem: When I arrived, I saw they [guards] were taking him out of the house. I then spoke with that old man. And because he was old, I ordered them to free him.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217519 [“I brought in five hundreds (military) forces from the Southwest (Zone) in Takeo province to join movement forces (in my district). These five hundreds (military) forces were then mobilized/placed at (every) old construction sites and including five hundred families of civilians from three provinces were deployed in every villages of the district. Such placement was made in order to comfortably facilitate the work (of the people) because (geographically) I had never known Preah Net Preah before”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117960 [“Q: Were the militiamen assigned to do rice farming also? Im

Chaem: Yes, they were. It depended on what we assigned them to do. Q: For were the militiamen for? Im Chaem: The militiamen were to protect the village in case there were thieves or merchants. When people were needed to help with the dry season rice farming they would be also assigned to do farming”; **D119/89** Chhum Seng Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A37, EN 00982311 [Witness was a mobile unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “I never met Yeay Chem. At that time, I asked soldiers in a vehicle and they told me that they were going to transport Yeay Chem”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A124, EN 011180007 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net preah in 1977-78: “A124: I heard that Yeay Chaem was the military commander”], A125, EN 011180007 [“I just heard from others that she was in charge of the military department.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A65, EN 01059944 [Witness worked in a mobile youth unit: “I do not know Yeay Chaem's position clearly. I just know that she was very powerful because she was in command of the military too. She lived in Phnum Leab.”], A66-68, EN 01059944-01059945 [“Q: You said Yeay Chaem commanded the military too. What military? A66: The armed soldiers who had the authority to arrest people. Q: So, at that time, could Yeay Chaem order those soldiers to arrest people? A67: Yes, she could. A68: I learned that from mobile teams that escaped from Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A267, EN 01059970 [“I heard that [Im Chaem] was vicious, and when she ordered soldiers to do something, the soldiers had to obey.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A87, EN 01075214 [Witness worked in a childrens unit at Trapeang Thma: “I heard that Yeay Chaem led the soldiers and people to work at Trapeang Thma Reservoir. Yeay Chaem also supervised the soldiers.”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A57-59, EN 01050544-01050545 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “I handed over the gun when the Southwest group arrived [...] I handed the gun to Yeay Chaem at her house in Phnum Lieb [...] I offered to give it to [Im Chaem] in 1977 [...] I handed the gun to Yeay Chaem.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A53, EN 01031896 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “it was generally the Khmer Rouge's organization structure of district in which the military had to report to the district committee. I heard people living in Preah Netr Preah saying that Yeay Chaem had authority to control all these people, and the district military chairman had to report to her as well.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A82, EN 00966761 [Witness was chief of a security office appointed by Im Chaem: “when Yeay Chem arrived, she mingled with the existing forces. Around 10 days after we arrived in Preah Netr Preah, Yeay Chem and the existing district committee gathered in a meeting and rearranged the forces.”]; **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A32, EN 01067924 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma Dam and led a commune unit of 200 workers at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “I reported to Ta Poal, and Ta Poal reported to Yeay Chaem. Then Yeay Chaem ordered militiamen to go to the cooperatives to tell the cooperative chiefs or the commune committee to search for those escapees and bring them back.”]; **D119/88** Kao Phan Written Record of Interview, 17 February 2014, A30, EN 00981996 [Witness transported stone from Phnom Trayoung to Trapeang Thma: “At that time I saw her riding in a GMC lorry on National Road 6 travelling from the west to Phnum Lieb. Maybe she was coming from Svay Sisophon. I saw her two or three days before the Vietnamese arrived. There were around 10 soldiers on the lorry, but they were not armed.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A54, EN 00982764 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma and later Spean Spreng: “Q: You said that Yeay Chem used to send militiamen to arrest people such as the medic Moeun. Do you know whether Yeay Chem was in charge of both the military and the militia? A54: I only saw that Yeay Chem was in charge of the militia. They wore ordinary clothing, but they were armed.”].

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D118/258 Ruos Him Written Record of Interview, 11 June 2014, A57-A58, EN 01000657 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Bakan District:” Q: So, it means that the Khmer Rouge had a policy to kill Khmer Krom, is it correct? A57: Yes. Q: Why did the Khmer Rouge kill the Khmer Krom people? A58: They said “Khmer Krom people are related to Yuon race”]; **D219/733** Kem Phen Written Record of Interview, 22 March 2016, A18, EN 01238114 [Witness was in a men's unit in Tropeang Chomg Cooperative, Bakan District, Sector 2:” Q: What happened to you and your family after the Khmer Rouge came into power? A18: After my family lived there, the Khmer Rouge collected all the Khmer Krom from all villages and cooperatives to be taken away and killed”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A42-A43, EN 01178845 [Witness was a worker in Si Sla Village, Koh Andet District: “Q: Do you know why they killed the Khmer Krom? A42: No, I do not. That was their work. Q: What do you mean by “that was their work”? A43: It was the work of *Angkar*”]; **D118/45** Hem Chhuon Written Record of

Interview, 23 April 2013, A31-A32, EN 00923042 [Witness was a worker at Prey Rumdeng, Tram Kak District, Sector 13:] Q: Why did they take the Khmer Krom? A31: In my view, it was the Khmer Rouge's policy. Q: Why did the Khmer Rouge take the Khmer Krom from Prey Rumdeng village? A32: From my understanding, they wanted to exterminate all the Khmer Krom"; **D219/379** Lach Sambath Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A47, EN 01132640 [Witness was part of the 17 people in Kirivong District, Sector 13 : "In my opinion, not only did the district get involved in identifying the Khmer Krom and the number of Khmer Krom, but also the upper level - sector - because, at that time, the district did not have trucks to carry people; only sector did"]; **D5/1399** San Sarang Civil Party Application, 1 June 2013, EN 01103607 [Witness was a worker in the mobile unit of Kampong Kor Cooperative: "In 1977, one Khmer Rouge cadre whose name was Ta Lev (who is now deceased), whispered to me that the Khmer Rouge had a plan to take all Khmer Krom people in Kampong Kor Cooperative to be killed"]].

775 **D219/135** Yin Teng Written Record of Interview, 29 December 2014, A131, EN 01067048 [Witness was a worker in Kampong Som, Tram Kak District in 1976: "Q: Do you know if those people were from various places in Cambodia or from Kampuchea Krom? A131: They were from Kampuchea Krom because there were only three families of them in my village. The Khmer Rouge told us why they brought those Khmer Krom from Vietnam, saying that they had dragged those Khmer Krom back to prevent them from being associated with the Yuon. In fact, those Khmer Krom were taken to be killed"]; **D5/110** Veun Chen Civil Party Application, 10 July 2009, EN 00426959 [Witness was in a children's unit in Ou Ta Paong Commune, Bakan District: "The Khmer Krom were killed because the Khmer Rouge hated them and they suspected them of being Vietnamese"]; **D118/122** Thek Bunroeun Written Record of Interview, 8 October 2013, A45, EN 00975866 [Witness was in a children unit in Bakan District: "Q: Could you say if there was any persecution on the Khmer Krom? A45: Yes, there was. At that time when I asked them [Khmer Rouge] why had they killed Khmer Krom, (...) they told us that "they will kill all Khmer Krom first, and next they will kill Khmers from Svay Rieng and Prey Veng provinces". They said, "these Khmers have Yuon's head and Khmer's body. When the Yuon arrive, they will join the Yuon to attack us"]. See also **D118/278** Nam Im Written Record of Interview, 21 July 2014, A91-A92, EN 01031793 [Witness was a worker in Bak Chenhchien Cooperative, Bakan District then group chief in 1978: "Q: To your knowledge, why were they taken to be killed? A91: I did not know. Later I was told that Khmer Krom people were linked with Vietnamese network, linked with the Vietnamese. Q: You said "linked with the Vietnamese". Do you mean that it was because Khmer Krom people lived in Khmer Krom territory under control of Vietnam? A92: The cooperative committee held a meeting and said that "those Khmer Krom people had Khmer body with Vietnamese head"]].

776 **D118/197** Yean Phan Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2014, A53, EN 00985085 [Witness was a worker in Rumlech Cooperative, Bakan District: "Q: Why did they kill the Khmer Krom? A53: They accused Khmer Krom people of being Vietnamese agents"]; A66, EN 00985086 ["Q: What do you remember about the evacuation of the Khmer Krom to Khnar Totueng? A66: They accused the Khmer Krom of being Yuon secret agents, Yuon links"]; **D219/737** Dim Kimheat Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2016, A91, EN 01300135 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Svay Daunkeo, Bakan District: "A91: Actually, from what I know, Khmer Krom were taken to be killed by the Khmer Rouge because they were from Vietnam (...). This is my opinion only based on the fact that the Khmer Rouge hated Vietnam; thus, when Khmer Krom came here, they accused them of having connection with Vietnam (...) I only knew that Khmer Krom suffered and died"]; **D118/181** Riel Son Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A43, EN 00982640 [In 1975-1976 the witness was in charge of economics in Tram Kak, Sector 13: "Q: Among the people considered Khmer Rouge opponents, were they also classified as feudalists, Chinese, CIA, KGB, Khmer Krom, Cham or Buddhist followers? A43: I did hear that people from Kampuchea Krom had been accused of being KGB agents and Yuon spies. At those meetings, it was brought up that all the Khmer-Krom had to be killed"]; **D118/130** Ry Peou Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2013, A50, EN 00970032 [Witness was sent from Kampuchea Krom to Tram Kak District, Sector 13, then was a worker in a mobile children's unit: "Q: What happened next in 1977? Did the Khmer Rouge start to screen you or have your biographies produced? A50: The Khmer Rouge asked us to produce our biography and divided the people into different groups such as *Yuan*, 17 April people, sent people, base people and standby people. We were accused of being *Yuan*"].

777 **D219/135** Yin Teng Written Record of Interview, 29 December 2014, A131, EN 01067048 [worker in Kampong Som, Tram Kak District, Sector 13 in 1976: "Q: Do you know if those people were from various

places in Cambodia or from Kampuchea Krom? A131: They were from Kampuchea Krom because there were only three families of them in my village. The Khmer Rouge told us why they brought those Khmer Krom from Vietnam, saying that they had dragged those Khmer Krom back to prevent them from being associated with the Yuon. In fact, those Khmer Krom were taken to be killed”]; **D118/304** Phos Chhean Written Record of Interview, 5 September 2014, A18, EN 01045508 [Witness was a soldier in Division 250, Battalion/Regiment 16: (in 1977) Q: In which direction were those Khmer Krom sent? Were they sent to Vietnam or from Vietnam to Cambodia? A18: They were sent from Vietnam to Cambodia”]; **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A74, EN 01182730 [Witness was in a women’s mobile unit from 1975 in Si Sla and Samphly Villages in Koh Andet district, Takeo Province: (around July 1975) “A74: I do not know where they came from, but I heard that they were Khmer Krom who had been taken from Kampuchea Krom. They were taken and killed”]; **D219/379** Lach Sambath Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A54-A55, EN 01132640 [Witness was part of the 17 people in Kiri Vong District, Sector 13: “Q: You mentioned the arrival of the Khmer Krom from Vietnam [in 1976]. Do you remember when this happened? A54: The Khmer Krom were evacuated from Vietnam to Takeo in late 1977, around October or November. Q: Were you in Kiri Vong District when they evacuated the Khmer Krom to Takeo Province? A55: Yes, I was. I was still in Kiri Vong when the Khmer Krom people arrived”]; **D118/181** Riel Son Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A43, EN 00982640 [In 1975-1976 the witness was in charge of economics in Tram Kak, Sector 13: “Q: Among the people considered Khmer Rouge opponents, were they also classified as feudalist, Chinese, CIA, KGB, Khmer Krom, Cham or Buddhist followers? A43: I did hear that people from Kampuchea Krom had been accused of being KGB agents and Yuon spies. At those meetings, it was brought up that all the Khmer-Krom had to be killed”].

778 **D219/135** Yin Teng Written Record of Interview, 29 December 2014, A131, EN 01067048 [worker in Kampong Som, Tram Kak District, Sector 13 in 1976: “Q: Do you know if those people were from various places in Cambodia or from Kampuchea Krom? A131: They were from Kampuchea Krom because there were only three families of them in my village. The Khmer Rouge told us why they brought those Khmer Krom from Vietnam, saying that they had dragged those Khmer Krom back to prevent them from being associated with the Yuon. In fact, those Khmer Krom were taken to be killed”]; **D118/304** Phos Chhean Written Record of Interview, 5 September 2014, A18, EN 01045508 [Witness was a soldier in Division 250, Battalion/Regiment 16: (in 1977) Q: In which direction were those Khmer Krom sent? Were they sent to Vietnam or from Vietnam to Cambodia? A18: They were sent from Vietnam to Cambodia”]; **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A74, EN 01182730 [Witness was in a women’s mobile unit from 1975 in Si Sla and Samphly Villages in Koh Andet district, Takeo Province: (around July 1975) “A74: I do not know where they came from, but I heard that they were Khmer Krom who had been taken from Kampuchea Krom. They were taken and killed”]; **D219/379** Lach Sambath Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A54-A55, EN 01132640 [Witness was part of the 17 people in Kiri Vong District, Sector 13: (in 1976) “Q: You mentioned the arrival of the Khmer Krom from Vietnam. Do you remember when this happened? A54: The Khmer Krom were evacuated from Vietnam to Takeo in late 1977, around October or November. Q: Were you in Kiri Vong District when they evacuated the Khmer Krom to Takeo Province? A55: Yes, I was. I was still in Kiri Vong when the Khmer Krom people arrived”]; **D118/181** Riel Son Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A43, EN 00982640 [In 1975-1976 the witness was in charge of economics in Tram Kak, Sector 13: “Q: Among the people considered Khmer Rouge opponents, were they also classified as feudalist, Chinese, CIA, KGB, Khmer Krom, Cham or Buddhist followers? A43: I did hear that people from Kampuchea Krom had been accused of being KGB agents and Yuon spies. At those meetings, it was brought up that all the Khmer-Krom had to be killed”].

779 See e.g., paras 179-183.

780 **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A78, EN 01178850 [Witness was a worker in Si Sla Village, Koh Andet District: “Q: Did you ever hear of the Khmer Krom being considered enemies? A78: They were considered enemies”], A115, EN 01178854 [“Q: Previously, you said they considered the Khmer Krom as internal enemies. Who told you that? A115: In a meeting [of the unit chairmen, I heard the chairman tell us that these people were enemies”].

781 **D219/8** Yang Sokhom Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2014, A89, EN 01047780 [Witness was part of the Samraong Cooperative Committee in Tram Kak, Sector 13, head of the elderly persons unit: “Q: What did they say regarding Khmer Kampuchea Krom? A89: They said they “did not trust the Khmer Krom”, A92-A93, EN 01047780- 01047781 [Q: During meetings at the District Office, did you hear them say,

“*Angkar* must smash the Khmer Krom”], A92: I heard them talk like that, but I do not remember it well. (...) A93: I heard them say, “Most Khmer Krom are traitors”].

782 **D118/181** Riel Son Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A43, EN 00982640 [In 1975-1976 the witness was in charge of economics in Tram Kak, Sector 13: “Q: Among the people considered Khmer Rouge opponents, were they also classified as feudalist, Chinese, CIA, KGB, Khmer Krom, Cham or Buddhist followers? A43: I did hear that people from Kampuchea Krom had been accused of being KGB agents and Yuon spies. At those [District] meetings, it was brought up that all the Khmer-Krom had to be killed”]; **D118/130** Ry Peou Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2013, A50, EN 00970032 [Witness sent from Kampuchea Krom to Tram Kak District, Sector 13, then was a worker in a mobile children’s unit: “Q: What happened next in 1977? Did the Khmer Rouge start to screen you or have your biographies produced? A50: The Khmer Rouge asked us to produce our biography and divided the people into different groups such as *Yuan*, 17 -April people, sent people, base people and standby people. We were accused of being *Yuan*”].

783 **D118/181** Riel Son Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A43, EN 00982640 [In 1975-1976 the witness was in charge of economics in Tram Kak, Sector 13: “Q: Among the people considered Khmer Rouge opponents, were they also classified as feudalist, Chinese, CIA, KGB, Khmer Krom, Cham or Buddhist followers? A43: I did hear that people from Kampuchea Krom had been accused of being KGB agents and Yuon spies. At those [District] meetings, it was brought up that all the Khmer-Krom had to be killed”]; **D118/130** Ry Peou Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2013, A50, EN 00970032 [Witness sent from Kampuchea Krom to Tram Kak District, Sector 13, then was a worker in a mobile children’s unit: “Q: What happened next in 1977? Did the Khmer Rouge start to screen you or have your biographies produced? A50: The Khmer Rouge asked us to produce our biography and divided the people into different groups such as *Yuan*, 17 -April people, sent people, base people and standby people. We were accused of being *Yuan*”].

784 **D118/278** Nam Im Written Record of Interview, 21 July 2014, A91-A92, EN 01031793 [Witness was a worker in Bak Chenhchien Cooperative, Bakan District then group chief in 1978: “Q: To your knowledge, why were they taken to be killed? A91: I did not know. Later I was told that Khmer Krom people were linked with Vietnamese network, linked with the Vietnamese. Q: You said “linked with the Vietnamese”. Do you mean that it was because Khmer Krom people lived in Khmer Krom territory under control of Vietnam? A92: The cooperative committee held a meeting and said that “those Khmer Krom people had Khmer body with Vietnamese head”]; **D118/130** Ry Peou Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2013, A54, EN 00970032 [Witness sent from Kampuchea Krom to Tram Kak District, Sector 13, then was a worker in a mobile children’s unit: “Q: Did they use the phrase “Khmer body with Vietnamese head” or not? A54: Yes, they used such phrase to discriminate Khmer Krom people”].

785 **D118/181** Riel Son Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A43, EN 00982640 [In 1975-1976 the witness was in charge of economics in Tram Kak, Sector 13: “Q: Among the people considered Khmer Rouge opponents, were they also classified as feudalist, Chinese, CIA, KGB, Khmer Krom, Cham or Buddhist followers? A43: I did hear that people from Kampuchea Krom had been accused of being KGB agents and Yuon spies. At those [District] meetings, it was brought up that all the Khmer-Krom had to be killed”]; **D118/130** Ry Peou Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2013, A50, EN 00970032 [Witness sent from Kampuchea Krom to Tram Kak District, Sector 13, then was a worker in a mobile children’s unit: “Q: What happened next in 1977? Did the Khmer Rouge start to screen you or have your biographies produced? A50: The Khmer Rouge asked us to produce our biography and divided the people into different groups such as *Yuan*, 17 -April people, sent people, base people and standby people. We were accused of being *Yuan*”]; **D219/8** Yang Sokhom Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2014, A89, EN 01047780 [Witness was part of the Samraong Cooperative Committee in Tram Kak District, Sector 13: “Q: What did they say regarding Khmer Kampuchea Krom? A89: They said they “did not trust the Khmer Krom], A92-A93, EN 01047780- 01047781 [Q: During meetings at the District Office, did you hear them say, “*Angkar* must smash the Khmer Krom”]? A92: I heard them talk like that, but I do not remember it well. (...) A93: I heard them say, “Most Khmer Krom are traitors”].

786 **D219/8** Yang Sokhom Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2014, A89, EN 01047780 [Witness was part of the Samraong Cooperative Committee in Tram Kak, Sector 13, head of the elderly persons unit: “Q: What did they say regarding Khmer Kampuchea Krom? A89: They said they “did not trust the Khmer Krom], A92-A93, EN 01047780- 01047781 [Q: During meetings at the District Office, did you hear them say, “*Angkar* must smash the Khmer Krom”]? A92: I heard them talk like that, but I do not remember it well. (...) A93: I heard them say, “Most Khmer Krom are traitors”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of

Interview, 12 November 2015, A42-A43, EN 01178845 [Witness was a worker in Si Sla Village, Koh Andet: “Q: Do you know why they killed the Khmer Krom? A42: No, I do not. That was their work. Q: What do you mean by “that was their work”? A43: It was the work of *Angkar*”]; **D118/165** Lach Sambath Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2013, A31, EN 00980259 [Witness was a worker in a youth unit in Kirivong District: “Q: Did the Khmer Rouge have lists of Khmer Krom people? A31: They made an announcement for Khmer Krom people to register their names for *Angkar* to send them back to Kampuchea Krom, but in fact the Khmer Rouge took them to be killed”].

787 **D118/181** Riel Son Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A43, EN 00982640 [In 1975-1976 the witness was in charge of economics in Tram Kak, Sector 13: “Q: Among the people considered Khmer Rouge opponents, were they also classified as feudalists, Chinese, CIA, KGB, Khmer Krom, Cham or Buddhist followers? A43: I did hear that people from Kampuchea Krom had been accused of being KGB agents and Yuon spies. At those meetings, it was brought up that all the Khmer-Krom had to be killed”], A100, EN 00982646 [“Q: You said the Khmer Krom people were categorized as one of the groups of people to be swept clean. Is that correct? A97: Yes, that is correct because they had been accused of being KGB agents. However, the Khmer Rouge mainly targeted the new Khmer Krom people who had just come to live there, not the ones who had been living in the villages for a long time”]; **D219/8** Yang Sokhom Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2014, A89, EN 01047780 [Witness was part of the Samraong Cooperative Committee in Tram Kak, Sector 13, head of the elderly persons unit: “Q: What did they say regarding Khmer Kampuchea Krom? A89: They said they “did not trust the Khmer Krom”, A92-A93, EN 01047780-01047781 [Q: During meetings at the District Office, did you hear them say, “*Angkar* must smash the Khmer Krom”? A92: I heard them talk like that, but I do not remember it well. (...) A93: I heard them say, “Most Khmer Krom are traitors”]; **D118/45** Hem Chhuon Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2013, A31-A32, EN 00923042 [Witness was a worker at Prey Rumdeng, Sector 13: “Q: Why did they take the Khmer Krom? A31: In my view, it was the Khmer Rouge's policy. Q: Why did the Khmer Rouge take the Khmer Krom from Prey Rumdeng village? A32: From my understanding, they wanted to exterminate all the Khmer Krom”].

788 **D118/165** Lach Sambath Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2013, A9, EN 00980254 [Witness was a worker in a youth unit in Kirivong District: “In 1976, the Khmer Rouge announced that those who had lived in Kampuchea Krom would be allowed to return to Kampuchea Krom and *Angkar* would let everyone do the same to work they had done previously (...). Later on they organized a party to wait for lorries to arrive to pick those people up, and those people were all taken to be killed at Sla Kou], A31, EN 00980259 [“Q: Did the Khmer Rouge have lists of Khmer Krom people? A31: They made an announcement for Khmer Krom people to register their names for *Angkar* to send them back to Kampuchea Krom, but in fact the Khmer Rouge took them to be killed”]; **D219/379** Lach Sambath Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A47, EN 01132640 [Witness was part of the 17 people in Kirivong, Sector 13: “In my opinion, not only did the district get involved in identifying the Khmer Krom and the number of Khmer Krom, but also the upper level - sector - because, at that time, the district did not have trucks to carry people; only sector did”], A28, EN 01132637 [“A28: when I was evacuated to District 109 (...) *Ta Nheb* announced that anyone who was born in Kampuchea Krom would be listed and sent back to Vietnam”]; **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A121, EN 01182737 [Witness was in a women's mobile unit in Si Sla and Samphly Villages, Koh Andet district, Takeo Province: “Prior to the Khmer Rouge era, did Khmer Krom live in every village or specific villages? A121: They lived with the other people. Under the POL Pot regime, they were moved around as Pol Pot wanted”], A74, EN 01182730 [“A74: I do not know where they came from, but I heard that they were Khmer Krom who had been taken from Kampuchea Krom. They were taken and killed”].

789 **D219/379** Lach Sambath Written Record of Interview of Civil Party, 26 June 2015, A49-A50, EN 01132640 [Witness was a worker in a youth unit in Kirivong District: “Q: You said that the Khmer Rouge came to take people away. Did they take Khmer Krom or another group of people? A49: After they listed the names of the Khmer Krom, they took away in the trucks those whose names had been listed. Q: Do you know where they took those Khmer Krom? A50: Se, the village chief, said the Khmer Krom were taken to be killed at Sla Kou Bridge”]; **D118/165** Lach Sambath Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2013, A31, EN 00980259 [Witness was a worker in a youth unit in Kirivong District: “Q: Did the Khmer Rouge have lists of Khmer Krom people? A31: They made an announcement for Khmer Krom people to register their names for *Angkar* to send them back to Kampuchea Krom, but in fact the Khmer Rouge took them to be killed”], A9, EN

00980254 ["In 1976, the Khmer Rouge announced that those who had lived in Kampuchea Krom would be allowed to return to Kampuchea Krom and *Angkar* would let everyone do the same to work they had done previously (...). Later on they organized a party to wait for lorries to arrive to pick those people up, and those people were all taken to be killed at Sla Kou"], A19, EN 00980256 ["Q: When were people taken to be killed at Wat Kampeaeng Pagoda? A19: In late 1977 before the Khmer Krom people were placed at Wat Kampeaeng Pagoda"].

790 **D118/165** Lach Sambath Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2013, A9, EN 00980254 [Witness was a worker in a youth unit in Kirivong District: "In 1976, the Khmer Rouge announced that those who had lived in Kampuchea Krom would be allowed to return to Kampuchea Krom and *Angkar* would let everyone do the same to work they had done previously (...). Later on they organized a party to wait for lorries to arrive to pick those people up, and those people were all taken to be killed at Sla Kou], A31, EN 00980259 ["Q: Did the Khmer Rouge have lists of Khmer Krom people? A31: They made an announcement for Khmer Krom people to register their names for *Angkar* to send them back to Kampuchea Krom, but in fact the Khmer Rouge took them to be killed"]; **D118/173** Van Chauk Written Record of Interview, 4 February 2014, A73, EN 00981765 [Witness was a worker in Khnar Totueng Cooperative, Bakan District: "Q: In total, how many people were taken away to be killed? A73: Thousands because all the Khmer Krom here were gathered up and taken away to be killed. (...) In each killing, hundreds of Khmer Krom were killed"]; **D118/198** Chhim Srom Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A58, EN 00985098 [Witness was a worker in Prohoas Kbal Village, Bakan Cooperative: "Q: Did you personally see any abuse or murder perpetrated on Khmer Krom people? A58: I knew that my group leader, who was Khmer Krom, had been killed in Kamprak Koun Village, Khnar Totueng Commune. I heard, "Now, they are gathering up the Khmer Krom people to be killed"]].

791 **D118/130** Ry Peou Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2013, A50, EN 00970032 [Witness sent from Kampuchea Krom to Tram Kak District, Sector 13, then was a worker in a mobile children's unit: "Q: What happened next in 1977? Did the Khmer Rouge start to screen you or have your biographies produced? A50: The Khmer Rouge asked us to produce our biography and divided the people into different groups such as *Yuan*, 17 -April people, sent people, base people and standby people. We were accused of being *Yuan*"].

792 **D118/269** Thann Thim Written Record of Interview of Civil Party, 2 July 2014, A20, EN 01035007 [Witness was a worker in Kirivong District, Sector 13: "A20: Yes, there was mixture of both Khmer Krom and the Vietnamese. For those who had fair complexion and could not speak Khmer language well like the Khmer Krom people, they regarded them all as the Vietnamese, and eventually they [the militia] would take them to be killed"]. A55, EN 01035012 ["Q: During the Khmer Rouge regime, how did they recognize the Khmer Krom? A55: They identified them by the Khmer language accent and clothing. For instance, women wore trousers and shirts like Vietnamese ladies. I also knew that the Khmer Rouge had taken the Vietnamese to be exchanged for Khmer Krom"].

793 **D118/269** Thann Thim Written Record of Interview of Civil Party, 2 July 2014, A20, EN 01035007 [Witness was a worker in Kirivong District, Sector 13: "A20: Yes, there was mixture of both Khmer Krom and the Vietnamese. For those who had fair complexion and could not speak Khmer language well like the Khmer Krom people, they regarded them all as the Vietnamese, and eventually they [the militia] would take them to be killed"]. A55, EN 01035012 ["Q: During the Khmer Rouge regime, how did they recognize the Khmer Krom? A55: They identified them by the Khmer language accent and clothing. For instance, women wore trousers and shirts like Vietnamese ladies. I also knew that the Khmer Rouge had taken the Vietnamese to be exchanged for Khmer Krom"]; **D118/45** Hem Chhuon Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2013, A30, EN 00923041 [Witness was a worker at Prey Rumdeng, Tram Kak District, Sector 13: "Q: How did they know that those people were the Khmer Krom? A30: They do not speak [Khmer] with clear accent as we do"]; **D219/135** Yin Teng Written Record of Interview, 29 December 2014, A10, EN 01067032 [Witness was a worker in Kampong Som, Tram Kak District, Sector 13 in 1976: "Q: you said they were ethnics. Did you know what ethnic group they belong to? A10: I asked them what their nationality was, and they told me that they were Kampuchea Krom. They spoke Khmer with an accent"], A40, EN 01067036 ["Q: Can you describe their clothes and speech? A40: They spoke with an accent, and when I asked them where they were from, they told me that they were from Kampuchea Krom"].

794 **D118/269** Thann Thim Written Record of Interview of Civil Party, 2 July 2014, A20, EN 01035007 [Witness was a worker in Kirivong District, Sector 13: "A20: Yes, there was mixture of both Khmer Krom and the Vietnamese. For those who had fair complexion and could not speak Khmer language well like the Khmer

Krom people, they regarded them all as the Vietnamese, and eventually they [the militia] would take them to be killed”].

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D123/1/5.1a Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782-00089783 [“Chem: I worked at Koh Andet district. I worked with the people in transplanting rice. I stayed there during the rice transplantation”] EN 00089784 [“Chem: I did not hold any substantial post. I knew only how to organize an association to help people when they were in danger, got ill and died. Dara: When did you work in Koh Andet district? Chem: 76. Dara: 76. So, in December 1977, you were transferred? Chem: Left for Preah Net Preah district.”]; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951845 [Dany: “A while ago, you said that, after Angkor Chey, you were transferred to Kaoh Andaet. In which year, did you go there? Chaem: I went there in [19]76. Dany: [19]76? Chaem: Yes. Dany: Why were you transferred from Angkor Chey to Kaoh Andaet? Chaem: Because I could fulfil the plan. Dany: Could you? Chaem: Yes. Dany: At that time, who assigned you to Angkor Chey? Chaem: Ta Mok and *Grandfather* POL Pot. Dany: Ta Mok and *Grandfather* POL Pot? Chaem: Yes. Dany: Why were you transferred to Kaoh Andaet? Why was the committee in Kaoh Andaet removed? Chaem: There were frequent conflicts among the committee. When I arrived there, the chairman was transferred to Kirivong”]; **D118/208** Ul Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2014, A64-68, EN 00981818 [Witness was a Southwest cadre: “Q: You mentioned that *Yeay* Chaem was district chief. Which district? Was she district chief in 1976? Or when did she become district chief? A64: *Yeay* Chaem was chief of Tani District alias District 106 in 1976. *Yeay* Chaem and *Ta Tit* left Tani for the Northwest Zone at the same time. *Ta Tit* became chief of Battambang Province and *Yeay* Chaem also stayed there. Q: What district was District 106? A65: Initially, I did not know what district it was. Prior to the Khmer Rouge regime, it was located in Kaoh Andaet District. During the Khmer Rouge, the district was split into different parts. Q: *Yeay* Chaem became chief of which district? A66: She was chief of Tani District, alias District 106. Q: What positions had *Yeay* Chaem previously held in Sector 13? A67: IM Chaem was District 106 Secretary, Sector 13. Q: Meaning IM Chaem never served as Sector 13 Secretary, correct? A68: Yes, she did not”]; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A105-106, EN 00986268 [Witness was in a children unit in Koh Andet District in 1975: A105-106, 00986268 [“Q: You also said that “*Yeay* Chaem was in a more senior position than *Ta Nhen*.” Could please give us further clarification on this? A105: Yes, I said that *Yeay* Chaem was in a more senior position than *Ta Nhen* because during that time *Yeay* Chaem was District Committee at the same time her husband was promoted to Sector Committee, *Yeay* Chaem was promoted to be Zone Committee. I learned this from those older sisters who were group chairwomen. Q: Did you also know the positions of *Yeay* Chaem and *Ta Nhen* in the Northwest Zone? A106: I knew that *Yeay* Chaem had a very senior position since I was in Kampong Ambel, Takeo Province. But I did not know what her actual position was while she was in the Northwest Zone”]; **D119/16** Kao Chheng Written Record of Interview, 28 February 2013, A19-21 24, 26, EN 00919151. [Witness was a worker in Romenh Commune, Kaoh Andet District in 1975: “Q: Do you know since when IM Chaem was in charge of District 108 military? A19: Probably since 1972 or 1973. Q: Was the military district office located in Ang Serei Mealy pagoda? A20: The entire military unit was located in Ang Serei Mealy. Q: Do you know that IM Chaem was in charge of the entire military unit? A21: Yes”], A24, EN 00919151 [“Q: Was IM Chaem in charge of commune militia? A24: No. She was only in charge of district military”], A26, EN 00919151 [“Q: Based on the information we obtain, IM Chaem might have had a position at the provincial level. Do you have any knowledge about that? A26: I only know her role at the district level”]. See also: **D118/181** Riel Son Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A224-226, EN 00982662 [Witness was responsible for economics in Tram Kak District between 1975 and 1976: Q: What position did *Yeay* Chaem hold during the Khmer Rouge regime? A224: I knew that she was Commune Committee and later was appointed District Committee, but I did not know which district it was.].

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D123/1/5.1c Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951848 [Dany: In Takeo, were you in the sector or where else? Chaem: I was also in the district and I was communicated and invited to meeting until I was transferred. Dany: Which district were you in when you were transferred to Takeo? Chaem: In Kaoh Andaet district.”], EN 00951849 [“Dany: So even you went to Takeo, but you still worked for Kaoh Andaet district, didn't you? Chaem: Yes, I still worked for that district. Dany: But you did not work for the sector, did you? Chaem: No. Dany: Which sector was it, at that time, Sector 13? Chaem: Sector 13. Dany: But you did not work for Sector 13, did you? Chaem: No, I succeeded my chairman and was just a member. Dany: Sector member? Chaem: Yes.”]; **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A74-A77, EN 01057688-01057689 [Witness joined a women's group in 1972, then was assigned to supervise and

educated women: “Q: Did IM Chaem alias *Yeay* Chaem ever attended meetings at the Sector 13 Office? A74: Yes, she attended the meetings. Q: *Yeay* Chaem attended the meetings in what position? A75: *Yeay* Chaem supervised the women of Sector 13. *Yeay* Chaem used to speak during the meetings at the Sector 13 Office, and she announced her position at that time. Q: *Yeay* Chaem could speak during the meetings because she worked at the Sector 13 level, correct? A76: Yes. Q: Do you remember how long *Yeay* Chaem worked at the Sector level? A77: She had worked at the Sector level since 1973, and she may have stayed in that position until 1976 or 1977.”], A108-110, EN 01057694 [“Q: Did you know how IM Chaem controlled the Sector Women? A108: I saw her at the Sector Office, and when I went to my fields, I saw her at her office that supervised the Sector Women. The Women's Office was located near Damrei Romiel Mountain. Before the liberation, the Sector 13 Office was also located near this mountain, and it was moved to Takeo Provincial Town after the 1975 liberation. Q: When you said IM Chaem supervised the Sector Women, did she manage all female cadres in the Sector, or what? A109: Yes, she supervised all female cadres in the Sector. Q: When you said IM Chaem supervised female cadres in the Sector, did you mean after the Khmer Rouge claimed their victory in 1975, or what? A110: Yes, after the Khmer Rouge achieved their victory”]; **D219/521** Toeb Phy Written Record of Interview, 14 September 2015, A63, EN 01167997 [Witness was the chairwoman of a women's unit in Kirivong District, Sector 13: Q: What was [Im Chaem's] position? A63: She was in charge of women's units at sector level, Sector 13.”]; **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014 A40-A41, EN 01000671 [Witness was Deputy Chairman of Tram Kak District Front in 1975: “Q: Between 1976 and 1977, who was the Secretary of Angkor Chey District? A40: The District Secretary was called Nhen, and the Deputy Chairman was called Choeun. I do not recall the name of the member. Chaem, Nhen's wife, was the Deputy Chairwoman of Angkor Chey District. Some people said that Chaem was on the sector committee and in charge of women [affairs] because she always went to work in all the districts in Sector 13.”], A45, EN 01000672 [Q: When did Saom assign *Yeay* Chaem as the Chairwomen of the Sector Women? A45: There was an announcement during the study session in 1972 that she was assigned as the chairwoman of the Sector Women, and she remained in that position until 1975”]; **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A28-32, EN 01031975 [Witness was the Member of the Commune Committee in Sanlong Commune in Sector 13: “Q: Did you ever hear of a woman called *Yeay* Chaem? A28: Yes, *Yeay* Chaem was the Chairwoman of the Sector 13 Female Association. Q: Did you know if she had other position? A29: I do not recall well because during that time everything was secret. I just heard that after *Ta* Soam's removal, *Yeay* Chaem perhaps became the Member of the Sector 13 because I always saw her presence during every meeting of the Sector. Q: You said that *Yeay* Chaem was always present during the Sector meetings. During that time, you were a commune-level cadre. Why did you know about the meetings of the sector level? A30: Once a year, all commune-level cadres attended summary report meetings at the sector level”], A55, EN 01031979 [“[...] she never came to stay with people; she was with the upper echelon”], A72, EN 01031982 [“Q: Do you recall if *Yeay* Chaem was present during that meeting? A72: Yes, she was present in all the sector-level meetings”]; **D118/78** On Sopheap Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2013, A8, EN 00976636 [Witness was a soldier in the CPK Army Q: Have you ever heard the name IM Chem? A8: I know her. She is currently living in Trapeang Tav Village. I know that she was the Sector 13 Committee because I saw her photo in a magazine during the Khmer Rouge regime. In the photo, she was wearing simple black clothes and standing alone. Under the photo, it was written, “IM Chem, Sector 13 Committee”. I never met IM Chem in person during the Khmer Rouge regime. I just met her in this regime when we moved to live here in Anlong Veang District; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A45-46, EN 00986255 [Witness was in a children unit in Kaoh Andet District in 1975: “*Yeay* Chaem was Sector 13 Committee. *Yeay* Chaem was in charge of the children, women and men's units in Sector 13. Q: Did you know who was more senior in the hierarchy between Khan and *Yeay* Chaem? A46: I did not know that, but they both were from the same Sector which was Sector 13.”]; **D119/83** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2014, A18-A19, EN 00982073 [Witness was born in Kbal Ou village, 50m from Im Chaem's house and worked at Office 160 in Sector 13: Q: What was *Yeay* Chaem's position in Sector 13? A18: *Yeay* Chaem was a deputy in the Sector 13 Committee and was in charge of the women in the Sector. We could say that she was a member of Sector 13 Standing Committee. Q: When did you learn that *Yeay* Chaem was in the Sector 13 Committee? A19: When they organized the Sector Office in 1975, I was assigned to work at Office 160; so then I knew that *Yeay* Chaem was responsible for the Sector 13 Women's Unit.]; **D219/294** Moul Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A26-29, EN 0111829 [Witness was a soldier in Kaoh Andet District: “Q: Do you know who replaced *Ta* Soam? A28: No, I don't. I

left at that time. It could have been *Yeay Chaem* who was his successor. Q: Why do you state with certainty that it was *Yeay Chaem* who was his successor? A29: At that time there were only two cadres namely *Yeay Chaem* and *Ta Tith* who is the younger brother-in-law of *Ta Mok*”, A31, EN 01111830 [“Q: We will enquire of *Ta Tith* later. At this moment, we want to ask you what made you believe that *Ta Tith* was appointed as *Ta Saom*’ successor? A31: I based this belief in the fact that he was the younger brother-in-law of *Ta Mok* while *Yeay Chaem* was a person who was holding a senior ranking. She was a people’s representative in Takeo Province. I had heard her name via Khmer Rouge radio broadcast. After *Ta Tith* left for the Northwest, I had not known whom replaced *Ta Tith*”, A143, EN 01111841 [“A143: *Yeay Chaem* held two positions. She was both the Secretary of Sector 13 along with *Ta Saom* and the Chairperson of the Women Leaders Committee of Sector 13”]; **D219/636** Khoem Vai Written Record of Interview, 21 December 2015, A38, EN 01207672 [Witness was a sector messenger in Takeo Province in 1975: “Q: Do you know who the members of the Sector 13 Committee were? A38: The members of the Sector 13 Committee were *Ta Saom*, MEAS Muth and Phen, I forget his surname. Later, *Ta Tith* and *Yeay Chaem* were on the Sector 13 Committee”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A17-18, EN 01053614 [Witness was a farmer in Angkor Chey District: “Q: During that time, did you know what position *Yeay Chaem* held? A17: To my knowledge, *Yeay Chaem* was a member of the Sector Committee in Takeo Province. Q: How did you know that *Yeay Chaem* was a member of the Sector Committee? A18: I knew and saw her because she came to chair meetings and work where I lived”]; **D193/8.2** UI Hoeun, Written Record of Interview, 13 October 2014, A10-12, EN 01053571-01053572 [Witness was a worker in Cheang Tong Commune, Tram Kak District: “Q: Have you ever heard of *Yeay Chaem* who worked in Sector 13? A10: *Yeay Chaem* ranked third in Sector 13. *Ta Saom* ranked first; *Ta Mut* was second, and *Ta Keav* was third. After *Ta Keav* was pulled out to work at the rock quarry site at Phnum Chrey Ou Phnov Mountain, *Yeay Chaem* replaced *Ta Keav*. Q: When did *Yeay Chaem* replace *Ta Keav*? A11: Approximately 1976. Q: Is *Ta Keav* still alive? A12: *Ta Keav* passed away in late 1979 when the Vietnamese came”].

797 **D193/8.2** UI Hoeun alias Ek Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 13 October 2014, A10-13, EN 01053571-01053572, [Witness was a Southwest cadre: “Q: Have you ever heard of *Yeay Chaem* who worked in Sector 13? A10: *Yeay Chaem* ranked third in Sector 13. *Ta Saom* ranked first; *Ta Mut* was second, and *Ta Keav* was third. After *Ta Keav* was pulled out to work at the rock quarry site at Phnum Chrey Ou Phnov Mountain, *Yeay Chaem* replaced *Ta Keav*. Q: When did *Yeay Chaem* replace *Ta Keav*? A11: Approximately 1976”], A33, EN 01053575 [“According to my understanding, *Ta Tith* and *Yeay Chaem* ordered District Security Chairman *Ta Soeun*, to arrest people”].

798 **D119/16** Kao Chheng Written Record of Interview, 28 February 2013, A19-21, 00919151 [Witness was a worker in Romenh Commune, Kaoh Andet District in 1975: “Q: Do you know since when IM Chaem was in charge of District 108 military? A19: Probably since 1972 or 1973. Q: Was the military district office located in Ang Serei Mealy pagoda? A20: The entire military unit was located in Ang Serei Mealy. Q: Do you know that IM Chaem was in charge of the entire military unit? A21: Yes”, A24, 00919151 [“Q: Was IM Chaem in charge of commune militia? A24: No. She was only in charge of district militia”], A26, 00919151 [“Q: Based on the information we obtain, IM Chaem might have had a position at the provincial level. Do you have any knowledge about that? A26: I only know her role at the district level”]; **D219/294** Moul Eng Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A186-188, EN 01111845 [Witness was a soldier in Kaoh Andet District: “Q: Do you recall if *Yeay Chaem* or *Yeay Rim* were in charge of their own militia? A186: No, I don’t. It’s because I did not see this. I was afraid to say anything. But I know *Yeay Chaem* was in charge of the militia when she was in Takeo. Q: Why do you know *Yeay Chaem* was in charge of the militia in Takeo? A187: I noted that the district soldiers were part of the organizational structure of the Sector at that time. Therefore when *Yeay Chaem* was in charge of the district she must have had some armed people to protect her. Q: Is that your conclusion that *Yeay Chaem* had bodyguards in Takeo because she was the District Secretary? A188: Yes, it is”]. See also, **D119/18** Hoy Pon Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893288 [Witness lived in the Koh Andet District: “Arrest and the killing of people were carried out systematically.”]; **D219/358** Luon Mul Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A33-A36, EN 01116346 [Witness was a messenger in Kirivong District: Regarding neighbouring Kirivong district: “A commune chief sent the militiamen to arrest people [...] The militiamen were the murderers who killed the arrested people”].

799 **D219/525** Witness York Pet Written Record of Interview, 18 September 2015, A61, EN 01166211 [Witness was a cook in the youth unit in Kus Commune, Tram Kak District, Sector 13: “Q: Did the Khmer Rouge treat the Khmer Kampuchea Krom the same way they treated other people? A61: They mistreated the Khmer

Kampuchea Krom. They had the team chiefs beat the Khmer Krom. When they were displeased, they came to arrest those Khmer Krom and they disappeared”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A14, EN 00945871 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “And every day the Khmer Rouge always took away one or two or three families out of the school, and they disappeared. Later on, when people from Phnom Penh were also put there, the Phnom Penh residents were taken away and disappeared like the Takeo people.”].

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D219/568 Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A61, EN 01182728 [Witness was in a women’s mobile unit, Si Sla and Samphly Villages, Koh Andet district, Takeo Province: “I went there when they took the 17 April people and the Khmer Krom to be killed at Prey Sokhon”], A62, EN 01182729 [“A62: It was around one year after I started working in the mobile unit (1976). At that time, they took people to be killed in that area”], A74, EN 01182730 [“A74 I do not know where they came from, but I heard that they were Khmer Krom who had been taken from Kampuchea Krom. They were taken and killed”]; **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A36, EN 00876982 [Witness was a worker in Si Sla Village, Koh Andet District: “Q: Did you know if any [Khmer Krom] group arrived here? A36: I knew this after the fall in 1979; people told me about this matter. After the fall in 1979, I learned from Sampli villagers that Wat Ang Serei Mealy was a place where they detained Khmer Krom people who had arrived there. And I heard those Khmer Krom people taken to be killed in Prey Sokhon”]; **D105/6** Hor Yan Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2012, A108, EN 00841987 [Witness was a prisoner in Kouk Prech Prison, Kirivong District, Sector 13: “Q: Did you learn of the list of Khmer Krom people for execution? A108: I learned that a Vietnamese interpreter was taken to this prison to interrogate the Khmer Krom. 10 days later Khmer Krom prisoners were taken away to be killed near the mountain”]; **D118/130** Ry Peou Written Record of Interview of Civil Party, 30 October 2013, A68, EN 00970034 [Witness was in a children’s mobile unit in Tram Kak District, Sector 13: “Q: After those people had been arrested, did you never see them return? A68: Well, all of the arrested people were killed”]; **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A71-A72, A79-A80, EN 01184874-EN01184875 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “I saw the people being led away to be killed [...] I saw those events every day for about one month. Two or three people were taken and killed. [...] It happened in 1976 [...] After the harvest season in January or February”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “The Khmer Rouge cadres took at a time about 10 families or 20 families or even up to 50 families to kill at Prey Sokhon [...] lower Kampuchean people [...] were taken to temporarily stay at Wat Ang Srei Muny”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A33-A34, EN 01178844 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “A33: I heard that they took lines of those people to be killed. Q: Where did they take the Khmer Krom to be killed? A34: They took the Khmer Krom to be killed at Prey Sokhon, north of the pagoda and south of Si Sla Village.”]; **D219/592** Vorng Nop Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A57, EN 01185746 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Q: Did you see the killing first-hand? No, I did not, but the one who killed them told me about it.”]; **D219/358** Luon Mul Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A33-A36, EN 01116346 [Witness was a messenger in Kirivong District: Regarding neighbouring Kirivong district: “A commune chief sent the militiamen to arrest people [...] The militiamen were the murderers who killed the arrested people”]; **D119/10** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00887250 [“After a 2Kms walking distance from the entrance of the single track is the location of the 3 mass graves pits [...] [t]wo pits are located on the Right side of the track (North) and one on the left side (South). The mass graves location is called Trapeang Svay Pound [Pond]”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A20-A25, EN 0117842-0117843 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Q: Just now, you mentioned something related to the Khmer Krom being searched out. Can you describe the process of searching them out? A20: I do not know, because that was their work. I just saw them putting the Khmer Krom in [Wat Ang Srei Security Centre]. Q: You mentioned their work. Whose work? What work? A21: It was the work of their *Angkar*. I do not know where they found them. Q: Do you know how the Khmer Krom were identified? How about those who were kept at Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda? A22: I do not know. I did not know about their work. I just saw them taking those Khmer Krom to that place. Q: When did you see those people? A23: Day and night. They did not put all the Khmer Krom there at one time. Q: Do you remember the date when you first saw them? And the dates when you saw them again? A24: No, I did not notice. That happened long ago. Q: Do you remember if they took the Khmer Krom to the village after they evacuated people from Phnom Penh, after you left your village, or nearly 1979? A25:

Between 1976 and 1977.”], A80, EN 01178850 [“Q: Who told you that the Khmer Krom were detained in Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda [...] Villagers close to the pagoda.”]; **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A36, EN 00876982 [Witness was a worker in Si Sla Village, Koh Andet District: “Q: Did you know if any [Khmer Krom] group arrived here? A36:”After the fall in 1979, I learned from Sampli villagers that Wat Angserei Mealy was a place where they detained Khmer Krom people who had arrived there.”], A80, EN 01178850 [“Q: Who told you that the Khmer Krom were detained in Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda [...] Villagers close to the pagoda.”].

801 **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A36, EN 00876982 [Witness was a worker in Si Sla Village, Koh Andet District: “Q: Did you know if any [Khmer Krom] group arrived here? A36: I knew this after the fall in 1979; people told me about this matter. After the fall in 1979, I learned from Sampli villagers that Wat Angserei Mealy was a place where they detained Khmer Krom people who had arrived there. And I heard those Khmer Krom people taken to be killed in Prey Sokhon”]; **D119/18** Hoy Pon Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893287 [Witness Hoy Pon, who lived in the Koh Andet District: “Combattant Prisoners would be sent to [Wat Ang Srei Mealy Security Centre] where they were interrogated, tortured and sen[t] to be executed. The execution site was at Prey Sokhon.”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A33, EN 00945874 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Prisoners detained at the Detention Office [...] who had to be taken away to be killed would be taken to be killed in Prey Sokhon”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A20-A25, EN 0117842-0117843 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Q: Just now, you mentioned something related to the Khmer Krom being searched out. Can you describe the process of searching them out? A20: I do not know, because that was their work. I just saw them putting the Khmer Krom [in] [Wat Ang Srei Security Centre]. Q: You mentioned their work. Whose work? What work? A21: It was the work of their *Angkar*. I do not know where they found them. Q: Do you know how the Khmer Krom were identified? How about those who were kept at Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda? A22: I do not know. I did not know about their work. I just saw them taking those Khmer Krom to that place. Q: When did you see those people? A23: Day and night. They did not put all the Khmer Krom there at one time. Q: Do you remember the date when you first saw them? And the dates when you saw them again? A24: No, I did not notice. That happened long ago. Q: Do you remember if they took the Khmer Krom to the village after they evacuated people from Phnom Penh, after you left your village, or nearly 1979? A25: Between 1976 and 1977.”], A33-A34, EN 01178844 [“A33: I heard that they took lines of those people to be killed. Q: Where did they take the Khmer Krom to be killed? A34: They took the Khmer Krom to be killed at Prey Sokhon, north of the pagoda and south of Si Sla Village.”]; A80, EN 01178850 [“Q: Who told you that the Khmer Krom were detained in Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda and taken to be killed at Prey Sokhon? A80: Villagers close to the pagoda.”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Mapping Report Takeo Province, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “lower Kampuchean people [...] were taken to temporarily stay at Wat Ang Srei Muny in his village. The Khmer Rouge cadres took at a time about 10 families or 20 families or even up to 50 families to kill at Prey Sokhon”].

802 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A61, EN 01182728 [Witness was in a women’s mobile unit, Si Sla and Samphly Villages, Koh Andet district, Takeo Province: “I went there when they took the’ 17 April people’ and the Khmer Krom to be killed at Prey Sokhon”], A62, EN 01182729 [“A62: It was around one year after I started working in the mobile unit (1976). At that time, they took people to be killed in that area”], A74, EN 01182730 [“A74 I do not know where they came from, but I heard that they were Khmer Krom who had been taken from Kampuchea Krom. They were taken and killed”]; **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A36, EN 00876982 [Witness was a worker in Si Sla Village, Koh Andet District: “Q: Did you know if any [Khmer Krom] group arrived here? A36: I knew this after the fall in 1979; people told me about this matter. After the fall in 1979, I learned from Sampli villagers that Wat Ang Serei Mealy was a place where they detained Khmer Krom people who had arrived there. And I heard those Khmer Krom people taken to be killed in Prey Sokhon”]; **D105/6** Hor Yan Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2012, A108, EN 00841987 [Witness was a prisoner in Kouk Prech Prison, Kirivong District, Sector 13: “Q: Did you learn of the list of Khmer Krom people for execution? A108: I learned that a Vietnamese interpreter was taken to this prison to interrogate the Khmer Krom. 10 days later Khmer Krom prisoners were taken away to be killed near the mountain”]; **D118/130** Ry Peou Written Record of Interview of Civil Party, 30 October 2013, A68, EN 00970034 [Witness was in a children’s mobile unit in Tram Kak District, Sector 13: “Q: After those people had been arrested, did you never see them return? A68:

Well, all of the arrested people were killed”]; **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A71-A72, A79-A80, EN 01184874-01184875 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “I saw the people being led away to be killed [...] I saw those events every day for about one month. Two or three people were taken and killed. [...] It happened in 1976 [...] After the harvest season in January or February”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “The Khmer Rouge cadres took at a time about 10 families or 20 families or even up to 50 families to kill at Prey Sokhon”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A33-A34, EN 01178844 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “A33: I heard that they took lines of those people to be killed. Q: Where did they take the Khmer Krom to be killed? A34: They took the Khmer Krom to be killed at Prey Sokhon, north of the pagoda and south of Si Sla Village.”]; **D219/592** Vorng Nop Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A57, EN 01185746 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Q: Did you see the killing first-hand? No, I did not, but the one who killed them told me about it.”]; **D219/358** Luon Mul Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A33-A36, EN 01116346 [Witness was a messenger in Kirivong District: Regarding neighbouring Kirivong district: “A commune chief sent the militiamen to arrest people [...] The militiamen were the murderers who killed the arrested people”]; **D119/10** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00887250 [“After a 2Kms walking distance from the entrance of the single track is the location of the 3 mass graves pits [...] [t]wo pits are located on the Right side of the track (North) and one on the left side (South). The mass graves location is called Trapeang Svay Pound [Pond]”].

803 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A64-A68, EN 01182729 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Si Sla and Samphly Villages, Koh Andet District: “Q: Prior to the break, you stated that the ‘17 April’ persons along with the Khmer Krom were taken and killed at Prey Sokhon. Could you describe that in detail? A64: At that time, they took people to be killed at that place. Q: Who took people to be killed? A65: I did not know, I just knew that people were tied up and taken there in lines. Q: How did you find out about this killing? A66: Because when they were killed people there, I was stripping rattan. Q: Did you see them escort people whose hands were tied behind backs in lines? A67: Yes, their hands were tied. There were men and women. Q: How did you know that they killed the people? A68: I was nearby the killing site, and I could hear the sounds of beating and screaming. Then I stood and watched the incident. I saw them use a wooden club about one metre long to beat people one by one and drop them into the pit.”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A20-A25, EN 0117842-0117843 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Q: Just now, you mentioned something related to the Khmer Krom being searched out. Can you describe the process of searching them out? A20: I do not know, because that was their work. I just saw them putting the Khmer Krom [in Wat Ang Srei Security Office]. Q: You mentioned their work. Whose work? What work? A21: It was the work of their *Angkar*. I do not know where they found them. Q: Do you know how the Khmer Krom were identified? How about those who were kept at Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda? A22: I do not know. I did not know about their work. I just saw them taking those Khmer Krom to that place. Q: When did you see those people? A23: Day and night. They did not put all the Khmer Krom there at one time. Q: Do you remember the date when you first saw them? And the dates when you saw them again? A24: No, I did not notice. That happened long ago. Q: Do you remember if they took the Khmer Krom to the village after they evacuated people from Phnom Penh, after you left your village, or nearly 1979? A25: Between 1976 and 1977.”]; A33-A34, EN 01178844 [“A33: I heard that they took lines of those people to be killed. Q: Where did they take the Khmer Krom to be killed? A34: They took the Khmer Krom to be killed at Prey Sokhon, north of the pagoda and south of Si Sla Village.”]; A80, EN 01178850 [“Q: Who told you that the Khmer Krom were detained in Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda and taken to be killed at Prey Sokhon? A80: Villagers close to the pagoda.”].

804 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A68, EN 01182729 [Witness was in a women’s mobile unit, Si Sla and Samphly Villages, Koh Andet district, Takeo Province: “A68: I was nearby the killing site [Prey Sokhon], and I could hear the sounds of beating and screaming. Then I stood and watched the incident. I saw them use a wooden club about one meter long to beat people one by one and drop them into the pit”, A72, EN 01182730 [“I just heard the voices of young kids screaming. [...] I saw people being beaten. The sound was ‘Phoos! Phoos!’.”]; **D119/7** Mom Phlla Written Record of Interview, 8 December 2012, A22-A24, EN 00876159 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Q: Do you recall any events that took place in Prey Sokhon Forest?” A22 [“[...] I heard the sound of the clubbing ‘Phos, Phos.’ Q: “Were those being clubbed to death women, or men?” A23: “They were all men [...]” Q: “Did you

see them clubbing people with your own eyes?” A24 “I saw them using Sangke and Sdao sticks to club the victims.”]; **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A74, A79-A80, EN 01184874-01184875 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “I saw they used bamboo sticks to beat their victims to the ground [...] It happened in 1976 [...] After the harverst season in January or February”].

805 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A68, EN 01182729 [Witness was in a women’s mobile unit, Si Sla and Samphly Villages, Koh Andet district, Takeo Province: “A68: I was nearby the killing site [Prey Sokhon], and I could hear the sounds of beating and screaming. Then I stood and watched the incident. I saw them use a wooden club about one meter long to beat people one by one and drop them into the pit”].

806 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A68, EN 01182729 [Witness was in a women’s mobile unit, Si Sla and Samphly Villages, Koh Andet district, Takeo Province: “A68: I was nearby the killing site [Prey Sokhon], and I could hear the sounds of beating and screaming. Then I stood and watched the incident. I saw them use a wooden club about one meter long to beat people one by one and drop them into the pit”].

807 **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A20-A25, EN 0117842-0117843 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Q: Just now, you mentioned something related to the Khmer Krom being searched out. Can you describe the process of searching them out? A20: I do not know, because that was their work. I just saw them putting the Khmer Krom [in Wat Ang Srei Security Centre]. Q: You mentioned their work. Whose work? What work? A21: It was the work of their *Angkar*. I do not know where they found them. Q: Do you know how the Khmer Krom were identified? How about those who were kept at Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda? A22: I do not know. I did not know about their work. I just saw them taking those Khmer Krom to that place. Q: When did you see those people? A23: Day and night. They did not put all the Khmer Krom there at one time. Q: Do you remember the date when you first saw them? And the dates when you saw them again? A24: No, I did not notice. That happened long ago. Q: Do you remember if they took the Khmer Krom to the village after they evacuated people from Phnom Penh, after you left your village, or nearly 1979? A25: Between 1976 and 1977.”]; **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A36, EN 00876982 [Witness was a worker in Si Sla Village, Koh Andet District: “Q: Did you know if any [Khmer Krom] group arrived here? A36: I knew this after the fall in 1979; people told me about this matter. After the fall in 1979, I learned from Sampli villagers that Wat Angserei Mealy was a place where they detained Khmer Krom people who had arrived there. And I heard those Khmer Krom people taken to be killed in Prey Sokhon”]; **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A61, EN 01182728 [Witness was in a women’s mobile unit, Si Sla and Samphly Villages, Koh Andet district, Takeo Province: “I went there when they took the ‘17 April people’ and the Khmer Krom to be killed at Prey Sokhon”], A62, EN 01182729 [“A62: It was around one year after I started working in the mobile unit (1976). At that time, they took people to be killed in that area”], A74, EN 01182730 [“A74 I do not know where they came from, but I heard that they were Khmer Krom who had been taken from Kampuchea Krom. They were taken and killed”]; **D119/18** Hoy Pon Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893287 [Witness Hoy Pon, who lived in the Koh Andet District: “Combattant Prisoners would be sent to [Wat Ang Srei Mealy Security Centre] where they were interrogated, tortured and sen[t] to be executed. The execution site was at Prey Sokhon.”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Mapping Report Takeo Province, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “lower Kampuchean people [...] were taken to temporarily stay at Wat Ang Srei Muny in his village. The Khmer Rouge cadres took at a time about 10 families or 20 families or even up to 50 families to kill at Prey Sokhon”].

808 **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A92, EN 01184877 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “I did not know how many; there were so many of them.”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A32, EN 00945874 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “To my understanding and estimate, approximately 1,000 families were killed in Prey Sokhon. On average, a family consisted of about four members.”]; **D219/592** Vorng Nop Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A24, EN 01185741 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Some families had three, four, five, six people; some had up to seven people.”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679-00207680 [“There were four huge pits [...] All of the pits were full of corpses [...] The witnesses assumed that there were about 10,000 to 12,000 corpses”]; EN 00207676 [“Est[imated]. Victim 1,000-

1,200”].

- 809 **D119/9** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 4 December 2012, EN 00887253 [“Name of the site(s): Wat Ang Srei Muny Detention Center (correct name of the site is Wat Ang Serei Mealy”]. *Note:* Initially it was named Wat Sampli: **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A19 EN 00876980 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Initially the pagoda was named Wat Sampli, then they renamed it Wat Angserei Mealy.”]. *Note:* It is known today as Wat Thmei Pagoda: **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A51, EN 01182727 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Wat Thmei Pagoda was previously known as Wat Angk Srei Mealy.”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A76 EN 01178849 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Wat Thmei Pagoda was Sam Phli Pagoda, officially called Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda”].
- 810 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A54, EN 01182728 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Wat Thmei Pagoda was located in Sampli Village.”]; **D119/82** Neang Ouch alias Ta San Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2014, A62, EN 00981147 [Witness was Im Chaem’s Deputy on the Koh Andet Committee then Secretary of Tram Kak District: “Watt Samphli Pagoda was south of Si Sla Village.”]; **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A102, EN 01184878 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “Q: In what sector was Koh Andet District located? A102: The sector? It was called Sector 108.”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A36, EN 00945874 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Prey Sokhon and Wat Ang Seri Mealy have been located in Sampli village, Prey Khla commune, Koh Andet district, Takeo province since the Khmer Rouge era.”]; **D119/9** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 4 December 2012, EN 00887253, which also identifies the security centre as being “located at the North exit of the Sampli village in the direction of Sy Sla village in Thlea Prachum commune [...] on the right hand side”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207676-77 [“The district is located southeast of the provincial town. In the Khmer Rouge regime, the district was District 108, Region 13, Southwest Zone. Koh Andet district is bounded to: the north by Treang district and Borey Chulsar district, the south by Kiri Vong district, the west by Treang district and Kiri Vong district, the east by Borey Chulsar district”].
- 811 **D119/82** Neang Ouch alias Ta San Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2014, A16, EN 00981139 [Witness was Im Chaem’s Deputy on the Koh Andet Committee then Secretary of Tram Kak District: “Q: What Sector was Kaoh Andet located in? A16: It was in Sector 13”]; **D119/9** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 4 December 2012, EN 00887254 [“Identification of the KR sector and zone: Sector 13; Southwest Zone”]; **D119/9.1** Annex 1 Map of Takeo Road Network, 4 December 2012, EN 00887256 [Map of Prey Sokhon Execution Site and Wat Angserei Mealy Detention Centre: Koh Andet (108) District, Sector 13, Southwest Zone]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207676 [“In the Khmer Rouge regime, the district was District 108, Region 13, Southwest Zone”].
- 812 **D119/9** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 4 December 2012, EN 00887254 [“At the limit North of the Wat Ang Serei Mealy start[ed] the killing site of Prey Sokhon”]; **D119/10** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00887250 [“At about 1Km North of the Wat on the path towards the village of Sy Sla is [...] the start of [...] the former killing site”]; EN 00887251 [“The site [wa]s exclusively located on the left hand side of the path going North from Sampli village, Prey Khla Commune to Sy Sla village, Thlea Prachum commune. The distance between both villages is about 2.5kms [...] The limit South of the killing site was the village of Sampli and the limit North was the village of Sy Sla.”]; **D119/7** Mom Phalla Written Record of Interview, 8 December 2012, A22, EN 00876159 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Q: Do you recall any events took place in Prey Sokhon Forest? A22: When I was in the mobile unit, I was assigned to collect rattan [...] There, I saw they [Khmer Rouge] were clubbing the people and dropping bodies into the pit.”], A27-28, EN 00876159 [“Q: Can you still identify the place?” A27: That place is south of Si Sla village. Q: To the south in the direction of what village? A28: It is in the direction to Samphly village and Samphly Pagoda.”]; **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A27, EN 00876981 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Prey Sokhon was located between Wat Sampli (or Wat Angserei Mealy) pagoda in Sampli village and Si Sla village. It was in the north of Wat Sampli pagoda.”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A34, EN 01178844 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Prey Sokhon, north of the pagoda and south of Si Sla Village.”]; **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A59, EN 01182728 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Prey Sokhon is located between Si Sla and Wat Thmei Pagoda.

Therefore, it is 2.5 kilometres from Si Sla to Prey Sokhon. The distance from Prey Sokhon to Wat Thmei Pagoda is 2.5 kilometres.”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207677 [“Prey Sokhon, execution site, (Prey Lopeak) [wa]s located in Sy Sla village, Thlea Prachum sub-district.”]; **D119/10.1** Annex 1 Map of Takeo Road Network, 4 December 2012, EN 00887256.

813 **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A34, EN 00945874 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “They kept on killing and putting people there [Prey Sokhon execution site] from 17 April 1975 to November 1978 when the Vietnamese entered this [Sampli] village”]; **D119/10** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00887251 [“The killing site of Prey Sokhon was in function through the whole period of the Khmer Rouge era”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A40, EN 01178845 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “The place [Wat Ang Srei Mealy security centre] was a district military base.”], A47, EN 01178846 [Q: Do you know during what period of time those soldiers were stationed there? A47: From 1975 until liberation”].

814 **D119/16** Kao Chheng Written Record of Interview, 28 February 2013, A20, EN 00919151 [Witness lived and worked in Koh Andet District: “Question: Was the military district office located in Ang Serei Mealy pagoda? Answer 20: The entire military unit was located in Ang Serei Mealy.”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A40, EN 01178845 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “The [Wat Angk Serei Mealy Pagoda] was a district military base”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A2 EN 00945870 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “the pagoda was then used as the district office by the Khmer Rouge.”]; **D119/9** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 4 December 2012, EN 00887254 [“Some 200 meters walking distance South from the school building is [...] located the temple which was used as the military District of Koh Andet by the Khmer Rouge.”]; **D119/18** Hoy Pon Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893287 [Witness lived in the Koh Andet District: “Mr HOY Pon confirmed [...] that the District Military was based at the Wat An[g] Serei Mealy pagoda.”]. See also **D119/9.2** Annex 2 Photos of OCIJ Site Identification Report, 4 December 2012, EN 00882068-73.

815 **D119/9** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 4 December 2012, EN 00887253 [“North of the compound of the Wat near the path towards the village of Sy Sla was the location of a wooden building which was used as a school before 1975 and as a temporary detention house for 17 April people evacuated from Phnom Penh or Takeo”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A5, EN 00945870 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime “I can tell you that I resided in Sampli village for the entire period of the Khmer Rouge Regime.”], A10-11, EN 00945871 [“the building was then made of wood [...] There was a school building and a temple used as the district office [...] Later on the Khmer Rouge built [...] a detention office nearby”]. See also: **D119/9.2** Annex 2 Photos of OCIJ Site Identification Report, 4 December 2012, EN 00882068-73.

816 **D119/9** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 4 December 2012, EN 00887253 [“North of the compound of the Wat near the path towards the village of Sy Sla was the location of a wooden building which was used as a school before 1975 and as a temporary detention house for 17 April people evacuated from Phnom Penh or Takeo”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A11, EN 00945871 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “There was a school building”].

817 **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A11, EN 00945871 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Later on, the Khmer Rouge built a hall near the temple and a detention office nearby.”], A33, EN 00945874 [“That Detention Office was set up one year after the Takeo and Phnom Penh people were taken away and disappeared.”]; **D119/9** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 4 December 2012, EN 00887254 [“Near the temple a hall was built by the KR soldiers to be used as a detention center where prisoners were shackled”].

818 See **D119/7.1** Annex 1 Pictures of Prey Sokhon Execution Site; 8 December 2012, EN 00882110-11; **D119/9.2** Annex 2 Photos of OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00882060-67.

819 **D119/7** Mom Phalla Written Record of Interview, 8 December 2012, A29, EN 00876160 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “[Prey Sokhon] was totally covered by the forest of rattan bushes and bamboo groves.”]; **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A28, EN 00876981 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Prey Sokhon was totally forested, and there were wolves.”]; **D119/10** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00887251 [“it was a deep Jungle forest”].

820 **D119/10** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00887251 [“The Prey Sokhon Execution site

[wa]s a large area of about 10 hectares”]; **D119/16** Kao Chheng Written Record of Interview, 28 February 2013, A12, EN 00919150 [Witness lived and worked in Koh Andet District: “Prey Sokhon which was a big killing site”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207676 [“The [Prey Sokhon] site is about 5 hectares x 5 hectares”].

821 **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A28, EN 00876981 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “The Khmer Rouge restricted access to the area, disallowing anyone to go there”].

822 **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A29, EN 00876981 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “We could walk by the route next to the forest, linking Si Sla village to Sampli village, but could not enter that forest”].

823 See, paras 105-107, 161. See also, **D6.1.1533** Craig C. Etcheson Written Record of Analysis, 18 July 2007, EN 00142827 [“Districts were a key entity in the DK hierarchy because Districts maintained “security offices” which distinguished between “enemies” who were to be disposed of locally and “enemies” who would be sent up the chain of command to higher-level authorities”].

824 **D193/8.2** Ul Hoeun (EK Hoeun) Written Record of Interview, 13 October 2014, A33, EN 01053575 [Witness was a Southwest cadre: “According to my understanding, Ta Tith and Yeay Chaem ordered District Security Chairman Ta Soeun, to arrest people”]; **D219/40** Phann Chhen Written Record of Interview, 11 October 2014, A35, EN 01053635 [Witness was chief of Ta Am Commune in Kampong Speu District from 1974-75: “district and Sector level gave the orders to arrest people. Their forces would come to arrest people”].

825 **D219/592** Vorng Nop Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A74, EN 01185748 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “They were armed with carbines and AKs”].

826 **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A25, EN 00945873 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “When those people were taken out of the school building, they were [...] escorted by two militiapersons armed with guns [...] At the same time militia persons emerged from the jungle nearby, tied them and took them”]; **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A81, EN 01182731 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “There were militiamen who served at the village, commune and district levels. When people were taken to be killed, the militiamen would carry out the arrests. However, I did not know on which level those militiamen were.”]; **D119/16** Kao Chheng Written Record of Interview, 28 February 2013, A22, EN 00919151 [Witness lived and worked in Koh Andet District: “it was the commune militia comprising of about 20 people who made the arrests.”]. Note also **D1.3.11.19** Kao Cheng OCP Statement 15 August 2008, EN 00219263 [Witness lived and worked in Romenh Kang Cheung Village: “the commune chhlop were responsible for taking people away [...] the militia was the same as the chhlop [...] there were 20-30 chhlop but they were not attached to the commune office”]; **D219/358** Luon Mol Written Record of Interview, 6 August 2015, A33-36, EN 01116346 [Witness was a messenger in Kirivong District: Regarding neighbouring Kirivong district: “A commune chief sent the militiamen to arrest people [...] The militiamen were the murderers who killed the arrested people.”]; **D119/18** Hoy Pon Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893288 [Witness lived in the Koh Andet District: “The local militia was employed to do the arrest and the killing”].

827 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951847 [“Dany: Did you receive any instruction for Ta [Mok] regarding the organization of your work? Chaem: Yes, sometimes he asked us to meet him”].

828 **D119/82** Neang Ouch alias Ta San Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2014, A56, EN 00981147 [Witness was Im Chaem’s Deputy on the Koh Andet Committee then Secretary of Tram Kak District: “Because there were both men and women in the mobile unit. So when Yeay Chem came for meetings, a letter was sent to my mobile unit to have the women to attend the meetings.”].

829 **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384409 [Witness was a member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “‘They’ talked about a one husband-one-wife policy. Anyone committed moral offence would be smashed. They also talked about marriage. Wedding ceremony was held in the same manner as holding a meeting; that was, the brides and grooms stood up and showed their commitment (that was following Angkar and living with the family for the rest of their life). Finally, the commune decided on their marital status. In one wedding ceremony there were between five and ten couples”].

830 **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A47-48, EN 00986255 [Witness was in a

children's unit in District 105: "I used to see her coming to hold a meeting with Khan and other female comrades [...] The meetings were held in the rice field in Thma Sa near the border with Vietnam. There were about 1,500 people, including men and women, attending this meeting which was held for three days. In the meeting they told us to keep working hard, and they talked about the invasion by the Vietnamese troops because the Vietnamese had just bombarded our women's base and burned three houses, and about mobilisation of all forces to work at various cooperatives in order to achieve the targets as set forth in their plan in a timely manner.", A49, EN 00986256 ["The meeting was held in 1976 during the dry season after the harvesting of rice crop"].

831 **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A28-29, EN 01031975 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: [Q: "Did you ever hear of a woman called Yeay Chaem?" A28-29: "Yes, Yeay Chaem was the Chairwoman of the Sector 13 female association [...] I always saw her presence during every meeting of the Sector"], A30, EN 01031975 ["Once a year, all commune-level cadres attended summary report meetings at the sector level"], A34, EN 01031976 ["They also discussed security matters. They reminded us to be careful with those often got sick and those who damaged equipment for agricultural cultivation because they could be enemies or C.I.A spies...etc. They also warned the commune level that if many people died from starvation, the commune committee could also be accused of being enemies"]; **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384407-00384408 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: "We were told to observe if there was hidden enemy burrowing from inside. If there was such a case, we would have to report to the upper echelon. The hidden enemy burrowing from inside could be those who broke ploughs, hoes or carrying sticks, those who pretended to be sick, etc. The upper echelon emphasised that those who performed these activities were the hidden enemy burrowing from inside; these activities were the obstacles for our revolutionary movement. The observation of this case could be done only in the cooperatives. For cadres, the upper echelon was the observer, investigating to see if the leadership failed to farm throughout the land, failed to accomplish the plan, and allowed the enemy to escape (for example, when taking people to be re-educated, the people were able to escape)", EN 00384408 ["Q: Regarding military affairs, what was discussed? A: About military affairs, we were told to select youth to be soldiers. A firm stance was imposed on us; that was, we would not let Yuon invade our country. We would fight to bring back Kampuchea Krom. This was what was said during the upper echelon's meeting in which Ta Mok was present"]].

832 **D118/242** Khoem Boeurn Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2014, A74, EN 01057688 [Witness was chief of Cheang Tong Commune, Tram Kak District: "Did IM Chaem alias Yeay Chaem ever attend meetings at the Sector 13 Office? Yes, she attended the meetings.", A87, EN 01057690 ["I attended them from time to time, about two or three times a month"], A91, EN 01057691 ["Yes, they talked about the enemy. I do not remember many of their words. The villages' written reports had to be sent straight to the upper echelon without changes. When I spoke in those meetings, I gave my impressions on whether what the meeting chairperson had raised was correct and what further needed to be done. The upper echelon instructed us on who the enemies were, and I took those instructions back to the villages. They told us to seek out the opposition. They did not say enemy. In those Sector meetings, mostly the district levels gave impressions and comments. As for me, I just recorded what they raised in those meetings to be implemented in the villages and commune.", A99, EN 01057692 ["The impressions were based on what the meeting chairman had raised. If the meeting chairman talked about those issues, IM Chaem would comment on those problems too. All of those issues were also raised during the meetings at the Sector Office here"]].

833 **D119/18** Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893288 [Witness lived in the Koh Andet District: "Arrest and the killing of people [in Koh Andet District] were carried out systematically."]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A20-25, EN 0117842-0117843 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: "Q: Just now, you mentioned something related to the Khmer Krom being searched out. Can you describe the process of searching them out? A20: I do not know, because that was their work. I just saw them putting the Khmer Krom in [Wat Ang Srei Security Centre]. Q: You mentioned their work. Whose work? What work? A21: It was the work of their *Angkar*. I do not know where they found them. Q: Do you know how the Khmer Krom were identified? How about those who were kept at Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda? A22: I do not know. I did not know about their work. I just saw them taking those Khmer Krom to that place. Q: When did you see those people? A23: Day and night. They did not put all the Khmer Krom there at one time. Q: Do you remember the date when you first saw them? And the dates

when you saw them again? A24: No, I did not notice. That happened long ago. Q: Do you remember if they took the Khmer Krom to the village after they evacuated people from Phnom Penh, after you left your village, or nearly 1979? A25: Between 1976 and 1977”].

834 **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A20-25, EN 0117842-0117843 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Q: Just now, you mentioned something related to the Khmer Krom being searched out. Can you describe the process of searching them out? A20: I do not know, because that was their work. I just saw them putting the Khmer Krom in [Wat Ang Srei Security Centre]. Q: You mentioned their work. Whose work? What work? A21: It was the work of their *Angkar*. I do not know where they found them. Q: Do you know how the Khmer Krom were identified? How about those who were kept at Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda? A22: I do not know. I did not know about their work. I just saw them taking those Khmer Krom to that place. Q: When did you see those people? A23: Day and night. They did not put all the Khmer Krom there at one time. Q: Do you remember the date when you first saw them? And the dates when you saw them again? A24: No, I did not notice. That happened long ago. Q: Do you remember if they took the Khmer Krom to the village after they evacuated people from Phnom Penh, after you left your village, or nearly 1979? A25: Between 1976 and 1977.”], A36, EN 00876982 [“After the fall in 1979, I learned from Sampli villagers that Wat Angserei Mealy was a place where they detained Khmer Krom people who had arrived there.”], A80, EN 01178850 [“Q: Who told you that the Khmer Krom were detained in Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda [...] Villagers close to the pagoda.”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Mapping Report Takeo Province, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “lower Kampuchean people [...] were taken to temporarily stay at Wat Ang Srei Muny”].

835 **D219/592** Vorng Nop Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A16, EN 01185739 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Q: When the people arrived here, were they handcuffed or shackled? They were neither handcuffed nor shackled. They were kept in the school. They were kept there until 3.00 p.m. or 4.00 p.m. Then, they were taken in groups, group after group, to be killed.”]; A21-24, EN 01185740-01185741 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Q: How many Khmer Krom came from Phnom Penh? A21: I did not know the number [...] Sometimes, they visited my house. I asked them and they told me that there were many Khmer Krom [...] Q: [...] how many Khmer Krom came from Phnom Penh? A23: [...] there were about 200 families [...] A24: [...] Some families had three, four, five, six people; some had up to seven people.”]; A31-32, EN 01185742 [“Q: How many people were there from Takeo? A31: There were about 300 families from Takeo. Q: Among the 300 families from Takeo, how many Khmer Krom were there? A32: There were about 200 families”].

836 **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A29, EN 01178843 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: Q: “To your knowledge, besides the Khmer Krom, were other people taken to Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda as well? Yes, there were[...],” A32, EN 01178844 [“Also Khmer Leu were arrested and kept there.”].

837 **D267.1.121** Ry Ka Soem Victim Information Form, 25 October 2007, EN 00840129 [Witness lived in Koh Andet Province: “in 1976, all Cambodian-Cham Muslims, including me, were banned by the Khmer Rouge from religious practice [...] Later on, the Khmer Rouge separated Cambodian-Cham Muslims and transferred them to Watt Samphli in Prey Khla sub-district, Koah Andaet district because they were afraid of uprising”].

838 **D219/592** Vorng Nop Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A28, EN 01185741 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “All people from Phnom Penh, not only the Khmer Krom people, were considered to be enemies. They used the word ‘enemy’.”], A76, EN 01185749 [“I told him [Maong] that no one would survive if you accused all the people of being enemies. He told me that that was Angkar.”], A71, EN 01185748 [“Those who were accused of being enemies were sent there”].

839 **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A24, EN 00945872 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “If people committed wrongdoings [...] [it] would be reported to the village, commune, and cooperative chairpersons. The wrongdoers would then be taken away and disappear or be put in the Detention Office.”], A33, EN 00945874 [“Q: You said that apart from the school building that detained the people from Takeo and Phnom Penh, there was a detention office used by the Khmer Rouge to detain prisoners, in the vicinity of the temples. What sort of prisoners were they? That Detention Office was set up one year after the Takeo and Phnom Penh people were taken away and disappeared. Prisoners detained at the Detention Office were arrested from various villages in Koh Andaet district”].

840 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A122, EN 01182737 [Witness was in

a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Q: [...] What did the authorities do to learn that they were Khmer Krom? Those people spoke with a strong accent.”].

841 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A114-115, 120, EN 01182736 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Q: During the Khmer Rouge era, did they ever prepare name lists of people in the village? A114: Yes, they did [...] A115: During the POL Pot era, those who served on the village and district committees did that [...] A120: They recorded our personal biographies”].

842 **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A33, EN 00945874 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Prisoners detained at the Detention Office [...] all had their legs put in shackles both day and night [...] I learned of this information from my friend, chairman of the Security Office”].

843 **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A27, EN 00945873 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Q: Did they put the Takeo and Phnom Penh people at the school building in shackles? No, they did not put the people in shackles. But they did not allow the people to walk out freely. They had them stay in one single place.”], A28, EN 00945873 [“I was not present there, but the Security Chairman, who was my friend, told me about these events in detail”].

844 **D119/18** Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893287 [Witness lived in the Koh Andet District: “Combattant Prisoners would be sent to the Pagoda where they were interrogated, tortured”].

845 **D5/1411** Hang Sokhady Victim Information Form, 10 October 2013, EN 01098649 [Witness worked in Koh Andet Province: “My younger sister was raped at Wat Angk Muny Pagoda”].

846 **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A71-72, A79-80 EN 01184874-01184875 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “I saw the people being led away to be killed [...] I saw those events every day for about one month. Two or three people were taken and killed. [...] It happened in 1976 [...] After the harvest season in January or February.”]; **D119/18** Hoy Pon Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893288 [Witness lived in the Koh Andet District: “Arrest and the killing of people were carried out systematically.”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A14, EN 00945871 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “And every day the Khmer Rouge always took away one or two or three families out of the school, and they disappeared. Later on, when people from Phnom Penh were also put there, the Phnom Penh residents were taken away and disappeared like the Takeo people.”], A33-34, EN 00945874-00945875 [“Prisoners detained at the Detention Office [...] who had to be taken away to be killed would be taken to be killed in Prey Sokhon. I learned of this information from my friend, chairman of the Security Office [...] Those pits were kept open during the Khmer Rouge era, and they killed people and put them there from day to day on a continuing basis. They kept on killing and putting people there from 17 April 1975 to November 1978 when the Vietnamese entered this village.”]; **D219/592** Vorng Nop Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A62 and A64-65, EN 01185746-01185747 [Witness Vorng Nop, who resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “When I was there, I saw people being walked every day [...] I was there for two or three months [...] At least 10 people were taken to be killed per day”].

847 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A64-A68, EN 01182729 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Q: Prior to the break, you stated that the ‘17 April’ persons along with the Khmer Krom were taken and killed at Prey Sokhon. Could you describe that in detail? A64: At that time, they took people to be killed at that place. Q: Who took people to be killed? A65: I did not know, I just knew that people were tied up and taken there in lines. Q: How did you find out about this killing? A66: Because when they were killed people there, I was stripping rattan. Q: Did you see them escort people whose hands were tied behind backs in lines? A67: Yes, there hands were tied. There were men and women. Q: How did you know that they killed the people? A68: I was nearby the killing site, and I could hear the sounds of beating and screaming. Then I stood and watched the incident. I saw them use a wooden club about one metre long to beat people one by one and drop them into the pit.”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A20-25, EN 0117842-0117843 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Q: Just now, you mentioned something related to the Khmer Krom being searched out. Can you describe the process of searching them out? A20: I do not know, because that was their work. I just saw them putting the Khmer Krom [Wat Ang Srei Security Centre]. Q: You mentioned their work. Whose work? What work? A21: It was the work of their *Angkar*. I do not know where they found them. Q: Do you know how the Khmer Krom were identified? How about those who were kept at Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda? A22: I do not know. I did not know about their work. I just saw them taking those Khmer Krom to that place. Q: When did

you see those people? A23: Day and night. They did not put all the Khmer Krom there at one time. Q: Do you remember the date when you first saw them? And the dates when you saw them again? A24: No, I did not notice. That happened long ago. Q: Do you remember if they took the Khmer Krom to the village after they evacuated people from Phnom Penh, after you left your village, or nearly 1979? A25: Between 1976 and 1977.”], A33-34, EN 01178844 [“A33: I heard that they took lines of those people to be killed. Q: Where did they take the Khmer Krom to be killed? A34: They took the Khmer Krom to be killed at Prey Sokhon, north of the pagoda and south of Si Sla Village.”], A80, EN 01178850 [“Q: Who told you that the Khmer Krom were detained in Wat Angk Serei Meali Pagoda and taken to be killed at Prey Sokhon? A80: Villagers close to the pagoda.”]; **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A36, EN 00876982 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: [“After the fall in 1979, I learned from Sampli villagers that Wat Angserei Mealy was a place where they detained Khmer Krom people who had arrived there. And I heard those Khmer Krom people were taken to be killed in Prey Sokhon.”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Mapping Report Takeo Province, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “lower Kampuchean people [...] were taken to temporarily stay at Wat Ang Srei Muni in his village. The Khmer Rouge cadres took at a time about 10 families or 20 families or even up to 50 families to kill at Prey Sokhon”].

848 **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A70 and A79-80, EN 01184874-01184875 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “A70: I saw it first-hand. The ‘17 group’ was taken to be killed [...] Q: Before the break we discussed the killing of people in Prey Sokhon. Do you remember when that happened? A 79: It happened in 1976. Q: Do you remember when in 1976 this happened? A80: It was after the harvest season, in January or February. In the month when they let the cows enter the fields.”]; **D5/1411** Hang Sokhady Victim Information Form, 10 October 2013, EN 01098649 [Witness worked in Koh Andet Province: “We were accused [...] of being the agents of the U.S[...] and the Soviet Union [...] My brothers were taken to be killed by them in Prey Sakhon”].

849 **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A37, EN 01178845 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “According to what villagers said, it seemed no one was set free. All those detained [at Wat Ang Srei Mealy Security Centre] were taken to be killed.”]; **D119/18** Hoy Pon Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893287 [Witness Hoy Pon, who lived in the Koh Andet District: “Combattant Prisoners would be sent to [Wat Ang Srei Mealy Security Centre] where they were interrogated, tortured and sen[t] to be executed. The execution site was at Prey Sokhon.”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A33, EN 00945874 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Prisoners detained at the Detention Office [...] who had to be taken away to be killed would be taken to be killed in Prey Sokhon”].

850 **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “They lied to victims that they would allow the victims to go back to their respective birthplaces”].

851 **D219/592** Vorng Nop Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A53-56, EN 01185745 [Witness Vorng Nop, who resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “The people were not scared because Angkar told them that they were being sent to live in new villages.”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A25, EN 00945873 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “[...] These people were taken out at 2 p.m. or 3 p.m, I saw them being escorted on the way to the jungle. My house stood on one side of the route from the compound of the pagoda [...] When these people were taken out of the school building, they were not tied, They were escorted by two militiapersons armed with guns. One of the militiapersons walked in the front and other walked from behind. They were escorted to a meeting place where they were told that they would be sent to a new place or land. At the same time, militiapersons emerged from the jungle nearby, tied them and took them out straightaway”].

852 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A64-A68, EN 01182729 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Q: Prior to the break, you stated that the ‘17 April’ persons along with the Khmer Krom were taken and killed at Prey Sokhon. Could you describe that in detail? A64: At that time, they took people to be killed at that place. Q: Who took people to be killed? A65: I did not know, I just knew that people were tied up and taken there in lines. Q: How did you find out about this killing? A66: Because when they were killed people there, I was stripping rattan. Q: Did you see them escort people whose hands were tied behind backs in lines? A67: Yes, there hands were tied. There were men and women. Q: How

did you know that they killed the people? A68: I was nearby the killing site, and I could hear the sounds of beating and screaming. Then I stood and watched the incident. I saw them use a wooden club about one metre long to beat people one by one and drop them into the pit.”], A69, EN 01182730 [Witness Mom Pholla, who was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “There were about 30 people.”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A33-34, EN 01178844 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “A33: I heard that they took lines of those people to be killed. Q: Where did they take the Khmer Krom to be killed? A34: They took the Khmer Krom to be killed at Prey Sokhon, north of the pagoda and south of Si Sla Village.”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A25, EN 00945873 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Q: After the Takeo people were taken to be killed at the killing site, how long afterwards did you learn this? A 25: I learned of that event on the same day. These people were taken out at 2 p.m. or 3 p.m, I saw them being escorted on the way to the jungle. My house stood on one side of the route from the compound of the pagoda [...] When these people were taken out of the school building, they were not tied, They were escorted by two militiapersons armed with guns. One of the militiapersons walked in the front and other walked from behind.”]; **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A26, EN 00876981 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “[Q: You have said that you saw them arrest “17 April” people and walk them out. Do you know where they took the arrestees? What were their ethnicities? A26: They were Khmer people evacuated from Phnom Penh, including former Lon Nol soliders, and they were walked to the south toward Prey Sokhon forest. I never saw any one return.”]; **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A71-72, A79-80, EN 01184874-01184875 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “I saw the people being led away to be killed [...] I saw those events every day for about one month. Two or three people were taken and killed. [...] It happened in 1976 [...] After the harvest season in January or February”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “The Khmer Rouge cadres took at a time about 10 families or 20 families or even up to 50 families to kill at Prey Sokhon”].

853 **D119/18** Hoy Pon Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893288 [Witness lived in the Koh Andet District: “The local militia was employed to do the arrest and the killing.”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “The perpetrators pointed the guns at the victims [...] The Khmer Rouge soldiers heavily guarded the prisoners so that the victims had no chance to escape”].

854 **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A18, EN 00876980 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Q: “Between 1975 and 1977, you were in the village. Did you ever see any events happening in this village..? I once saw them tie and walk ‘17 April’ people out of Si Sla village.”], A26, EN 00876981 “[Q: You have said that you saw them arrest “17 April” people and walk them out. Do you know where they took the arrestees? What were their ethnicities? They were Khmer people evacuated from Phnom Penh, including former Lon Nol soliders, and they were walked to the south toward Prey Sokhon forest. I never saw any one return.”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A25, EN 00945873 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Q: After the Takeo people were taken to be killed at the killing site, how long afterwards did you learn this? A 25: I learned of that event on the same day. These people were taken out at 2 p.m. or 3 p.m, I saw them being escorted on the way to the jungle. My house stood on one side of the route from the compound of the pagoda [...] When these people were taken out of the school building, they were not tied, They were escorted by two militiapersons armed with guns. One of the militiapersons walked in the front and other walked from behind. They were escorted to a meeting place where they were told that they would be sent to a new place or land. At the same time, militiapersons emerged from the jungle nearby, tied them and took them out straightaway.”]; **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A71, EN 01182730 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “I saw a woman who was carrying her baby. That woman was told to drop her child and let her child walk while her hands were tied behind her back.”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “The Khmer Rouge cadres took at a time about 10 families or 20 families or even up to 50 families to kill at Prey Sokhon. The perpetrators pointed the guns at the victims, and tied the victims' hands”].

855 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A64-A68, EN 01182729 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Q: Prior to the break, you stated that the ‘17 April’ persons along

with the Khmer Krom were taken and killed at Prey Sokhon. Could you describe that in detail? A64: At that time, they took people to be killed at that place. Q: Who took people to be killed? A65: I did not know, I just knew that people were tied up and taken there in lines. Q: How did you find out about this killing? A66: Because when they were killed people there, I was stripping rattan. Q: Did you see them escort people whose hands were tied behind backs in lines? A67: Yes, there hands were tied. There were men and women. Q: How did you know that they killed the people? A68: I was nearby the killing site, and I could hear the sounds of beating and screaming. Then I stood and watched the incident. I saw them use a wooden club about one metre long to beat people one by one and drop them into the pit.”]; **D219/591** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A33-34, EN 01178844 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “A33: I heard that they took lines of those people to be killed. Q: Where did they take the Khmer Krom to be killed? A34: They took the Khmer Krom to be killed at Prey Sokhon, north of the pagoda and south of Si Sla Village.”]; **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A26, EN 00876981 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: [“Q: You have said that you saw them arrest “17 April” people and walk them out. Do you know where they took the arrestees? What were their ethnicities? They were Khmer people evacuated from Phnom Penh, including former Lon Nol soliders, and they were walked to the south toward Prey Sokhon forest. I never saw any one return.”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “The Khmer Rouge cadres took at a time about 10 families or 20 families or even up to 50 families to kill at Prey Sokhon”].

856 **D219/592** Vorng Nop Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A57-60, EN 01185746 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Q: Did you see the killing first-hand? No, I did not, but the one who killed them told me about it [...] They were the police chairmen [...] They were militiamen, commune soldiers, and district soldiers. There were 10 at the most”]; **D119/18** Hoy Pon Written Record of Investigation Action, 1 March 2013, EN 00893288 [Witness lived in the Koh Andet District: “The local militia was employed to do the arrest and the killing.”]; **D219/358** Luon Mol Written Record of Interview, 6 August 2015, A33-36, EN 01116346 [Witness was a messenger in Kirivong District: Regarding neighbouring Kirivong district: “A commune chief sent the militiamen to arrest people [...] The militiamen were the murderers who killed the arrested people”].

857 **D119/7** Mom Phalla Written Record of Interview, 8 December 2012, A22-24, EN 00876159 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Q: Do you recall any events that took place in prey Sokhon Forest?” A22 “[...] I heard the sound of the clubbing ‘Phos, Phos.’ Q: “Were those being clubbed to death women, or men?” A23: “They were all men[.]” Q: “Did you see them clubbing people with your own eyes?” A24 “I saw them using Sangke and Sdao sticks to club the victims.”]; **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A68, EN 01182729 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “I was nearby the killing site, and I could hear the sounds of beating and screaming. Then I stood and watched the incident. I saw them use a wooden club about one metre long to beat people one by one.”], A72, EN 01182730 [“I just heard the voices of young kids screaming. [...] I saw people being beaten. The sound was ‘Phoos! Phoos!’.”]; **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A74, A79-80 EN 01184874-01184875 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “I saw they used bamboo sticks to beat their victims to the ground [...] It happened in 1976 [...] After the harverst season in January or February”].

858 **D119/7** Mom Phalla Written Record of Interview, 8 December 2012, A22-24, EN 00876159 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “Q: Do you recall any events that took place in prey Sokhon Forest?” A22 “[...] I heard the sound of the clubbing ‘Phos, Phos.’ Q: “Were those being clubbed to death women, or men?” A23: “They were all men[.]” Q: “Did you see them clubbing people with your own eyes?” A24 “I saw them using Sangke and Sdao sticks to club the victims.”]; **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A68, EN 01182729 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “I was nearby the killing site, and I could hear the sounds of beating and screaming. Then I stood and watched the incident. I saw them use a wooden club about one metre long to beat people one by one.”], A72, EN 01182730 [“I just heard the voices of young kids screaming. [...] I saw people being beaten. The sound was ‘Phoos! Phoos!’.”]; **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A74, A79-80 EN 01184874-01184875 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “I saw they used bamboo sticks to beat their victims to the ground [...] It happened in 1976 [...] After the harverst season in January or February”].

859 **D219/568** Mom Pholla Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A68, EN 01182729 [Witness was in a

mobile unit in Koh Andet District: “I saw them use a wooden club [...] to beat people one by one and drop them into the pit.”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A31, EN 00945873 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Yes, I could see those bodies left in the open air, some of them half-buried.”]; **D119/10** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00887251 [“some were half buried or left like this on the ground while other victims were thrown into three mass graves pits which were left open”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [Witness Vong Hieng, who lived in Si Sla Village: “The witness added that the Khmer Rouge perpetrators dug pits enough for 10 or 20 families”]. *See also:* **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A71, EN 01184874 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “They were forced to dig up the earth to bury themselves”].

860 **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A74, A79-80 EN 01184874-01184875 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “Some who had been beaten remained alive. Then they were buried in piles [...] It happened in 1976 [...] After the harvest season in January or February”].

861 **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A2, EN 00945870 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Q: Why did the Khmer Rouge move you from your old house to the new place? Because the Khmer Rouge did not want any people to live near the compound of [Wat Ang Srei Mealy Security Centre]”, A19, EN 00945873 [“My house stood on one side of the route from the compound of [Wat Ang Srei Mealy Security Centre]”].

862 **D119/4** Sam Kun Written Record of Interview, 7 December 2012, A28, EN 00876981 [Witness was a labourer in Treang District: “Under Pol Pot’s time, Prey Sokhon was totally forested [...] The Khmer Rouge restricted access to the area, disallowing anyone to go there”].

863 **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [“There were four huge pits [at Prey Sokhon]”]; **D119/10** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00887250 [“After a 2Kms walking distance from the entrance of the single track is the location of the 3 mass graves pits [...] [t]wo pits are located on the Right side of the track (North) and one on the left side (South). The mass graves location is called Trapeang Svay Pound”].

864 **D119/10.2** Annex 2 Photos of OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00882066 [“These [grave] sites were from a circular size for one of them of about 20 meters diameter for +/- 2 meters deep and of a rectangular size for the other one of about 10x5 meters large for +/- 2 meters deep”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679 [“There were four huge pits [at Prey Sokhon] [...] each pit is four 10 meters x 10 meters in size. Each of the pits was 2 meters deep”]; **D119/10** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00887250 [“After a 2Kms walking distance from the entrance of the single track is the location of the 3 mass graves pits [...] [t]wo pits are located on the Right side of the track (North) and one on the left side (South). The mass graves location is called Trapeang Svay Pound.”].

865 **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A34, EN 00945874 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Those pits were kept open during the Khmer Rouge era, and they killed people and pit them there from day to day on a continuing basis. They kept on killing and putting people there from 17 April 1975 to November 1978 when the Vietnamese entered this village. Because they killed people and put them into the pits, but left them open, there was bad smell there with swarms of flies flying throughout the jungle”].

866 **D119/10** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 December 2012, EN 00887251 [“In that very large site, people were executed all over the place; some were half buried or left like this on the ground while other victims were thrown into three mass graves pits”].

867 **D219/604** Sam Touch Written Record of Interview, 18 November 2015, A92, EN 01184877 [Witness was in a mobile work unit in Koh Andet District: “I did not know how many; there were so many of them.”]; **D119/2** Vorng Nob Written Record of Interview, 5 December 2012, A32, EN 00945874 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “To my understanding and estimate, approximately 1,000 families were killed in Prey Sokhon. On average, a family consisted of about four members.”]; **D219/592** Vorng Nop Written Record of Interview, 12 November 2015, A24, EN 01185741 [Witness resided in Sampli Village growing rice during the entire DK Regime: “Some families had three, four, five, six people; some had up to seven people.”]; **D1.3.10.14** DC-Cam Takeo Province Analytical Report, 11 August 1998, EN 00207679-00207680 [“There were four huge pits [...] All of the pits were full of corpses [...] The witnesses

- assumed that there were about 10,000 to 12,000 corpses”]; EN 00207676 [“Est. Victim 1,000-1,200”].
- 868 **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A54, EN 01000673 [Witness was the Deputy Secretary then Secretary of Tram Kak District (District 105): “Q: Did you know why the Southwest Zone cadres were sent to the Northwest Zone? A54: After *Yeay* Chaem and other cadres arrived in the Northwest Zone, I secretly asked other people and I learned that “there was an issue; there were traitors within the ranks”, so the Southwest cadres were sent to the Northwest.”], A55, EN 01000673 [“Q: Who decided the transfer of the Southwest cadres to the Northwest Zone? A55: I did not know, but I think that the Centre, comprised of POL Pot and Ta Mok, made the decision and forwarded the decision to the zone.”]; **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A26, EN 01055653 [Witness was a photographer at S-21: “Q: You said that you knew the content of the Khmer Rouge leaders' important meetings. Did you personally hear in those meetings that Angkar planned to screen and smash traitorous cadres and planned to assign Southwest cadres to replace them? A26: Yes, that is correct. I did hear that. *Ta* Mok was a member of the Party Center and was the fourth or fifth person after POL Pot. There were POL Pot, SON Sen, NUON Chea, SAO Phim and *Ta* Mok. But POL Pot took *Ta* Mok's opinions very seriously. Democratic Kampuchea policy focused on industry and agriculture, and those fields could not be developed if there were traitors in the leadership, therefore cadres accused of being traitors were killed, and Southwest cadres were sent to different Zones to smash those traitorous cadres and restore production in the industrial and agricultural fields.”].
- 869 **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A27, EN 01055653-01055654 [Witness was a photographer at S-21 who travelled to Trapeang Thma: “Q: According to your explanation above, do you mean that cadres who were sent from the Southwest Zones knew that they had the duty to screen and smash the base cadres who betrayed Angkar in the Northwest Zone? A27: Yes, they all knew, and *Yeay* Chaem also knew. Whether or not she dares to speak about it is her right. The Southwest Zone was the first Zone where the revolutionary struggle movement began, and it was a place where there were many cadres loyal to Angkar.”].
- 870 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A2, EN 00938203 [Witness was the chief of a youth unit who was arrested: “The arrest [of North West Zone cadres] started after the Southwest Zone group had arrived.”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A45, EN 01050542 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “Northwest cadres supervised until June or July 1977, when the Southwest group arrived. Initially, the Southwest group did not remove them from their positions. They worked together, but after the Southwest group had appointed their own people everywhere, they started removing all the Northwest cadres from the commune, district, Sector, and Zone levels”], A46, EN 01050542 [“The Southwest group arrived in June or July 1977. One or two months after their arrival, they began removing all the Northwest cadres.”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A67, EN 01053623 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Phniet Commune in that district: “Q: Could you clarify whether it was only after the argument between *Ta* Chiel and *Yeay* Chaem that *Ta* RUOS Nhim, *Ta* Cheal, and *Ta* Rin were arrested? Is that correct? A67: Yes, that is correct. After that the Northwest cadres were removed, and the Southwest cadres replaced them.”]; **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A17, EN 00901020 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I noticed that when the Southwest people arrived [in the sector], they arrested the Northwest cadres to be executed.”]; **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A60, EN 01044978 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I did not remember the date, but I noticed that most of the Southwest Zone cadres who came to Preah Net Preah District were women. Later those Southwest Zone women were assigned to govern various units, replacing Northwest Zone cadres. I remember that initially a Southwest Zone woman named *Neary* Man came to Trapeang Veng Village as an ordinary person, but later *Neary* Man was promoted to replace Tan after Tan was arrested.”]; **D119/153** Kong Vin Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A21, EN 01045554 [Witness was a children's unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam: “The old Northwest cadres were removed and replaced by the new Southwest cadres, but I do not remember when that took place.”]; **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A31, EN 01055552 [Witness worked near Wat Chamkar Khnol throughout the DK regime: “No, the Southwest group arrived in 1977, but I do not remember whether they arrived in early or in the middle of 1977”], A76, EN 01055559 [“When the Southwest group arrived in my area, I did not know where they were from. The Southwest group arrived in my village and cooperative, and they began to arrest the Northwest group to

prevent them from mixing with them. Then the Southwest group started to appoint new village and commune chiefs from the Southwest instead.”]; **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A20, EN 01076973 [Witness worked in the Preah Net Preah district mobile unit: “The Southwest Zone cadre came to replace Northwest Zone cadre during the ploughing season. It was probably in May 1977. It was the beginning of paddy rice planting and ploughing season then.”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A9, EN 00944469 [Witness worked in a children’s mobile unit in Preah Net Preah district: “The Southwest group arrived in Preah Net Preah district about one year after the collapse of Lon Nol regime. I cannot recall for certain about the arrival of the Southwest in Preah Net Preah because I was too young at that time”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A14, EN 01077037 [Witness was a group leader in Preah Net Preah: “When the Southwest cadres arrived, all those cadres were arrested. For example, *Yeay Chaem* was a Southwest cadre. When the Southwest cadres arrived, they did not immediately arrest those cadres. But two or three months later, they arrested those Northwest cadres”], A16, EN 01077037 [“I was referring to Preah Net Preah District. The Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Net Preah District in 1977. I estimate the Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Net Preah District before the Khmer New Year in 1977. The arrests of the Northwest cadres were made from the higher to lower levels, from the district levels administered by *Ta Vāl* and *Ta Maong* down to the commune level.”]; **D119/76** Liem Sarem Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2014, A13, EN 00980710 [Witness worked in a women’s mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I do not remember when they [the Southwest cadres] arrived [in Preah Net Preah]. I just know that when they arrived, they immediately arrested all the soldiers and the rulers who were Northwest people and took them to be killed.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A35, EN 01045564 [Witness was chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “I remember that the Southwest cadres entered the village in mid-1976 during the rice field ploughing season: I was still working in the ploughing unit when they arrived.”], A81, EN 01045572 [“Q: When did the event in which the Southwest cadres surrounded and captured the Northwest cadres take place? A81: This event took place around July or August 1977.”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A28, EN 01037365 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah district, including at Ou Lieb, and Phnum Lieb and Prasat communes: Member of cooperative mobile unit at Spean Spreng dam: “I do not remember well. Their [Southwest Zone cadres] arrival was perhaps in late 1976 or early 1977.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A9, EN 00901009 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Did the Southwest arrive in Preah Net Preah district in 1977? A9: Yes, they did.”]; **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A29-31, EN 01055654 [Witness was a photographer at S-21: “Q: When the Southwest cadres were sent to lead the Northwest Zone, did you notice if the number of Northwest cadres sent to S-21 increased? A29: Yes, I saw that the numbers of Northwest cadres sent to S-21 were ever increasing. Q: When did you notice an increase in the numbers of Northwest cadres sent to S-21? A30: Beginning in 1977. Q: What kinds of persons were sent from the Northwest Zone to S-21? A31: They were mixed. There were cadres, base people, and new people, but most of them were 17 April people (New People).”]; **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A6, EN 01035086 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “Q: Did you remember when the Southwest cadres came to the Northwest Zone? A6: I [was in Tean Kean commune, Preah Net Preah] did not remember the date, but it might be in early 1977.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 30 June 2015 A65-66, EN 01113713 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Q: Can you estimate around what month the Southwest Zone group came? A65: I do not remember very well. I just know that the Southwest Zone group arrived in the dry season before the Vietnamese soldiers arrived. Q: Do you remember the names of the Southwest Zone leaders? A66: Yes, I do. It was *Yeay Chaem*.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A13, EN 01044780 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “I remember that the Southwest group arrived in the Northwest Zone during the rainy season of 1977.”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A30, EN 01044833 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I do not remember the exact year, but during 1977 or 1978, the Khmer Rouge from the Southwest Zone arrived in the area where I was living in the Northwest Zone and replaced the Northwest cadres there. I was aware that some Northwest cadres who had been the village chairmen and commune chairmen were arrested and taken to be killed by the Southwest cadres who rose to replace them.”]; **D119/73** Nou Choung Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A15, EN 00980542 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “The Southwest Zone cadres came to replace the Northwest Zone cadres, and then they killed all the Northwest Zone cadres. That was around 1977.”];

D119/144 Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A37, EN 01031892 [Witness was a Phnom Srok district soldier and worked in a mobile unit: “I just knew that during that time all the Northwest cadres were called to attend a study session; each of them was called at a time. They were accused of being traitors and later they were all arrested by the Southwest cadres to be killed. After that, their wife and children were also collected to be killed.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A5, EN 01056890-01056891 [Witness was a medic in Preah Net Preah then chief of a youth unit in Chub: “Q: On page 4 of the English version in Answer 5, you said: “The Southwest group probably arrived there during the 1977dry season, one year before I was arrested.” Can you please clarify exactly which month during that dry season? A5: That was probably in February or March 1977.”]; **D119/88** Kao Phan Written Record of Interview, 17 February 2014, A29, EN 00981996 [Witness transported stone from Phnom Trayoung to Trapeang Thma: “When the Southwest group arrived, the Khmer Rouge cadres, the former leaders who were from the Northwest, were all arrested by the Southwest group.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A57-58, EN 01059943 [Witness was a labourer in a youth mobile unit: “Late 1977. After all of them were arrested, the Southwest group took charge. They were vicious [...] When they called them, they said Angkar had ordered them arrested. After they were arrested, the Southwest cadres were sent to take charge”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A18, EN 01147820 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “when the Southwest group arrived, they killed them [the Northwest cadres] all. When they first arrived, that bunch killed the local leaders there, and when the Southwest group arrived, the Southwest cadres killed them.”], A20, EN 01147820 [“Q: Do you remember when the Southwest group arrived? A20: Approximately late 1976 or 1977.”], A39, EN 01147822 [“Q: When the Southwest group arrived, what happened to the Northwest cadres? A39: They summoned the Northwest cadres to study. Then those Northwest cadres disappeared completely.”]; **D219/455** Saur Chansareth Written Record of Interview, 13 August 2015, A27, EN 01151182 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “The Southwest group arrived in Preah Netr Preah in the harvest sea, around around January or February 1977. At that time I had to transport fish to them at Smach Ta Khaek Worksite.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A12, EN 01095823 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb: “Q: For Ta Sokh, Ta Thieng, and Ta Mang, did they work as the commune chiefs and district committee members from the beginning until the end of the Khmer Rouge regime? A12: No, they didn't. Maybe in 1976 nearly 1977, they disappeared because the Southwest Zone cadres came to replace the old cadres.”]; **D118/61** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A15, EN 00945839 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “It was probably in mid 1977 [when the Southwest Zone cadres arrived] but I cannot recall the exact month.”]; **D219/13** Khun Sevinh Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A40, EN 01047896 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “Only Yeay Chaem gave the orders, and her subordinates implemented her orders because she was Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I noticed that the old cadres disappeared one after another. After her arrival, I never saw any of those former cadres again.”]; **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy DC-Cam Statement, 05 March 2007, EN 00726114 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “[...] After that, *Ta Vål* was arrested and his close associates disappeared one after another until I started to feel very frightened and could not sleep. I was so frightened because, by that time, I was being promoted from a platoon chief to a company chief. I was then a deputy chief. [...] Those members of companies with close link to *Ta Vål* and his direct subordinates disappeared. However, those company chiefs who were not close to *Ta Vål* survived. Mter *Ta Vål* had been arrested in 1978, people from the Southwest Zone were sent in and the Sector was under the charge of Yun.”]; **D1.3.11.12** Chrach Kith OCP Interview, 6 August 2008, EN 00210423 [Witness was a carpenter in Preah Net Preah District Office: “Do you remember when the SW cadre came? I am not clear on this, to be able to say when exactly, but maybe in early 1978. Did things change when they came? When they arrived, they asked people, and began to attack the NW cadre. They accused them of making mistakes, why don't people have enough to eat? They gathered people at the village level, and they told people that the NW cadre had made mistakes and misled them.”]; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kimruos DC-Cam Statement, 16 Jun 2011, EN 00985229 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “[Q. When the Southwest group came, they arrested and killed *Ta Val*'s group, and they took over those vacant positions? Kim Ruos: Yes, the Southwest group [came], and Yeay Chaem was the governor; she was very vicious.”], EN 00985237 [“Q. How many months after the Southwest group came, were *Ta Val*'s group was arrested? Kim Ruos: Not long. Soon after they arrive, they [took action] immediately. Q.: Around one month? Kim Ruos: Yes, around one month.”]; **D119/69/2** Kraoch Nim DC-Cam Statement, 18 October 2010, EN 00986291 [Witness was a village

chairman in Trapeang Thma: “Nim: At that time, she replaced *Ta Chay*. *Ta Nhim* was also in Sector 5. *Yeay Chaem* was promoted to a senior position. *Bunthorn*: Was she Sector Committee after *Ta Nhim* disappeared? *Nim*: Yes, she was Sector Committee.”]; **D85/7.1.1.14** Report of the Execution of Rogatory Letter (Rogatory Report) of Recording of Witness Interview, 29 September 2011, EN 00743712 [Witness *Por Bandet* was a team chief in *Preah Net Preah*: “I knew only two persons, *Ta Val* and *Ta Moang*. They were Cadres in charge of this district until 1977, at which time there was a conflict between different factions, and they were arrested to be killed afterward. *Yeay Chem* then came to replace them as the district secretary”]; **D119/24** Written Record of Investigation Action (Rogatory Report), 13 March 2013, EN 00894522 [Investigators were told by *Hong Huy*, former chief of *Preah Net Preah*: “He could recall that the replacement of Northwest Khmer Rouge cadre occurred during late 1976 or in 1977”]; **D67.6** *Pan Chhuong* DC-Cam Statement, 18 June 2011, EN 00728681 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “The west came for about two months [from July 77] before *Ta Vall* was arrested. The Southwest came to arrest *Ta Vall*.”], EN 00728683 [“As they arrived, they supervised the regional mobile units. They arrested all the former chiefs of regional mobile forces. Then they assigned this person or that person from the West to be chiefs and they supervised it all.”]; **D123/1/2.52** *Pheach* (Pech) Ruos DC-Cam Statement, 17 June 2011, EN 00726114 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “All of them were from the Southwest zone. For example, *Yeay Chem* and *Ta Mok* were in charge of this sector [...] Those from the west smashed some of those from the Northwest while in some places they co-administered. Eventually, they sent people from the Southwest to occupy and that was the reason they started killings in *Kampong Chhnang* and *Banteay Meanchey*, which at the time was called *Battambang*. At the time, they held power from village cooperative committee, district level and to the sector level.”]. See also: **D13.11.68** *Yuok Neam* HRW Statement, 21 October 2005, EN 00207696 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “The Southwest Zoners then came in and took over, maybe in 1978 [...] *Chaem* (f) also came from the Southwest zone, taking over as District Com, with *Nheuam*, her husband, who was put in charge of a subdistrict and was also a member of the District Com”].

871 **D123/1/5.1c** *Im Chaem* DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951851 [“*Dany*: When were you transferred to *Preah Net Preah*? *Chaem*: In late [19]78, maybe in December entering [19]79.”]; **D6.1.75** *Im Chaem* DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 01040642 [“In 1978, I came to work at *Preah Neth Preah* District.”]; **D219/264.1** *Im Chaem* Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117948 [“*Im Chaem*: Yes, I am. On October 1978 I went to *Preah Net Preah* District. Q: Where were you in 1977? *Im Chaem*: I was in *Takeo*”].

872 **D123/1/5.1a** *Im Chaem* DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00951796 [“*Dany*: When you arrived in *Preah Net Preah*, did you become the secretary of the district? *Chaem*: Yes when I arrived.”]; **D119/99** *Pech Ruos* Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A16, EN 00985201 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in *Preah Net Preah*: “*Ta Phan* (Southwest) replaced *Ta Krak*, the *Preah Net Preah* Commune Committee. *Yeay Chaem* (Southwest) replaced *Ta Maong* the *Preah Net Preah* District Committee. *Neary Thorn* (Southwest) replaced *Ta Cham* as Cooperative 5 Chairman. I do not know about the replacements in Sector 5”]; **D85/4.1.5** *Pao Bandet* Transcript of OCIJ Interview, undated, EN 00808742 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in *Preah Net Preah* in 1977: “A: I just knew *Ta Val* and *Ta Maong*. I only knew these two people. A: I only knew two people. Q: Until what year did they live? A: 1970-in late 1977. At the beginning of the time when we came into conflict. Q: Well. Where did they go, Om? A: They were arrested and executed. Q: Who replaced them, Om? A: [...] *Yeay Chaem*. Q: Who did she replace? A: The district committee.”]; **D119/139** *Mum Mot* Written Record of Interview, 25 July 2015, A38, EN 01044801 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “The Southwest cadre who came to replace *Ta Maong* was *Yeay Chaem*. *Yeay Chaem* was still *Preah Net Preah* District Committee when the Khmer Rouge regime collapsed. I did not know the Southwest cadres who came to replace the Northwest cadre at the commune level.”]; **D106/10** *Rim Seut* Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A34, EN 00842035 [Witness worked in a cooperative mobile unit: “Q: Prior to the arrival of *Yeay Yaem* in 1977, who was the chief of *Preah Net Preah* district? A34: It was *Ta Maong*. I do not know what happened to him. His men were all arrested and loaded onto a truck and driven to *Battambang*. I do not know to where they were driven eventually.”]; **D119/136** *Pan Chhuong* Written Record of Interview, 22 July 2014, A40-41, EN 01044769 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “A40: *Ta Val* was arrested after *Ta Maong*. Q: Who was *Preah Net Preah* District Committee at the time? A41: *Yeay Chaem* had just arrived then, but I did not know who decided to have *Ta Val* arrested.”]; **D119/33** *Chhit Yoeuk* Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, EN 00923046 [Witness was the Sector 5 mobile brigade Economic Affairs chief: “Investigator's note: The witness was asked about an arrest of *Ta Maong* and a period that *Yeay Chaem* became a district chief in late 1977 or early 1978. A question as to whether *Yeay*

Chaem arrived in Preah Netr Preah during the arrest of Ta Maong was also asked. The witness confirmed that Yeay Chaem had arrived in Preah Netr Preah district during that time.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, EN 01044783 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb. Investigator’s Note: “The witness knew that IM Chaem alias Yeay Chaem, a Southwest person, was Preah Netr Preah District Committee after Ta Maong disappeared. The witness knew Ta Maong was Preah Netr Preah District Committee and was a Northwest person who later disappeared.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A11, EN 00985185-00985186 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “A Southwest female named Tha replaced Ta Krak (Northwest). Yeay Chaem (Southwest) replaced Ta Maong (Northwest). Ta Phon (East Zone), the deputy of Yeay Chaem, was later taken away to be killed. After the of District Committee and Sector Committees were arrested, Ta Mok came to govern both the Sector and the entire Zone. Ta Rin (East Zone) became Sector 5 Committee, replacing Ta Ring (Northwest).”].

873 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089773 [“Upon my arrival, Ta Maong and Ta At still survived. But after I got list, both of them were taken away.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951797 [“When I arrived, the former district committee was still there. He was staying in Chub.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117972 [“Q: Was Ta Maong your predecessor? Im Chaem: Ta Maong was the former District Secretary. Q: Was he the District Secretary before you moved in? Im Chaem: Yes, he was. He disappeared after I had arrived”].

874 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951803 [“Yes. After they received the letter, they held the meeting and invited me to attend it. In the meeting they told me about the number of people in the district and gave me the name lists which showed that there were 100 thousand persons in total. [...] After receiving the name lists from them, I organized and assigned my forces, who had come [from the Southwest Zone] with me, to different cooperatives. I held a meeting with them before they left for their respective cooperatives. As for the former district committee, he was called to an unknown destination [...] I did not know where he was called to.”]; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951853 [“Chaem: They helped me for a few months. I built a good relation with the chairman. So, he gave me the list and other materials during our first meeting. Then, he disappeared. Dany: Who disappeared? Chaem: The district chairman named Moug disappeared. Dany: Did Moug disappear? Chaem: Yes.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217518 [“When arrived, I received a list that contained one hundred thousand names from the old district chief who were later called out and taken away (and never seen him again). (Before he was taken away) I used to meet him once during which the list of people was transferred to me.”], EN 00217520 [“The last chief of the district that I have met on my first arrival was Maong. Maong was missing after I met him for the first time on my arrival and after he had handed over to me the list (of the people).”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117972 [“Q: Was Ta Maong your predecessor? Im Chaem: Ta Maong was the former District Secretary. Q: Was he the District Secretary before you moved in? Im Chaem: Yes, he was. He disappeared after I had arrived. Q: Where was he transferred to? Im Chaem: I did not know where he was transferred to. I had some meetings with him where he handed over the district documents. I didn’t have any conflicts with him. Q: Did you meet him? Im Chaem: Yes, I did [...] I met him. He was friendly and smiling at me. He handed over to me all the documents. Q: What documents did he hand over to you? Im Chaem: They were the lists of the district population”].

875 **D191.1.111** S-21 List of Prisoners Smashed on 18 Oct 1977, EN 00873645 (No. 134); **D6.1.883** OCP Revised S-21 Prisoner List [No. 57]; **D1.3.4.1** S-21 Confession of An Maong, 24 Sept 1977, at EN 00786926 [“On 18 June 1977, Angkar arrested us”].

876 **D191.1.111** S-21 List of Prisoners Smashed on 18 October 1977, EN 00873645 (No. 134); **D6.1.883** OCP Revised S-21 Prisoner List [No. 57]; **D1.3.4.1** S-21 Confession of An Maong, 24 September 1977.

877 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217518-20 [“When arrived, I received a list that contained one hundred thousand names from the old district chief who were later called out and taken away (and never seen him again).[...] last chief of the district that I have met on my first arrival was Maong. Maong was missing after I met him for the first time on my arrival and after he had handed over to me the list (of the people).”]; **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089773 [“Upon my arrival, Ta Maong and Ta At still survived. But after I got list, both of them were taken away.”].

878 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951803 [“But the deputy and the member were left to work with me. But later on the deputy also disappeared”]; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951853 [“Dany: How about At? Chaem: At was still there and worked with

me for a year. Then, At also disappeared and people from the East Zone replaced him”].

879 **D119/74** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 21 January 2014, A1, EN 00981123 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: In fact, I did not personally attend that meeting. A Northwest cadre named Lem (perhaps deceased), who attended that meeting, told me that a district representative named Chem (female), who was a Southwest cadre, accused Sam-At of being a traitor during that meeting. After being accused, Sam-At was arrested immediately. I do not know what happened to him after the arrest, but I never saw him again. This event happened around the end of 1977 or early 1978. When Sam-At was arrested, many other Northwest cadres were also arrested, including a member of the Sector Committee named Ta Hing alias Ta 007.”]; **D1.3.11.12** Chrach Kith OCP Interview, 6 August 2008, EN 00210424 [Witness was a carpenter in Preah Net Preah District Office: “The meeting about the Deputy Secretary, what was his name? The meeting happened at Wat PNP. Mter the meeting, the dep sec dist was arrested. His name was Sam At. It was Chaem who took him away”].

880 **D119/74** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 21 January 2014, A1, EN 00981123 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “In fact, I did not personally attend that meeting. A Northwest cadre named Lem (perhaps deceased), who attended that meeting, told me that a district representative named Chem (female), who was a Southwest cadre, accused Sam-At of being a traitor during that meeting. After being accused, Sam-At was arrested immediately. I do not know what happened to him after the arrest, but I never saw him again. This event happened around the end of 1977 or early 1978. When Sam-At was arrested, many other Northwest cadres were also arrested, including a member of the Sector Committee named Ta Hing alias Ta 007”].

881 **D1.3.25.4** S-21 Prisoner List, September 1977, at EN 00837611 (No. 52); **D191.1.110** S-21 Confession of Mak Leung alias Sam-At, 8 August 1977.

882 **D191.1.110** S-21 Confession of Mak Leung alias Sam-At, 8 August 1977, EN 00782190.

883 **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A18, EN 00901020 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “[D]uring that time, I noticed disappearance of the Northwest cadres one by one, such as Grandfather Maong of the Preah Netr Preah district committee, Grandfather Sâm At, the deputy of the Preah Netr Preah district committee, Grandfather Krak, the Preah Netr Preah commune committee, Grandfather Cheal and Grandfather Hoeng.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A8, EN 00985185 [Witness was chairman of a sector mobile unit: “I just knew that on the arrival of the Southwest cadres, they arrested killed all of them [Ta Krak, Ta Maong, Ta Hing, Ta Nhim]; but I did know who ordered the killings. I learned this by word-of-mouth.”], A9, EN 00985185 [“Ta Maong and Ta Hing were killed perhaps in mid-1977. RUOS Nhim, Ta Cheal (Ta Nhim's son), and Ta Krak were killed perhaps in mid-1978.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A15, EN 00985201 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Around mid-1976, (I am not sure, but I remember that the Southwest group came to control the area more than a year before the Vietnamese arrived.) The Southwest group came and governed here. Then, there was the arrest of Ta Krâk, who was sent to Phnum Lieb Mountain. I did not see this event first-hand, but my friends, Len and Khmăo, who were working in a mobile unit, told me.”], A16, EN 00985201 [“Ta Phân (Southwest) replaced Ta Krâk, the Preah Netr Preah Commune Committee. Yeay Chaem (Southwest) replaced Ta Maong the Preah Netr Preah District Committee. Neary Thorn (Southwest) replaced Ta Cham as Cooperative 5 Chairman. I do not know about the replacements in Sector 5.”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A11, EN 00944469 [Witness worked in a children’s mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “[Ta Val and Ta Maong] were missing as soon as the Southwest arrived.”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A14, EN 01077037 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah: “When the Southwest cadres arrived, all those cadres were arrested. For example, Yeay Chaem was a Southwest cadre. When the Southwest cadres arrived, they did not immediately arrest those cadres. But two or three months later, they arrested those Northwest cadres”], A16, EN 01077037 [“I was referring to Preah Netr Preah District. The Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Netr Preah District in 1977. I estimate the Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Netr Preah District before the Khmer New Year in 1977. The arrests of the Northwest cadres were made from the higher to lower levels, from the district levels administered by Ta Vâl and Ta Maong down to the commune level.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A19, EN 01045561-01045562 [Witness was chairman of a ploughing unit in Preah Net Preah: “Bot was the deputy chief of Rohal Commune, and Mut was the chief of Rohal Commune. Soeun was the chief of Snay Village. Phloeut was the chief of Tep Kaosa Village. Sam-At was Preah Netr Preah District Committee. Ta Moun

was Preah Netr Preah District Committee. Khau was Preah Netr Preah District Committee. Ta Cheal was Sector 5 Committee. All these people were Northwest Zone cadres and they all were killed after the Southwest group arrived.”]; **D119/21** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A13, EN 00919156 [Witness was a labourer in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb: “One year after the arrival of the Southwest, Northwest cadres started to disappear, including Ta Maong, the chair of Preah Neth Preah district committee, and Ta Vål, the chair of sector committee.”]; **D119/49** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A4, EN 00966727 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb commune hospital: “Q: How long was he [Ta Krak] the Commune Chief? A4: Since the beginning of the Khmer Rouge Regime, but he disappeared when the Southwest Zone cadres arrived. However, I do not remember what year the Southwest Zone cadres arrived.”], A14, EN 00966728 [“[Ta Maong] did not die before their arrival. I heard from other people that the Southwest Zone cadres arrested and killed him.”], A15, EN 00966728 [“Q: So you mean you heard from other people that Ta Maong was killed after the arrival of the Southwest Zone cadres? A15: Yes.”]; **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A17, EN 00944492 [Witness Sva Nung, who worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Ta Maong was arrested like Ta Val, and all commune level cadres and cooperative chairpersons were arrested, and they were replaced by the Southwesterners.”], A21, EN 00944492 [“It occurred about two years after the Khmer Rouge took power—approximately in late 1977 or early 1978.”]; **D1.3.11.12** Chrach Kith OCP Interview, 6 August 2008, EN 00210424 [Witness was a carpenter in Preah Net Preah District Office: “The meeting about the Deputy Secretary, what was his name? The meeting happened at Wat PNP. After the meeting, the dep sec dist was arrested. His name was Sam At. It was Chaem who took him away.”]; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kimruos DC-Cam Statement, 16 Jun 2011, EN 00985223 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “So, Ta Mông and Ta Sâm-At were arrested and killed? Kim Ruos: They disappeared. The Southwest group arrested and took them to be killed arbitrarily. Vannak: Was Ta Sâm-At also arrested? Kim Ruos: Yes, no one was spared”].

884 **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A35, EN 01067925 [Witness was chairman of a sector mobile unit: “In fact, I was standing on a path near Yeay Chaem's house then. At that time there was a meeting about five metres away from Yeay Chaem's house at which Ta Theang, Ta Cham, and Ta Krak were also present. At that time I heard screams coming from there, but I did not know they were making arrests”. *See contra*, **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A12, EN 00944475 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah: “Grandfather Krak was arrested by the Southwest in front of his house. All village chiefs of his time, such as those of Paoy Ta Pen, Pay Pring, Paoy Kdoeang, and Cheung Voat villages were also arrested. I saw when Grandfather Krak was arrested and thrown into a truck like a pig. But I cannot recall which year he was arrested”].

885 **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A35, EN 01067925 [Witness was chairman of a sector mobile unit: “In fact, I was standing on a path near Yeay Chaem's house then. At that time there was a meeting about five metres away from Yeay Chaem's house at which Ta Theang, Ta Cham, and Ta Krak were also present. At that time I heard screams coming from there, but I did not know they were making arrests.”], A42, EN 01067926 [“When I escorted Khon to attend that meeting, I came back to my worksite after I stood on the road for less than two hours. Khon came back to the worksite later, but I never saw those four men return.”], A43, EN 01067927 [“After that I no longer saw those four men, so I concluded that those four men had been arrested there.”], A44, EN 01067927 [“To my knowledge, some persons arrested by Yeay Chaem survive(d), but I am sure that those four men were definitely killed.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I think Yeay Chaem ordered the arrests [of Ta Krak and Ta Maong], because Yeay Chaem was the new Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I heard from people in the mobile unit that she was a sector-level cadre and she stayed at Phnum Lieb. I do not remember names of people in the mobile unit who told me that.”], A26-27, EN 00985203 [“Q: In your interview with the Documentation Center of Cambodia on page 11, ERN00969842, you said that, “Yeay Chaem arrested Ta Krak and the Northwest group, and they were detained and tortured at Yeay Chaem's house. We could hear their screams.” Can you further clarify that? A26: Len and Khmão told me about this. Q: Do you know how they knew that? A27: Because they worked for the mobile unit of the Sector, and they went to Yeay Chaem's house”].

886 **D119/48** Duong Vandy Written Record of Interview, 14 June 2013, A5, EN 00966722 [Witness worked in a workshop near Im Chaem's residence: “All I know is that, after Yeay Chem had arrived at Phnum Lieb [Committee Chief Phnum Lieb Commune], she took Ta Theang out for execution. Actually, the cruel

Northwest Zone cadres were killed, and the remaining ones became less cruel after the arrival of the Southwest Zone cadres.”]; **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A18, EN 00944492 [Witness was a sector mobile unit worker: “Ta Theang, who came from the Northwest, was arrested when Yeay Chaem came to take over Ta Theang’s position in the Phnom Lieb Commune Committee.”]; **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A35, EN 01067925 [Witness was chairman of a sector mobile unit: “In fact, I was standing on a path near Yeay Chaem’s house then. At that time there was a meeting about five metres away from Yeay Chaem’s house at which Ta Theang, Ta Cham, and Ta Krak were also present. At that time I heard screams coming from there, but I did not know they were making arrests.”], A42, EN 01067926 [“When I escorted Khon to attend that meeting, I came back to my worksite after I stood on the road for less than two hours. Khon came back to the worksite later, but I never saw those four men return”], A43, EN 01067927 [“After that I no longer saw those four men, so I concluded that those four men had been arrested there.”], A44, EN 01067927 [“To my knowledge, some persons arrested by Yeay Chaem survive(d), but I am sure that those four men were definitely killed”].

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D119/20 Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A18, EN 00901020 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “[d]uring that time, I noticed disappearance of the Northwest cadres one by one, such as Grandfather Maong of the Preah Netr Preah district committee, Grandfather Sam At, the deputy of the Preah Netr Preah district committee, Grandfather Krak, the Preah Netr Preah commune committee, Grandfather Cheal and Grandfather Hoeng.”]; **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A36, EN 01055553 [Witness worked near Wat Chamkar Khnol: “Q. Until when was Ta Hoeng Sector 5 Committee? A36: He was Sector Committee until the arrival of the Southwest group.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A8, EN 00985185 [Witness was chairman of a sector mobile unit: “I just knew that on the arrival of the Southwest cadres, they arrested killed all of them [Ta Krak, Ta Maong, Ta Hing, Ta Nhim]; but I did know who ordered the killings. I learned this by word-of mouth.”], A9, EN 00985185 [“Ta Maong and Ta Hing were killed perhaps in mid-1977. RUOS Nhim, Ta Cheal (Ta Nhim’s son), and Ta Krak were killed perhaps in mid-1978.”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A10, EN 00944469 [Witness worked in a children’s mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “They [Ta Val and Ta Maong] were missing as soon as the Southwest arrived.”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A45, EN 01167928 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I heard that after Yeay Chaem arrived, Ta Val disappeared”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A58, EN 01118000 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam [1978] and Prey Roneam: “They [Ta Nhim and Ta Val] disappeared when the Southwest Zone cadres arrived, but I do remember if the Southwest cadres arrived in 1977 or 1978”]; **D85/4.1.5** Pao Bandet Transcript of OCIJ Interview, undated, EN 00808742 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “A: I just knew Ta Val and Ta Maong. I only knew these two people. A: I only knew two people. Q: Until what year did they live? A: 1970-in late 1977. At the beginning of the time when we came into conflict. Q: Well. Where did they go, Om? A: They were arrested and executed.”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A14, EN 01077037 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah: “When the Southwest cadres arrived, all those cadres were arrested. For example, Yeay Chaem was a Southwest cadre. When the Southwest cadres arrived, they did not immediately arrest those cadres. But two or three months later, they arrested those Northwest cadres”], A16, EN 01077037 [“I was referring to Preah Netr Preah District. The Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Netr Preah District in 1977. I estimate the Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Netr Preah District before the Khmer New Year in 1977. The arrests of the Northwest cadres were made from the higher to lower levels, from the district levels administered by Ta Val and Ta Maong down to the commune level.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A95, EN 00966793 [Witness was the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Q: When did Ta Chiel disappear? A95: In mid-1978. I do not remember the exact day and month.”]; **D119/156** Chhoeun Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2004, A29, EN 01044847 [Witness Chhoeun Choeun, who was a Southwest cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “When we arrived in the Northwest Zone as I mentioned earlier, Cheal, Vut and Lai were Sector 5 Committee and Nhim was Northwest Zone Committee. Later on, maybe in late 1977, they all went missing, and at that time Rin, a Southwest Zone cadre, was appointed Sector 5 Committee instead. This event occurred maybe in the early raining season in May or June 1978.”]; **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A17, EN 00944492 [Witness Sva Nung, who worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Ta Maong was arrested like Ta Val, and all commune level cadres and cooperative chairpersons were arrested, and they were replaced by the

Southwesterners.”], A21, EN 00944492 [“It occurred about two years after the Khmer Rouge took power-approximately in late 1977 or early 1978.”]; **D119/22** Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013, A12, EN 00919161 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “However I noticed that in my mobile unit people disappeared when the Southwest arrived. At that time, some leaders namely Ta Val (a Northwest person) was arrested but I did not know who arrested him.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A51-52, EN 01059942 [Witness was a labourer in a youth mobile unit: “A51: Ta Val was killed in 1977. Q: And Hing? A52: They were all killed at the same time.”]; **D219/473** Preap Hin Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2015, A7, EN 01180923 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “However, in early 1977, those who worked with Ta Val said that he was replaced, but we did not know what happened to him. His replacement was one of the Southwest Zone cadres.”]; **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy DC-Cam Statement, 5 March 2007, EN 00726114 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who then was promoted to company chief for a unit at Trapeang Thma: “After that, Ta Val was arrested and his close associates disappeared one after another until I started to feel very frightened and could not sleep. [...] Those members of companies with close link to Ta Val and his direct subordinates disappeared. However, those company chiefs who were not close to Ta Val survived. Mter Ta Val had been arrested in 1978, people from the Southwest Zone were sent in and the Sector was under the charge of Yun.”]; **D67.6** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Statement, 18 June 2011, EN 00728681 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “The west came for about two months [from July 77] before Ta Vall was arrested. The Southwest came to arrest Ta Vall”].

888 **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A14, EN 01077037 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah: “When the Southwest cadres arrived, all those cadres were arrested. For example, Yeay Chaem was a Southwest cadre. When the Southwest cadres arrived, they did not immediately arrest those cadres. But two or three months later, they arrested those Northwest cadres”], A16, EN 01077037 [“I was referring to Preah Netr Preah District. The Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Netr Preah District in 1977. I estimate the Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Netr Preah District before the Khmer New Year in 1977. The arrests of the Northwest cadres were made from the higher to lower levels, from the district levels administered by Ta Val and Ta Maong down to the commune level.”]; **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A12, EN 00982323 [Witness was a cooperative chairman under the Northwest Zone cadres: “Furthermore, almost all of the Northwest cadres from village level up were killed by the Southwest group”]. See also **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy DC-Cam Statement, 05 March 2007, EN 00726114 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who then was promoted to company chief for a unit at Trapeang Thma: “By the way, they took those at the battalion level, and those at the company level survived [the purge]”].

889 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A1, EN 00938203 [Witness trained as a medic: “After finishing my training, they sent me to Cooperative 4 which was in Ta Am village in Prasat commune. The chief of the Cooperative was Diep Chhay. He was a Northwest Zone cadre who was later killed by the Southwest Zone group after they arrived in 1977”]; **D219/570** Pen Las Written Record of Interview, 26 October 2015, A15, EN 01179772 [Witness lived in Phnum Lieb: “The village chief, the commune chief, and District Committee were changed when the Southwest arrived.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A17, EN 01044781 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “Only about one month after their arrival did the Southwest Zone cadres appoint their special forces from the cooperatives, communes, mobile units, and districts”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A30, EN 01044833 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I do not remember the exact year, but during 1977 or 1978, the Khmer Rouge from the Southwest Zone arrived in the area where I was living in the Northwest Zone and replaced the Northwest cadres there. I was aware that some Northwest cadres who had been the village chairmen and commune chairmen were arrested and taken to be killed by the Southwest cadres who rose to replace them.”]; **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A17, EN 00944492 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Ta Maong was arrested like Ta Val, and all commune level cadres and cooperative chairpersons were arrested, and they were replaced by the Southwesterners.”], A21, EN 00944492 [“It occurred about two years after the Khmer Rouge took power-approximately in late 1977 or early 1978.”]; **D219/473** Preap Hin Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2015, A7, EN 01180923 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “However, in early 1977, those who worked with Ta Val said that he was replaced, but we did not know what happened to him. His replacement was one of the Southwest Zone cadres. The Southwest cadres replaced not only Ta Val, but also cadres at the village, commune, sector and zone levels. We did not know what happened

to the former cadres. They just told us that those former cadres were taken to work at other places.”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A33, EN 01077005 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Sector 5: “Members of my unit were also arrested and placed at Phnum Lieb.”], A34, 01077006 [“Those members were detained at Phnum Lieb, and then they were killed. They did not take them to Phnum Troyoung.”]

⁸⁹⁰ **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A47, EN 01050542 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “Initially, the Southwest group arrested the cadres at the Zone, Sector and district levels followed by the commune level. I do not recall the time precisely.”], A48, EN 01050543 [“The Southwest group arrested the Northwest cadres from the Zone level down to the commune level.”], A49, EN 01050543 [“I did not see it first-hand, but I want to reiterate that at the Sector level, after the Southwest group had already substituted their own into the positions of the Northwest cadres, they ordered those Northwest cadres to go down into the districts and communes within Sector 5 to arrest those on the commune and district committees. Later the remaining Northwest cadres of the Sector were also arrested by the Southwest group.”]; **D219/570** Pen Las Written Record of Interview, 26 October 2015, A15, EN 01179772 [Witness lived in Phnum Lieb: “The village chief, the commune chief, and District Committee were changed when the Southwest arrived.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A17, EN 01044781 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “Only about one month after their arrival did the Southwest Zone cadres appoint their special forces from the cooperatives, communes, mobile units, and districts”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A30, EN 01044833 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I do not remember the exact year, but during 1977 or 1978, the Khmer Rouge from the Southwest Zone arrived in the area where I was living in the Northwest Zone and replaced the Northwest cadres there. I was aware that some Northwest cadres who had been the village chairmen and commune chairmen were arrested and taken to be killed by the Southwest cadres who rose to replace them.”]; **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A17, EN 00944492 [Witness Sva Nung, who worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Ta Maong was arrested like Ta Val, and all commune level cadres and cooperative chairpersons were arrested, and they were replaced by the Southwesterners.”], A21, EN 00944492 [“It occurred about two years after the Khmer Rouge took power—approximately in late 1977 or early 1978.”]; **D219/473** Preap Hin Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2015, A7, EN 01180923 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “However, in early 1977, those who worked with Ta Val said that he was replaced, but we did not know what happened to him. His replacement was one of the Southwest Zone cadres. The Southwest cadres replaced not only Ta Val, but also cadres at the village, commune, sector and zone levels. We did not know what happened to the former cadres. They just told us that those former cadres were taken to work at other places.”]; **D59/1/1.64** Il Pheap DC-Cam Statement, 10 September 2011, EN 00985011 [Witness transported rice to Phnum Lieb mobile units: “Dany: They arrested and killed him. Who came and replaced him then? Pheap: There was no replacement. There was no new appointment. The Southwest group were very busy making arrests. The situation was so confused and no new village chief was appointed. The Southwest group, most of whom were women, came in about a year before the arrival of the Vietnamese.”].

⁸⁹¹ **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A17, EN 01044781 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “Only about one month after their arrival did the Southwest Zone cadres appoint their special forces from the cooperatives, communes, mobile units, and districts”]; **D119/22** Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013, A12, EN 00919161 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “However I noticed that in my mobile unit people disappeared when the Southwest arrived. At that time, some leaders namely Ta Val (a Northwest person) was arrested but I did not know who arrested him.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A37, EN 01031892 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “I just knew that during that time all the Northwest cadres were called to attend a study session; each of them was called at a time. They were accused of being traitors and later they were all arrested by the Southwest cadres to be killed. After that, their wife and children were also collected to be killed.”], A39, EN 01031893 [“The chief who supervised me was called Nak (the Chairman of Thma Puok District Military), and his deputy was called Choeu. I witnessed the Southwest cadres arrest Nak and Choeu and transport them away.”]; **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A50, EN 01079707 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Q: Did you know how Yeay Chaem's group arrested your former unit chairperson? A50: I had only heard whispers from one person to another.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phen Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015A20-22, EN 01076987

[Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “After I worked at Aomal Village, they moved me to Ta Om hospital. When I worked at Ta Om hospital, the Southwest Zone cadres replaced the Northwest Zone cadres. After the Southwest Zone cadres arrived, they called all of the medical staff to attend a meeting with them [...] I do not remember all of the content of the meeting, but I remember that all of the medical staff in the Tunloab hospital were demobilized [...] I do not know, but after they demobilized us from the medical staff, they assigned us to work in mobile units.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A62, EN 01059944 [Witness was a labourer in a youth mobile unit: [The Southwest cadres] all came together. I saw male and female cadres. They rearranged the units there, and then they sent me away. The cooperative chairperson was female.”].

892 **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A47, EN 01050542 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “Initially, the Southwest group arrested the cadres at the Zone, Sector and district levels followed by the commune level. I do not recall the time precisely.”], A48, EN 01050543 [“The Southwest group arrested the Northwest cadres from the Zone level down to the commune level.”], A49, EN 01050543 [“I did not see it first-hand, but I want to reiterate that at the Sector level, after the Southwest group had already substituted their own into the positions of the Northwest cadres, they ordered those Northwest cadres to go down into the districts and communes within Sector 5 to arrest those on the commune and district committees. Later the remaining Northwest cadres of the Sector were also arrested by the Southwest group.”]; **D219/570** Pen Las Written Record of Interview, 26 October 2015, A15, EN 01179772 [Witness lived in Phnum Lieb: “The village chief, the commune chief, and District Committee were changed when the Southwest arrived.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A17, EN 01044781 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “Only about one month after their arrival did the Southwest Zone cadres appoint their special forces from the cooperatives, communes, mobile units, and districts”].

893 **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A47, EN 01050542 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “Initially, the Southwest group arrested the cadres at the Zone, Sector and district levels followed by the commune level. I do not recall the time precisely.”], A48, EN 01050543 [“The Southwest group arrested the Northwest cadres from the Zone level down to the commune level.”], A49, EN 01050543 [“I did not see it first-hand, but I want to reiterate that at the Sector level, after the Southwest group had already substituted their own into the positions of the Northwest cadres, they ordered those Northwest cadres to go down into the districts and communes within Sector 5 to arrest those on the commune and district committees. Later the remaining Northwest cadres of the Sector were also arrested by the Southwest group.”]; **D119/156** Chhoeng Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2004, A29, EN 01044847 [Witness Chhoeng Choeun, who was a Southwest cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “When we arrived in the Northwest Zone as I mentioned earlier, Cheal, Vut and Lai were Sector 5 Committee and Nhim was Northwest Zone Committee. Later on, maybe in late 1977, they all went missing, and at that time Rin, a Southwest Zone cadre, was appointed Sector 5 Committee instead. This event occurred maybe in the early raining season in May or June 1978.”]; **D219/473** Preap Hin Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2015, A7, EN 01180923 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “However, in early 1977, those who worked with Ta Val said that he was replaced, but we did not know what happened to him. His replacement was one of the Southwest Zone cadres. The Southwest cadres replaced not only Ta Val, but also cadres at the village, commune, sector and zone levels. We did not know what happened to the former cadres. They just told us that those former cadres were taken to work at other places.”]; **D5/1032** Nun Dul Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01145112 [Witness was a mobile unit worker, at this time cutting plants in Trapeang village: “I knew Yeay Chaem, and her husband’s name was Ta Nhen. [...] At the time [1978], Comrade Hak and Comrade Nhim, who were on the Sector committee, went missing.”].

894 **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A47, EN 01050542 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “Initially, the Southwest group arrested the cadres at the Zone, Sector and district levels followed by the commune level. I do not recall the time precisely.”], A53, EN 01050543 [“I did not know what happened to them. I only knew that they were arrested, charged with treason, and sent away. However, I did not know where they were sent.”], A53, EN 01050544 [“No, never [the Northwest cadres who were arrested didn’t return]. At the time, the Southwest cadres ordered the arrests of the Northwest cadres by their fellow Northwest cadres because they thought that they would recognize one another.”]; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A15, EN 01035095 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma Dam: “Q: Did you know what happened to the Northwest cadres when the

Southwest cadres arrived? A15: I did not know exactly, but some Northwest cadres disappeared.”]; **D119/133** Nith South Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A28, EN 01037365 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Netr Preah district, including at Ou Lieb, and Phnum Lieb and Prasat communes: “I do not remember well. Their [Southwest Zonce cadres] arrival [in Preah Netr Preah] was perhaps in late 1976 or early 1977.”]; A30, EN 01037365 [“I did not know what happened to the Northwest cadres, but through my observation, the Northwest cadres disappeared in sequence.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A7, EN 00901008 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I do not recall because the Southwest came to control while I was farming dry season paddies, and they arrested the Northwest cadres, and I overheard that they were taken to be executed. I noticed that all the Northwest cadres disappeared at that time.”]; **D119/23** Butth Svouey Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A21, EN 00935609 [Witness was a platoon chief in a sector mobile unit: “I know about the disappearance of the Northwest cadres, namely Ta Val and Ta Nhav, however I did not know where they were taken to.”]; **D219/347** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 2 June 2015, A42, EN 01116125 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “When they arrested any of them, they did not say that it was an arrest. They only said they were taking them to be reeducated.”]; A43-44, EN 01116125 [“Q: At the time, did they say where they took them to be re-educated? A43: They told me that the arrested ones were to be re-educated at a higher level of Angkar, and I did not know where they were being re-educated. Q: What do you mean by 'Angkar'? A44: In my opinion, 'Angkar' meant the top leadership of the country.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A 12, EN 01095823 [Witness was a labourer in Phnum Lieb: “Q: For Ta Sokh, Ta Thieng, and Ta Mang, did they work as the commune chiefs and district committee members from the beginning until the end of the Khmer Rouge regime? A12: No, they didn't. Maybe in 1976 nearly 1977, they disappeared because the Southwest Zone cadres came to replace the old cadres.”]; **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy DC-Cam Statement, 05 March 2007, EN 00726114 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who then was promoted to company chief for a unit at Trapeang Thma: “[...] After that, Ta Val was arrested and his close associates disappeared one after another until I started to feel very frightened and could not sleep. I was so frightened because, by that time, I was being promoted from a platoon chief to a company chief. I was then a deputy chief. [...] Those members of companies with close link to Ta Val and his direct subordinates disappeared. However, those company chiefs who were not close to Ta Val survived. Mter Ta Val had been arrested in 1978, people from the Southwest Zone were sent in and the Sector was under the charge of Yun.”]; **D1.3.11.12** Chrach Kith OCP Interview, 6 August 2008, EN 00210423 [Witness was a carpenter in Preah Net Preah District Office: “Do you remember when the SW cadre came? I am not clear on this, to be able to say when exactly, but maybe in early 1978. Did things change when they came? When they arrived, they asked people, and began to attack the NW cadre. They accused them of making mistakes, why don't people have enough to eat? They gathered people at the village level, and they told people that the NW cadre had made mistakes and misled them.”]; **D123/1.2.44** Yem Kimruos DC-Cam Statement, 16 Jun 2011, EN 00985229 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “When the Southwest group came, they arrested and killed Ta Val's group, and they took over those vacant positions? Kim Ruos: Yes, the Southwest group [came], and Yeay Chaem was the governor; she was very vicious”].

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D119/143 Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A63, EN 01044980 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “The new cadres who came to replace the old cadres often said that they had already smashed and gotten rid of all the enemies.”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A16, EN 01077037 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah: “Afterwards, they arrested the former Khmer Rouge cadres in the military and administrative echelons in the Northwest Zone, and finally they arrested groups of people who were former soldiers and officials in the LON Nol regime.”]; A18, EN 01077038 [“I do not know where and how they took those upper-echelon cadres to be killed. I just know the ordinary people and the former soldiers and officials in the LON Nol regime were taken to be killed at a few places around Preah Netr Preah Mountain. The first place was located about 100 metres behind Ta Krak's house, and the second place was located north of Preah Netr Preah Mountain.”]; **D119/76** Liem Sarem Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2014, A12, EN 00980710 [Witness worked in a women's mobile unit: “I do not remember when they [the Southwest cadres] arrived [in Preah Net Preah]. I just know that when they arrived, they immediately arrested all the soldiers and the rulers who were Northwest people and took them to be killed.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A7, EN 00901008 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I do not recall because the Southwest came to control while I was farming dry season paddies, and they arrested the

Northwest cadres, and I overheard that they were taken to be executed. I noticed that all the Northwest cadres disappeared at that time.”]; **D119/91** Chiem Tab Written Record of Interview, 19 February 2014, A12, EN 00982323 [Witness was a cooperative chairman under the Northwest Zone cadres: “Furthermore, almost all of the Northwest cadres from village level up were killed by the Southwest group.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 30 June 2015, A65-66, EN 01113713 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Q: Can you estimate around what month the Southwest Zone group came? A65: I do not remember very well. I just know that the Southwest Zone group arrived in the dry season before the Vietnamese soldiers arrived. Q: Do you remember the names of the Southwest Zone leaders? A66: Yes, I do. It was Yeay Chaem.”], A63, EN 01113713 [“I only remember that when the Southwest Zone group arrived many people were killed.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A21, EN 01025291 [Witness worked in children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “When the Southwest group came to take control, they killed the Northwest group.”], A22, EN 01025291 [“I knew it because when the Southwest group arrived, I worked near Bilk Mountain near Svay Sisophon. One night, I saw the Southwest group taking approximately 20-30 Northwest people to be killed south of Bilk Mountain.”]; **D119/138** Sar Lorm Written Record of Interview, 24 July 2014, A12, EN 01040534 [Witness worked at Sreh village, and her husband was killed at Phnom Trayoung: “I knew at the time that there were transfers of cadres, but I did not know where those cadres came from. I just knew that the base cadres were transferred out and those old cadres they removed were sent to be killed.”], A13, EN 01040534 [“I heard villagers say that the old cadres who were removed, were sent to be killed”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A30, EN 01044833 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I do not remember the exact year, but during 1977 or 1978, the Khmer Rouge from the Southwest Zone arrived in the area where I was living in the Northwest Zone and replaced the Northwest cadres there. I was aware that some Northwest cadres who had been the village chairmen and commune chairmen were arrested and taken to be killed by the Southwest cadres who rose to replace them.”]; **D119/21** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A13, EN 00919156 [Witness was a labourer in a cooperative in Phnum Lieb: “One year after the arrival of the Southwest, Northwest cadres started to disappear, including Ta Maong, the chair of Preah Neth Preah district committee, and Ta Val, the chair of sector committee.”], A14, EN 00919156 [“I saw people were arrested at night time. They were arrested and detained at Phnom Leap commune office for about 10 days before they were taken out and killed in a forest near Phnom Trayaung.”], A15, EN 00919156 [“It was probably in 1978.”]; **D119/73** Nou Choung Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A17, EN 00980543 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “The Northwest Zone cadres told the people that the Southwest Zone cadres would come to govern soon. Two or three days later, I saw many Southwest Zone cadres arrive by the truckload. Four or five days later, they started killing the Chinese, the Vietnamese, the LON Nol soldiers, the teachers, and the Northwest Zone cadres. Some Northwest Zone cadre fled to Thailand.”], A18, EN 00980543 [“I knew because I witnessed the killings. Those people were arrested in the evening and taken to be killed at night. They had two of us bury those dead bodies. Sun was the person who buried those corpses along with me then. Nowadays Sun lives in Phnom Penh. The people who were killed were the 17 April people who had been evacuated from Phnom Penh.”], A19, EN 00980543 [“Q: Where were those pits where you buried those corpses? A19: At Trapeang Plorng, east of Sreh Kaeut Village [Preah Net Preah District].”], A20, EN 00980543 [“There were two pits, with about ten corpses in each pit.”], A21, EN 00980543 [“I buried corpses on two occasions.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A37, EN 01031892 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “I just knew that during that time all the Northwest cadres were called to attend a study session; each of them was called at a time. They were accused of being traitors and later they were all arrested by the Southwest cadres to be killed. After that, their wife and children were also collected to be killed.”]; **D219/255** Phok Roeub Written Record of Interview, 5 April 2015, A14, EN 01095818 [Witness Phok Roeub, a former deputy village chief in Preah Net Preah: “I only knew that the new cadres came to replace the old ones, and that the Northwest Zone cadres were taken to be killed, but I never personally saw any of them being killed.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A18, EN 01147820 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “[...] when the Southwest group arrived, they killed them [the Northwest cadres] all. When they first arrived, that bunch killed the local leaders there, and when the Southwest group arrived, the Southwest cadres killed them.”], A20, EN 01147820 [“Q: Do you remember when the Southwest group arrived? A20: Approximately late 1976 or 1977.”], A39, EN 01147822 [“Q: When the Southwest group arrived, what happened to the Northwest cadres? A39: They summoned the Northwest cadres to study. Then those Northwest cadres

disappeared completely.”]; **D219/455** Saur Chansareth Written Record of Interview, 13 August 2015, A49, EN 01151187 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “When the Southwest cadres arrived [...] they began to kill the Northwest cadres. After that, they searched for anyone affiliated with the old cadres, the KGB, or people connected to the Vietnamese, and took them all to be killed. At that time, there was a great disaster; the situation was in serious upheaval.”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A13, EN 01077002 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Sector 5: “Yes, when anyone went missing it meant that person had already taken to be killed. It did not mean they had been transferred or they had taken that person somewhere else”].

896 **D6.1.890** OCP List of S-21 Prisoners Coming from the Northwest Zone; **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2014, A36, EN 01055655 [Witness was a photographer at S-21: “I said that because Yeay Chaem was a leader in that place, and many people died in the place she controlled. In S-21, I learned that many people were sent from Sector 5. At that time, there were many more arrests in the Northwest Zone and the East Zone than other Zones where the Southwest cadres had gone as replacements. I would like to add that no more than 20,000 of those sent to S-21 were photographed and registered in lists. But many more people sent to S-21 and were taken to be killed straight away without being photographed or listed, and they were the people accused of being CIA, KGB, or Vietnamese agents.”]; **D123/1/2.28** Sao Huey DC-Cam Statement, 18 October 2010, EN 00985715 [Witness worked in the Sector 5 hospital: “By 1978, the Southwest Zone group had already come [to Sector 5] and gradually started arresting and killing people. [...] they were from yeay Chaem's side”].

897 **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A31, EN 01077005 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Sector 5: “I know about Phnum Troyoung Prison because after the Southwest people arrived, the families of the Northwest cadres, both husbands and wives, were arrested and taken to be put in Phnum Troyoung Prison.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A37, EN 01031892 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “I just knew that during that time all the Northwest cadres were called to attend a study session; each of them was called at a time. They were accused of being traitors and later they were all arrested by the Southwest cadres to be killed. After that, their wife and children were also collected to be killed”].

898 **D119/66** Bin Heuy Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A9, EN 00975038 [Witness was a medic in sector 5: “They [who ordered the arrest and killing] were the Southwest people under the control of Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem. After the disappearances of Northwest Cadre, Yeay Chaem took over in the place of the Chief of Sector 5 in early 1978. At that time, Ta Mok and Yeay Chaem were the ones who arrested Ta Hoeng (Chief of Sector 5) and Ta Nhoem (Chief of the Northwest Zone) and some other Northwest Zone cadres. After they arrested and killed other Northwest Zone cadres the Southwest Zone cadres controlled the whole Northwest Zone.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A21, EN 00985188 [Witness was chairman of a sector mobile unit: “As far as I know, Ta Mok, the new Northwest Zone Committee, ordered his subordinates to come to arrest the Northwest Zone cadres.”]; **D119/68** Phi Phoun Written Record of Interview, 28 November 2013, A10, EN 00975047 [“POL Pot had trusted Ta Mok since the liberation of Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975. Ta Mok was designated to control the zone; he selected people he trusted to accompany him. I can say that the disappearance of cadres in all zones was caused by the presence of Ta Mok and his subordinates in the zones.”].

899 **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A45, EN 01050542 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “Northwest cadres supervised until June or July 1977, when the Southwest group arrived. Initially, the Southwest group did not remove them from their positions. They worked together, but after the Southwest group had appointed their own people everywhere, they started removing all the Northwest cadres from the commune, district, Sector, and Zone levels”], A49, EN 01050543 [“I did not see it first-hand, but I want to reiterate that at the Sector level, after the Southwest group had already substituted their own into the positions of the Northwest cadres, they ordered those Northwest cadres to go down into the districts and communes within Sector 5 to arrest those on the commune and district committees. Later the remaining Northwest cadres of the Sector were also arrested by the Southwest group.”]; **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A76, EN 01055558-01055559 [Witness worked near Wat Chamkar Khnol: “When the Southwest group arrived in my area, I did not know where they were from. The Southwest group arrived in my village and cooperative, and they began to arrest the Northwest group to prevent them from mixing with them. Then the Southwest group started to appoint new village and commune chiefs from the Southwest instead.”]; **D119/96** Im Man Written Record of Interview, 26

February 2014, A45, EN 00986794 [Witness was a Southwest cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “Van (female), a Southwest person, sent my group to Cheung Voat Village. Van was the chairperson of Cooperative. After staying there for five days, they sent me to be the chairperson of Trapeang Veang Village. The person who assigned me to be the chairperson of Trapeang Veang was Tha (female), a Southwest person: she was Preah Netr Preah Commune Committee”]; **D119/76** Liem Sarem Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2014, A14, EN 00980710 [Witness worked in a women’s mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “In my mobile unit, the unit chairperson who was a Northwest person was replaced by the Southwest person named Yang.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A17, EN 01044781 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “Only about one month after their arrival did the Southwest Zone cadres appoint their special forces from the cooperatives, communes, mobile units, and districts.”]; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kimruos DC-Cam Statement, 16 Jun 2011, EN 00985229 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “When the Southwest group came, they arrested and killed Ta Val’s group, and they took over those vacant positions? Kim Ruos: Yes, the Southwest group [came], and Yeay Chaem was the governor; she was very vicious”].

900 **D123/1/5.1a.** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782 [“Dara: You have said the uncle [your husband] was district chief of Svay Siphon? Chem: Yes”]; **D123/1/c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951863 [“Chaem: [...] at that time, Ta [Mok] assigned Grandfather Nhen to go there. [...]Dany: So it meant that, later on, Ta Mok assigned your husband to be in charge there, right? Chaem: Svay Sisophon [...]he was not the sector committee because there was one already”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A52, EN 00982764 [Witness was the chief of mobile unit of 30 workers within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “Yeay Chem’s husband was Nhem. He was in charge of Serei Saophoan District. I heard this from my mobile unit commander, and Yeay Chem herself also said that.”]; **D119/156** Chhoeng Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A27, EN 01044846-01044847 [Witness was a Southwest cadre transferred from Angkor Chey to Svay Sisophon in 1977: “Nhen, Angkor Chey District Committee, was appointed to Svay Sisophon District Committee, Sector 5, Northwest Zone.”]; **D119/115** Til Hev Written Record of Interview, 3 April 2014, A21, EN 00987793 [Witness was Chairman of Kompong Reab Village, in Sisophon District from 1975 to 1977: “Nhen replaced San and Sot as Sisophon District Committee, because later he led the meetings. I knew that Rin replaced King as Sector 5 Committee because once in a long while he led meetings in my cooperative.”], A22, EN 00987793 [“Nhen was from the Southwest, maybe from Takeo or Kampot.”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A45, EN 1053619 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Phniet Commune in that district “Ta Nhen, Serei Saophoan District Committee, always came to lead meetings in various communes. I did not know clearly whether he was a chairman of the District Committee or a member of the District Committee because I saw him come to the meetings there with two or three other cadres.”]; **D219/4.1** Suon Mot DC-Cam Statement, 8 August 2014, EN 01056798, 01056805 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Phniet Commune in that district: Nhen later transferred from Serei Saophoan to Phnom Srok District].

901 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117966 [“Im Chaem: I took a measure to disarm all the [Northwest Zone] militiamen. Their weapons were then kept at work. [...] Before I disarmed them I had consulted with the Zone and the province. My concern was that if they continued to be armed they would cause some trouble to the Workforce. On top of that if there were any conflicts those who were armed would resort to killing others easily. That’s why I disarmed them.”]; **D1.3.28.4**, Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4th March 2007, EN 00089782 [“Kheang: It meant that upon your arrival, everything had been done? Cheam: Yes, it was hard to see such a bad thing. Therefore, I confiscated all the weapons from military unit and district militiamen. Dara: You were so clever to confiscate the weapons? Cheam: Clever. Everyone said I was so clever”. See also, **D219/193** Vat Phat Written Record of Interview, 23rd February 2015, A116-117, EN 01079890 [Witness was a DK Soldier in NW Zone (around Pursat): “Q: Did you note any changes in the leadership structure? A116: Yes, things changed. At that time, the combatants and subordinates spirit was broken, so they removed their leaders. Q: What do you mean by broken-spirited? A117: leaders and the subordinates [were removed] so they would not cause any trouble whatsoever, then they installed new leaders in their place”].

902 **D119/27** OCIJ Written Record of Investigative Action, 19 March 2013, EN 00894529 [Witness Sem Set was a deputy military commander under NW cadre; his wife Ou Ret was deputy chief of Preah Netr Preah district

hospital. Both were reassigned to mobile units under Southwest Zone cadre: “Mr. Sem told the investigator that before the Southwest cadres’ arrival in the District, he was then chief of a small cell military unit consisting of 30 men, under the supervision of Preah Net Preah district. He was arrested about one month after the arrival of the Southwest in late 1976. At the time of his arrest by the Southwest, the whole 100 men from the military unit were arrested including his group. [...] Mr Sem, along with his wife, was sent to be detained at Battambang and later assigned to work in a mobile unit digging canals and building dams in Chak Thorn village, Kakoh commune, Mong district, Battambang province.”], EN 00894531 [Witness Sem Set was a deputy military commander under NW cadre; his wife Ou Ret was deputy chief of Preah Net Preah district hospital. Both were reassigned to mobile units under Southwest Zone cadre: “Mrs Ao told us that about five days after the arrest of her husband, she was also arrested and detained for 3 nights together with her husband at Kakoh security center in Chak Thorn village, Kakoh commune, Mong district, Battambang province. The Southwest, in fact, asked her husband to dig a pit for themselves and said that they would be killed and buried in that pit. She and her husband insisted that they were clean and did not commit any wrong doing. They believed her and subsequently she and her husband were released”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16th February 2015 EN 01077037 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah: “The arrests of the Northwest cadres were made from the higher to lower levels, from the district levels administered by Ta Val and Ta Maong down to the commune level. Afterwards, they arrested the former Khmer Rouge cadres in the military and administrative echelons in the Northwest Zone, and finally they arrested groups of people who were former soldiers and officials in the Lon Nol regime”].

903 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217519 [“I brought in five hundreds (military) forces from the Southwest (Zone) in Takeo province to join movement forces (in my district). These five hundreds (military) forces were then mobilized/placed at (every) old construction sites and including five hundred families of civilians from three provinces were deployed in every villages of the district. Such placement was made in order to comfortably facilitate the work (of the people) because (geographically) I had never known Preah Net Preah before”].

904 **D6.1.518** Sao Sarun Written Record of Interview, 30 June 2009, EN 00348375 [Witness was a cadre appointed Secretary of Sector 105 by Pol Pot in 1978: “Q: Did they talk about driving all of the Yuon from Cambodia? A: That was said, and the speaker was POL Pot. Later on, I heard my lower-level cadres say that trucks transported the Vietnamese from the provinces of Kampong Cham and Kratie back to their country”]; **D1.3.17.5, D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan ‘The Pol Pot Regime: Race, Power, and Genocide in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, 1975-1979’, 1996, EN 01150050 [“Though beating a tactical retreat on the military front, both Pol Pot and Nuon Chea had announced at the May 1975 meeting their plans to remove the entire Vietnamese minority from Cambodia.”]; **D6.1.941** Statements of Chea Sim and Heng Samrin to Ben Kiernan, 3 December 1991, EN 00419371-00419372 [“When Pol Pot and Nuon Chea spoke on 20 May [1975], they said there were 8 points. [...] 7. Expel the Vietnamese minority”].

905 **D1.3.17.5, D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan ‘The Pol Pot Regime: Race, Power, and Genocide in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, 1975-1979’, 1996, EN 01150050 [“By late September, over 150,000 Vietnamese residents of Cambodia had been rounded up and sent to Vietnam”]; **D6.1.943** Alexander Hinton, ‘Why did they kill?’, 2005, EN 00431661 [“By September 1975, the DK regime had expelled approximately 150,000 of the country’s remaining ethnic Vietnamese”].

906 See, e.g., **D219/414** Mao Heang Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2015, A4, EN 01135060 [Witness lived in Battambang Province and worked in a ploughing unit there: “However, at one point of time in 1977, those accused of being identical in appearance to Vietnamese and having Vietnamese accents were called to meetings. [...] To my knowledge, the Vietnamese families had lived in Cambodia for 30 or 40 years before the Khmer Rouge era; they had married Cambodian men and had children. However, they did not speak Khmer clearly; that is, they spoke Khmer with Vietnamese accents”]; **D5/1509** Prak Koeun Civil Party Application, 11 March 2013, EN 01135486 [Witness was assigned to a medical unit and treated patients in Preah Net Preah District from 1977: “After drinking the herbal medicine, I recovered. After that, they brought me to get my background record done. They asked me, “What is your parents’ nationality?” I replied, “My father is ‘Yuan’ and my mother is Cambodian”. At that time, they could identify that my face resembled Yuan. Then, they sent me to a district committee member, Ta Es. They asked Ta Es to spy on me, and then they discussed whether, or not I should be killed”].

907 See e.g., **D6.1.743** Revolutionary Flag, July 1978, EN 00428291 [“the concealed enemies who were running-dog agents of the Yuon were the life and death foes who were noxious to the uttermost and of the uttermost

danger. We say this because they were themselves personally serving on a regular every-day basis the aggressive, territory-expanding, Kampuchea-genocide tricks and activities of the Yuon enemy. Only when we are resolute in sweeping out all categories of concealed enemies boring from within, especially running-dog Yuon agents, cleanly from within the Party, the cooperatives-unions, factories-offices/ministries, army, etc. can we defend the country strongly, make socialist revolution deeply, and construct socialism with great leap forward speed, in accordance with the correct and clear-sighted revolutionary line of our Communist Party of Kampuchea.”]; **D6.1.1131** Revolutionary Youth, January–February 1978, EN 00278717 [“It is imperative to always see the life-and-death contradictions with every type of external enemy, in particular the aggressive expansionist territory-swallowing Yuon enemy and their clique.”]; **D6.1.528** Khieu Samphan Interview, August 1980, EN 00424013 [“I would like to stress that they were affected by Yuon agents, by Khmer people who were Yuon undercover agents in our authority lines. Those people held important positions.[...] Some of them were in charge of major Zones and they distorted our line [...] This was an attack on us from the inside out. [...] Nonetheless, we fought constantly against these attempts and defeated them. Until 1977-1978, we managed to deal with those people completely and brought order back to the country.”]; **D118/264** Khem Sok Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A61, EN 01033088 [Witness lived in Pursat throughout the DK regime: “Q: Did you ever know if the Khmer Rouge considered any group of people as enemies? A61: Yes, I did. They accused those people of being Yuon.”], A62, EN 01033088 [“Q: Where did you hear that? And when? A62: They said it in a meeting. People often disappeared [sic] because they were accused of being a part of the Yuon networks.”]; **D219/345** Noem Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 May 2015, EN 01116106 [Witness lived in Pursat Province, and served as a group leader of various units during the Regime: “Why did the Khmer Rouge purge the Khmer Krom and the East Zone people? When the cooperative committee convened meetings in the cooperative, they said that those people were enemies and that those from Svay Rieng and Preah Trapeang were Vietnamese.”]; **D6.1.98** Chhouk Rin Written Record of Interview, 21 May 2008, EN 00766457 [Witness was a soldier in the CPK army: “Nuon Chea spoke about purging embedded enemies boring holes inside, enemies that were the arms and legs of the Yuon. Nuon Chea ordered the arrests, meaning the purge. In that era, the term “purge” met to arrest and kill.”].

908 **D6.1.1131** CPK Publication ‘Revolutionary Youth’ Issues 1 and 2, January-February 1978, EN 00278724 [“the enemies [...] in particular the expansionist territory-swallowing Yuon who have as their strategic intention to attack and seize and enslave Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people, are a constant danger to the life and death of our Kampuchean nation and people and to the life and death of our Kampuchean revolutionary movement”]; **D132.1.136** Pol Pot speech, DK Media Report ‘Pol Pot on the Conflict with Vietnam’, 19 January 1978, EN 00008675 [“If the Vietnamese side ceases its interference, subversion, strafing, shelling, aggression and annexationist acts against Democratic Cambodia and renounces its “larger country” doctrine against Cambodia, its Indochina federation principle and its “one party, one country and one people in Indochina” principle which are the roots of the policy of coercion, intimidation, menace, subversion, aggression, expansion and annexation adopted by Vietnam against Cambodia, there will be no reason for us to quarrel with each other”]; **D1.3.17.2** DK Ministry of Foreign Affairs Black Paper, September 1978, EN 00082514 [“The acts of aggression and annexation of territory perpetrated by the Vietnamese in the past as well as at present, have clearly shown the true nature of the Vietnamese and Vietnam, that is a nature of aggressor, annexationist and swallower of other countries’ territories”].

909 **D6.1.1131** CPK Publication ‘Revolutionary Youth’ Issues 1 and 2, January - February 1978, EN 00278714 [“When we look at the state of contradiction from every angle like this, we can assume that the enemy contradiction which has the most widespread and immediate danger to our Kampuchean nation and people at the present is the contradiction with the Yuon expansionist territory-swallowing and their clique”]; **D219/370.1.5** Henri Locard ‘Pol Pot’s Little Red Book’, 1996, EN 00394807 [“Crush to bits the Vietnamese aggressors who invade and devour our territory. They will destroy and ruin the Kampuchean territory piece by piece till the end”].

910 **D6.1.197** Analytical Report Ewa Tabeau and They Kheam ‘Khmer Rouge Victims in Cambodia, April 1975 - January 1979: A Critical Assessment of Major Estimates’, 30 September 2009, EN 00385310-00385311 [“Kiernan’s figures of 20,000 Vietnamese still living in Cambodia around April 1975 are likely a good estimate; and so is his estimate that all 20,000 of them died from the hands of Khmer Rouge during the years from April 1975 to January 1979”].

911 See e.g., **D6.1.743** Revolutionary Flag, July 1978, EN00428294 [“during the first six months of 1978, one important network of the organized networks of the concealed enemies boring from within which the

aggressive, territory-expanded Yuon enemy depended was smashed by the mass movement and basically swept cleanly away”]; **D6.1.50** Telegram from Sector 105 Secretary Sarun to Office 870, 1 January 1978, EN 00324809 [“We would like to report nine Yuon people fleeing from their country. According to their interrogations, they said the Yuon had assigned them to come to spy inside Kampuchea and live with the Kampuchean people in order to grasp the Kampuchean people. Now we have swept them away.”]; **D6.1.1169** Mam Nai alias Chan S-21 Notebook, 16 January - 25 July 1978, EN 00242259 [“[3.] Concerning enemies from the east: There are a lot. It has to be a systematic interrogation in order to find out the superiors and the subordinates. We have to find out the connection with Yuon – which network? How many networks?”]; **D219/702.1.142** Bun Loeng Chauly Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2008, EN 00274095-96 [“And later in 1977 the victims were accused of being Vietnamese supporters. The Khmer Rouge cadres were also executed. As most of them were educated in Vietnam, they were accused of being CIA or KGB agents. Therefore, many people died in this province [Monduliri]. The relatives or associates of such cadres were also executed. A person whose relatives are living Vietnam would also be killed if this was known [to Angkar]. Koh Nhek and Keo Sima were the districts in which most victims were killed. Most of the killings occurred in July 1977 and the victims were accused of being Vietnamese network.”]; **D6.1.412** Choeu Saing Written Record of Interview, 21 November 2008, EN 00244151 [Witness was sent to work at the 1 January Dam in Kampong Thma Subdistrict: “My mother and my siblings, all six of them, were arrested and killed because they had been accused of having Yuon tendencies [relatives]”]; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277817 [Worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “I saw them arrest people to take them to Phnom Srok, but I don't know the killing site. [...] Those they arrested were in my unit. I don't know the reasons for those arrests, [but] they accused them of being connected to the Yuon during 1977.”]; **D6.1.188** Di Yet Written Record of Interview, 6 August 2008, EN 00275133 [Witness was part of a Children's unit in Svay Subdistrict: “Angkar made loudspeaker announcements, for instance, the prison supervisors like Ol said, “Upper level Angkar has ordered the elimination of all traitors, spies, CIA, and groups who are the relatives of the puppets of the Yuon and the Khmer Sa [White Khmer].”]; **D6.1.518** Sao Sarun Written Record of Interview, 30 June 2009, EN 00348373 [Witness was a cadre appointed Secretary of Sector 105 by Pol Pot in 1978: “Q: In what cases did you have the right to release on your own? A: Cases related to minor insignificant killings, like fights or arguments in the base area, and cases not related to politics or betraying the Party. Q: What does political cases or cases of betraying the Party mean? A: For instance, persons collaborating with the aggressor Yuon or the enemy, meaning the Yuon enemy.”]; **D179/1.2.14** Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch, T. 2 April 2012, 14.46.10 to 14.50.40 [“Q. Can you explain to the Court - can you please explain to the Court what “Yuon” refers to? A. Mr. President, “Yuon” refers to “Yuons” who lived in the Khmer territories. Actually, it refers to the Khmer people with “Yuon” tendency; they are -- they were against the Party's policies. Q. And what was the Party line in relation to the “Yuon” enemy? A. The Party policies were to the -- smash all enemies. Those who were arrested were brought to the police and after interrogated, they were to be smashed.”].

⁹¹² **D132.1.16** Pol Pot Public Statement, 5 January 1979, EN 00017564 [“Firstly: resolutely uniting with the whole Kampuchea's nation and people to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, annexationists and swallows of territory by destroying the enemy living forces and safeguarding our own ones to the maximum”].

⁹¹³ **D5/905** Khun Samith DC-Cam Interview, 9 March 2000, EN 01077108 [Witness lived In Svay Antor and saw his family members taken to be killed for being Vietnamese “They [Khmer Rouge] said that they did not allow the Vietnamese to live with the Khmers. They had to take them out from the Khmer community. At first, we thought that they [Khmer Rouge] might just collect the [Vietnamese] and send them to Vietnam. No one knew that they would round them up and clubbed them to death like that”]; **D1.3.17.5, D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan ‘Pol Pot Regime’, 1996, EN 01150119 [“On the second anniversary of the CPK's victory, 17 April 1977, Mok addressed a meeting at Prey Nop [...] 'We must drive all the pro-Vietnamese from the revolutionary ranks'”].

⁹¹⁴ **D6.1.943** Alexander Hinton ‘Why did they kill?’, 2005, EN 00431661 [“Teap, the cadre who worked at the sub district office under Rom recalled that, during political training sessions and meetings, cadres would “always talk about CIA and KGB 'enemies' ... later on, though, they stopped talking as much about the CIA and Lon Nol regime and began speaking about the “arms and legs of the Yuon' and 'Yuon strings.' ... If a person was ethnic Vietnamese, it was certain that they wouldn't survive”].

⁹¹⁵ **D6.1.1131** CPK Publication “Revolutionary Youth” Issues 1 and 2, January-February 1978, EN 00278720-

00278721 [“We are united in one solidarity block around our Communist Party of Kampuchea and rose up and moved forward together to bravely counter-attack and smash the enemy until the Yuon aggressive expansionist territory-swallowing Yuon were successfully scattered, smashed to bits, and eliminated from our Kampuchean territory on this past 6 January 1978”]; **D6.1.741** CPK Publication “Revolutionary Flag” Issue 2, February 1978, EN 00464059 [“Our Revolutionary Army is determined to fight, attack, and eradicate the aggressor territory-swallowing Yuon enemy forces and scatter and eliminate them completely from our Kampuchean territory”].

916 **D118/264** Khem Sok Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A61, EN 01033087 [Witness lived in Pursat throughout the DK regime: “Q: Did you ever know if the Khmer Rouge considered any group of people as enemies? A61: Yes, I did. They accused those people of being Yuon”], A62, EN 01033088 [“Q: Where did you hear that? And when? A62: They said it in a meeting. People often disappeared [sic] because they were accused of being a part of the Yuon networks”]; D219/345 Noem Lorn Written Record of Interview, 29 May 2015, A87, EN 01116106 [Witness lived in Pursat Province, and served as a group leader of various units during the Regime: “Q: Why did the Khmer Rouge purge the Khmer Krom and the East Zone people? A87: When the cooperative committee convened meetings in the cooperative, they said that those people were enemies and that those from Svay Rieng and Preah Trapeang were Vietnamese”]; **D219/664** Khiev Phan Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2016, A116, EN 01207571 [Witness lived and worked Pursat Province from 1976 and personally saw execution sites: “Q: Did they talk about the Khmer Krom people or the Svay Rieng and Prey Veng people during the meetings? A116: They alleged that those people were the Yuon. That was why they killed them”].

917 **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A49, EN 01047899 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “First, there really was ethnic screening because I heard Yeay Chaem say that. As for religion, when they killed, they took them to be killed straightaway. As for Preah Net Preah District, they used the slogan, “It is on your head” [Your hair, your head], meaning that if the father had been a colonel, they would take only the father to be killed, but would not the wife and children.”].

918 **D85/5.1.4.2** Por Bandeth Written Record of Interview, 27 March 2012, A4, EN 00981159 [Witness was the leader of a group assigned to plough rice in Preah Net Preah District: “I knew Yeay Cheam because she had come to Preah Net Preah Commune to attend a meeting in 1977. During the meeting, she talked about the strengthening productivity, and also she talked about internal enemies and being careful about internal enemies”]; **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384406 [Witness was a member of Sanlong commune in Takeo province: “The meeting was held once a year. I attended once in 1977. The meeting place was at Phnom Khleng. [...] I knew it because at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the meeting day, we were allowed to take a short break. At that time, Yeay Cheam was talking with her colleagues about arresting those secretaries. She said that they were connected to Yuon”]; **D1.3.17.5, D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan ‘Pol Pot Regime’, 1996, EN 01150117 [According to Hav who lived in Rohal village at the time: “From mid-1977, the South westerners began attacking Vietnam in speeches”], EN 01150118 [“The new leadership called the Vietnamese “enemies” rather than brothers as before”].

919 See e.g., D219/337 Rien Dy Written Record of Interview, 25 May 2015, A17-A19, EN 01117680 [Witness worked in Battambang Province during the Regime and had an accent which sounded Vietnamese: “A17: I attended meetings several times. [...] they reminded us about the search for the hidden enemies. By the term ‘the hidden enemies’, they referred to those villagers and cooperative members who were against them. [...] A19: They said that there were many Vietnamese spies hidden among the people and, if anyone knew those spies, he/she must report to Angkar”].

920 **D1.3.17.2** DK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Black Paper*, September 1978, EN 00082517 [“Yuon is the name given by Kampuchea’s people to the Vietnamese since the epoch of Angkor and [which] means ‘savage’. The word ‘Vietnam’ and ‘Vietnamese’ are very recent and not often used by Kampuchea’s people.”].

921 **D6.1.688** Bun Thien Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2009, EN 00384406, [Witness was a member of Sanlong commune in Takeo province: “I knew it because at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the meeting day, we were allowed to take a short break. At that time, Yeay Cheam was talking with her colleagues about arresting those secretaries. She said that they were connected to Yuon”].

922 **D118/209** Ul Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A153, EN 00983585 [Witness worked in Tram Kak District from 1975 to 1979: “At one point, Ta Tith came to my house and spotted a Vietnamese family living right in front of my house. He then asked, “Who brought the Yuon to live here?” I replied, “The country has developed. There are diverse ethnic groups.” He said, “Impossible!”, and I replied, “Do whatever

you wish then”]; **D5/147** Kim So Civil Party Application, 28 October 2008, EN 00384366 [Witness was arrested and imprisoned at an office in Pursat Province in 1977:” Around July 1978, I heard what they made a slip of the tongue: “For days, we have killed thousands of the Yuon enemy in the cooperatives of Rumlech and Khnar Totueng”].

923 **D219/664** Khiev Phan Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2016, EN 01207571 [Witness lived and worked Pursat Province from 1976 and personally saw execution sites: “Q: Did they talk about the Khmer Krom people or the Svay Rieng and Prey Veng people during the meetings? A116: They alleged that those people were the Yuon. That was why they killed them”]; **D118/264** Khem Sok Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A61, EN 01033088 [Witness lived in Pursat throughout the DK regime: “Q: Did you ever know if the Khmer Rouge considered any group of people as enemies? A61: Yes, I did. They accused those people of being Yuon”], A62, EN 01033088 [“Q: Where did you hear that? And when? A62: They said it in a meeting. People often disappeared [sic] because they were accused of being a part of the Yuon networks”].

924 **D6.1.1131** CPK Publication ‘Revolutionary Youth’ Issues 1 and 2, January-February 1978, EN 00278720-00278721 [“We are united in one solidarity block around our Communist Party of Kampuchea and rose up and moved forward together to bravely counter-attack and smash the enemy until the Yuon aggressive expansionist territory-swallowing Yuon were successfully scattered, smashed to bits, and eliminated from our Kampuchean territory on this past 6 January 1978”].

925 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217525 [“Or even during the escapes from a fighting war of the YOUN (Vietnamese) troops and after the reintegration/mobilization of forces (in 1979)”, EN 00217509 [“My older brother was killed in a trench in a battlefield by YOUN’s (Vietman) warplane while he was fighting in a war”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00951790 [“When I reached 15, there was a man wanting to marry me. When I was 19 years-old, I got married and moved out from my parent. When I was 15, my father remarried. My 2 younger brothers were killed during the war at the Yuon [Vietnam] border”], EN 00951801 [“When the Yuon arrived, he [Nhim] had already disappeared. And that was the time I fled to the mountains”], EN 00951806 [“He had been there until the arrival of the Yuon, and he fled to the mountain”], EN 00951822 [“When we lived at our home village, he/she lived with me; but he/she was transferred to Phnom Penh later on. And since I was transferred to a different place, we were separated. When the Yuon was arriving, he escaped from [Cambodia] and then went to France [USA]”].

926 **D219/664** Khiev Phan Written Record of Interview, 28 January 2016, A116, EN 01207571 [Witness lived and worked Pursat Province from 1976 and personally saw execution sites: “Q: Did they talk about the Khmer Krom people or the Svay Rieng and Prey Veng people during the meetings? A116: They alleged that those people were the Yuon. That was why they killed them”]; **D118/264** Khem Sok Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A61, EN 01033088 [Witness lived in Pursat throughout the DK regime: “Q: Did you ever know if the Khmer Rouge considered any group of people as enemies? A61: Yes, I did. They accused those people of being Yuon”], A62, EN 01033088 [“Q: Where did you hear that? And when? A62: They said it in a meeting. People often disappeared [sic] because they were accused of being a part of the Yuon networks”].

927 **D5/61** Thoeuk Yoeun Civil Party Application, 11 July 2009, EN 00427010 [Witness lived in Pursat Province during the Regime and was sent to Veal Village prison in 1977 for being suspected to be a Khmer Krom: “Ta Mok screamed, “Why did you kill them? I told you to keep 20 to 40 Khmer alive! Only Khmer!”], EN 00427011 [“Ta Mok then ordered the remaining soldiers to release the 20 of us and burn down the prison”]; **D118/1** Uk Soeum Written Record of Interview, 14 December 2012, A17, EN 00876120 [Witness lived and worked in Pursat District during the Regime: “A17: During the Khmer Rouge regime, Khmer Kraom also performed labour like other people, but later on in approximately late 1978, there was an order from Bakan District Committee comprised of Grandmother Rim, Grandmother Ren, Grandmother Yan and Grandfather Pheng, who was Bakan District Secretary. They ordered me to collect and transfer all Khmer Kraom living in Rumlech cooperative to Khnar Totueng Cooperative because they were accused of being linked to the Vietnamese. So I handed over more than 1,000 Khmer Kraom to the Khnar Totueng Cooperative Committee”]; **D118/108** Loem Tim Written Record of Interview, 24 September 2013, A47, EN 00976928 [Witness was chief of the messengers of the security unit at Kampong Kol Sugar Factory, Sector 1 from 1977: “A47: I saw the arrests with my own eyes. Eung’s and Phin’s guards collected the Khmer Krom and the Vietnamese and put them in an eight by thirty meter hall which was located next to the house I protected. At night, trucks took those people away. In the morning, the trucks came back without anybody, only clothes”].

928 **D219/343** Ros Maong Written Record of Interview, 28 May 2015, EN 01116083 [Witness lived and worked

in Battambang Province during the Regime: “Q: Regarding the Khmer Rouge's policy against the Khmer Krom and the Vietnamese, you previously told us that the Khmer Rouge regarded the Khmer Krom as the Vietnamese, and there was plan to purge them. Sooner or later they would kill all the Khmer Krom as they accused them of being Vietnamese. You lived and worked in Aus Touk Village when the Southwest Zone people arrived. Ta Tith was the cooperative committee member of Krachab in Kampong Preah Commune. The killings increased when the Southwest Zone cadres arrived”]; **D219/414** Mao Heang Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2015, EN 01135061 [Witness lived in Battambang Province and worked in a ploughing unit there: “I am clear that the event [the arrest of the Vietnamese] took place after the arrival of the Southwest cadres, but I am unclear about the month”]; **D118/199** Uong Sav Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A30, EN 00985108 [Witness worked in a cooperative in Pursat province: “The killing coincided with the purges of Khmer Kampuchea Krom. They began purging Khmer Krom from early 1977 until March 1978”]; **D5/147** Kim So Civil Party Application, 28 October 2008, EN 00384366 [Witness was arrested and imprisoned at an office in Pursat Province in 1977: “Around July 1978, I heard what they made a slip of the tongue: “For days, we have killed thousands of the Yuon enemy in the cooperatives of Rumlech and Khnar Totueng”]. See *also*, on the increase of executions after the arrival of Im Chaem and the Southwest cadres: **D1.3.11.68** Statement of Yuok Neam Human Right Watch Interview, 21 October 2005, EN 00207697 [“The Southwest Zoners carried out more arrests and killings than the Northwest Zone cadre”]; **D1.3.11.10** Statement of Chhuon Bon Human Right Watch Interview, 21 October 2005, EN 00210397 [“When the Southwest Zoners arrived, they relaxed things and increased the ration, but then things got worse, even worse than under the Northwest Zoners: harder work, less food and more executions”].

929 **D123/1/a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782 [“Chem: Yes, there were letters sent from zone office to have me captured people. I told you that there were three times of the letters to get me to arrest people. But now, he is still alive. I believed in him, who was my member of district. Kheang: There were instructions to search for bad elements. Who were they referred to? Chem: There were different categories of people to be identified for arrest.”], EN 00089782 [“Kheang: Besides accusing them of masterminding youth group, were there any accusation that resulted in their arrest such as the accusation of having relationship with the civil servant during the past regime, or CIA, or KGB or the Vietnamese agents in the units? Chem: Yes, it was. They kept searching for those element, who all were captured”].

930 **D219/25** Sar Samay Written Record of Interview, 9 October 2014, A76, EN 01050591 [Witness lived and worked in Battambang province during the Regime: “Khmer Krom had fair complexions, because when the Southwest Zone cadres came to meetings they told us that Khmer Krom and Yuon had fair skin”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was imprisoned in Wat Chamkar Khnor in 1977 and transferred to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “At that time [1977] in the prison, they accused me of being a Vietnamese, of having fair skin like the Vietnamese”]. See, *e.g.*, **D118/234** Tum Nga Written Record of Interview, 13 May 2014, A50, EN 01055607 [Witness worked in Me Teuk Cooperative transplanting rice near Trach Kraol prison in Pursat Province from 1975 to 1979: “A50: I saw them kill people. Then, a militiaman or deputy chairman or the right hand of Pim, beat children in the day time. At night, Then took children and adults who had light complexions like the Yuon or Chinese to be killed”].

931 **D5/1076** Khean Chan Tha Civil Party Application, 3 June 2013, EN 01143188 [Witness was moved frequently around Preah Net Preah from 1975 to 1977: “The aim of the Khmer Rouge was to wipe out my whole family and village, because they saw that we had light skin, similar to Khmer-Chinese or Vietnamese (Chinese and Vietnamese had lived in my village in the past)”, EN 01073611 [“Later on, my father, Penh leng, was arrested and tied up by the militiamen and taken away to be killed. They accused him of being a Yuan (Vietnamese) because he had a light complexion”].

932 **D219/301** Soeung Chan Than Written Record of Interview, 4 May 2015, A30, EN 01111884 [Witness worked in the Northwest Zone and has a Khmer Krom grandfather: “A30: The Khmer Rouge accused me of being a Vietnamese because of my accent. But I tried to hide the fact that my parents came from Kampuchea Krom”]; **D219/337** Rien Dy Written Record of Interview, 25 May 2015, A20, EN 01117680 [Witness worked in Battambang Province during the Regime and had an accent which sounded Vietnamese: “Q: Were you afraid because of your accent? And why? A20: Yes, I was. I heard that at some places, people who had the same accent as mine were considered the Vietnamese”]; **D219/414** Mao Heang Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2015, A4, EN 01135060 [Witness lived in Battambang Province and worked in a ploughing unit there: “However, at one point of time in 1977, those accused of being identical in appearance to Vietnamese and having Vietnamese accents were called to meetings. [...] To my knowledge, the Vietnamese families had

lived in Cambodia for 30 or 40 years before the Khmer Rouge era; they had married Cambodian men and had children. However, they did not speak Khmer clearly; that is, they spoke Khmer with Vietnamese accents”. See also, **D118/212** Meas Nakry Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A131, EN 00985168 [Witness was evacuated from Phnom Penh and subject forced labour in Battambang until 1979: “If they discovered that they were Khmer Krom due to unclear pronunciation, they considered them as Yuon; therefore they took them to be re-educated or changed them to new villages”].

933 See e.g. **D219/517** Soy Chhoeun Written Record of Interview, 21 September 2015, A32, EN 01166168 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Battambang province and mentions killings witnessed by his brother: “Yes, people continued to be arrested and taken to be killed. A man who could not speak clearly and had a Vietnamese accent was also taken to be killed”]. See e.g., **D1.3.11.10** Chhuon Bun Human Rights Watch Interview, 20 October 2005, EN 00210397 [Witness lived in Banteay Meanchey Province during the Regime: “When the Southwest Zoners arrived [...] Khmer Kampuchea Krom and Chinese were considered Yuon and taken for execution, including my whole wife's brother's family. [...] Assimilated Chinese were OK, but those who didn't speak Khmer were accused of being Vietnamese and killed”].

934 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A207, EN 01059963 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma Dam “Q: You have said that the Vietnamese in your unit were taken to be killed. Did this occur before or after the Southwest group arrived? A207: That happened after the Southwest group arrived. They researched people's biographies to find the Vietnamese, and when they discovered that someone was Vietnamese, they would take them to be killed”]. See e.g., **D5/1509** EN 01135486 [Witness had family who were targeted for being Vietnamese in Siem Reap Province in 1977: “After that, they brought me to get my background record done. They asked me, “What is your parents' nationality?” I replied, “My father is 'Yuon' and my mother is Cambodian”], EN 01135486 [“They asked Ta Es [District committee member] to spy on me, and then they discussed whether, or not I should be killed [for being Vietnamese]”].

935 **D5/1509** Prak Koeun Civil Party Application, 11 March 2013, EN 01135486 [Witness was assigned to a medical unit and treated patients in Preah Net Preah District from 1977: “After drinking the herbal medicine, I recovered. After that, they brought me to get my background record done. They asked me, “What is your parents' nationality?” I replied, “My father is ‘Yuon’ and my mother is Cambodian”. At that time, they could identify that my face resembled Yuon. Then, they sent me to a district committee member, Ta Es. They asked Ta Es to spy on me, and then they discussed whether, or not I should be killed”].

936 **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A31-32, EN 00985204 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah throughout DK regime: “The Southwest group who were Len's chairmen ordered those Vietnamese women to be killed. I know that because Len told me. Those Vietnamese women were taken to be killed at the Veal Dang Kieb Kdam worksite, located east of Phnum Lieb near Kralanh Steam [...] Yeay Chaem must have know about that event because it happened under her orders. Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they was [sic] sent to Yeay Chaem, and then orders came from Yeay Chaem for those whose backgrounds ere [sic] relevant”].

937 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951802 [“Im Chaem: Then, there was a letter coming from Phnom Penh ordering the current district committee to hold the meeting with me and give me all the name lists of the people in the district. Dany: Oh! Where did the letter come from? Im Chaem: It came from the Central in Phnom Penh”], EN 00951803 [“Dany: Who wrote that letter? Im Chaem: Ta Pol Pot Dany: Did Pol Pot personally write the letter? Chaem: Yes. After they received the letter, they held the meeting and invited me to attend it. In the meeting they told me about the number of people in the district and gave me the name lists which showed that there were 100 thousand persons in total], EN 00951803 [“After I had received all the lists, I knew that I had the right to manage and protect things”]; **D123/1/a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089773 [“Upon my arrival, Ta Maong and Ta At still survived. But after I got list, both of them were taken away (...)Dara: Who assigned you to get the list? From whom you got? Im Chem: I received from the predecessors [...] Dara: From At or Maong? Im Chem: Of course”].

938 **D123/1/a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782 [“Chem: Yes, there were letters sent from zone office to have me captured people. I told you that there were three times of the letters to get me to arrest people. But now, he is still alive. I believed in him, who was my member of district. Kheang: There were instructions to search for bad elements. Who were they referred to? Chem: There were different categories of people to be identified for arrest.”], EN 00089782 [“Kheang: Besides accusing them of masterminding youth group, were there any accusation that resulted in their arrest such as the accusation of

having relationship with the civil servant during the past regime, or CIA, or KGB or the Vietnamese agents in the units? Chem: Yes, it was. They kept searching for those element, who all were captured”. See e.g., **D5/1398** Meas Muong Civil Party Application, 21 October 2013, EN 01103600 [Witness is an ethnic Khmer Krom who lived in Battambang Province: “In 1977 and 1978, ten relatives of mine including my aunts, uncles and nieces/nephews who lived in Rumlech were accused by the Khmer Rouge of being the people with the Vietnamese’s head on Khmer’s body or of being the Vietnamese’s spies. They all were taken to be killed at Tuol Seh Nhauv and Prey Krabao.”]; **D5/117, D5/117.1** Sun Pis Civil Party Application, 23 October 2009, EN 00426854 [Witness lived in Pursat Province, from 1976 to 1979 she lived in Kampang village were more than 40 Khmer krom families lived: “I witnessed the Khmer Rouge taking the Khmer Krom victims in line, with their hands tied behind their backs, to Prey Roneau, Ou Ta Paong commune, Bakan district, Pursat province. There were 30 to 40 Khmer Krom and they had been accused of being Vietnamese spies”]; **D5/111** Ven Von Civil Party Application, 10 July 2009, EN 00426923 [Witness lived in Pursat Province throughout the DK regime: “In 1976, I was accused by the Khmer Rouge of “having a Khmer body and a Vietnamese head” because I did not catch enough fish. I was then separated from my wife early in 1976 and was only allowed to meet her once every 5 days. My wife was separated from me because she was considered to be a bad candidate within the commune. [...] In 1977, my wife and baby were brought to Tuol Kokoh to be killed. My wife and 5 other families were killed because they were accused of being linked with Vietnamese enemies or spies”]; **D5/61** Thoeuk Yoeun Civil party application, 11 July 2009, EN 00427009 [Witness lived in Pursat Province during the Regime and was sent to Veal Village prison in 1977 for being suspected to be a Khmer Krom: “They killed people at night but every day as well, new prisoners were collected and rounded up from the various communes and brought to Veal village prison, on suspicion of being Vietnamese spies or Lon Nol sympathizers”].

939 **D219/649** Loem Tim Written Record of Interview, 12 January 2016 [Witness was chief of the messengers of the security unit at Kampong Kol Sugar Factory, Sector 1 from 1977: “Q: According to the previous interview, recorded in Document D118/108, Answer 53, in response to the question, “Eung and Phin were the persons in charge at that time. Did they ever tell you the reason for the arrest of the Khmer Krom?” you mentioned, “They said that those people had Yuon connections.” When you mentioned, “They had Yuon connections”, what do you mean by that? A129: Those soldiers said that those people had Yuon connections. It simply means that they had Vietnamese or Chinese relations or they were related to the Vietnamese by blood, ethnicity, origin, or descendent, because they spoke broken Khmer”]; **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969909 [Witness was a mobile unit leader at Trapeang Thma throughout the purge of the Northwest Zone: “During Yeay Chern’s time they killed people and their associates. For example, if I was found to be Yuan then all of my relatives or connections and I would be definitely killed; if a commune chief was arrested then all of his connections including cooperative chiefs, and so on, would be too hunted for. They murdered people and their connections during that time”. See e.g., **D5/111** Ven Von Civil Party Application, 10 July 2009, EN 00426923 [Witness lived in Pursat Province throughout the DK regime: “In 1977, my wife and baby were brought to Tuol Kokoh to be killed. My wife and 5 other families were killed because they were accused of being linked with Vietnamese enemies or spies”].

940 **D123/1/a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782 [“Chem: Yes, there were letters sent from zone office to have me captured people. I told you that there were three times of the letters to get me to arrest people. But now, he is still alive. I believed in him, who was my member of district. Kheang: There were instructions to search for bad elements. Who were they referred to? Chem: There were different categories of people to be identified for arrest”, EN 00089782 [“Kheang: Besides accusing them of masterminding youth group, were there any accusation that resulted in their arrest such as the accusation of having relationship with the civil servant during the past regime, or CIA, or KGB or the Vietnamese agents in the units? Chem: Yes, it was. They kept searching for those element, who all were captured”].

941 **D123/1/a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089782 [“Chem: Yes, there were letters sent from zone office to have me captured people. I told you that there were three times of the letters to get me to arrest people. But now, he is still alive. I believed in him, who was my member of district. Kheang: There were instructions to search for bad elements. Who were they referred to? Chem: There were different categories of people to be identified for arrest”, EN 00089782 [“Kheang: Besides accusing them of masterminding youth group, were there any accusation that resulted in their arrest such as the accusation of having relationship with the civil servant during the past regime, or CIA, or KGB or the Vietnamese agents in the units? Chem: Yes, it was. They kept searching for those element, who all were captured”].

- 942 **D119/39** Chan Die Written Record of Interview, 18 May 2013, A7, EN 00944479 [Witness worked in Preah Net Preah: “I heard that those who were entangled with the Yuon and former government officers of the previous government and soldiers were killed alongside their family; even an infant was not spared”]. See also, **D219/516** Yon Han Written Record of Interview, 19 September 2015, A30, EN 01166158-01166159 [Witness who lived in Battambang Province describes his father’s arrest: “My father was arrested from Kampong Chaeng Village, Battambang Province, and sent to be detained in Wat Bay Damram Pagoda. They arrested and tied him up at 11.00 a.m. They sent him to Ban Amreaek at 8.00 p.m. on the same date. They accused him of having a Yuon wife and having a son who was an enemy who had escaped to the woods”]; **D118/199** Uong Sav Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A 30, EN 0098510 [Witness worked in a cooperative in Pursat province: “Initially the person named Sam was the chairman of militia in Cooperative 2. In 1977, he was taken to be killed because he was married to a Vietnamese woman, his wife and children were also killed”]; **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A148, EN 01055569 [Witness was evacuated to Ka Dao Dam by the DK Regime and worked there until 1979: “They took the Yuon to be killed, and the Yuon born in Serei Saophaon District were also taken to be killed. They were not Yuon from Vietnam. A Yuon man named Hip had married a Khmer woman. He was a vegetable grower. His entire family was taken and killed, including his children and parents”].
- 943 **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969903 [Witness was a mobile unit leader at Trapeang Thma throughout the purge of the Northwest Zone: “There were Yuan who had lived in Cambodia, but any Yuan were arrested. All of them would be definitely killed regardless if they were soldiers or civilians. They investigated and searched for Yuon. If you were found to have Yuon blood or associations, all the generations; the whole family of yours would be arrested. For example, if any parents were found to have Yuon blood, they would be arrested and because of this reason all of their children in the mobile units would also be hunted for and arrested”].
- 944 **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A20-21, EN 01087434 [Witness went to Chamkar Khnol: “Q: Regarding those remains [in Chamkar Khnol], where they of the people who were executed on the site or did they include those who had been executed elsewhere but later on buried together at that site? A20: Those people were brought in trucks from the prison. There were about 10 to 20 truckloads of them. They were not brought from elsewhere. It's most likely that they had been detained before they were brought for execution. Q: What kind of people were they? A21: They were former LON Nol soldiers, officials, civilians, students, professors, police officers, and military police, and so on. They include Khmers, Chinese and Vietnamese. They were of all walks of life”]; **D119/118** Written Record of Investigation Action, 3 April 2014, EN 00982278 [“It was said that the victims that were executed at that site [Wat Chamkar Khnol Execution site] were either Lon Nol Officials, Lon Nol Soldiers or families with Vietnamese origin and Khmer krom as well as some who were base people and 17 April people”]; **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam Report entitled “Mapping Project 1998”- Banteay Meanchey, 20 August 1998, EN 0078068 [“Mr. Sien Nhen indicated that a large number of mixed types of people had been killed in Chamkar Khnol. Most of the victims were recognized as long-time Vietnamese settlers”]; **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000, EN 00987764-00987765 [Account of Sien Nhean, the person who witnessed the killings at Chamkar Khnol from 1976 to late 1978 “There were different kinds of victims here [Chamkar Khnol Pagoda], but most of them were Vietnamese who had come to live in Cambodia a long time ago.”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978 “At that time in the prison, they accused me of being a Vietnamese, of having fair skin like the Vietnamese”].
- 945 **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam Report “Mapping Project 1998”Banteay Meanchey, 20 August 1998, EN 0078068 [“Mr. Sien Nhen indicated that a large number of mixed types of people had been killed in Chamkar Khnol. Most of the victims were recognized as long-time Vietnamese settlers”].
- 946 **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A20-21, EN 01087434 [Witness went to Chamkar Khnol: “Q: Regarding those remains [in Chamkar Khnol], where they of the people who were executed on the site or did they include those who had been executed elsewhere but later on buried together at that site? A20: Those people were brought in trucks from the prison. There were about 10 to 20 truckloads of them. They were not brought from elsewhere. It's most likely that they had been detained before they were brought for execution. Q: What kind of people were they? A21: They were former LON Nol soldiers, officials, civilians, students, professors, police officers, and military police, and so on. They include Khmers, Chinese and Vietnamese. They were of all walks of life”].

- 947 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A18, EN 01035088 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “A man who survived after the Khmer Rouge cut his throat (he is now dead) told me that those who were arrested, taken by lorry, and killed at Prey Tarut were accused of being Vietnamese, and even those who had white skin were also accused of being Vietnamese and taken to be killed at Prey Tarut”].
- 948 **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978 “At that time in the prison, they accused me of being a Vietnamese, of having fair skin like the Vietnamese”]; **D5/998** Phuong Phai Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01190850 [Applicant was a prisoner: “They selected one or two Vietnamese families and took them to be killed. They accused me of being Vietnamese [...] those who served in Sector 5, Battambang Province, searched for me and took me to Phnum Troyoung Mountain”].
- 949 **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978 “At that time in the prison, they accused me of being a Vietnamese, of having fair skin like the Vietnamese”].
- 950 **D5/1100** Pech Ros Civil Party Application, 28 March 2013, EN 01186136 [Witness was a villager who herded cows next to Phnum Troyoung: “I witnessed the soldiers tying people up in a group of 15-20 every night and marching them to be killed at the foot of Phnum Troyoung Mountain. During the day, the prisoners were tied up, and transported by bicycles, covered with towels, to Phnum Lieb. They were accused of [...] having connections with the Yuan. Therefore they had many pretexts for killing people”].
- 951 **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A144, EN 01057753 [Worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “When they learned someone was mixed-race Cambodian-Vietnamese [...] they arrested them and took them to be killed”]; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 30 December 2008, EN 00277817 [Worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma. Worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “I saw them arrest people to take them to Phnom Srok [...] I don’t know the reasons for those arrests, [but] they accused them of being connected to the Yuon during 1977”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A151, EN 01059955 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “When I returned from my home, I asked the workers where everyone had gone. Those still there told me the other workers had been taken to be buried in a pit close to a bamboo thicket near the stream. At that time, they were searching out Vietnamese to arrest. When they found any Vietnamese, they took them away and killed them”]; **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A44, EN 01053592 [Chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang “a person working in my mobile unit accused being Yuon was taken to be killed”]; **D123/1/1.6a** Pich Ham DC-Cam Statement, 5 March 2007, EN 00982770 [Worked in a regional mobile unit under Ta Val, then under the leadership of the Southwest Zone: “Talking about the number of deaths, there were not many people who died during the leadership of the Northwest cadres, while more people died after the arrival of the Southwest cadres. The Southwest cadres investigated and traced the background of the people. For example, those who were known to be soldier or in the military in previous regime, they would be killed. If the Southwest cadres learnt that you were Vietnamese or Chinese, you would not be safe”]; **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC-Cam Statement, EN 00969904-00969905 [Witness was a mobile unit leader at Trapeang Thma throughout the purge of the Northwest Zone: “These new people from the Southwest Zone reorganised districts and communes [...] They killed Youn, Chinese, low and high ranking cadres, and parents, and also hunted for their children in mobile units regardless if they made mistakes or not”]; **D123/1/2.57** Kor Mot DC Cam Statement, 17 June 2011, EN 00987554 [Witness was arrested in Banteay Meanchey province because he was suspected of being a Vietnamese: “Q: When you were working at Trapeang Thma, did you see people die? A: Yes, I did. Q: What did they die from? A: They committed immoral offences. They took the Vietnamese to be killed”].
- 952 **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A20, EN 00935608 [Witness Buth Svoeuy, who was a platoon chief in a sector mobile unit: “In early 1978 while I was working at Trapeang Thma dam there were about 1,000 Vietnamese families who were sent there from several cooperatives. They were being sent there from dawn till dusk. Next day, they all disappeared. They were probably taken and killed”].
- 953 **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A16-19, EN 01067922 [Witness lived in Preah Netr Preah where he supervised 200 people at Spean Srang Dam “Q: When Neary San was killed, was that under the control of the Southwest or the Northwest group? A16: Probably that happened under the

administration of the Southwest group. Q: Can you tell us when Thieb told you about the killing of those two ladies? What year did that occur? A17: Approximately July or August 1977. Q: Did the killing of Neary San occur in Preah Netr Preah District? A18: Yes, it was in Preah Netr Preah District. Q: Did you know who controlled Preah Netr Preah District? A19: Yeay Chaem governed Preah Netr Preah District”]; D119/99 Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A31-33, EN 00985204-00985205 [Witness is a former monk disrobed by the Regime who lived in Preah Netr Preah Commune: “The Southwest group who were Len’s chairmen ordered those Vietnamese women to be killed. I know that because Len told me. Those Vietnamese women were taken to be killed at the Veal Dang Kieb Kdam worksite, located east of Phnum Lieb near Kralanh Steam [...] Yeay Chaem must have know about that event because it happened under her orders. Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they was [sic] sent to Yeay Chaem, and then orders came from Yeay Chaem for those whose backgrounds ere [sic] relevant [...] Len [Kor Len] told me that there were around 14 to 15 people in his group, and he was also there. Before killing those two Vietnamese women, each of them raped those women one at a time; they inserted a hoe handle into their vaginas and sliced open their stomachs while the women were alive. Those women were sisters; one of them was San and another one was Nuon”]; **D123/1/2.52** Peach Ruos DC Cam Statement, 17 June 2011, EN 00969843-00969844 [Witness is a former monk disrobed by the Regime who lived in Preah Netr Preah Commune:”Ta Lin told me that Neary San and Neary Nuon who lived at Kaun Damrei were of Vietnamese descendant. [...] They both were killed at Dangkieb Kdam. The killings were horribly done. He described, “I wasn’t there, but the other fifteen people from the mobile unit were there. First, both women were undressed and raped. Then, they inserted sticks into the women’s vaginas, causing severe bleeding. After that, they cut the women’s stomach, took their livers out, and cooked them. Both victims were struggling miserably until they died. Oh, it was extremely miserable”].

954 **D5/998** Phuong Phai Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01190850 [Applicant was a prisoner: “They selected one or two Vietnamese families [in Spean Sraeng Commune] and took them to be killed. They accused me of being Vietnamese [...] those who served in Sector 5, Battambang Province, searched for me and took me to Phnum Troyoung Mountain”]; **D5/1000** Prak Kav Civil Party Application, 15 January 2013, EN 01135194 [Witness lived in Spean Village was accused of being Vietnamese: “The Southwest Zone conducted the screening of the remaining family of the Vietnamese who were then taken away to be killed”].

955 See e.g., **D106/18** Site Identification Report, 11 April 2012; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951859 [“From the road leading to the village and there was a mountain at the end of Phnum Lieb. That mountain was called Phnom Trayong [...] And I was at the other end of Phnum Lieb on the higher mountain at the east.”]; **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A36, EN 00842060 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was living in a place east of Phnom Trayoung. The detention site where the prisoners were shackled was north of Phnom Trayoung. [...] A quarry worksite was a little south of the mountain.]; **D119/136** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 22 July 2014, A54, EN 01044772 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “The security office was at the foot of Phnum Troyoung Mountain. I knew about the Phnum Troyoung Mountain Security Office because I met my younger cousin Seun who was detained there. Phnum Troyoung Mountain was located at Troyoung Village, Phnum Lieb Commune, Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A56, EN 01045567 [Witness was a local unit chief who transported prisoners to the mountain: “Phnum Troyoung Mountain was a prisoner detention site and stone-breaking site where prisoners were forced to break rocks.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A50, EN 01182701 [Witness was a prisoner: “The prison was in Sector 5.”]; **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record Of Interview, 21 August 2014, A82, EN 01079711 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I heard Phnum Troyoung Mountain was a prison, I never went there during the Khmer Rouge era. I heard that people who had committed serious crimes were sent to Phnum Troyoung Mountain”].

956 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A146, EN 00966800 [Witness was a prison chief:”That Education Department was established about one year after the Southwest Zone’s people arrived there.”]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Statement, 11 October 2011, EN 00951706 [Witness was a prison chief: “Q: Who created that center? A: Yeay Chaem”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A33, EN 00842048 [Witness was a prison guard: “This centre was established by the people from the southwest. It was not done by the northwest people.”]; **D106/8** Thip Samphat Written Record of Interview, A39, EN 00842061 [Witness was a prisoner: “It was created when the Southwest cadres arrived. There was no Security Office before their arrival.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, A58,

EN 01112014 [Witness was a prisoner: “Only after the arrival of the Southwest Zone cadres did Phnom Troyoung Mountain become a prison.”]; **D219/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A11-A13, EN 01044780 [Witness was a Phnum Lieb economics unit worker: “During that time [1976] there was no Phnum Troyoung Security Office [...] I only learnt that this office was established after the arrival of the Southwest Zone cadres in the Northwest Zone [...] during the rainy season of 1977”]; **D219/152** Meth Duong Written Record of Interview, A5, EN 01066815 [Witness worked in a nearby hospital and searched for medicines at Phnom Trayoung: “The Phnum Troyoung Security Office was established after the arrival of the Southwest group and approximately 2 years before the arrival of the Vietnamese.”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A28, EN 01050538 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “There was a quarry in Phnum Lieb, but it began operations in 1977 after the arrival of the Southwest group.”]; **D219/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A15, EN 00901019 [Witness was a nearby mobile unit worker: “As far as I can recall, that centre was created in around June or July 1977 when Grandmother Chaem’s group arrived in Preah Netr Preah district”]; **D219/570** Pen Las Written Record of Interview, 26 October 2015, A38, EN 01179777 [Witness was a Phnum Lieb resident: “The security office was established after the arrival of Southwest cadres and the change in district and commune committees. At first, they ordered people to quarry rock; however, after a long while, the security office was created.”]. See, also: **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A80, EN 01118003 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q. Were you arrested when the Southwest Zone cadres administered the Spean Sraeng Worksite? Yes I was.”], A82, EN 01118003 [“Q. [...] you said that Phnom Troyoung Security Office had been established since 1975. What did you hear about this security office in 1975? I just heard that it was the security office. Some prisoners who committed serious crime were killed there, and some prisoners who committed minor mistakes were shackled.”]; **D123/1/2.64** Il Pheap DC-Cam Interview, 10 September 2011, EN 0985013 [Witness transported rice to Phnum Lieb mobile units: “Dany: This means you heard about Phnum Troyoung even during that regime? Pheap: Yes, I heard about it during Yeay Chaem’s time.”]; **A165.1.14** “Extraordinary Injustice”, Douglas Gillison, The Investigative Fund, 27 February 2012, EN 01021924 [Newspaper article where journalist interviewed former prisoner Neou: “The security center at the camp was created during Chaem’s tenure, said Neou.”]; **D5/1054** Thorn Sakhort Civil Party Application, 2 May 2013, EN 01145176 [Witness was a prisoner: “before July 1977 [...] I was assigned to build Trapeang Thma dam because they accused me of being a soldier who served the Americans. I was taken to be re-educated at Phnum Troyoung mountain; the execution site.”]. See, contra: **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A43-44, EN 01047897 [Witness was a nearby resident: “I only knew of this Phnum Troyoung Prison because I lived nearby...This prison was established before the arrival of Southwest bunch, and this prison remained in existence until the Southwest bunch took control.”]; **D219/153** Vin Kong Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A28, EN 01045555 [Witness was a relative of a prisoner: “Q: When your older brother-in-law was sent to be killed at Phnum Troyoung Mountain, was it under the control of the Northwest group or Southwest group? A: It was under the control of the Northwest group.”]; **D219/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A81, EN 01044982 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Between 1975 and 1976, I did not know whether Phnum Troyoung Security Office had been created or not. I just knew that there was a security office at Phnum Troyoung Mountain. When people were accused of stealing things in the villages, they were arrested and sent to that security office after the Southwest Zone cadres came to the Northwest Zone”].

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D219/400 Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A45-47, EN 01147823 [Witness was a prisoner: “I ran away in 1977[...]They put me in Phnum Troyoung Prison.”]; **D219/152** Meth Duong Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A5, EN 01066815 [Witness worked in a hospital and went to get medicine from Phnom Trayoung: “The Phnum Troyoung Security Office was established after the arrival of the Southwest group and approximately 2 years before the arrival of the Vietnamese.”]; **D219/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A11-13, EN 01044780 [Witness was a Phnum Lieb economics unit worker: “During that time [1976] there was no Phnum Troyoung Security Office [...] I only learnt that this office was established after the arrival of the Southwest Zone cadres in the Northwest Zone [...] during the rainy season of 1977”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A28, EN 01050538 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “There was a quarry in Phnum Lieb, but it began operations in 1977 after the arrival of the Southwest group.”]; **D219/181** Por Bandeth Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A32, EN 01077041 [Witness was a Preah Net Preah District

resident: “I heard about Troyoung Prison in 1977 after the Southwest cadres arrived.”]. See also: **D219/128** Sokh Lorn Written Record of Interview, 17 December 2014, A9, 01059925 [Witness is an author of a book on the district: “I learned about the prison in 1977”]. See, *contra*: **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A82, EN 01118003 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q. [...] you said that Phnom Troyaung Security Office had been established since 1975. What did you hear about this security office in 1975? I just heard that it was the security office. Some prisoners who committed serious crime were killed there, and some prisoners who committed minor mistakes were shackled.”], A80, EN 01118003 [“Q. Were you arrested when the Southwest Zone cadres administered the Spean Sraeng Worksite? A. Yes I was.”].

958 **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A33, EN 00966731 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was imprisoned from early August 1978 until the arrival of Vietnamese.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A72, EN 01112015 [Witness was a prisoner: “During the final night, the Khmer Rouge told us to return to Phnom Troyaung Mountain to attend a party. However, the next morning, the Vietnamese troops arrived, and the Khmer Rouge escaped. Therefore, we returned to our home village.”]; **D123/1/2.65** Bin Nan and Rin Kheng DC-Cam Statement, 11 September 2011, EN 00985045 [Witness was a prisoner: “We heard the sound of many vehicles approaching, and people started to flee. A lot of people fled. Kheng: They announced with a megaphone that people could go to their home villages.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A28-29, EN 01095796-01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “A few months later, the Vietnamese came, and I fled with my child right at the time when a pit had already been dug to bury people who would soon be killed.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A10, EN 01053554 [Witness was a prison guard: “I worked at Phnum Troyoung Prison for about five months, and then Vietnamese soldiers arrived.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A210-211, EN 00966811 [Witness was a prison chief: “Q: Do you remember when you escaped from Phnum Trayoung Mountain to Dangreaek Mountain? A210: When the Vietnamese soldiers arrived. Q: Do you remember the exact date? A211: Maybe in 1979.”].

959 **D119/64.1** DC-Cam Statement of Tum Soeun, 11 October 2011, EN 00951705 [Witness was a prison chief: “The education center covered two hectares of land [...] It was at the North of the mountain, on the main road from Phnom Leap.”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A12, EN 00842046 [Witness was a prison guard: “The security centre was large, and cassava and com-growing areas were within the centre. The quarry was also in the centre.”]; **D59/1/1.67** Sum Sal DC-Cam Interview, 24 September 2011, EN 00945539 [Witness was a prison guard: “SS: Yes. It was large. It was extended in the eastern part of the mountain. That was a large area. VDP: How many kilometers for the area? SS: Oh! I don’t know how many hectares, but it was a large compound that included farms, where the prisoners were forced to plant.”]; **D1.3.11.27** Lay Khann OCP Statement, 5 August 2005, EN 00210514 [Witness was a Phnom Traloak villager: “What I know, since I lived nearby here [...] This is the biggest prison in this area, because people from all over Sector 5 were sent here. As far as I know, this prison was the biggest security office of the sector. People sent to there came from Preah Net Preah, Phnom Srok, and other places.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A69, EN 01076994 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “I think Chamkar Kor Prison was the largest, but I do not know if Phnum Troyoung Prison was also a large prison because I was there for a short period of time”].

960 **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A12, EN 00842046 [Witness was a prison guard: “The security centre was large, and cassava and com-growing areas were within the centre. The quarry was also in the centre.”]; **D119/64.1** DC-Cam Statement of Tum Soeun, 11 October 2011, EN 00951709 [Witness was a prison chief: “It was like a hall about ten meters long. And there were around five halls. Some halls were three meter wide, some four meters wide. Some were small and some were big. And there was a hall for a mobile team.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A151, EN 00966801 [Witness was a prison chief: “When I arrived there, I instructed my unit to collect wood from Svay and Battambang to build houses. Around ten houses were built along the path between Trayoung Mountain and Phnum Lieb. Each house was five by six in size.”]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A51-52, EN 01061146 [Witness was a prison chief: “The hall used for prisoners was made of wood, with zinc roofing and walls. Q: What was the hall used for new arrivals made of? A52: It was made of wood, roofed with tiles, and was six metres by four metres in size. When I arrived there, there was not a single house. Later, I built five houses and one dining that was sixty metres long and thirty metres wide. It was a communal dining hall.”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A9, EN

00842022 [Witness was a Phnom Traloak villager: "It consisted of wooden halls and houses used as workplaces. There were about 100 houses in total."]; **D119/30** Phoun Sunty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A33, EN 00938208 [Witness was a prisoner: "There were 2 big halls each was about 6 meters long and 4 meters wide. In the back there were about 3 to 4 smaller halls each was 3 meters square."]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A29, EN 0901012 [Witness was a prisoner: "I do not recall, but there were approximately 10 houses with many people who were imprisoned in them."]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A59-60, EN 01045568 [Witness was a local unit chief who transported prisoners to the prison: "That night I saw a long shelter around sixty metres in length, and the prisoners were sleeping feet to feet."]; **D219/92** Phoun Sunty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A30, EN 01056895 [Witness was a prisoner: "Based on my estimation, the number of people working in the rice fields was approximately 200-300."]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A28, EN 01053558 [Witness was a guard: "The work of my team was to take the group of mothers to work at the rice fields and watch the children's unit as well."]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A56-57, EN 01179859 [Witness was a prisoner: "There were three huts, with male and female prisoners held separately. There were also prisoners lying on the ground [...] in the open area outside the huts."]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A15, EN 01173550 [Witness was a prisoner: "When we arrived there, they ordered us to queue and walk into the office one by one. We were sent to six or seven different halls].

961 **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A36, EN 00842060 [Witness was a prisoner: "They expanded east of the mountain because of the large prisoner population."]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A53, EN 00966733 [Witness was a prisoner: "At first, there were less than 100 prisoners, but the number rose to more than 1,000 families in two months, particularly before the arrival of the Vietnamese army."]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A52, EN 01061146 [Witness was a prison chief: "When I arrived there, there was not a single house. Later, I built five houses and one dining that was sixty metres long and thirty metres wide. It was a communal dining hall."]; **D119/30** Phoun Sunty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A33, EN 00938208 [Witness was a prisoner: "Later on they might build more halls because I saw them brought in timbers from Odor Mean Chey."]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A25, EN 01066829 [Witness was a prisoner: "I saw only one hall. After that, they built more halls. Later there were about four to ten halls with zinc roofs. Each hall was about four by seven metres with no walls."]; A21, EN 01066827-01066828 ["One or two days after I had arrived there, prisoners were brought in every day. Later, thousands of prisoners were brought and detained there"]; **D119/88** Kao Phan Written Record of Interview, 17 February 2014, A20, EN 00981995 [Witness transported stone from Phnom Trayoung to Trapeang Thma: "When I stayed there, there were less than a hundred prisoners. After I left, lorries transported many prisoners into the place, and they built houses for prisoners to stay in. I estimate that there were more than 100 to 200 prisoners."]; **D219/150** Phoun Sunty Written Record of Interview, 21 January 2015, A7, EN 010668109-010668110 [Witness was a prisoner: "Q: When they assigned you to fish, did you ever notice or see any new halls or buildings around that Security Office? Never. There were only a few buildings near their worksites. About one month later, I saw a new building that was properly floored with wooden boards like a house."]; **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A21-24, EN 00805996 [Witness was a prison chief: "The Khmer Rouge had planned to build another big security office along a road to another mountain that I forget its name, but the Vietnamese troops came before the plan was materialized...Three truckloads of woods were transported from Phnom Penh for construction of a new security office there but the construction did not happen."]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A208, EN 01146745 [Witness was a prison chief: "I once saw wood being brought by the people from the sector level to be temporarily kept in Phnum Trayoung for future construction of a new security office at Phnum Sramaoch Mountain. However, they had no chance to build it and I took the remaining wood to build my own house. Phnum Sramaoch Mountain was about 500 meters from Phnum Trayoung"].

962 **D106/18** Site Identification Report, 11 April 2012, EN 00801027 ["A bit further in the South direction was the Phnom Traloung [Tralouk] mountain which was accessible by the oxcart road crossing the Security Centre from North to South coming from Road National 6 on the North West of the Detention Centre."]; **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A21, EN 00805995-00805996 [Witness

was a prison chief.”The witness indicated that there was one road connecting National Road 6 to Trayoung mountain”].

- 963 **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A36, EN 00842060 [Witness was a prisoner: “The detention site where the prisoners were shackled was north of Phnom Trayoung.”]; **D123/1/2.66** Thib Samphat DC-Cam Interview Transcript, 11 September 2011, EN 0098761-0098762 [Witness was a prisoner: “But later on they established a shackling site in the north.”]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A56, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “The serious prisoners were handcuffed at a barn north of the mountain, which could accommodate about 100 prisoners.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A47, EN 01053564 [Witness was a prison guard: “They had the serious prisoners sleep in a shelter about 10 to 15 metres north of Ta Soeun’s quarters”], A50, EN 01053564 [“Those prisoners stayed in small huts on the other side of the road from Ta Soeun’s quarters.”]; **D119/129** Written Record of Investigation Action, EN 00988077 [“At the Phnom Trayoung detention camp location, it has to be noted that the locations where the heavy prisoners and the light prisoners were detained, are separate locations not within view of each other.”], Photo 9, EN 00988086 [“This view is taken from the Phnom Trayoung Mountain towards the Phnom Liep Mountain (North East). At the location of the wooden houses was the location where the “Heavy Prisoners were detained and where Tum Soeun, the Phnom Trayoung [Security] Center Chief, was accommodated”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A95, EN 01147829 [Witness was a serious crime prisoner: “I cannot estimate fully since the minor crime prisoners stayed far from the serious crime prisoners because they were afraid of confusion”].
- 964 **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A19, EN 00805995 [Witness was a prison chief: “My unit was located north of Trayoung mountain”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A46, EN 01053564 [Witness was a prison guard: “I stayed in a small hut about 50 metres from Ta Soeun’s quarters.”], A49, EN 01053564 [“A number of soldiers slept near Ta Soeun, north of his quarters.”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A25, EN 00842047 [Witness was a prison guard: “I was staying in the area in the northeast of Trayoung Security Centre. [...] It was about 150 to 200 metres away from the place where Ta Soeun was staying.”].
- 965 **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A31, EN 01056895 [Witness was a prisoner: “Samun and I were used by those three soldiers to dig a large pit for burying those seven corpses.”] A34-35, EN 01056895 [“It was 300-500m from the site where I was shackled. It was northwest heading toward National Road 6 [...] located in a sparse forest near the foot of Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A20-21, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “I know that the killing and burial site was at a site northwest of Phnom Trayaung. That was the site where I had dug pit and buried the bodies and saw the killings.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A34-35, EN 0901013 [Witness was a prisoner: “one night they called Ty [Phoun Senty] and me to bury [...] dead bodies. [...] They had me drag all the bodies into the pit(s). [...] It was not far away. It was approximately 100 to 200 metres from the place I stayed. That site was situated at the foot of the mountain towards the entrance from the National Road Number 6, and the west of the dirt road is thin forest.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A64-65, EN 01056913 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: Where did you bury those prisoners’ corpses? A64: At Phnum Troyoung Mountain about 20 metres from my sleeping place: it was in a forest. Q: Where was your sleeping place? A65: My sleeping place was near Ta Soeun’s quarters”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A55, EN 01053565 [Witness was a prison guard: “Yes, I knew. Generally, they buried corpses at two sites. The first site was to the northwest, between Phnum Troyoung Mountain and Phnum Leab Mountain and a little past the place where the prisoners who had committed minor mistakes were held. The second site was north of Phnum Troyoung Mountain, a bit farther from Ta Soeun’s quarters and our quarters.”]; **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A48-49, EN 01061159 [Witness was a prison guard: “Some graves were located north of Phnum Troyoung Prison. Q. How far was it from the graves you saw to Ta Soeun’s house? A49. The distance between the two places was about 100 to 200 metres.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A162, EN 01147838 [Witness was a prisoner: “At Phnom Troyoung Mountain, on the northeast part of the mountain. There were grave pits there.”] A164, 01147838 [“After the regime ended, I went there, and I saw two graves, but the bones had already been dug up.”]; **D119/51** Rin Kheng Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2013, A37, EN 00966753 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I was walking to dig sweet potatoes, I saw a pit located to the north of the

mountain, and I climbed on a rock to look down at it”]; **D1.3.11.43** Rin Kheng OCP Statement, 6 August 2008, EN 00210494 [Witness was a prisoner: “The detention place was east of the hill and the place of execution was north of the hill, so I could not see what they did.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A29, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “I fled with my child right at the time when a pit had already been dug to bury people who would soon be killed.”], A42, EN 01095798 [“Q: You stated that you managed to escape thanks to the arrival of the Vietnamese while Soeun had ordered people to dig a pit ready to accommodate bodies of detainees to be killed there. Did you see the pit? Where was it located? Yes, I did. It was located to the north of the mountain near where I resided. The pit was about fifty metres square and about two metres deep. I and other detainees were made to dig it, but we did not know its purpose. I asked, and they replied the purpose of the pit was to reserve water for use.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015 A21, EN 01173552 [Witness was a prisoner: “On an occasion when we were sent to dig up rocks, I saw a lot of half-buried corpses north of Trayaung Mountain. I cannot tell you how many corpses there were because there were so many of them. I did not return to that place again.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A75, EN 01179863 [Witness was a prisoner: “For the 800 to 1,000 people killed at one time, they were dumped into a pond unburied, causing a stench there.”], A78-80, EN 01179863-01179864 [“The pond was north of Phnum Troyoung, by the national road. As I said, that prison was not far from the national road, and the pond was near the prison, about 50 to 100 metres from the prison. Q: Where did you bury bodies? [...] It was about 100 to 200 metres west of the pond.”]; **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A53, EN 01047030 [Witness was a serious offence prisoner: “I did not see any graves nor did I smell anything bad at the place where they had me cut bamboo groves. I just knew that the prisoners who died were carried away to the north of Phnum Troyoung Mountain Security Office.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A44-45, EN 01044786 [Witness was a neighbouring villager: “During that time [after the fall of the Khmer Rouge] I went there to find wood [...] I also saw a great number of burial pits there, but not all the burial pits were used for burying the bodies of people killed at Phnum Troyoung; it was also a burial site for those who died due to starvation and disease.[...] The burial site was about four to five hectares of land on the northern side and next to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A23, EN 01142966 [Witness cleared forest at Phnom Trayoung: “I only dead bodies. Some days I saw newly dead bodies, graves and lumber covered in blood at the foot of the mountain. Dead bodies and graves were arranged in rows like rows of yams. That place was located west of Phnum Lieb mountain and north of Phnum Troyoung Mountain. Sometimes I did not see anything in the evening, but the next morning when I went to work, I saw new dead bodies there. People who died of hunger and those who had been beaten to death were all placed there.”]; **D106/18** Site Identification Report, 11 April 2012, EN 0080127 [“Serious offence prisoner houses together with Security guards and mass grave locations: Started at N13 35.396' - E103 21. 065' Ended at N 13.35.688' - E 103.21.1 07' / Other mass grave location: Started at N 13.35.363' - E 103.21.058' Ended at N 13.35.483' - E 103.21.1 00”].

⁹⁶⁶ **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A36, EN 00842060 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was living in a place east of Phnom Trayoung.”]; **D1.3.11.43** Rin Kheng OCP Statement, 6 August 2008, EN 00210494 [Witness was a prisoner: “The detention place was east of the hill and the place of execution was north of the hill, so I could not see what they did.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A48, EN 01075209 [Witness was a prisoner: “I never saw shackled people at Phnum Troyoung Mountain because I lived south of Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D106/18** Site Identification Report, 11 April 2012, EN 0080127 [“The light offence prisoner houses started at N13. 34.922' - E103. 20.980' Ended at N 13. 35.843' - E 103.21.130”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, EN 00842047 [Witness was a prison guard: “I was staying in the area in the northeast of Trayoung Security Centre. It was the place where the light offense prisoners were staying”].

⁹⁶⁷ **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A51, EN 01053564 [Witness was a prison guard: “The dining hall was located between Ta Soeun's quarters and the place where the prisoners who had committed minor mistakes stayed.”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A30, EN 01066830 [Witness was a prisoner: “There was a big yard west of the dining hall. Each person took a plate and ate there.”].

⁹⁶⁸ **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A52, EN 01047030 [Witness was a serious offence prisoner: “The rock-breaking worksite was south of where I was detained”]; **D106/18** Site Identification Report, EN 00801027 [“The Rock Quarry N13. 34.965' – E103 21.027”].

- 969 **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A53, EN 01053564 [Witness was a prison guard: “Every morning I saw about 30 prisoners who had committed serious mistakes working at the quarry worksite located behind Ta Soeun's place, and I saw four or five soldiers with weapons guarding them.”]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Statement, 11 October 2011, EN 009517015 [Witness was a prison chief: “I saw the guards escort them to work – to break the rocks. Some groups consisted of about ten. Three or four guards supervised those groups.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072619 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “I never saw any prisoner escape. Once rock quarry workers escaped by beating the guards with steel rods.”]; **D5/1179** Bou Tuok Civil Party Application, 18 August 2009, EN 01098576 [Witness was a prisoner: “During the day, the security men escorted me to break rocks. I was made to break a cubic metre of rock daily.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A19, EN 01173551 [Witness was a prisoner: “The next morning [after we arrived there], [Khmer Rouge cadres] ordered us to climb the mountain to dig up rocks and then drop those rocks down for people on the ground to smash. [...] [the Khmer Rouge] just stood guard at the foot of the mountain”].
- 970 **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A19, EN 00805995 [Witness was a prison chief: “the rice field east of the mountain.”]; **D49** Bin Nann Written Record of Interview, 30 July 2011, EN 00727247 [Witness was a prisoner: “The hut was on the side of the hill, where there were about four or five huts under regular guarding. I was instructed to cut Kantreang Kher plants for compost production and to harvest rice there.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A52, EN 01053564 [Witness was a prison guard: “From time to time I took those prisoners to farm north of the mountain between Phnum Lieb Mountain and Phnum Troyoung Mountain, but I frequently took them to work at a vast rice field southwest of the mountain. At the vast rice field, I saw prisoners who had committed minor mistakes working in other teams: there were hundreds of them.”]; **D106/18** Site Identification Report, 11 April 2012, EN 0080128 [“The Phnom Trayoung mountain was a big hill surrounded by rice field and the water reservoir of Prey Roneam on the south and east of the mountain and by the Phnom Liep mountain on the North”].
- 971 **D123/1/2.66** Thib Samphat DC-Cam Interview Transcript, 11 September 2011, EN 00987611 [Witness was a prisoner: “it was a prison without wall, which was harder than the walled prison. We were set to work within land of a certain size, and we were not allowed to walk out of that designated area.”]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A53, EN 00966733 [Witness was a prisoner: “A prison without walls refers to one where prisoners live without freedom to travel anywhere although there is no wall.”]; **D119/51** Rin Kheng Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2013, A17, EN 00966750 [Witness was a prisoner: “Later, they arrested me and my mother to be re-educated at Phnum Troyoung Prison, which was a prison without walls but with guards.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A79, EN 01182704 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were hundreds and thousands of prisoners in that prison without fences.”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A9, EN 00842022 [Witness was a Phnom Traloak villager: “However, the security office did not have any enclosure.”]; **D5/1246** [REDACTED] Civil Party Application, 4 July 2013, EN 01145431 [Witness was sent to Phnom Troyoung worksite: “At the time, Comrade Chaem ordered my team to dig holes in military trench-like style. After digging, they ordered us to cut down bamboo for making sharp spikes to be laid in the trenches. At the time, the unit chief told me that those trenches were to prevent any mobile unit members from escaping at night.”].
- 972 **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A21-24, EN 00805996 [Witness was a prison chief: “The Khmer Rouge had planned to build another big security office along a road to another mountain that I forget its name, but the Vietnamese troops came before the plan was materialized...Three truckloads of woods were transported from Phnom Penh for construction of a new security office there but the construction did not happen.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A208, EN 01146745 [Witness was a prison chief: “I once saw wood being brought by the people from the sector level to be temporarily kept in Phnum Trayoung for future construction of a new security office at Phnum Sramaoch Mountain. However, they had no chance to build it and I took the remaining wood to build my own house. Phnum Sramaoch Mountain was about 500 meters from Phnum Trayoung”].
- 973 **D106/18** Site Identification Report, 11 April 2012, EN 0080128 [“Since the Khmer Rouge regime fell in January 1979, according to the witness, the site has undergone modifications such as destroying all wooden houses and heavy work was done in terms of removing rocks from the mountain which was much bigger than

it is now.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A40, EN 00842011 [Witness was a prisoner: “It may be a bit difficult since the geographic location has changed a lot”].

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Prisoners from or arrested in Preah Net Preah District: **D119/28** Written Record of Investigation Action, 20 March 2013, EN 00894533 [Cham Buor was from Kandal village, Prasat Commune, Preah Net Preah District]; **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A1-7, EN 00842056-00842057 [Witnesses Thib Samphat, Koeum Noeu, and Kim Yet were a group of medics arrested in Phnum Lieb commune, Preah Net Preah District and sent to Phnom Trayoung]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A2-12, EN 00842006-00842007 [Witness was arrested while working at Phnum Lieb clinic with “Neou and Phat”]; **D1.3.11.20** Keum Nov SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was arrested about two months before the Vietnamese came. I was working at the Phnum Liep subdistrict clinic”]; **D119/51** Rin Kheng Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2013, A13-17, EN 00966749-00966750 [Witness was arrested with his mother [Bin Nann] in Preah Net Preah District and sent to Phnom Trayoung]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A37-38, EN 01044835 [Witness was arrested in Phnum Chonhcheang, Preah Net Preah District to be sent to Phnom Trayoung]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A10, EN 00901008-00901009 [Witness was a prisoner: “During that time, I was transferred to plant yams on Chunchang mountain, located in Chob Vari village, Chob Vari commune, Preah Net Preah district.”], A16, EN 00901010 [“I did not know why they came to arrest me and Ty from the mobile unit.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A3, EN 00938203 [Witness was a prisoner: “After staying in Chub for about 3 to 4 months, I was arrested for an unknown reason, and was sent to Phnom Troyaung with my deputy named Samun”]; **D219/230** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 18 March 2015, A2, EN 01089995 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was arrested from a cotton plantation of Preah Net Preah District after I stole their rice grains.”]; **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751068-00751069 [Witness was a prisoner: “Sometime in 1978, I was instructed to be mobile in Svay Sisophon. Just about one month after my duties there, I was arrested and sent to Phnom Trayaung, where I was held for about six months. [...] Most of the prisoners were “new people”. I was the only villager or “base person” from Preah Net Preah district to have been chained there while other inmates originated from different places unknown to me.”]; **D219/211** Oeurn Chanry Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2014, A2-12, EN 01088526 [Witnesses elder brother and husband ran away from Ta Pon village, Preah Net Preah District to Kumrou village in Kralanh district, where they were arrested and sent to Phnom Trayoung]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A14-16, EN 01066826 [Witness was a prisoner: “About four or five armed soldiers marched us from Prey Moan worksite to Phnum Troyoung.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A25, A37, A57 EN 01076987, 01076989, 01076992 [Witness was a prisoner: arrested while working as a medic in Preah Net Preah District, but sent to Chamkar Khnor Prison, then to Chamkar Kor execution site, then to Phnom Troyoung.]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A71, EN 01045570 [Witness was a local unit chief who transported prisoners to Phnom Trayoung: “They were the citizens who had been evacuated from Phnom Penh City to live in Tep Kaosa Village. [Preah Net Preah District]”]. **Prisoners from other districts:** **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A1, EN 01182695 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was living in [...] Thma Pouk District”], A37-38, EN 01182699 [“I fled to Beng Village when many people were taken to be killed [...] Beng Village was in Beng Commune, Banteay Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey Province.”], A48, EN 01182701 [“I was imprisoned at Phnum Troyoung Mountain for a month.”], A51, EN 01182701 [“A letter was sent from Sector 5. I travelled on foot from Beng Village to Samraong, and took a lorry to Phnum Trayoung Prison.”], A67-68, EN 01182703 [“Q: When they had you walk from Beng to Samraong, were the cadres on guard along the way? A67: There were four or five cadres. Q: When you arrived in Samraong, were you ordered to get onto the lorries and taken to Phnum Troyoung Prison? A68: Yes.”], A170, EN 01182715 [“Some prisoners were taken from Sector 5 and some from Sector 3.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A7, EN 01147818 [Witness was a prisoner: “I lived in Kandal Khang Lech Village, Srah Chik Commune, Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province”], A45-46, EN 01147823 [“I ran away into the forest, but due to there being so many soldiers, I came back, confessed, and stayed home for a month and a half. [...] Q: Were you in Phnum Srok District when they arrested you? A46: Yes.”], A56-57, EN 01147825 [“They were from Spean Sraeng and Phnum Srok. Persons from everywhere were also sent there [Phnom Troyoung]. They sent all the prisoners there, including those from Thnung [...] It belonged to Sector 5, because there were people from many

districts.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A29, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “I left for Spean Sreng Cooperative. After I was at the cooperative for only two months, I was rearrested. I was taken and imprisoned at Khla Kaun Mountain, in Svay, for a few months. Later, I was sent to Phnom Troyaung Mountain, near Phnom Lieb, in Preah Netr Preah District”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A1-2, A11-14, EN 01179850-01179852 [Witness was from Kouk Seh Village, Phnum Srok District, assigned to work at a sector level mobile unit and arrested in his home village], A101, EN 01179867 [“It was a sector-level prison because the sector echelon participated there.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A2, EN 01075203 [Witness worked in a children’s mobile unit: “I lived in Srah Chik Village, Srah Chik Commune, Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province.”], A20, EN 01075205 [“There were some arrests and disappearances [when the Southwest Zone cadres came]. Those arrestees were sent to Phnum Troyaung Mountain. Later they sent us to Phnum Troyaung Mountain too.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A13-14, A25, A48, EN 01112009-01112010, 01112012-01112013 [Witness was a Phnum Srok District Textile Chief arrested in Kauk Thum village, then sent to Chamkar Khnor prison in Svay Sisophon, then to Phnom Trayaung.]; **D219/174** Lem Phen Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A57, 01076992 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “After I left Chamkar Khnor, they sent me to Chamkar Kor where a lot of prisoners were killed. Only nine female prisoners survived. And the survivors were taken by a lorry to Phnum Troyaung. Among the nine survivors, I remember five names. They were: Thi from Krabei Riel, Siem Reap Province [...] Ni, from Tuk Meas; and Chhan, whose hometown I do not know, but I think she came from Spean Sraeng Village or Cha Village or Rouk Village.”], A4, EN 01112008 [“Chamkar Kor prison was located at the foot of the mountain in Svay Sisophon District”]; **D219/129** Un Yeng Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A12-15, EN 01059931-01059932 [Witness was a prisoner: unclear where she was arrested but sent from Chamkar Kor, which she states is north of Svay Sisophon, to Phnom Troyaung]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A54, EN 01118000 [Witness was a prisoner: “My mobile unit was the mobile unit of Phnum Srok District.”], A79, EN 01118003 [“I was arrested and sent to Phnom Troyaung whilst I was working at Spean Sraeng.”], A84, EN 01118003 [“I just know that the people who were sent to Phnom Troyaung Mountain were from Phnum Srok District and Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A4, EN 01173548 [Witness was a prisoner: “I worked there [Sisophon] until the end of 1976 [...] Because we were scared, approximately 120 of us fled to live in a jungle, and we lived there around six months. There were successive announcements that they would not punish us if we surrendered ourselves and returned to the village [...] The first people who surrendered were sent to Trayaung Prison.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A18, EN 01064150 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, I escaped again from Pongro Village [Phnum Srok District] to my hometown in Samraong Village, Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province. After I had stayed there for a fortnight, they arrested me, [...] they sent us straight to Phnum Troyaung Mountain. We arrived there at night.”]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A49, EN 00966733 [Witness was a prisoner: “I know that [it was the Sector Prison] because the Prison Chief told me.”]; **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751068-00751069 [Witness was a prisoner and member of sector mobile unit: “Sometime in 1978, I was instructed to be mobile in Svay Sisophon. Just about one month after my duties there, I was arrested and sent to Phnom Trayaung, where I was held for about six months. [...] Most of the prisoners were “new people”. I was the only villager or “base person” from Preah Netr Preah district to have been chained there while other inmates originated from different places unknown to me.”]; **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A11-12, EN 00901019 [Witness was a Preah Net Preah mobile unit worker: “I knew there was a prison at Tra Young mountain, which was a Sector 5 prison [...] Because those arrested from all places in Sector 5 were sent there.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A14, EN 00985186 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Phnum Lieb Dam: “I only knew that people disappeared in of the various mobile units in Sector 5. Later I learned that they had taken those people to be killed at Phnum Troyaung Mountain – a quarry site.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A42, EN 01056897 [Witness was a prisoner: “I knew that Phnum Troyaung Prison was a Sector 5 prison because prisoners from Svay were there. I knew a woman named Penh [...] She became a prisoner in Svay in Sector 5, and later they sent her to be imprisoned in Phnum Troyaung Prison with me. I asked other prisoners who had been sent to Phnum Troyaung, so I knew Phnum Troyaung was a

Sector 5 prison because Svay was in Sector 5”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A30, EN 00938207 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: How did you know that this prison belonged to Sector 5? Because I knew that there were prisoners brought into that prison from Svay [Sisophon]. There were also other prisoners brought into that prison from other places including Siem Reap and Sector 3.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A26-28, EN 00842009 [Witness was a prisoner: “one afternoon at approximately 4 or 5 p.m., my medical unit was ordered to separate prisoners who had been brought to the security centre by truck into two categories. Those some 30-40 prisoners were brought all the way from Siem Reap in a truck...They were from Siem Reap - Sector 4.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A48, EN 01056911 [Witness was a prisoner: “I knew this [that the prisoners were from Sector 4 in Siem Reap] because those prisoners told me when they go off the vehicles.”]. See *contra*: **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam statement, 11 October 2011, EN 00951705-00951706 [Witness was a prison chief: “As far as I know, it was the district's education center.[...] Q. Who created that center? A. Yeay Chaem. She brought some mobile unit teams to work there. If someone committed mistakes, Yeay Chaem brought them there to be educated. It was created by the district committee.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A200, EN 00966809 [Witness was a prison chief: “Yes, they came from various cooperatives of Preah Netr Preah district only.”], A149-150, EN 00966801 [“Cooperatives were in charge of collecting the people. [...] Only the cooperatives in Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D1.3.11.20** Keum Nov SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005, EN 00211886 [Witness was a prisoner: “The prison was part of the district military”].

975 **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, A28, EN 00805997 [Witness was a prison chief: “The top leader [of Trayoung Mountain] was Yiey Chem.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A148, EN 00966801 [Witness was a prison chief: “Yeay Chem also instructed me to supervise that area”], A158, EN 00966802 [“According to my discussion with Yeay Chem, she told me to arrange that Education Department.”], A175, EN 00966805 [“Yeay Chem assigned me to be in charge of the place. She ordered me to help organise the place while so many people were sent there”], A171, EN 00966804 [“The rules or policies were created by Yeay Chem. Yeay Chem ordered me to create a cooperative for those prisoners with light punishments.”], A173, EN 00966804 [“According to my judgment, Yeay Chem alone would not have been able to create that place because all the wood I used to make the shelters there was taken from Svay District in Battambang province. That meant it was brought in from Sector 5. So, Yeay Chem must have received orders from her superiors in order to do so.”], A178, EN 00966805 [Witness was a prison chief: “Q: What was the name of Yeay Chem's messenger whom you replaced? That messenger's name was San.”]; A183, EN 00966806 [“her messengers went to oversee the place once every 2 or 3 days.”]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A6-7, EN 01061139 [Witness was a prison chief: Yeay Chaem ordered Soeun to work there, and received the order from the upper echelon - the Sector level], A45, EN 01061145 [Witness was a prison chief: “She would decide whether or not to have the prisoners unshackled. That depended on Yeay Chaem's decision.”]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam statement, 11 October 2011, EN 00951706-00951707 [Witness was a prison chief: “Q. Who created that center? A. Yeay Chaem. She brought some mobile unit teams to work there. If someone committed mistakes, Yeay Chaem brought them there to be educated. It was created by the district committee [...] Yes, Troyong Mountain. That's a security prison. The militia team organized that place [...] Yes, the real leader was Chaem.”]; **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A35, EN 00842060 [Witness was a prisoner: “But based on the letter that I read, I was able to learn that Yeay Chem was his [Ta Soeun's] superior.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A89, EN 00985686 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb commune chief: “To my knowledge, Phnum Troyaung Security Office was a security office of the Sector. To my knowledge, Yeay Chaem had the power to govern that security office”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072619 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “I never saw any prisoner escape. Once rock quarry workers escaped by beating the guards with steel rods. The escapees could not be recaptured. I reported the escape to Yeay Chaem. Yeay Chaem did not say anything. I do not know what action was taken by the upper level, and she never told me about the matter.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A131, EN 01182710 [Witness was a prisoner: “Yeay Chaem was the superior.”]; **D219/383** Oeury Poeu Written Record of Interview, 24 June 2015, A36, EN 01128298 [Witness was a mobile unit worker and prison visitor: “She had the power to control Phnom Trayoung Mountain because she was the person in overall charge”]; **A165.1.14** “Extraordinary Injustice”, Douglas Gillison, The Investigative Fund, 27 February 2012, EN 01021924 [Newspaper article where

journalist interviewed former prisoner Neou: “I can say that she did not do it by her hand, by herself, but she put out the orders.”; “The security center at the camp was created during Chaem’s tenure, said Neou. On Chaem’s watch, he said, more people were executed, the work was very hard, and the food zealously rationed.”; **D1.3.11.66** Yaem Kaong SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005 [Witness was a children’s chief in Preah Net Preah District: “Chaem was in charge of the prison at Trayoung.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A56, EN 00982765 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who reported to Im Chaem: “Based on my observation, Yeay Chem was in charge of the security offices”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A20, EN 01066827 [Witness was a prisoner: “I had heard from guards and prisoners at Phnum Troyoung Mountain that Yeay Chaem was Ta Soeun’s superior.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A71, EN 01076995 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “I heard her name because she was the most senior leader. She was the one who chaired the meetings in mobile units.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A59-62, EN 01147825 [Witness was a prisoner: “I do not remember the prison chairperson. I only remember Yeay Chaem, who was the administrator there [...] When I left (when the Vietnamese arrived), I was told that she was there. My colleague who was a former militiaman told me that [...] they were told that during a meeting”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A69-70, EN 01031899 [Witness was a soldier in Phnom Srok District and mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma Dam: “I heard of Trayoung Mountain. Trayoung Mountain was under the control of Yeay Chaem. [...] I heard other people say that Trayoung Mountain was a detention centre and a big execution site, and that place was under the direct control of Yeay Chaem.”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A112-114, EN 01050553 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “The quarry was located at Phnum Troyoung Mountain...I did not know [who supervised the quarry at Phnum Troyoung Mountain]. What I knew was that the total workforce belonged the Yeay Chaem.”]; **D43** Yuok Neam Written Record of Interview, 29 July 2011, EN 00727233-00727234 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I simply knew that in her position in the district’s committee, she [Im Chaem] came and controlled this locality, whose committee controlled security centre/s within its territory, but details of its control were unknown to me. Q: What was the name of the security centre she controlled? It was Phnom Trayoung security centre.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A25, EN 01095825 [Witness worked as an ox-cart driver in Phnum Lieb: “I knew that Yeay Chaem controlled Phnom Troyaung because some ox-cart drivers who transported supplies from the district to Phnom Troyaung Prison told me about this story”]; **D5/1246** [REDACTED] Civil Party Application, 4 July 2013, EN 01145431 [Witness was sent to Phnom Troyoung worksite: “At the time, Comrade Chaem ordered my team to dig holes in military trench-like style. After digging, they ordered us to cut down bamboo for making sharp spikes to be laid in the trenches. At the time, the unit chief told me that those trenches were to prevent any mobile unit members from escaping at night.”]. See *contra*: **D61** Pan Chhuong, Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2011, EN 00738313 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “Yes, but I did not know it clearly [...] He [Soeun] reported to the sector committee named Ta Rin who was also from the southwest zone”].

⁹⁷⁶ **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A171, EN 00966804 [Witness was a prison chief: “The rules or policies were created by Yeay Chem”].

⁹⁷⁷ **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A222, EN 00966812-00966813 [Witness was a prison chief: “Those cooperatives would discuss with Yeay Chem directly if the arrest should be made or not. Yeay Chem would decide on whom to be sent to the education centre after they had been found to be longer worth “educating” at the cooperative level.”]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam statement, 11 October 2011, EN 00951706-00951707 [Witness was a prison chief: “If someone committed mistakes, Yeay Chaem brought them there to be educated.”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A42, EN 01128312 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “Do you think Yeay Chaem was responsible for the deaths of people in Preah Net Preah District? Yes, I do. [...] Not every arrest was ordered by her. But I can tell you that all cooperative chairpersons came to discuss with her about arrests they wished to make. This means that all arrests of large numbers of people had to be decided by Yeay Chaem first.”]; **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A7-16, EN 00842057-00842058 [Witness was a prisoner referring to his arrest: “it was an order to the prison chief to arrest people. [...] it was an order issued by Yeay Chem.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A12, EN 00938205 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time I received a hand written letter from Yeay Chem, [...] In

that letter it said ‘requesting comrade Ty and comrade Samun to come to study at the Phnom Liep commune center.’”]; **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751069 [Witness was a prisoner: “I met her only once when I was arrested and sent to Phnom Leab. I was put in a truck and driven there alongside my arrestor, who then instructed me to sit at a table at Phnom Leab and got a cook to bring food to me. Then, I saw my arrestor walk down and speak with a woman. [...] the woman was Yeay Chaem.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, immediately after I arrived at Phnum Trayoung, Comrade Chaem, the military chairwoman, sent the cook to cook rice and chicken for her to eat, and then sent a few militiamen to take me to Phnum Trayoung security office.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A25-26, EN 01076988 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “the Khmer Rouge made a report to the District Committee accusing me of having an affiliation with the enemies [...] Q: How do you know that they reported to the District Committee? A26: I learned that when I was arrested and interrogated.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record Interview, 12 March 2014, A32, EN 00985204 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they was sent to Yeay Chaem, and then orders came from Yeay Chaem for those whose backgrounds were relevant.”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A131, EN 01044833 [Witness was arrested in Phnum Chonhcheang, Preah Net Preah District to be sent to Phnom Trayoung: “Yeay Chaem was authorised to arrest and send people to prison at Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A23 EN 00842023 [Witness was a Preah Net Preah villager: “Yes, she ordered wrongdoers to be arrested”].

978 **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A45, EN 01061145 [Witness was a prison chief: “She would decide whether or not to have the prisoners unshackled. That depended on Yeay Chaem's decision.[...]Yeay Chaem replied that when anyone was able to refashion themselves well, I had the right to release them so that they could live as ordinary persons at the place I supervised in Phnum Troyoung.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072612 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - Phnom Trayoung Security Office chief): “I [received] instructions from the upper echelon, Yeay Chaem, the district level. We discussed and decided on what to do with each prisoner. Yeay Chaem told me to closely monitor each prisoner in order to decide what to do with them.”]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam statement, 11 October 2011, EN 00951713 [Witness was a prison chief: “Dany: Who assigned those jobs to people who were sent there [to Phnom Trayoung]? Soeun: Yeay Chaem, a district chief. Assignment was from District committee.”]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A15, EN 00935607-00935608 [Witness was an arrestee: “At Tralaok mountain I was taken to Phnom Leap commune office because I did not have travel authorization. The people who came with me learned that I was detained at the commune office so they returned to the mobile unit and informed my battalion commander that I was detained because I did not have travel authorization. The battalion commander contacted Yeay Chaem and next morning I was released and went to visit my parents.”].

979 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072613 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “I remember that four prisoners had been tortured before being sent to Phnum Troyoung Security Office. [...] Their condition was serious and could not be treated. Yeay Chaem ordered me to kill those four prisoners. I ordered the guards to kill them.”]; **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969905 [Witness was a Sector 5 mobile unit worker who reported to Im Chaem: “When this man made such a bad report to her, she responded in short that if they were too difficult or traitorous against Angkar, just kill them. Vannak: Did she really say that? Mao: Yes, she told us to kill that person.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A47, EN 00982763 [Witness was a Sector 5 mobile unit worker who reported to Im Chaem: “Q: On the same page 17 [of DC-cam statement] you said, ‘She said, ‘If she is being difficult or is a traitor, kill her and get rid of her.’ Can you clarify who said that? I heard Yeay Chem say those words when the medic Moeun was arrested and brought to her [Im Chaem’s] house.”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144156 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time, the unit chief who ordered the killing was Comrade Chaem.”].

980 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A222, EN 00966812-00966813 [Witness was a prison chief: “Those cooperatives would discuss with Yeay Chem directly if the arrest should be made or not. Yeay Chem would decide on whom to be sent to the education centre after they had been found to be longer worth “educating” at the cooperative level.”]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam statement,

11 October 2011, EN 00951706-00951707 [Witness was a prison chief: "If someone committed mistakes, Yeay Chaem brought them there to be educated."]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A42, EN 01128312 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: "Q: Do you think Yeay Chaem was responsible for the deaths of people in Preah Net Preah District? Yes, I do. [...] Not every arrest was ordered by her. But I can tell you that all cooperative chairpersons came to discuss with her about arrests they wished to make. This means that all arrests of large numbers of people had to be decided by Yeay Chaem first."]; **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A7-16, EN 00842057-00842058 [Witness was a prisoner referring to his arrest: "it was an order to the prison chief to arrest people. [...] it was an order issued by Yeay Chem."]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A12, EN 00938205 [Witness was a prisoner: "At that time I received a hand written letter from Yeay Chem, [...] In that letter it said 'requesting comrade Ty and comrade Samun to come to study at the Phnom Liep commune center.'"]; **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751069 [Witness was a prisoner: "I met her only once when I was arrested and sent to Phnom Leab. I was put in a truck and driven there alongside my arrestor, who then instructed me to sit at a table at Phnom Leab and got a cook to bring food to me. Then, I saw my arrestor walk down and speak with a woman. [...] the woman was Yeay Chaem."]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: "In 1978, immediately after I arrived at Phnum Trayoung, Comrade Chaem, the military chairwoman, sent the cook to cook rice and chicken for her to eat, and then sent a few militiamen to take me to Phnum Trayoung security office."]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A25-26, EN 01076988 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: "the Khmer Rouge made a report to the District Committee accusing me of having an affiliation with the enemies [...] Q: How do you know that they reported to the District Committee? A26: I learned that when I was arrested and interrogated."]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record Interview, 12 March 2014, A32, EN 00985204 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: "Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they was sent to Yeay Chaem, and then orders came from Yeay Chaem for those whose backgrounds were relevant."]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A131, EN 01044833 [Witness lived in Preah Net Preah and was arrested to be sent to Phnom Trayoung Security Office: "Yeay Chaem was authorised to arrest and send people to prison at Phnum Troyoung Mountain."]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A23 EN 00842023 [Witness was a Preah Net Preah villager: "Yes, she ordered wrongdoers to be arrested"].

981 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A222, EN 00966812-00966813 [Witness was a prison chief: "Those cooperatives would discuss with Yeay Chem directly if the arrest should be made or not. Yeay Chem would decide on whom to be sent to the education centre after they had been found to be longer worth "educating" at the cooperative level."]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Statement, 11 October 2011, EN 00951706 [Witness was a prison chief: "If someone committed mistakes, Yeay Chaem brought them [to Phnom Trayoung] to be educated. It was created by the district committee."]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A20, EN 01128310 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: "Yeay Chaem asked if I could meet Ream, the cadre who stationed in Chub and responsible for arresting people. [...] Ream appeared and said there was nothing wrong, and told me to take seven people to Yeay Chaem on my way back."], A42, EN 01128312 ["Q: Do you think Yeay Chaem was responsible for the deaths of people in Preah Net Preah District? Yes, I do. [...] Not every arrest was ordered by her. But I can tell you that all cooperative chairpersons came to discuss with her about arrests they wished to make. This means that all arrests of large numbers of people had to be decided by Yeay Chaem first."]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record Interview, 12 March 2014, A32, EN 00985204 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: "Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they was sent to Yeay Chaem, and then orders came from Yeay Chaem for those whose backgrounds were relevant."]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A25-26, EN 01076988 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: "the Khmer Rouge made a report to the District Committee accusing me of having an affiliation with the enemies [...] Q: How do you know that they reported to the District Committee? A26: I learned that when I was arrested and interrogated."]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A131, EN 01044833 [Witness was arrested in Phnum Chonhcheang, Preah Net Preah District to be sent to Phnom Trayoung: "Yeay Chaem was authorised to arrest and send people to prison at

Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D119/29** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A22, EN 00937037 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “if there was no order from the district committee chief, commune chiefs would not be able to make an arrest.”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A23 EN 00842023 [Witness was a Preah Net Preah villager: “Yes, she ordered wrongdoers to be arrested.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A79-A80, EN 00985684 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb commune chief: “If Yeay Chaem learned I helped hide any of the people they wanted, I would have been arrested and convicted accused of hiding enemies [...] if they arrested us, they would surely kill us because they were not concerned with right or wrong at the time.”]; **D5/1093** Mles Samoat Civil Party Application Supplementary Information, May 2013, EN 01185584 [Witness was a prisoner: “The female Comrade Chaem ordered the militia to take me to a security office in Phnum Troyoung for one week. They accused me of pretending to be sick.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, immediately after I arrived at Phnum Trayoung, Comrade Chaem, the military chairwoman, sent the cook to cook rice and chicken for her to eat, and then sent a few militiamen to take me to Phnum Trayoung security office.”]; **D5/1616** Chhin Sang Civil Party Application, 20 July 2013, EN 01168240 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, the same mobile unit sent me to build rice paddy embankments [...] I secretly fled back home as I could not cope with the hard work [...] After staying at home for only a few days, my unit chief came to console me and take me back to my worksite, but when I arrived at the worksite, the unit chairperson Comrade Chaem ordered a militiamen to arrest and beat me. I was taken to the security office at Phnum Troyoung.”].

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D119/65 Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A175, EN 00966805 [Witness was a prison chief: “Yeay Chem assigned me to be in charge of the place. She ordered me to help organise the place while so many people were sent there”], A178, EN 00966805 [Ta Soeun states that the previous person in charge of the site was Yeay Chaem’s messenger: “Q: What was the name of Yeay Chem’s messenger whom you replaced? That messenger’s name was San.”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A9, EN 00842045 [Witness was a prison guard: “Ta Soeun who was the chief of the security centre [...] I immediately reported to Ta Soeun.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A19, EN 00842008 [Witness was a prisoner: “Everyone knew that Ta Soeun was the security centre chief.”], A30, EN 00842010 [“Ta Soeun was in charge of the management; he was the one who ordered us to keep prisoners in their respective categories.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A4, A97, EN 01056905, EN 01056917 [Witness was a prisoner: “I saw only him [Soeun] in charge until the Vietnamese arrived.”]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A42, EN 00966732 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ta Soeun was the Prison Chief”], A40, EN 00966732 [identified Ta Soeun’s photograph]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A24, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “The prison chief at Phnom Trayaung named Soeun.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A36, EN 01056896 [Witness was a prisoner: “I knew he was the chief of Phnum Troyoung Prison because the soldiers who guarded there told me.”]; **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751069 [Witness was a prisoner: “The chief of Phnom Trayaung prison controlled all-it was Soeun.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time, Comrade Soeun was the chief of Troyoung prison.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A62, EN 01112014 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ta Soeun, the warden of Phnom Troyaung Mountain, was from the Northwest Zone.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A15, EN 01053555 [Witness was a prison guard: “When I worked at Phnum Troyoung Prison, Ta Soeun controlled the prison.”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015 A13, EN 01066826 [Witness was a prisoner: “I remember another cadre named Soeun that was in charge of Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A22, EN 01066829 [“I did meet him. At that time, Ta Soeun assigned us to dig holes [...] and clean up the place. Ta Soeun built an office in which he stayed and worked permanently with his wife and children.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A32, EN 0901012 [Witness was a prisoner: “I recognize 100 per cent that the person the photograph you are showing me is Grandfather Soeun. Grandfather Soeun was formerly the chief of Trayaung mountain prison.”], A36, EN 0901013 [“everyone at Trayaung mountain knew him and said that he was the prison chairman there.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A36, EN 01064154 [Witness was a prisoner: “I did not know who issued the orders [for torture and killing] but I knew Soeun was in control there.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A127, EN 01182710 [Witness was a prisoner: “[The

warden,] his name was Soeun. I dared not to look at his face.”]; **D61** Pan Chhuong, Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2011, EN 00738313 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “The chief of the [Phnom Troyoung] security centre [was] named Soeun Sra Mourn since he had bushy beards.”]; **D119/28** Written Record of Investigation Action, 20 March 2013, EN 00894533 [Investigator recounts interview with former prisoner: “But she was aware that Ta Soeun was the Prison chief and Yeay Chaem was her supervisor and that she had her office at Phnom Leap commune. At the prison whenever a meeting would take place, only Ta Soeun would hold it and speak.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A28, EN 01095825 [Witness worked as an ox-cart driver in Phnum Lieb: “I heard someone call him Soeun. He was the chief of Phnom Troyaung Prison. I used to see him once or twice when I rode an ox cart in the opposite direction to him. At that time, the people who worked with me told me that he was Soeun who was the chief of Phnom Troyaung Prison and was from the Southwest Zone.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A16, EN 00985186 [Witness was a chairman of mobile unit which worked at Phnum Lieb Dam: “Ta Soeun (Southwest) controlled Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D123/1/2.65** Bin Nan and Rin Kheng, DC-Cam Statement, 11 September 2011, EN 00985038-9 [Witness was a prisoner: “The prison chairman was Ta Soeun....I only heard of Ta Soeun, but I did not know him.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phen Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A66, EN 01076994 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “It was Soeun, but [...] I am not sure if Soeun supervised there because I was there for a short period of time.”]. See *contra*: **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A59-61, EN 01179860 [Witness was a prisoner: “The prison chief walked around and said, “You are all traitors.” [...] His name was Miem.”], A103-104, EN 01179867-8 [“Soeun [...] He was Phnum Troyoung District Committee because they created a new sector at Phnum Troyoung.”]; **D5/998** Phuong Phai Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01190850 [Witness was a prisoner: “Oeun, who was from the Southwest, served as the prison chairperson, and Phouey served as the militiamen chairperson.”]; **A165.1.14** “Extraordinary Injustice”, Douglas Gillison, The Investigative Fund, 27 February 2012, EN 01021924 [“Chaem’s denials of guilt are not credible, said Neou, who claimed he witnessed a meeting between Chaem and Kan, the head of the labour camp’s security office”].

983 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A175, EN 00966805 [Witness was a prison chief: “Yeay Chem assigned me to be in charge of the place. She ordered me to help organise the place while so many people were sent there”].

984 **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A9, EN 01053554 [Witness was a prison guard: “After I returned from digging Ou Leab Canal, a commune chief selected me to work at Phnum Troyoung Prison.”], A25, EN 01053557 [“At that time, Ta Ruos, the commune chief who was Tean Kam Commune Committee, selected me to work at Phnum Troyoung Prison”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A4, 00842045 [Witness was a prison guard: “Q. Who sent you there? Nob, Rohal commune chief, did. He is dead now.”].

985 **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A54, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were about 30 guards.”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A11, EN 00842046 [Witness was a prison guard: “I was assigned to guard about 30 prisoners. I wish to correct my statement. In fact, this is the figure of the guards in the security centre.”]; **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A5-A11, EN 01061153 [Witness was a prison guard: “There were only two [guards named Sal]: me and the other Sal who lives in Preah Netr Preah and is currently 63 years old [...] Sal was a chairperson of my group, I was his subordinate”], A13-15, EN 01061154 [Witness was a prison guard: “In a team sometimes were five or six members, while other times a team consisted of 10 to 11 members. [...] as far as I know, there were three teams.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A77, EN 01056915 [Witness was a prisoner: “I estimate there were about 20 guards.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A32, EN 00938208 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were about 15 security guards.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072589 [“OCIJ-294 [Phoun Senty]: “All of my answers are correct but I would like to clarify that 15 was only my estimate.”]; **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A49, EN 01047029 [Witness was a prisoner: “there were about 20 guards.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A86, EN 01147828 [Witness was a prisoner: “About 20”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A81, EN 01182704 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were about 50 guards, so they could see us from all corners if we escaped.”]; **D1.3.11.20** Keum Nov SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005 [Witness was a prisoner who died before

OCIJ could interview him: “There were maybe 20 military there, including cadre.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A33, EN 01053559 [Witness was a prison guard: “About ten guards ate gruel with me in the dining hall.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015 A84, EN 01179865 [Witness was a prisoner: “In total, there were seven of them [responsible for killing prisoners and disposing their bodies in the pond]. They shared their work: one beat prisoners to death, one dragged prisoners in, there were road guards, and they took turns.”], A91, EN 01179866 [“They were prison personnel, and I met them every day”], A92, EN 01179866 [“Among them only Miem was over 30 years old. The rest were young, aged 17 or 18”]; **D219/129** Un Yeng Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A17, EN 01059932 [Witness was a prisoner: “Sometimes, I saw teams of two to three or four to five guards, and sometimes there were four to ten guards per team.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A116, EN 01118006 [Witness was a prisoner: “About five or six guards guarded us [at the rock-breaking worksite] because they were afraid of us escaping.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A25, EN 01056896 [Witness was a prisoner: “I knew three soldiers. One was named Phoeuy, and the other two were named Sal (tall Sal and short Sal).”].

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D106/7 Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A7, EN 00842045 [Witness was a prison guard: “When I arrived there, I was equipped with an old rifle (carbine).”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A53, EN 01053564 [Witness was a prison guard: “Every morning I saw about 30 prisoners who had committed serious mistakes working at the quarry worksite located behind Ta Soeun’s place, and I saw four or five soldiers with weapons guarding them.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A62, EN 01112014 [Witness was a prisoner: “The guards at Phnom Troyaung mountain were armed with rifles.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A85-88 [Witness was a prisoner: “Yes, there were soldiers [...] About 20. Q. Were they armed? A87. Yes. Q. What kind of weapons? A88. AK-47s and CKCs.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A18, EN 00938205 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I arrived I saw 10 armed soldiers in black uniforms there.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A83, EN 01182704 [Witness was a prisoner: “They were armed with M-16 carbines. I dared not to look at their faces.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A78, EN 01056915 [Witness was a prisoner: “Only three or four guards carried weapons.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072590 [OCIJ-295 [Former prisoner Thib Sampath]: “There were about 30 guards. Some of them were armed while some of them were not. Most weapons were M-16 and AK-47 rifles. I knew only these two types of rifles.”], EN 01072591 [OCIJ-297 [Former prisoner Phon Mon]: “The weapon that I know well was AK-47 rifles. I do not know the number of the guards.”], EN 01072594 [OCIJ-293 [Former prison guard Sum Sal]: Yes. All of my answers are correct. Some guards carried weapons including carbines, AK-47 and M-16 rifles.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A16, EN 01173550 [Witness was a prisoner: “Two armed guards helped me get out of the vehicle and queue”]; **D219/129** Un Yeng Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A17, EN 01059932 [Witness was a prisoner: “Yes, I did [see armed guards].”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A102, EN 01118005 [Witness was a prisoner: “I saw guard with AK-47 rifle at Phnom Troyaung Security Office.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A39, EN 01075208 [Witness was a prisoner: “Yes, militiamen guarded when we were working. Those militiamen did not have guns, but they did have swords attached to their waists.”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A10, EN 00842022 [Witness was a Phnom Traloak villager: “Yes, guards were armed, but not too many, because everyone was already so afraid of them. There were four or five guards in a group for three or four houses.”]; **D219/383** Oeury Poeu Written Record of Interview, 24 June 2015, A26, EN 01128297 [Witness was a mobile unit worker and prison visitor: “I saw guards carrying AK rifles and swords in their hands.”].

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D219/422.9 Tum Soeun OCIJ Transcript, 29 March 2012, EN 01136959-01136960 [Witness was a prison chief: “I reported to Yeay Chaem. [...] I usually would report verbally. [...] Sometimes, I reported to her once a month. Sometimes I reported to her whenever I met her. [...] She called me to go meet her there. [...] She occasionally came here only to observe us and went somewhere else. [...] And later, she called me to meet her and told me what to do with the number of unit members and what to cultivate to support the unit.”], EN 01136968 [“I lived there for a fortnight or a month before she called me to work. She did not say anything about my work. She only addressed our attention to farming, protecting our cultivated crops, digging canals, irrigate rice fields and helping the people.”], EN 01136967 [“she called me to attend meetings one or two times per month.”]. For equivalent WRI see: **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March

2012, A28-29, EN 00805996-00805997 ["my mobile unit was under her direct supervision. She could order my unit to move from one place to another at any time and at her will. She always called me for a biweekly meeting where I had to report to her on my work. [...] I did not know how to write it and only reported verbally to her."]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A14, EN 01061140 [Witness was a prison chief: "I had to report to her [Im Chaem] verbally."]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072619 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): Once rock quarry workers escaped by beating the guards with steel rods. The escapees could not be recaptured. I reported the escape to Yeay Chaem. Yeay Chaem did not say anything. I do not know what action was taken by the upper level, and she never told me about the matter."]. See also: **D123/1/2.66** Thib Samphat DC-Cam Interview Transcript, 11 September 2011, EN 00987618-00987619 [Witness was a prisoner: "Yeay Chaem used to come to that area too...Once I went to met with [Ta Soeun] and I saw her right there...Her messenger took her on motorbike...A white C.L., with a white tank."]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A75, EN 00966736 [Witness was a prisoner: "I saw Yeay Chem riding on a white CL motorbike behind her courier to meet Ta Soeun. She talked to Ta Soeun as soon as she arrived there. I walked away, so I do not know what they talked about. One day, after the meeting, a large-scale execution was carried out because the Vietnamese army was approaching."]; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951859-00951861 ["Dany: At that time, how did you go to work? Chaem: At the beginning, I walked. [...] Then, I was provided a motorcycle. [...] It was Honda. Dany: What was its colour? Chaem: It was a little bit pale. Dany: Green? [...] Chaem: Yes. [...] Dany: At that time, you did not ride it, did you? Chaem: No. Dany: Who has ridden you until now? Chaem: My first cousin once removed who lives with me."]; **D219/383** Oeury Poeu Written Record of Interview, 24 June 2015, A33, EN 01128298 [Witness was a mobile unit worker and prison visitor: "I knew only about it from my colleagues because they told me that Yeay Chaem travelled from Phnom Trayaung Mountain to Preah Netr Preah District, and from Preah Netr Preah District back to Phnom Trayaung Mountain. I saw Yeay Chaem often travelling on a blue CL motorbike with her messenger, but I did not know where she was going."]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A34, EN 01066831 [Witness was a prisoner: "Once in a long while I saw her there, but I do not remember her face. She was there only a short time and left. She never had a meal there."]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A154, EN 01182713 [Witness was a prisoner: "They [Soeun and Chaem] met each other at the meetings"]].

988 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A173, EN 00966804 [Witness was a prison chief: "I received these orders in a verbal form."]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A75, EN 00966736 [Witness was a prisoner: "I saw Yeay Chem riding on a white CL motorbike behind her courier to meet Ta Soeun. She talked to Ta Soeun as soon as she arrived there. I walked away, so I do not know what they talked about. One day, after the meeting, a large-scale execution was carried out because the Vietnamese army was approaching. Yeay Chem was also the Prison Chief because she gave Ta Soeun orders"]].

989 **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A45, EN 01061145 [Witness was a prison chief: "She would decide whether or not to have the prisoners unshackled. That depended on Yeay Chaem's decision."], A45, EN 01061145 ["Yeay Chaem replied that when anyone was able to refashion themselves well, I had the right to release them so that they could live as ordinary persons at the place I supervised in Phnum Troyoung."]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072612 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): "I [received] instructions from the upper echelon, Yeay Chaem, the district level. We discussed and decided on what to do with each prisoner. Yeay Chaem told me to closely monitor each prisoner in order to decide what to do with them."]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A171, EN 00966804 [Witness was a prison chief: "The rules or policies were created by Yeay Chem"]].

990 **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A53-55, EN 01061160 [Witness was a prison guard: "Yeay Chaem called me to attend the meeting a long time before, not shortly before, the arrival of Vietnamese soldiers. I met with Yeay Chaem once [...] That meeting was held at Phnum Lieb where Yeay Chaem lived [...] I remember that the meeting attendees were prison guards."], A62, EN 01061161 ["She did not say anything other than to be careful or else the Yuon would take our land and bury us up to our necks to use our heads to support their boiling tea pots."]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A42, EN 01128312 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: "Every education meeting was conducted in Yeay Chaem's house in Phnom Leap"]].

- ⁹⁹¹ **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A64-65, EN 01147825-01147826 [Witness was a prisoner: “Once they held a meeting at the prison to prevent prisoners from running away [...] she was there. My colleagues there told me it was Im Chaem.”], A145-148, EN 01147836 “[Im Chaem] came with her couriers [...] [Im Chaem] came in a Jeep. [...] It was held at the worksite where there were many mango trees, because there was shade for the meeting.”], A150-152, EN 01147836 [Attendees comprised people from the prison, including serious and minor crime prisoners.]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A132, EN 01182710-01182711 [Witness was a prisoner: “[Im Chaem visited Phnum Troyoung] [a]bout three times. [...] She met all the prisoners. [...] We, the carpenters, did not attend meetings. [...] I was working near that place and saw the meetings. They forced us to complete the building of that large house. [...] Yes, and because I was working near the place. I even heard her voice. I was not told to join the meetings because they assigned me to work. [...] Q: How many times did you see Yeay Chaem in Troyoung Prison first-hand? A137: I saw her three times.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A65, EN 01179861 [Witness was a prisoner: “[The meeting occurred] [o]ne week after I arrived at Phnum Troyoung.”], A68-69, EN 01179862 “[They held the meeting three times before our soldiers [the black-clad Front soldiers] attacked and advanced.”], A70, EN 01179862 “[About half a month after one meeting I attended, they held another meeting and killed people, and half a month later, they held another meeting. Then, the Front Army attacked and advanced.”], A95, EN 01179886 “[Before the meeting, we were told in advance that the following day we had to go to a meeting with participants including those from the sector, zone, and Party Centre echelons. If we had failed to attend the meeting, we would have been shot to death.”], A97, EN 01179867 “[There was one woman who brought along two messengers. She drove a Jeep in a military colour. At the time, she was over 40. By now, she is over 80. She had a dark complexion and a large physique. When she arrived, that meant they were selling cattle to the Cham [killing prisoners].”], A99, EN 01179867 “[She was from] Sector 5, but I do not know where she was born. I guess that she probably came from Siem Reap. She spoke with an accent, but she did not seem to be a resident of Phnum Srok. She was very mean.”], A100, EN 01179867 “[she only came three times, during the meetings.”], A111, EN 01179869 [“Q: Who was Yeay Chaem? A111: I do not know where she was born, but she was the woman I said was dark-skinned and attended the meetings. She was Sector Committee”].
- ⁹⁹² **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A138-141, EN 01182711 [Witness was a prisoner: “She said that we had to work hard in farming and improve ourselves. She said that anyone who had committed had to try to improve themselves; otherwise, it was feared they would die. [...] I heard her say that while I was working near the meeting. I was not told to attend the meeting. Q. When you heard Yeay Chaem saying this, did you personally hear her say that? A141: Yes.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A68-69, EN 01147826 [Witness was a prisoner: “She told us to work hard and said those who could rehabilitate/refashion themselves would survive, but those who could not rehabilitate/refashion themselves, would die. [...] That meant soldiers would take those people to be killed”].
- ⁹⁹³ **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A183, EN 00966806 [Witness was a prison chief: “her messengers went to oversee the place once every 2 or 3 days.”]; **D106/5** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, EN 00805997 [Witness was a prison chief: “I only received a letter in a single sheet and I threw it away after my reading. Sometimes I received letters and sometimes messengers came and told me about a request to send people in or take people from my unit.”]; for equivalent transcript see **D219/422.9** Tum Soeun OCIJ Transcript, 29 March 2012, EN 01136958-01136959 [Witness was a prison chief: “I also received documents concerning with the security group into and out of which people were sent. [...] I received the documents in the form of letters which I then discarded.”], EN 01136972 [“Sometimes in her letters, she asked me to send ten people for her. Sometimes, only her messenger would come and ask for 10 or 20 people to perform some work.”], EN 01136970-01136972; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2012, A14-15, EN 01061140 [Witness was a prison chief: “I had to report to her verbally. Q. If you were busy and could not report to her verbally, did she come and see you? A15. No, she assigned her messenger to come meet me.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072598-01072599 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “Letters were sent to me once or twice. After I read them and remembered the contents, I threw them away. I received the letters from Yeay Chaem's messenger. I do not remember the contents of the letters now. [...] When I received letters from Yeay Chaem's messenger, I knew they were from Yeay Chaem because I knew her messenger. Some letters did not have a signature, and some letters were to advise about work. Sometimes her letters bore no signature, but only her name. I never saw any letter with a stamp. [...] Some letters informed

me that people were sent in from the cooperatives on that day, and that I had to prepare to receive and watch them. Sometimes, her letters instructed me to report the number of forces, and request for materials and food. [...] I never received any letter from any level senior to Yeay Chaem”].

994 **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A7 to A16, EN 00842057-00842058 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I arrived at the Security Office the Security Chairman showed me a letter with my name on it and in front of my name it was written that I was a traitor to the Revolution. [...] The Security Chairman handed it to me. [...] In addition to my name, there was Neou and Yet. [...] it was an order to the prison chief to arrest people. [...] The chief was] Ta Soeun”], A11, EN 00842057 [“I do remember that it was an order issued by Yeay Chem.”], A35, EN 00842060 [“But based on the letter that I read, I was able to learn that Yeay Chem was his [Ta Soeun's] superior.”]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A43-44, EN 00966732 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ta Soeun was waiting for me. He asked me, ‘Do you know what happened?’ I replied, ‘I do not know.’ Then he gave me a letter. Reading the letter, I learned I was accused of being ‘a traitor and an avenger.’ [...] It was type written. There was Yeay Chem's name and signature on the letter. She authorized the letter and stamped it. There were Yeay Chem's stamp, signature and name on the warrant, just like the travel permit.”], A26, EN 00966730 [“I went to her house to have a travel permit granted, but I did not go there often. When I was at her house, I did not meet her but her secretary who drafted the travel permit for me.”], A29, EN 00966730 [“The stamp on that permit says Democratic Kampuchea in red ink and the name ‘Chem.’”], A46, EN 00966732 [“The three of us were sitting together when Ta Soeun handed me the letter, but I was the one who read it aloud”].

995 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A12, EN 00938205 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time I received a hand written letter from Yeay Chem, which was signed and named by Yeay Chem, but it had no seal on it. In that letter it said ‘requesting comrade Ty and comrade Samun to come to study at the Phnom Liep commune center.’”] A13-18, EN 00938205 [“That letter was a small piece of paper”].

996 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A13-18, EN 00938205-6 [Witness was a prisoner: “That letter was a small piece of paper [...] When I arrived, I did not see Yeay Chem. A short moment later she arrived. She took the letter back from me and told me that I had to go to attend a meeting at Phnom Trayaung [...] When I arrived I saw 10 armed soldiers [...] At about 6pm, they shackled me and told me to go into the reeducation place.”]. *See also* **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A30-31, EN 01056926 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time, a letter from Yeay Chaem was sent to Ti, who then told me [...] At that time, Ti was holding the letter, and Ti told me to go meet Yeay Chaem.”], A33, EN 01056927 [“I did not read that letter, but Ti held that letter and told me Yeay Chaem's signature was on that letter.”], A35, EN 01056927 [“Yeay Chaem personally told me to go to a meeting at Phnum Trayoung Mountain.”], A44, EN 01056928 [referring to his corrections of his previous interview D119/19: “after Ti reminded me, I can recall the events clearly, and this is based on my own recollections as well.”]. For the answers the witness later corrected, *see*: **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A16-19 [Witness was a prisoner: “I did not know why they came to arrest me and Ty from the mobile unit. [...] Q. Who came to arrest you? A18. I did not now if they were militiamen or soldiers [...] During that time, they tied me up behind my back, and when I arrived at Trayoung mountain prison, they shackled one of my legs”], A24, EN 0901010-0901011 [“When I was arrested, they put in a truck”]. *See contra* **D219/422.9** Tum Soeun OCIJ Transcript, 29 March 2012, EN 01136970 [Witness was a prison chief: (note the following remarks were made after being questioned about killings): “I never received any letters from Yeay Chaem because she called me to attend meetings one or two times per month.”], EN 01136971 [“Q. Did you ever receive any letters from Yeay Chaem? Tum Soeun: No I didn’t. When people were sent here, it was her messengers who took them here. They took five or six people by themselves.”]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A63-64, EN 01061147 [Witness was a prison chief: “Normally, there was no document to indicate what they had done wrong. [...] No, no such documents were ever sent to me”].

997 **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A79, EN 01182704 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were hundreds and thousands of prisoners in that prison without fences.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A37, EN 01064154 [Witness was a prisoner: “I estimate that there were thousands, because the population of two cooperatives would not equal the number of the prisoners in Phnum Troyoung Prison.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A55, EN 01112013 [Witness was a prisoner: “Upon my arrival there, I saw thousands of people there living

in the crowded place, and had no food but leaves to eat.”]; **D119/51** Rin Kheng Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2013, A26, EN 00966751 [Witness was a child prisoner: “I guess there were more than 1,000 people there, including prisoners and military officers.”]; **D1.3.11.69** Youk Neam OCP Statement, 5 August 2008, EN 00210575 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I estimate up to 1000, not more than 1000.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A31, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “I saw many detainees, around 1,000 in total.”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A21, EN 01066827-01066828 [Witness was a prisoner: “Later, thousands of prisoners were brought and detained there”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A52, EN 01179859 [Witness was a prisoner: “One prison cell had about 350 to 400 prisoners. In total, there were about 500 to 1,000 prisoners.”]; Case 002/02 **D219/494.1.7** Chhit Yoeuk, T.13 August 2015, 16.00.10 to 16.04.45, EN 01131284-01131285 [Witness was in charge of rice distribution in Preah Netr Preah District: “While I was in charge of rice distribution, [...] that continued until the arrival of the Vietnamese, and if my recollection is right, there were about 600 of them”]; **D219/422.9** Tum Soeun OCIJ Transcript, 29 March 2012, EN 01136964 [Witness was a prison chief: “The population living there, including my unit members and the newly sent people, might be 300-400 people.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072599 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “There were about five or six serious offence prisoners there. The minor offence prisoners came in with their families, and there were about 500 of them.”]; **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A49, EN 01047029 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were about 500 prisoners at Phnum Troyoung Mountain, and there were about 20 guards. [during last month]”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A58, EN 01076993 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “I do not know the exact number, but when I reached there [Chamkar Kor], there were about 400 to 500 prisoners.”]; **D219/129** Un Yeng Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A16, EN 01059932 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnum Troyoung Mountain: “There were hundreds [of prisoners working], but I do not know the exact number.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A33, EN 01075207 [Witness was a prisoner at Phum Troyoung Mountain – referring to how many people worked there: “Hundreds.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A31, EN 00842010 [Witness was a prisoner at Phnum Troyoung: “I can hardly estimate the exact number of prisoners; however, in general, at one point, there were some 200-300 prisoners.”]; **D119/88** Kao Phan Written Record of Interview, 17 February 2014, A20, EN 00981995 [Witness transported stone from Phnom Trayoung to Trapeang Thma: “When I stayed there, there were less than a hundred prisoners. After I left, lorries transported many prisoners into the place, and they built houses for prisoners to stay in. I estimate that there were more than 100 to 200 prisoners.”]; **D1.3.11.20** Keum Nov SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005, 00211886 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were two categories of prisoners: light and serious. We were kept separate from the serious prisoners. There were 100+ light prisoners, some whole families. [...] I’m not sure how many serious prisoners there were, because we were kept separate from them.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A32, EN 01053559 [Witness was a prison guard: “I cannot estimate the number of the prisoners in Phnum Troyoung Prison, but I remember the group of mothers I took to work at the rice field totalled about 13 persons.”], A52, EN 0105364 [“At the vast rice field, I saw prisoners who had committed minor mistakes working in other teams: there were hundreds of them.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A94-95, EN 01147829 [Witness was a prisoner: “That hall was for the 70 serious crime prisoners. There were many minor crime prisoners as well. [...] About 80. I cannot estimate fully since the minor crime prisoners stayed far from the serious crime prisoners because they were afraid of confusion”].

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D119/65 Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A222, EN 00966812-00966813 [Witness was a prison chief: “Those cooperatives would discuss with Yeay Chem directly if the arrest should be made or not. Yeay Chem would decide on whom to be sent to the education centre after they had been found to be longer worth “educating” at the cooperative level.”]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Statement, 11 October 2011, EN 00951706 [Witness was a prison chief: “If someone committed mistakes, Yeay Chaem brought them [to Phnom Trayoung] to be educated. It was created by the district committee.”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A42, EN 01128312 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “Not every arrest was ordered by her. But I can tell you that all cooperative chairpersons came to discuss with her about arrests they wished to make. This means that all arrests of large numbers of people had to be decided by Yeay Chaem first.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A10-11, EN

00842007 [Witness was a prisoner: “It was certain that the order came from the district level. [...] I do not remember who the district chief was. I only remember Yeay Chaem. It was Yeay Chaem who ordered to have my team members arrested because I was the one who refused to go to Phnum Troyoung security centre.”], A13, EN 00842007 [“I made the refusal against Ta Kan, Sangkat chief.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A19-21, EN 01056907 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q. Did Ta Kan tell you who ordered your arrest? A19. Yes he did. He told that he followed aunt's order. That aunt was Yeay Chaem. [...] After I left Ta Kan, I met my mother, and she told that she had gone to meet Yeay Chaem, asking her to keep me alive.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A12, EN 00938205 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time I received a hand written letter from Yeay Chem, which was signed and named by Yeay Chem, but it had no seal on it. In that letter it said 'requesting comrade Ty and comrade Samun to come to study at the Phnom Liep commune center.’”, A13-18, EN 00938205 [“That letter was a small piece of paper] [...] When I arrived, I did not see Yeay Chem. A short moment later she arrived. She took the letter back from me and told me that I had to go to attend a meeting at Phnom Trayaung [...] When I arrived I saw 10 armed soldiers [...] At about 6pm, they shackled me and told me to go into the reeducation place.”]; **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A7 to A16, EN 00842057-8 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I arrived at the Security Office the Security Chairman showed me a letter with my name on it [...] it was an order to the prison chief to arrest people.”], A11, EN 00842057 [“I do remember that it was an order issued by Yeay Chem.”]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A43-44, EN 00966732 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were Yeay Chem's stamp, signature and name on the warrant”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record Interview, 12 March 2014, A32, EN 00985204 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they was sent to Yeay Chaem, and then orders came from Yeay Chaem for those whose backgrounds were relevant.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A25-26, EN 01076987-01076988 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “the Khmer Rouge made a report to the District Committee accusing me of having an affiliation with the enemies [...] Q: How do you know that they reported to the District Committee? A26: I learned that when I was arrested and interrogated.”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A31, EN 01044833 [Witness was arrested in Phnum Chonhcheang, Preah Net Preah District to be sent to Phnom Trayaung: “Yeay Chaem was authorised to arrest and send people to prison at Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D119/29** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A22, EN 00937037 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “if there was no order from the district committee chief, commune chiefs would not be able to make an arrest.”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A23 EN 00842023 [Witness was a Preah Net Preah villager: “Yes, she ordered wrongdoers to be arrested.”]; **D5/1093** Mles Samoat Civil Party Application Supplementary Information, 25 March 2013, EN 01185584 [Witness was a prisoner: “The female Comrade Chaem ordered the militia to take me to a security office in Phnum Troyoung for one week. They accused me of pretending to be sick.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, immediately after I arrived at Phnum Trayaung, Comrade Chaem, the military chairwoman, sent the cook to cook rice and chicken for her to eat, and then sent a few militiamen to take me to Phnum Trayaung security office.”]; **D5/1616** Chhin Sang Civil Party Application, 20 July 2013, EN 01168240 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, the same mobile unit sent me to build rice paddy embankments [...] I secretly fled back home as I could not cope with the hard work [...] After staying at home for only a few days, my unit chief came to console me and take me back to my worksite, but when I arrived at the worksite, the unit chairperson Comrade Chaem ordered a militiamen to arrest and beat me. I was taken to the security office at Phnum Troyoung”]. See *contra* **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A90, EN 00985686 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb commune chief, and was asked whether Phnom Trayaung reported directly to Im Chaem on prisoners: “To my knowledge, that depended on the category of prisoners. If the prisoners were from the district, they reported to Yeay Chaem; if the prisoners were from the Sector, they report to Sector level.”], A76, EN 00985683 [“I would like to clarify that the event did in fact happen because at that time, I received many letters from them to send people to be re-educated and corrected. I neither had the power to arrest nor to send people anywhere. I received orders from Yeay Chaem; however those letters did not bear Yeay Chaem's signature, but those of persons at Sector level.”], A84, EN 00985685 [“My understanding about the command structure is that arrests or any orders were in writing from the Zone level. The Zone level sent the letters to the Sectors, the

Sectors sent them to the districts, the districts forwarded them to the communes, and the communes forwarded them to the villages or cooperatives requesting the village or cooperative chairpersons to look for those they wanted to arrest. For example, if they wanted to arrest “Ka”, and Ka was in our village or commune, we had to find Ka. We had to report to the upper echelon whether we had found or not found them. Once we had found the ones they wanted to arrest, we were to report that to the upper level; then we waited for the upper level to conduct the arrest directly. I would like to clarify that the commune could hide people we wanted to hide by reporting to the upper level that we could not find that person. To my knowledge, in that era, if the commune did not send the names to the upper level, the upper level could not capture those people”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A51-56, EN 01182701 [Witness was a prisoner: “A letter was sent from Sector 5. [...] I only know that it was sent from Sector 5. I was told that those who had fled had to return to Sector 5. [...] It was sent to the cooperative chief. I was told that. [...] I did not see it, but I was told that, and I was brought along with the other people. [...] Do you remember the name of the cooperative chief who received that letter? A56: Veang”].

- 999 **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A14, EN 01056906 [Witness was a prisoner: “Lan was the militiaman who escorted me to Phnum Troyoung Mountain Prison”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A88, EN 01118004 [Witness was a prisoner: “The militiaman was a resident from my base.”]; **D1.3.11.66** Yaem Kaong SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005, 00107695 [Witness was a prisoner: “Those taken to Phnum Trayoung were taken by Zone military and subdistrict chhlop.”]; **D1.3.11.20** Keum Nov SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005, 00211886 [Witness was a prisoner: “Li then summoned the military from Trayoung to arrest me, along with Yet and Phat”]; **D119/51** Rin Kheng Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2013 A19, EN 00966750 [Witness was a prisoner: “They informed us that we would be sent to a re-education office, and then they asked us to get on an ox cart. Two women came to call for me and my mother, and both of them were from the Southwest.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A30, EN 01179855 [Witness was a prisoner: “Only one arrestor went around arresting everyone in the village. [...] Only one person came to make arrests, but upon our arrival at Ta Poal's place, they there were many of them there”].
- 1000 **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Statement, 11 October 2011, EN 00951711-00951713 [Witness was a prison chief: “The security guards were there [at Phnom Trayoung] [...] Yeay Chaem’s security guards [...] Yeah Chaem recruited them. [...] Security guards were under Yeay Chaem’s supervision.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A51-53, EN 01031895-01031896 [Witness was a Phnom Srok District soldier: “Ta Nak and Ta Choeu were in charge of Phnum Srok district soldiers. Ta Hât was on the Phnum Srok district committee [...] Ta Nak and Ta Choeu had to report to Ta Hât [...] it was generally the Khmer Rouge’s organization of district in which the military had to report to the district committee. I heard people living in Preah Netr Preah saying that Yeay Chaem had authority to control all these people, and the district military chairman had to report to her as well.”], A58, EN 01031897 [“the [district] militia spied on people and arrested people in villages and communes.”], A62-63, EN 01031898 [“for the control of the Southwest people, everyone had to report to the district committee.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A54, EN 00982764 [Witness was a Sector 5 mobile unit worker who reported to Im Chaem: “I only saw that Yeay Chem was in charge of the militia.”], A56, EN 00982765 [“Yeay Chem was in charge of the security offices”]. See *contra* **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A85-86, EN 00985685 [Witness was a district militiaman who became chief of Phnum Lieb commune: “They were from the Sector level, because they drove vehicles to catch people. The district level did not have vehicles to be drive to arrest people...Yes I did see her [Im Chaem] in a vehicle with some Sector and Zone cadres.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A88, EN 01118004; [Witness was a prisoner: “The militiaman [who arrested me] was a resident from my base.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham (Khan) Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A20-21, EN 01179853 [Witness was a prisoner: “The village militia arrested me [...] the militiamen who arrested me were new arrivals.”]; **D1.3.11.66** Yaem Kaong SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005, 000207695 [Witness was the children’s chief of Preah Netr Preah subdistrict: “Some were killed around the cooperatives, and some taken to Phnum Trayoung. Those taken to Phnum Trayoung were take by Zone military and subdistrict chhlop”].
- 1001 **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A29, EN 00842009 [Witness was a prisoner: “Truck with prisoners came every two to three days or once a week.”] [during last months]; **D219/230** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 18 March 2015, A25, EN 01089997 [Witness was a prisoner: “I witnessed it [new prisoners] every day. After prisoners died, they sent new prisoners.”] [during last month];

- D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A75, EN 01147827 [Witness was a prisoner: “They sent four or five people there every single day”].
- 1002 **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A85, EN 01118003 [Witness was a prisoner: “I did not know the reason. First, the militiaman arrested and tied my hands behind my back. Then they walked me to Phnom Troyaung Mountain”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A36-37, EN 01056927 [Witness was a prisoner: “I travelled on foot with Ti to Phnum Trayoung. Q. Did anyone escort you? A37. No.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A17, EN 00938205 [Witness was a prisoner: “I walked to that place with Samun.”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A19, EN 00842023 [Witness was a Phnom Traloak villager: I only saw prisoners being walked there.”]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A58, EN 10161147 [Witness was a prison chief: “sometimes they were escorted on foot”].
- 1003 **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A35, EN 01047027 [Witness was a prisoner: “They sent me to Phnum Troyoung Mountain by ox-cart.”]; **D219/230** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 18 March 2015, A6, EN 01089995 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were three persons, all of whom were arrested, loaded onto the ox-cart, and transferred there.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A58, EN 01045567 [Witness was a local unit chief who transported prisoners to the prison: “I once had to transport two prisoners by ox-cart to Phnum Troyoung Mountain by night, and I saw prisoners there.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A172, EN 00966804 [Witness was a prison chief: “For some people, their whole families were sent there by oxen carts.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A65, EN 01182702 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were many oxcarts. I did not count them. When we arrived, we got off the oxcarts and got onto the lorries to resume our journey”].
- 1004 **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A137, EN 01147835 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: When you arrived at the prison, who picked you up from the tractor? A137: Soldiers and militiamen - about six people in total.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A30-32, EN 01179855 [Witness was a prisoner: “He arrested people, tied their hands, and put them on a tractor. At the time, one of the arrestees fell from the tractor and died from a broken neck. [...] we were tied like pigs and ordered to lie down on the tractor. If anyone of us dared to raise his head, they would hit him with a gun butt.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A18, EN 01064150 [Witness was a prisoner: “they transported me and many other people including children, old people, and women by a fully-loaded tractor.”], A21, EN 01064151 [“About 200 people from different places had been brought there. Not just one tractor transported us”].
- 1005 **D85/5.1.2.1** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00981807 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was arrested and taken to Phnum Trayaung Mountain [...] they just took me there by lorry.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A50, EN 01112013 [Witness was a prisoner: “There was a truckload of prisoners who were sent [to Phnom Trayoung] with me.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A57, EN 01076992 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “And the survivors were taken by a lorry to Phnum Troyoung.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A14, EN 01173550 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were around 30 people aboard the vehicle after all of us were caught and herded into the vehicle. Afterwards, we were transported to Trayaung Mountain.”]; **D119/88** Kao Phan Written Record of Interview, 17 February 2014, A20, EN 00981995 [Witness transported stone from Phnom Trayoung to Trapeang Thma: “After I left, lorries transported many prisoners into the place, and they built houses for prisoners to stay in.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A172, EN 00966804 [Witness was a prison chief: “some others were sent there by trucks.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A51, EN 01182701 [Witness was a prisoner: “I travelled on foot from Beng Village to Samraong, and took a lorry to Phnum Trayoung Prison.”], A65, EN 01182702 [“When we arrived, we got off the oxcarts and got onto the lorries to resume our journey.”], A61, EN 01182702 [“We were loaded onto two large lorries.”], A71, EN 01182703 [“There were 100 people in total on the two lorries.”]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A58, EN 10161147 [Witness was a prison chief: “As for ordinary people, they were transported by truck and were not tied”].
- 1006 **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A58, EN 10161147 [Witness was a prison chief: “But as for the wrongdoers, their hands were tied. Sometimes they were transported by

motorbike”].

1007 **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A134, EN 01147835 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q. Were you tied up continually when they sent you to Phnum Troyoung Mountain? A134: Yes, I was, and they held me at the cooperative for a night”]; **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A37, EN 01047027 [Witness was a prisoner: “Five guards were waiting to receive us. At that time, I was still handcuffed and leg shackled.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A58-61, EN 01045567-01045568 [Witness was a local unit chief who transported prisoners to the prison: “I once had to transport two prisoners by ox-cart to Phnum Troyoung Mountain by night, [...] [Their hands] were tied.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A85, EN 01118003 [Witness was a prisoner: “I did not know the reason. First, the militiaman arrested and tied my hands behind my back. Then they walked me to Phnom Troyaung Mountain”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A72, EN 01182703 [Witness was a prisoner: “Only one person was shackled [in 100 who were transported to the prison]”]; **D219/570** Pen Las Written Record of Interview, 26 October 2015, A35, EN 01179776 [Witness was a Phnum Lieb resident: “When I saw those prisoners being marched, I did not see many of them. Sometimes, I saw only three or four of them who had been tied up and were being marched. [...] I could see those people only when they were being marched along the road. They did not allow us to see them transport prisoners because they transported prisoners only at night.”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144156 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, the prison chief, who was from the Southwest Zone, whose name I have forgotten, sent me, my husband and many others, whose legs were still shackled, on a vehicles to Phnum Troyoung mountain worksite.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “Then, my unit chief followed me and arrested me at Serei Sasophoan. I was arrested and loaded onto a vehicle. My hands were tied behind my back. Then I was sent to Phnum Troyoung security office in Preah Netr Preah.”]; **D5/1616** Chhin Sang Civil Party Application, 20 July 2013, EN 01168240 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was taken to the security office at Phnum Troyoung. At that time, I was handcuffed and shackled”].

1008 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A174, EN 00966805 [Witness was a prison chief: “Q. Did you go by yourself to get the prisoners by oxen carts or trucks? A174. Yes, I went to pick them up and my mobile forces sent them on to various places.”]; **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A37, EN 01047027 [Witness was a prisoner: “Five guards were waiting to receive us. At that time, I was still handcuffed and leg shackled.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A60, EN 01112014 [Witness was a prisoner: “When the truck first arrived at Phnom Troyaung Prison, all the prisoners were ordered to get off the truck. In addition, Ta Soeun, the warden of the prison, managed to imprison us in different prison halls. The next morning, we were assigned to work.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A137, EN 01147835 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: When you arrived at the prison, who picked you up from the tractor? A137: Soldiers and militiamen - about six people in total.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A58-59, EN 01179860 [Witness was a prisoner: “The prison chief walked around and said, “You are all traitors.” For this reason, tonight, they will take you to be sold to the Cham.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A16-17, EN 01173550-01173551 [Witness was a prisoner: “Two armed guards helped me get out of the vehicle and queue [...] After we stood in the queue, the chairperson of the prison recorded our names one by one.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A38, EN 01056927 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I arrived at Phnum Troyoung Mountain, one or two militiamen told me to thresh rice. They told me this was my new work.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A62, EN 01045568 [Witness was a local unit chief who transported prisoners to the prison: “At that time, I was an ox-cart driver carrying two prisoners together with Yan, Unit 5 Chairman. [...] When we arrived there, Yan handed the prisoners over to the chairman in charge there. I did not know the name of that chairman. I only knew that he had thick beard along his jaws, and his face looked frightening.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A20, EN 01064150 [Witness was a prisoner: “The tractor on which we were transported reached Phnum Troyoung Mountain at about 8 p.m. and they had us get off the tractor and sit at a place waiting for them to write down and call our names to go to different places. For example, ten families would go to one place and another ten families would go to another place. The writing down and calling of names that began when we arrived at the mountain was completed at about 1 a.m.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015,

A104, EN 01118005 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I arrived in Phnom Troyaung Security Office, the militiaman who walked me returned to his place. Then the guards at the security office arrested and shackled me. I was then placed in a cell with other prisoners”].

1009 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072597 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “I received prisoners and put them at my place. Then I evaluated the category in which each prisoner would fit, whether they had opposed the cooperatives, committed crimes, or were traitors. [...] When I hear the names of the witnesses who have just come in, I realised that they were not serious offence prisoners, and I assigned them to be in charge of the minor offence prisoners.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A26-28, EN 00842009 [Witness was a prisoner: “one afternoon at approximately 4 or 5 p.m., my medical unit was ordered to separate prisoners who had been brought to the security centre by truck into two categories [...] Tied prisoners and untied prisoners were placed in different locations after being unloaded from the truck. I was made to be in charge of counting those prisoners while Phat was the registrar. Tied prisoners were later on untied but cuffed; and usually taken to be killed during the night”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A60, EN 01112014 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge cadre and prisoner: “When the truck first arrived at Phnom Troyaung Prison, all the prisoners were ordered to get off the truck. In addition, Ta Soeun, the warden of the prison, managed to imprison us in different prison halls. The next morning, we were assigned to work.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A24-25, EN 01064151-01064152 [Witness was a prisoner: “They divided the people in teams, and they sent ten families to one place and another ten families to another place. [...] They told me to wait in a hall [...] they took me from that hall to be detained in a long hall where about 50 people were shackled in two queues opposite each other. Immediately when we arrived in that hall, they shackled me and into the rows with those prisoners. [...] I had been shackled for two months when they removed me to sleep in another long hall with other prisoners. [...] New prisoners who just arrived were detained in the hall where I had previously been shackled”].

1010 **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A29, EN 01095796 [Witness was imprisoned at Khla Kaun Mountain in Svay then sent to Phnom Trayoung: “I stayed at the re-education centre from the time my child was three months old until she was one year and seven months old. Then I left for Spean Sreng Cooperative. After I was at the cooperative for only two months, I was rearrested. I was taken and imprisoned at Khla Kaun Mountain, in Svay, for a few months. Later, I was sent to Phnom Troyaung Mountain, near Phnom Lieb, in Preah Netr Preah District, where they had me grow some plants.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, EN 01112013, A49-50 [Sent to Chamkar Knor Prison then to Phnom Trayoung: “A49: No, I didn't. On that day, the Khmer Rouge only told me to pack my belongings. They also told me that I would no longer be at Chamkar Kor Prison. They did not tell us where we would be sent to. Q: On the day when you were sent from Chamkar Kor Prison, were you all by yourself? Or were there any other people who were sent there with you? A50: There was a truckload of prisoners who were sent there with me.”], EN 01112013, A53-54 [“A53: When I was on the truck, I did not know where I would be sent to. However, I thought that I might be taken to be killed. I knew their ultimate goal when I arrived at Phnom Troyaung Prison. Q: Did you ever hear of Phnom Troyaung Prison before your arrival there? A54: Yes, I did.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A30-57, EN 010988-010992 [Witness was sent to Rumduol Village detention office, the district detention office in Chob Veari commune, Chamkar Khnor, Chamkar Kor, then Phnom Trayoung]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A18, EN 01064150 [Witness was sent to Wat Khna Chor Pagoda for one night before being transported to Phnom Trayoung prison: “Some other people and I stayed there for one night, and the next morning they transported me and many other people”].

1011 **D5/998** Phuong Phai Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01190850 [Witness was a prisoner: “They selected one or two Vietnamese families and took them to be killed. They accused me of being Vietnamese [...] those who served in Sector 5, Battambang Province, searched for me and took me to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D5/1100** Pech Ros Civil Party Application, 28 March 2013, EN 01186136 [Witness was a villager who herded cows next to Phnum Troyoung: “During the day, the prisoners were tied up, and transported by bicycles, covered with towels, to Phnum Lieb. They were accused of [...] having connections with the Yuan. Therefore they had many pretexts for killing people”].

1012 **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A36, EN 00966731 [Witness was a prisoner: “Because I criticised the food supply during a self-criticism session. [...] I criticized my boss at the meeting. That's why my boss reported it to Yeay Chem, and Yeay Chem ordered my arrest.”]; **D1.3.11.20**

Keum Nov SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005, 00211886 [Witness was a prisoner : “I was working at the Phnum Liep subdistrict clinic and a contradiction arose because I was unhappy about there not being enough to eat. At the refashioning meeting, we complained that there was not enough to eat. There was a Southwest Zone medical cadre whom I criticised, Li. Li then summoned the military from Trayoung to arrest me, along with Yet and Phat.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A13-14 EN 00842007 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ta Kan told me that they had wanted me to be re-educated at Phnum Troyoung as Hun, another medic was arrested because he had had affairs with a lady. At that time, Neou and Phat had already been arrested; thus, I was the last one to be arrested”], A21, EN 00842008 [“Ta Soeun told me that Hun, a medic who had been arrested earlier implicated at my team. Ta Soeun wished to know the truth.”]; **D219/152** Meth Duong Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A4, EN 01066814 [Witness worked in a hospital and went to get medicine from Phnom Trayoung: “One time, after the arrival of the Southwest group, they had us work with female medics from the Southwest. However, because they cooked chicken and ate only among themselves, my team criticised them and as a result they arrested three of my team members (not including me) and put them in a prison at Phnum Troyoung”].

¹⁰¹³ **D219/422.9** Tum Soeun OCIJ Transcript, 29 March 2012, EN 01136963 [Witness was a prison chief: “When I saw young people who were sent there, I asked them what offences they had committed. My assumption was that while they were walking, they saw fish and frogs and had caught them for food. As a result, they were arrested and sent there.”]; **D119/64.1** DC-Cam Statement of Tum Soeun, 11 October 2011, EN 00951710 [Witness was a prison chief: “The mistakes they made were very common. They were hungry and they stole something to eat [...] If they made more serious mistakes, people were never sent to that place. When I arrived there, I saw people were starving. There were no political prisoners.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A28, EN 00842009 [Witness was a prisoner: “Most of them had stolen cassava or committed light offences, and brought to the place for re-education.”]; **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A28, EN 01047026 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time, I stole rice, so they arrested me sent me to Phnum Thom Security Office. They detained me there for a week, and then they sent me to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D119/155** Lach Chheanlong Written Record of Interview, 3 September 2014, A73, EN 01045570 [Witness was a local unit chief who transported prisoners to the prison: “As I knew, the commune militiamen had seen these two men beating a cow to death for eating, and then they reported it to the cooperative chairperson named Thuok. Thuok had ordered Yan to arrest those two men. Then Yan ordered me to carry them to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A72, EN 01045570 [“These two prisoners might have been arrested from Unit 4 which consisted of 30 families. Man (male), Unit 4 Chairman, was killed by the Southwest group.”]; **D5/934** Un Yeng Civil Party Application, 14 March 2013, EN 01098699-01098700 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978 [...] That year I was also detained in Phnom Troyoung security office after I was accused of stealing some rice from the cooperative.”]; **D5/1090** Orm Hoeung Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01185555 [Witness is the older sister of Orm Huon: “My mother, who was spotted to have secretly picked up ears of rice at Phnum Trayoung Mountain, was beaten and tortured viciously. Then, the militiamen took her to Phnum Trayoung Mountain”].

¹⁰¹⁴ **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A25, EN 01076987-01076988 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “the Khmer Rouge made a report to the District Committee accusing me of having an affiliation with the enemies so the enemies could take the medicines out of the hospital.”] A29, EN 01076988 [“I was arrested about one week after the thieves came to rob the hospital.”]; A73, EN 01076995 [“I want to clarify that the reason they arrested me was because Ta Soeun’s younger sister Him had accused me. Him was the hospital chairperson at Prasat Commune Committee.”]; **D5/1100** Pech Ros Civil Party Application, 28 March 2013, EN 01186136 [Witness was a villager who herded cows next to Phnum Troyoung: “During the day, the prisoners were tied up, and transported by bicycles, covered with towels, to Phnum Lieb. They were accused of having political connections, being feudalists, stealing and so on. Or they were accused of being too lazy to work or having connections with the Yuan. Therefore they had many pretexts for killing people”].

¹⁰¹⁵ **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A45-47, EN 01147823 [Witness was a serious crime prisoner: “I ran away into the forest. [...] I came back, confessed, and stayed home for a month and a half. Because they were afraid that I might have a network that might lead others to run away they arrested me. [...] They put me in Phnum Troyoung Prison.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A18, EN 01064150 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, I escaped again from Pongro Village to my hometown in Samraong Village, Kralanh District [...] they arrested me, and they said that they would

send me to make bricks at Wat Khna Chor Pagoda in Chonloas Dai Commune, Kralanh District. Some other people and I stayed there for one night, and the next morning [...] they sent us straight to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A4, EN 01173548 [Witness was a prisoner: “I wrote in my personal biography that I had been a Lon Nol soldier [...] Because we were scared, approximately 120 of us fled to live in a jungle, and we lived there around six months. There were successive announcements that they would not punish us if we surrendered ourselves and returned to the village. Therefore, some of us, around 10 people at a time, surrendered ourselves and returned to the village. The first people who surrendered were sent to Trayaung Prison.”]; **D219/211** Oeurn Chanry Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2014, A1, EN 01088525 [Witness was the sister of a prisoner: “He fled to another location because he wanted to have enough food to eat. He was arrested and sent back to the village, and then he was sent to Phnom Troyaung Security Office.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A10, EN 01182696 [Witness was a prisoner: “Yes. I was forced to be soldier during the Lon Nol regime.”] A103, EN 01182707 [“they did not know my background.”], A37-46, EN 01182699 [“I fled to Beng Village when many people were taken to be killed [...] After the south-western cadres arrived [...] They killed all the former soldiers, even though they had joined the army only for a few days.”] A51-52, EN 01182701 [“A letter was sent from Sector 5. [...] I was told that those who had fled had to return to Sector 5”].

1016 **D219/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A229, EN 00966814 [Witness was a prison chief: “Pet was the chief of Tuek Chour Commune at that time. Yeay Chem sent him to my place because he had committed an immoral offense with a woman in a mobile unit.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A13-A14 EN 00842007 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ta Kan told me that [...] Hun, another medic was arrested because he had had affairs with a lady”].

1017 **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A20-21, EN 01179853 [Witness was a prisoner: “The village militia arrested me, accusing me of failing to work, but I actually had been working all along [...] the militiamen who arrested me were new arrivals.”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A35-36, EN 01128311-12 [Witness was Im Chaem’s messenger: “Those who were seen as lazy or weak would be taken and sentenced to hard labour at Phnom Troyaung Mountain quarry worksite. [...] I just heard that people who were considered lazy were arrested and sent there.”]; **D5/1616** Chhin Sang Civil Party Application, 20 July 2013, EN 01168240 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, the same mobile unit sent me to build rice paddy embankments [...] I secretly fled back home as I could not cope with the hard work [...] After staying at home for only a few days, my unit chief came to console me and take me back to my worksite, but when I arrived at the worksite, the unit chairperson Comrade Chaem ordered a militiamen to arrest and beat me. I was taken to the security office at Phnum Troyoung.”]; **D5/1100** Pech Ros Civil Party Application, 28 March 2013, EN 01186136 [Witness was a villager who herded cows next to Phnum Troyoung: “During the day, the prisoners were tied up, and transported by bicycles, covered with towels, to Phnum Lieb. They were accused of having political connections, being feudalists, stealing and so on. Or they were accused of being too lazy to work or having connections with the Yuan. Therefore they had many pretexts for killing people.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “Because I could not work, the chief of the bridge construction site [...] accused me of being both lazy, and a hypochondriac; in addition to, being a former soldier of the old regime. I was frightened because those who worked in my mobile unit had disappeared after receiving such accusations.”], EN 01144959 [“They forced me to confess that I was a Lon Nol soldier, although, I was only a village guard”]. See *contra* **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751068 [Witness was a prisoner: “I did not know the reason behind my arrest”].

1018 **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A13-14, EN 00842007 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ta Kan told me that they had wanted me to be re-educated at Phnum Troyoung as Hun, another medic was arrested because he had had affairs with a lady. At that time, Neou and Phat had already been arrested; thus, I was the last one to be arrested”], A21, EN 00842008 [“Ta Soeun told me that Hun, a medic who had been arrested earlier implicated at my team. Ta Soeun wished to know the truth.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A85, EN 01118003 [Witness was a prisoner: “I did not know who ordered the arrest of me, but my colleagues defamed me and reported on me to the militiamen. Then, the militiamen arrested me. In fact, I did not commit any mistake at that time. They accused me of despising Angkar and being lazy. Then they arrested me.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phen Written Record of Interview, 10

- February 2015, A73, EN 01076995 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “I want to clarify that the reason they arrested me was because Ta Soeun’s younger sister Him had accused me. Him was the hospital chairperson at Prasat Commune Committee”].
- 1019 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A3, EN 00938203 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was arrested for an unknown reason, and was sent to Phnom Trayaung with my deputy named Samun.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A16, EN 0901010 [Witness was a prisoner: “I did not know why they came to arrest me and Ty from the mobile unit”].
- 1020 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A172, EN 00966804 [Witness was a prison chief: “For some people, their whole families were sent there.”]; **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751069 [Witness was a prisoner: “For ‘base people’ or Preah Netr Preah residents, if arrested, their entire family would often be apprehended and sent to Phnom Trayaung, where dwelling huts had been built. Such a family would be called “traitorous family”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A6, EN 01112008 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was arrested and sent there perhaps in 1978. At that time, my husband was arrested and sent there. Five days later, I was told to go and meet him there.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A28-29, EN 01095796-01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was also arrested one or two days after my husband disappeared [...] I was taken and imprisoned at Khla Kaun Mountain, in Svay, for a few months. Later, I was sent to Phnom Troyaung Mountain, near Phnom Lieb, in Preah Netr Preah District”], A36-37, EN 01095797 [“Q. Did your child stay with you? [...] Yes, she did”].
- 1021 **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A36-37, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q. Did your child stay with you? [...] Yes, she did. [...] Q. Were there many children there? A37: Yes, there were. There were many children.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A18, EN 01064150 [Witness was a prisoner: “they transported me and many other people including children, old people, and women by a fully-loaded tractor.”]; **D119/51** Rin Kheng Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2013, A1-6, EN 00966748-00966749 [Witness was a prisoner born between 1966 and 1970]; A24, EN 00966751 [“There was no such separation [between children and adults] but young children were required to pick up cow dung and cut plants in the morning to make fertilizer.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A26-30, EN 01075206 [Witness was a prisoner: “Actually we were not detained in the prison -- they had us work as usual [...] I took care of my younger siblings [...] They had [my parents] plant yams”].
- 1022 **D219/422.9** Tum Soeun OCIJ Transcript, 29 March 2012, EN 01136962 [Witness was a prison chief: “When I asked the people who went [to Phnom Trayoung], they said that they had not committed any offences, but they were sent there [to Phnom Trayoung]. They said that they had relatives who had worked as soldiers.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A23, EN 01075206 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: Why did they send you and your family to Phnum Troyoung Mountain? A23. Because my older brother used to be a soldier, and he had escaped to Thailand. They accused my parents of being the parents of an enemy.”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A14, EN 01066826 [Witness was a prisoner: “About two or three months after the Southwest group arrived, they arrested me and three or four other women and detained us at Phnum Troyoung Mountain. They had discovered that my relatives had worked for the previous regime.”]; **D5/1111** Bun Hoeung Civil Party Application, 2 April 2013, EN 01186461 [Witness was a Phnom Srok District worker: “After that [1978] I heard the families had been taken to be killed at Phnum Troyoung Mountain because some of them were former Lon Nol’s soldiers and teachers.”]; **D5/1054** Thorn Sakhort Civil Party Application, 2 May 2013, EN 01145176 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was one among the [Lon Nol] Salvation Government soldiers who had given away my uniform and ammunition to the Khmer Rouge revolutionary soldiers [...] I was assigned to build Trapeang Thma dam because they accused me of being a soldier who served the Americans. I was taken to be re-educated at Phnum Troyoung mountain; the execution site.”].
- 1023 **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A28-29, EN 01095796-01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was also arrested one or two days after my husband disappeared [...] I was taken and imprisoned at Khla Kaun Mountain, in Svay, for a few months. Later, I was sent to Phnom Troyaung Mountain, near Phnom Lieb, in Preah Netr Preah District”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A6, EN 01112008 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was arrested and sent [to Phnom Trayoung] perhaps in 1978. At that time, my husband was arrested and sent there. Five days later, I was told to go and meet him there.”]; **D123/1/2.65** Bin Nan and Rin Kheng, DC-Cam Statement, 11 September 2011, EN

00985033-4 [Witness was a prisoner: “Around half a month after my husband had fled, they took me to Troyoung. I was sent for re-education [...] What happened to you after your husband had fled and was arrested? Nan: They took me to Troyoung”]; **D119/51** Rin Kheng Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2013, A16-17, EN 00966750 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was at home with my parents at the time, so I knew they wanted to arrest and kill my parents. I did not know the reason. I just knew they wanted to arrest them. Therefore, my father fled to Thailand to escape being killed [...] Later, they arrested me and my mother to be re-educated at Phnum Troyoung Prison, which was a prison without walls but with guards”].

1024 **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951859 [“Dany: But, do you know the location of Phnom Trayong Prison? Chaem: No. Dany: Was it far away from your place? Chaem: About 200 metres. But it was hidden by a mountain, 2-3 bridges over there, while I was at the east. Dany: About 200-300 metres? Chaem: Yes. Dany: So, you could see each other, couldn't you? Chaem: No, we could not. Oh, let say it was about one kilometre. [...] From the road leading to the village and there was a mountain at the end of Phnum Lieb. That mountain was called Phnom Trayong [...] And I was at the other end of Phnum Lieb on the higher mountain at the east”].

1025 **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A46, EN 00982763 [Witness was a Sector 5 mobile unit worker who reported to Im Chaem: “The militia arrested Moeun, but she fled; the militia tracked her down, captured her, and brought her back to Yeay Chem's house. Yeay Chem had the militiamen to take Moeun to Phnum Trayaung and kill her there. I saw these events while I was working in the mobile unit on National Road 6 in front of Yeay Chem's house. While being escorted away, Moeun shouted to me, ‘Brother Mao! Tell my younger sister that they have arrested me.’”], A47, EN 00982763 [“Q: On the same page 17 [of DC-cam statement] you said, ‘She said, ‘If she is being difficult or is a traitor, kill her and get rid of her.’” Can you clarify who said that? A47: I heard Yeay Chem say those words when the medic Moeun was arrested and brought to her house.”]; **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969905 [Witness was a Sector 5 mobile unit worker who reported to Im Chaem: “When this man made such a bad report to her, she responded in short that if they were too difficult or traitorous against Angkar, just kill them. Vannak: Did she really say that? Mao: Yes, she told us to kill that person.”]; **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A35-36, EN 01067925 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit: “In fact, I was standing on a path near Yeay Chaem's house then. At that time there was a meeting about five metres away from Yeay Chaem's house at which Ta Theang, Ta Cham, and Ta Krak were also present. At that time I heard screams coming from there, but I did not know they were making arrests. [...] I heard the screams in approximately May or June 1978.”], A40, EN 01067926 [“I was standing at Yeay Chaem's house because at that time I escorted Khon, Ta Poal's deputy, to attend a meeting at the Phnum Lieb Office. That meeting was organised only for commune committees. They did not allow me to attend that meeting.”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A38, EN 01044835 [Witness was arrested in Phnum Chonhcheang, Preah Net Preah District to be sent to Phnom Trayoung: “At that time, Kit arrested about six or seven of us and trucked us on a power tiller to Yeay Chaem's house in Phnum Leab with the aim of sending us to Phnum Troyoung Mountain. When we were being transported on the power tiller, we were not tied up. When we arrived at Yeay Chaem's house, she was not present because she had already fled. So Kit transported us back to Phnum Chonhcheang Mountain and detained us at his house for three nights. Yeay Chaem's house was located in Phnum Leab.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, immediately after I arrived at Phnum Trayoung, Comrade Chaem, the military chairwoman, sent the cook to cook rice and chicken for her to eat, and then sent a few militiamen to take me to Phnum Trayoung security office.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A35-36, EN 00985205-00985206 [Witness worked in a mobile unit and herded cows near Phnom Troyoung. He looked after Sam Bun's son after his arrest before bringing him to his mother Sao Laom (see **D119/138**): “Sam Bun had been appointed to temporarily control the people in the commune, and one day, he allowed two women to visit his home at Cooperative 5. At that time, a Southwest woman cadre who supervised Sam Bun encountered those two women and questioned them, and they told the Southwest cadre that Sam Bun gave them permission to visit Cooperative 5. That woman cadre brought those two women to Yeay Chaem's house and later they were released. They summoned Sam Bun to Yeay Chaem's house, and then they took him to be killed [...] [A]t the place under control of Yeay Chaem, arrests and killings increased because many people arrested and escorted in lines toward Yeay Chaem's place at Phnum Lieb.”]; **D119/138** Sar Lorm Written Record of Interview, 24 July 2014, A28-A37, EN 01040536-010405367 [Witness worked at Sreh village, and her husband was Sam Bun: “I did not know why they took my husband

to be killed. I knew about this from the man who gave my husband back to me [...] He was my husband's colleague in Ou Lieb. [...] But later, a person working at Phnum Lieb Prison told me that he had seen them shackle and handcuff my husband, and then they sent him to be killed at Phnum Troyoung Mountain. [...] My third son [...] told me that his father had been arrested to be killed. [...] I heard from the man who gave my son to me in the middle of the night that the Khmer Rouge had asked my son whether he would go with his father or return to see his mother. That man believed that if my son had stayed there, the Khmer Rouge would have definitely taken him to be killed with his father.”]; **D219/151** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A03-04, EN 01064160 [Witness was a nearby ox-cart driver and relative of prisoners: “Directly opposite Yeay Chaem's house was a house where her soldiers lived. There was no hospital there [...] The reason that I knew about the security office was that my brother in-law Saing had a house in that vicinity. Once I visited him and saw prisoners being tortured by being hit with a wooden chair. Some of the prisoners were my friends. When they saw me walking past, they called for my help. [The house opposite Yeay Chaem's house] was a temporary detention office before the prisoners were sent to Phnum Troyoung Prison or to be killed [...] Q. Did you learn this from your brother-in-law Saing? A4: Yes, that is correct. Saing was a commune militiaman”]; **D219/13** Khun Sevinn Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A40, EN 01047896 [Witness was a neighbouring resident: “I would like to give an example to make that clear: we could walk past her house, but we could not look at her house on top of Phnum Lieb for long. If somebody stared at her house, militiamen would arrest and imprison them. For instance, on one occasion a woman, who had mental illness resulting from the loss of her husband and child who were taken to be killed, walked close to the house of Yeay Chaem and picked up a cassava peel to eat. The militiamen arrested and imprisoned her. Later that lady died of starvation there.”]; **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751069 [Witness was a prisoner: “I met her only once when I was arrested and sent to Phnom Leab. I was put in a truck and driven there alongside my arrestor, who then instructed me to sit at a table at Phnom Leab and got a cook to bring food to me. Then, I saw my arrestor walk down and speak with a woman. I did not know what they were speaking about, but I noted that it was a lengthy talk. Then, the cooking team who brought food to me said that the woman was Yeay Chaem. I believe that the person who was speaking with my arrestor was this very Yeay Chaem. After they finished their talks, I was sent to Phnom Trayaung”]. See also **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A28, EN 01056926 correcting **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A13, EN 00901009 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, Yeay Chaem called me and Ti to meet with her at the District Office. When we arrived at Yeay Chaem's office, we met with Yeay Chaem, and she told me and Ti to go to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951797 [“I moved to stay in a house, which belonged to a Chinese and was used for detaining the prisoners. It was an old house. [...] Yes, when I arrived, they released the prisoners from the house which I was going to move in”].

1026 **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A19, EN 01056907 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q. Did Ta Kan tell you who ordered your arrest? A19. Yes he did. He told that he followed aunt's order. That aunt was Yeay Chaem. [...] After I left Ta Kan, I met my mother, and she told that she had gone to meet Yeay Chaem, asking her to keep me alive.”]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A15, EN 00935607-00935608 [Witness was arrested: “At Tralaok mountain I was taken to Phnom Leap commune office because I did not have travel authorization. The people who came with me learned that I was detained at the commune office so they returned to the mobile unit and informed my battalion commander that I was detained because I did not have travel authorization. The battalion commander contacted Yeay Chaem and next morning I was released and went to visit my parents”].

1027 **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A15, EN 00935607-00935608 [Witness was arrested: “At Tralaok mountain I was taken to Phnom Leap commune office because I did not have travel authorization. [...] The people who came with me learned that I was detained at the commune office so they returned to the mobile unit and informed my battalion commander that I was detained because I did not have travel authorization. The battalion commander contacted Yeay Chaem and next morning I was released and went to visit my parents”].

1028 **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A13-14, EN 00842007 [Witness was a prisoner: “I made the refusal against Ta Kan, Sangkat chief. [...] I still refused to go due to the fact that I had not done anything wrong; however, they kept telling me that I had to go there to be re-educated, and I needed not worry since the place was not an execution site.”], A17-18 EN 00842008 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was

accompanied by two young medical girls with a hoe; thus, I was certain that I was being taken to be killed. At that time, my mother was still alive. She loved me very much. She then approached Yeay Chaem for her mercy to spare my life [...] People could meet directly with Yeay Chaem. At that time, the two medic girls were about to kill me, but Ta Soeun, security centre chief came and interrogated me.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A19-21, EN 01056907 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q. Did Ta Kan tell you who ordered your arrest? A19. Yes he did. He told that he followed aunt's order. That aunt was Yeay Chaem. [...] After I left Ta Kan, I met my mother, and she told that she had gone to meet Yeay Chaem, asking her to keep me alive”].

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D219/102 Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A41-42, EN 01061144 [Witness was a prison chief: “Regarding the living, working and dietary conditions of the two types of prisoners, they were the same. But the serious offender prisoners were shackled [...] The serious-offense prisoners were shackled at night.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A91, EN 01182705 [Witness was a prisoner: “We made the shackles from wood. We took two pieces of wood and cut them in a circle and made them parallel to ensure that we could put our feet into them. After I finished making them, I always tried them on and prayed “Oh God, please forgive me!”], A94, EN 01182706 [“That house was long, above the ground, and was equipped with shackles.”], A96-98, EN 01182706 [“They were shackled next to each other [...] There were two rows.”], A100, EN 01182706 [Q: Please remember. At that time, how many prisoners were shackled at one point in time? A100: About 40 prisoners.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A24-25, EN 01064151-52 [Witness was a prisoner: “When they finished their work, they took me from that hall to be detained in a long hall where about 50 people were shackled in two queues opposite each other. Immediately when we arrived in that hall, they shackled me and into the rows with those prisoners”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015 A106, 01118005 [Witness was a prisoner: “There were five persons in my room. That place was divided into many small rooms. The shackled prisoners were detained there.”], A109, EN 01118006 [“They only shackled us, and they ordered us to sit face to face.”], A113, EN 01118006 [“At night, they shackled and kept me at the same place.”]; **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011 [Witness was a prisoner: “In my hut [used as a prison cell] here were about 50 to 60 people as they were shackled in a long line. I was put at the very start of the shackles.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “My hands were handcuffed and my legs were shackled for six months.”]; **D219/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A19-20, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was shackled in row, and each row had about 10 prisoners. They shackled only one of my ankles. We were shackled under the gourd vines. There were about 30 prisoners being shackled in 3 rows. We were classified as the serious crime prisoners...there were guards”]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A27, EN 01056894 [Witness was a prisoner: “They shackled and placed us under a winter melon vine frame. There was no walled cell.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A19, EN 0901010 [Witness was a prisoner: “when I arrived at Trayaung mountain prison, they shackled one of my legs. The shackles were made of wood, and there were ten holes in a row. I was at the front, and Ty was next to me.”], A22, EN 0901011 [“I want to add that on the day I was shackled, there were other eight people whom they shackled with me and Ty.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A11, EN 01056924 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ten prisoners were leg-shackled with me, including Ti. One night, they took eight of the ten prisoners away, and I did not know where those prisoners were taken.”]; **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A35 to A38, EN 01047027 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time, I was still handcuffed and leg shackled [...] I was accused of betraying the collective.”]; **D119/51** Rin Kheng Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2013, A29-30, EN 00966752 [Witness was a prisoner: “I slept next to a location where such prisoners were detained. They were cuffed. The prisoners who had committed serious mistakes were all males, but I did not know how many [...] Around 20 prisoners were cuffed.”]; **D123/1/2.65** Bin Nan and Rin Kheng, DC-Cam Statement, 11 September 2011, EN 00985036 [Witness was a prisoner: “Kheng: “I saw men in shackles. They were wooden shackles [...] They were leg shackles”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A32, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “Some detainees were shackled at night to prevent them from escaping. But during the day, they were unshackled and allowed to work under guard by the militiamen.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A62, EN 01076993 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “Phnum Troyoung was a prison because I saw guards there and male prisoners were

shackled. When I was working, I looked west and saw male prisoners who were shackled. Female prisoners were not shackled and were assigned to work in the compound.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A53, EN 01179859 [Witness was a prisoner: “All the prisoners had their legs shackled and their hands tied and those who were tied like pigs were not in shackles”]; **D219/152** Meth Duong Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A18, EN 01066818 [Witness worked in a hospital and went to get medicine from Phnom Trayoung: “I noticed that the prisoners there for minor mistakes were not shackled, but they were put to work outside. [...] They told me that prisoners there for serious mistakes were put in shackles in a separate hall; however, I did not see or go near that hall.”]; **D5/1179** Bou Tuok Civil Party Application, 18 August 2009, EN 01098576 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, I was detained in Phnom Troyaung security office for two months. My hands and feet were chained”]; **D119/28** Written Record of Investigation Action, 20 March 2013, EN 00894533 [Investigator summarises conversation with former prisoner Cham Buort: “Only serious offenders would be shackled during the night and release in the morning to go to work wherever they would be assigned to do so. The light prisoners were not mixed together with the serious offenders.”]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A56, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “The serious prisoners were handcuffed at a barn north of the mountain, which could accommodate about 100 prisoners. They were waiting there for execution”].

1030 **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A15, EN 00842046 [Witness was a prison guard: “The light offense prisoners were allowed to work outside while the serious offense ones were handcuffed in the halls and guarded by another group of security guards. I was assigned to guard the light offense prisoners.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A50, EN 01053564 [Witness was a prison guard: “Those prisoners [who committed minor offences] stayed in small huts on the other side of the road from Ta Soeun's quarters.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A84, EN 01182705 [Witness was a prisoner: “We slept in a long hall”] A88, EN 01182705 [“They just had me build houses and doors, so I was not considered to be a serious.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A60, EN 01076993 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “They let me sleep in one hall which was full of females who were not shackled.”]; **D49** Bin Nann Written Record of Interview, 30 July 2011 [Witness was a prisoner: “I went and lived by the foot of Phnom Trayoung hill, but I was not detained there; I was instead allowed to sleep in a hut there which was fairly big. The hut was on the side of the hill, where there were about four or five huts under regular guarding.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A15, EN 01173550 [Witness was a prisoner: “In the hall where I stayed, there were four people of my group, but we were there along with 10 other prisoners who had been detained before our arrival. Some were shackled, and some were not. They did not shackle my group members.”]; **D219/152** Meth Duong Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A18, EN 01066818 [Witness worked in a hospital and went to get medicine from Phnom Trayoung: “I noticed that the prisoners there for minor mistakes were not shackled, but they were put to work outside. [...] They told me that prisoners there for serious mistakes were put in shackles in a separate hall; however, I did not see or go near that hall.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A51, EN 01179859 [Witness was a prisoner: “They were held inside a newly-built hut. Many prisoners were made to lie down on the ground like pigs and cows. They were not shackled.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A58, EN 01056900 [Witness was a prisoner: “As for the other prisoners who were not shackled, they were kept in those halls.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A22, EN 0901011 [Witness was a prisoner: “I knew that ordinary people who were taken there were not in leg shackles. Perhaps I did not have good background; that was why, I received different treatment.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A84, EN 01182705 [Witness was a prisoner: “We slept in a long hall”].

1031 **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A45-47, EN 01147823 [Witness was a serious crime prisoner: “I ran away into the forest...I came back, confessed, and stayed home for a month and a half. Because they were afraid that I might have a network that might lead others to run away they arrested me. I ran away in 1977...They put me in Phnum Troyoung Prison.”] A54, EN 01147824 [“I think I was a serious crime prisoner.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A18, EN 01064150 [Witness was a prisoner: “In 1978, I escaped again from Pongro Village [Phnom Srok District] to my hometown in Samraong Village, Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province. After I had stayed there for a

- fortnight, they arrested me [...] they sent us straight to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”] A24-25, EN 01064151-52 [“Immediately when we arrived in that hall, they shackled me and into the rows with those prisoners”].
- 1032 **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A85, EN 01118003 [Witness was a prisoner: “In fact, I did not commit any mistake at that time. They accused me of despising Angkar and being lazy. Then they arrested me.”] A113, EN 01118006 [“At night, they shackled and kept me at the same place”].
- 1033 **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A28, EN 01047026 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time, I stole rice, so they arrested me sent me to Phnum Thom Security Office. They detained me there for a week, and then they sent me to Phnum Troyoung Mountain”] A35 to A38, EN 01047027 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time, I was still handcuffed and leg shackled [...] I was accused of betraying the collective”].
- 1034 **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A45, EN 01061145 [Witness was a prison chief: “She would decide whether or not to have the prisoners unshackled. That depended on Yeay Chaem's decision.”], A45, EN 01061145 [“Yeay Chaem replied that when anyone was able to refashion themselves well, I had the right to release them so that they could live as ordinary persons at the place I supervised in Phnum Troyoung.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072612 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “Serious offence prisoners could be re-classified as minor offence prisoners based on good behaviour. Some were tied up when brought in; this meant that those people were serious offence prisoners. However, after five or six days of my investigation, I classified them as minor offence prisoners if they did not commit serious mistakes.”], EN 01072613 [“However, a few days before the Vietnamese arrived, there were no serious offence prisoners. By that time, serious offence prisoners had been re-classified as minor offence prisoners and sent back to their homes.”]; **D59/1/1.67** Sum Sal DC-Cam Interview, 24 September 2011, EN 00945539 [Witness was a prison guard: “VDP: [After interrogation] Were they released, but still were in the prison? SS: Released, but they were still forced to work in the prison.”]. See also **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A24-25, EN 01064151-52 [Witness was a prisoner: “I had been shackled for two months when they removed me to sleep in another long hall with other prisoners. They had us clear forest during daytime, and they no longer shackled us at night, but we had no right to go anywhere. New prisoners who just arrived were detained in the hall where I had previously been shackled.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Suntty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A25, EN 00938206-00938207 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time they did not shackle me anymore. I was sent to stay in a hall with minor crime prisoners”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A27, EN 00901011-00901012 [Witness was a prisoner: “Later on, I did not know why a soldier told me that Grandfather Soeun, the prison chief ordered them to release Ty and me, but they had us work as carpenters to build more houses from prisoners. The food ration was better than before.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A46, EN 01056928 [Witness was a prisoner: “Regarding this deletion of answers, in one answer, you said that they had you and Ti be carpenters and from then on your living conditions were better than before. Do you stand by your answer? A46. Yes, I do”].
- 1035 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A181, EN 00966806 [Witness was a prison chief: “I never received rice directly from Sector 5. Each time when I needed rice I went to take it from a warehouse which was located near Yeay Chem's house. They told us initially that they would provide rice to us only for the first year and that we had to find rice by ourselves for the subsequent years because these “new people” had not yet cultivated their own rice; and that when these “new people” were able to produce crops from the land there, they should solve issues of their food supplies by themselves.”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A33, EN 01128311 [Witness was a messenger for Yeay Chaem: “Another person transported vegetables to that location. I only transported vegetables to the canals because I was an ordinary person. They were afraid that I would know what was happening over there.”]; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A22, EN 00923049 [Witness was the Sector 5 mobile brigade Economic Affairs chief: “At the beginning, each person was provided with one and a half milk can of rice per day for meals and later we received one milk can of rice per day and sometimes we had nothing for meals. I received an order from Ta Yaon to supply rice for Phnom Trayong Security Office. Based on a quantity of rice supply on a ten-day or one-week basis to Phnom Trayong, there were not more than 600 people at that Security Centre. The rice supply had probably started since early or in the middle of 1978 and continued until the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime.”], A14, EN 00923047 [“After Ta Val's arrest, Ta Vin, Sector Secretary, assigned me to run Economic Affairs for Sector 5 mobile brigade. At that

time, a Southwest cadre, Yoan replaced Ta Val and he became my chief.”]; Case 002/02-D219/494.1.7 Chhit Yoeuk, T. 13 August 2015, 16.00.10 to 16.04.45, EN 01131284-01131285 [Witness was the Sector 5 mobile brigade Economic Affairs chief: “While I was in charge of rice distribution, [...] I referred to the one at the Phnom Trayong --or, Trayong mountain security centre, the rice had to be distributed to those people who were breaking rocks at that centre [...] What I can tell you is that a security force was there, and workers from mobile unit were there to break rocks.[...] It was from the time that I distributed rice to them and that continued until the arrival of the Vietnamese, and if my recollection is right, there were about 600 of them”].

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D119/65 Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A218, EN 00966812 [Witness was a prison chief: “During the time I lived there, the food rations were never enough. They got only watery porridge twice a day during lunch and dinner.”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A26, EN 01066829 [Witness was a prisoner and cook: “Four or five of us cooked for guards and prisoners. We were busy every day. We cooked rice and thick gruel for prisoners. When we cooked thick gruel for guards, we cooked watery gruel for prisoners. I would like to clarify that when they selected us to cook there they were providing thick gruel for prisoners.”], A21, EN 01066828 [“they gave prisoners only a little watery gruel to eat. A pan of gruel was cooked with only one or two cans of rice.”], A29, EN 01066830 [“even though we went to get rice and other ingredients to cook every day from Ta Soeun, prisoners still did not have enough food to eat.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A79, EN 01147827 [Witness was a prisoner: “They provided porridge with two or three pieces of salt twice a day, at noon and in the evening - a dish of porridge for a meal.”]; **D5/1179** Bou Tuok Civil Party Application, 18 August 2009, EN 01098576 [Witness was a prisoner: “They provided me a thin rice porridge.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A29, EN 01064152 [Witness was a prisoner: “They provided a ladle of gruel with a bowl of water to the prisoners two times per day”]; **D123/1/2.66** Thib Samphat DC-Cam Interview Transcript, 11 September 2011, EN 00987610 [Witness was a prisoner: “[the food] was gruel.”]; **D123/1/2.65** Bin Nan and Rin Kheng, DC-Cam Statement, 11 September 2011, EN 00985035 [Witness was a prisoner: “They gave us only rice gruel.”]; **D1.3.11.43** Rin Kheng OCP Statement, 6 August 2008, EN 00210493 [Witness was a prisoner: “Working hours were 7 to 11, then porridge (bor-bor, very thin, just a spoon for lunch), then 13 to 16 in the afternoon, then again a spoon of porridge. When I arrived, it was very light porridge, then two weeks later, it became a little bit more sticky (more rice), but same amount. At night, nothing to do, just sleep.”]; **D219/230** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 18 March 2015, A23, EN 01089996 [Witness was a prisoner: “We were given two meals per day - one ladle of rice gruel for lunch and another one with one or two grains of salt for dinner.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A43, EN 01075208 [Witness was a prisoner: “They let us eat three times a day. They gave us a can of rice for one family. At that time we did not eat enough, we had to find morning glories, young bamboo and banana trees to mix with rice to make food.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A31, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “Each person was given a scoop of rice porridge per meal.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A122, EN 01182709 [Witness was a prisoner: “They were rationed to a small bowl of red-com porridge. (Note: The witness showed the size of that bowl. It was about the same size as chopstick bowl.)”]; **D5/998** Phuong Phai Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01190851 [Witness was a prisoner: “In Phnum Troyoung Prison, I saw people living in miserable conditions. Each family was given a ladle of gruel to eat.”]; **D5/1616** Chhin Sang Civil Party Application, 20 July 2013, EN 01168240 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was provided with only watery porridge.”]; **D59/1/1.67** Sum Sal DC-Cam Interview, 24 September 2011, EN 00945539 [Witness was a prison guard: “They gave a little porridge like we were living in the villages. Staying in prison had the same food regime as people who were in cooperatives. It was not much different”].

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D219/211 Oeurn Chanry Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2014, A18, EN 01088527 [Witness was the sister of a prisoner: “There was not enough food there, and he was starving”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A21, EN 01066828 [Witness was a prisoner and cook: “Later, thousands of prisoners were brought and detained there, and thousands of prisoners at Phnum Troyoung died of starvation - those who were not taken to be killed. Healthy people detained there for about ten days became sick and died of hunger because they gave prisoners only a little watery gruel to eat.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A55, EN 01112013 [Witness was a prisoner: “I saw thousands of people there living in the crowded place, and had no food but leaves to eat. The living conditions there were horrible.”], A63, EN 01112014 [“And the food ration was not so insufficient and horrible as that at Phnom Troyaung Prison.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A29, EN

- 01064152 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time, all of our urine and faeces were liquid without solids.”].
- 1038 **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A15, EN 01173550 [Witness was a prisoner: “When we wanted to urinate or defecate, we had to ask for their permission. When we returned, we also had to inform them. When we wanted to urinate, we urinated near the hall. There was no toilet available. When we wanted to defecate, they brought us to the jungle behind the hall.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A26, EN 01064152 [Witness was a prisoner: “The guards sat ten or 20 metres from the prisoners, so when we wanted to urinate or defecate, we had to tell them.”]; **D5/998** Phuong Phai Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01190851 [Witness was a prisoner: “The hall where they slept was full of human waste. They had to ask permission if they needed to urinate or defecate away from the place they slept. However, they could not go far].
- 1039 **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A8, EN 00842021 [Witness was a villager and prison visitor: [Witness was a Phnom Traloak villager: “I saw prisoners being cuffed and taken out to bathe at gunpoint.”]; **D1.3.11.27** Lay Khann OCP Statement, 5 August 2005, EN 00210515 [Witness was a Phnom Traloak villager: “One time when I went through there, to go visit my mother, I saw they walked people to go have a bath, and they walked them in a line, and they pointed a gun at them until they finished their bath.”]; **D5/998** Phuong Phai Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01190851 [Witness was a prisoner: “Families bathed only once a week. The Khmer Rouge had them stand in rows of 10, 20 or 30 people. There were eight or nine militiamen walking them to take a bath each time”].
- 1040 **D219/152** Meth Duong Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A15, EN 01066817 [Witness worked in a hospital and went to get medicine from Phnom Trayoung: “They assigned me to help with the work there [at Phnum Troyoung] two or three times, especially when patients there did not recover from their sickness after an injection”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A46, EN 01075208 [Witness was a prisoner: “There was a Social Affairs hospital nearby. Sometimes the patients could be treated, and sometimes they could not. Some died”].
- 1041 **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A44, EN 01061158 [Witness was a prison guard: “I saw the graves of the prisoners who died of diseases because during that regime, there was no medicine”].
- 1042 **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A52, EN 00966733 [Witness was a prisoner and medic: “There was no medicine available [for the swollen prisoners]. There was only sweet porridge or rice bran.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A29, EN 01064152 [Witness was a prisoner: “When the prisoners got sick, they had the old-timer prisoners who were not shackled help look after those sick prisoners under the observation of guards”].
- 1043 **All: D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014A50, EN 01056898 [Witness was a prisoner: “As far as I noticed, some of that total died of illness, starvation, overwork, and killing. I remember I buried two people who died of illnesses when they were there.”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A26, EN 00842047 [Witness was a prison guard: “What I can recollect was that the prisoners died due to overwork and starvation.”]; **Starvation and illness: D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A44-46, EN 01061158-59 [Witness was a prison guard: “I saw the graves of the prisoners who died of diseases because during that regime, there was no medicine. Not only did the prisoners die of disease, the people in the cooperatives also died...Some people died from starvation...Those prisoners' corpses were treated like dog carcasses, because those corpses were not buried. There were no or monks to hold funerals.”]; **D59/1/1.67** Sum Sal DC-Cam Interview, 24 September 2011, EN 00945539 [Witness was a prison guard: “VDP: Did you see people die at Phnom Troyaung? SS: Yes. Some of them died by disease and starvation.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A54, EN 01053565 [Witness was a prison guard: “According to my estimation, only 5,000 to 10,000 died: the majority died because of illnesses, insufficient food, and maybe they were killed by the soldiers, but I did not know the number of persons killed by the soldiers. If between 30 to 50 prisoners were killed every night and Phnum Troyoung Security Office was established for over one year, I think a total of 5000 to 10,000 dead would be appropriate.”]; **D219/318** Dan Tam Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2015, A64, EN 01112014 [Witness was a prisoner: “I saw a great number of prisoners dying of sickness and starvation.”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A21, EN 01066828 [Witness was a prisoner and cook: “Later, thousands of prisoners were brought and detained there, and thousands of prisoners at Phnum Troyoung died of starvation - those who were not taken to be killed. Healthy people detained there for about ten days became sick and died of hunger because they gave prisoners only a

little watery gruel to eat.”]; **Starvation and overwork: D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A81, EN 01147828 [Witness was a prisoner: “At least 100 [died of starvation and overwork]”] A107, EN 01147831 [“they died of starvation continuously. Sometimes, many people died, and they took only this body out and left body behind. So then, some dead bodies remained in the prison.”]; **Overwork: D1.3.11.3 Ay Se OCP Interview**, 5 August 2008, EN 00210405 [Witness was a villager: “For those who have offense they put them there. They use them to break rocks. When you have offense, what they accuse of crime, they send you there to break rocks. Up to that. No need to kill, they used break rocks until prisoner die by themselves.”]; **Starvation: D219/230** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 18 March 2015, A21-22, EN 01089996 [Witness was a prisoner: “I witnessed the prisoners who died in the warehouse being taken out. Prisoners died each day in the warehouse. Two or three of them died a day [...] Most of them died from starvation”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A47, EN 01075208 [Witness was a prisoner: “Most of them [those who died at Phnum Troyoung Mountain] died of starvation.”]; **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A57, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “An average of two prisoners died of starvation per day, but I do not know the number of people who were killed.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A125, EN 01182710 [Witness was a prisoner: “Yes. I saw two prisoners in the queue for food faint and die on the spot.”]; **D5/998** Phuong Phai Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01190851 [Witness was a prisoner: “Whenever I looked at those children, either big or small, they were so miserable because they had no mothers to take care of them, and there was no food to eat. That was why they died [...] Each day, I saw between three and five people dying. They were both children and the elderly. It was so miserable, because I was assigned to bury them as if they were animals.”]; **D5/1202** Orm Mok Civil Party Application, 16 August 2009, EN 01143628 [Witness was a child prisoner: “Nearby the foothill of Phnum Troyoung mountain, I saw many dead bodies, some of which were cut on the throat, other bodies were swollen and some were emaciated with only their bones left.”].

1044 **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A45-47, EN 01147823 [Witness was a prisoner: “I ran away into the forest...I came back, confessed, and stayed home for a month and a half. Because they were afraid that I might have a network that might lead others to run away they arrested me. I ran away in 1977...They put me in Phnum Troyoung Prison”], A69, EN 01147826 [Witness was a prisoner: “Sometimes, we had to sleep with dead bodies because they had not yet taken them away. They killed until they had completely cleared out the prison. When the prison was cleared out, they filled it again with new prisoners”].

1045 **Prison labor at rock quarry: D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A159, EN 00966802 [Witness was a prison chief: “The work at that place included digging rocks and breaking rocks in order to construct the floodgates.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A4, EN 01173548 [Witness was a prisoner: “After we were sent to Trayaung Prison, they assigned us to break rocks for about four or five days.”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A24, EN 01066829 [Witness was a prisoner: “when there were many prisoners, they were assigned to quarry rock.”]; **D119/88** Kao Phan Written Record of Interview, 17 February 2014, A18, EN 00981995 [Witness transported stone from Phnom Trayoung to Trapeang Thma: “I saw them use prisoners to break rocks”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A9, EN 00842022 [Witness was a neighbouring villager: “Those who committed mistakes were ordered to break rock”]; **D289.6** Pan Chhuong, T. 1 December 2015, 14.15.58 to 14.18.36, EN 01176163 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “The security centre was located along the road leading to my fishing unit so I went there to seek to meet my cousin, Thum Seun[...]he was ordered to break rock at that centre”]. **Serious offence prisoners: D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A50, EN 01147824 [Witness was a prisoner: “my group was assigned to break rocks”], A54, EN 01147824 [“I think I was a serious crime prisoner.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A39, EN 01053561-01053562 [Witness was a prison guard: “I just knew that Phnum Troyoung Prison had both serious and light offence prisoners. The prisoners who had committed serious mistakes were ordered to break rocks”], A53, EN 01053564 [“Every morning I saw about 30 prisoners who had committed serious mistakes working at the quarry worksite located behind Ta Soeun's place, and I saw four or five soldiers with weapons guarding them.”], A29, EN 01053558 [“I would like to clarify that at Phnum Troyoung Prison, the serious crime prisoners were assigned to break rocks and the prisoners who had made minor mistakes were ordered to harvest rice or do production work in the rice fields”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20

March 2013, A25, EN 00938206-00938207 [Witness was a prisoner given prison duties: “I reorganized the prisoners into 4 to 5 units including [...] 1 stone breaking unit (serious crime prisoners)”]; **D219/383** Oeury Poeu Written Record of Interview, 24 June 2015, A22, EN 01128296-01128297 [Witness was a mobile unit worker and prison visitor: “I saw many shackled prisoners, with wounds all over their bodies. They were made to break rocks. I was only there for approximately an hour”]. See also: **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A82-83, EN 01118003 [Witness was a prisoner: “Some prisoners who committed serious crime were killed there, and some prisoners who committed minor mistakes were shackled. This was what I heard in 1975 [...] The prisoners who made minor mistakes were ordered to break rocks there. In fact, I was sent to work at the quarry worksite as well.”], A109, EN 01118006 [“They only shackled us, and they ordered us to sit face to face.” (indicating that he was a serious offence prisoner)]; **D119/22** Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013 A10, EN 00919161 [Witness was mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I heard about the creation of Phnom Trayaung security center. People who were arrested from mobile units might have been sent there. Some people said that the security center was in fact a re-fashioning center as only minor offenders were sent there to break rock. However other people said serious offenders were sent there and killed”].

1046 **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A19, EN 01173551 [Witness was a prisoner: “they ordered us to climb the mountain [near Trayaung Prison] to dig up rocks and then drop those rocks down for people on the ground to smash. [...] The Khmer Rouge did not climb the mountain because it was so high, and there were sharp thorns. [...] At that time, even though each of us wore two or three shirts, our shirts still became torn apart by the sharp thorns”].

1047 **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A78, EN 01147827 [Witness was a prisoner: “They had me to lay a cubic metre of stone a day. The hammer was five kilograms in weight, so I did not have enough strength to lift it.”], A84, EN 01147828 [“Sometimes, I had no strength to break big rocks, so I just broke small ones instead.”]; **D5/1179** Bou Tuok Civil Party Application, 18 August 2009, EN 01098576 [Witness was a prisoner: “During the day, the security men escorted me to break rocks. I was made to break a cubic metre of rock daily”].

1048 **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A39, EN 01053561-01053562 [Witness was a prison guard: “The prisoners who had committed serious mistakes were ordered to break rocks and sometimes died because boulders rolled down and crushed them.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A76, EN 01179863 [Witness was a prisoner: “Yes, [I buried bodies] every day. The bodies included those who died during their sleep and those killed while breaking rocks.”]; **D1.3.11.3** Ay Se OCP Interview, 5 August 2008, EN 00210405 [Witness was a nearby villager: “For those who have offense they put them there. They use them to break rocks. When you have offense, what they accuse of crime, they send you there to break rocks. Up to that. No need to kill, they used break rocks until prisoner die by themselves”].

1049 **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A31, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “Male detainees were assigned to break rock while female detainees were assigned to make fertilizer.”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A14, EN 00842046 [Witness was a prison guard: “Male prisoners were assigned to break rocks while female prisoners were asked to do [farming] and plantations”].

1050 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 296 Confrontation, 4 December 2014, EN 01072625 [Witness Kim Yet, a former prisoner: “OCIJ-068 [Tum Soeun] assigned me to collect and dig out 12 clumps of bamboo. Other two or three prisoners and I could complete the job. After we dug the bamboo, [Tum Soeun] walked to us to check and said, “Oh! You have finished, haven't you? I will have Yeay Soeun the cook to cook thick gruel for you.”], EN 01072626 [Witness Tum Soeun, who was the prison chief: “That was not an order. The jobs were divided for different groups that did different work. If there had been such work as digging bamboo, that work would have been done by a group of nine or ten people, not three or four.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A22-23, EN 00842008-9 [Witness was a prisoner: “He ordered my team to uproot 12 bamboo bushes per day; the task was almost not achieved [because it was too much] [...] If we had not completed the task, we would have been killed.”]; **D1.3.11.20** Keum Nov SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005, 00211886 [Witness was a prisoner: “Upon arrival at security, we were kept under guard for two or three nights, in an outbuilding. Then we were taken to work, pulling out bamboo in the vicinity of the office.”]; **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A51, EN 00966733 [Witness was a prisoner: “At first, Ta Soeun assigned me to grow banana trees and to flatten mounds of bamboos and

wedge to get farming land.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “They forced me to cut bamboo stalks, and dig up bamboo roots near Phnum Troyoung. At that time, militiamen, armed with rifles, kept watching me”].

1051 **D219/174** Lem Phen Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A60, EN 01076993 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “Then they sent me to do dry season rice farming”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A18, EN 00938205-00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “I told them that Yeay Chem sent me to a meeting here. At that time a soldier assigned me to thresh rice, telling me that that was my new work. They had me [thresh] rice until late afternoon at which time they gave me a scoop of porridge to eat. At about 6pm, they shackled me and told me to go into the reeducation place.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A30, EN 01056895 [Witness was a prisoner: “Based on my estimation, the number of people working in the rice fields was approximately 200-300.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A38, EN 01056927 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I arrived at Phnum Troyoung Mountain, one or two militiamen told me to thresh rice. They told me this was my new work.”]; **D49** Bin Nann Written Record of Interview, 30 July 2011, EN 00727247 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was instructed to cut Kantreang Kher plants for compost production and to harvest rice there”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A28, EN 01053558 [Witness was a prison guard: “The work of my team was to take the group of mothers to work at the rice fields and watch the children's unit as well.”]; **D219/129** Un Yeng Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A18, EN 01059932 [Witness was a prisoner: “Other prisoners who had committed minor mistakes were put to work in the rice paddies.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A75, EN 01182704 [Witness was a prisoner: “The person who was shackled was taken away; the other people were sent to harvest rice”].

1052 **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A51, EN 00966733 [Witness was a prisoner: “At first, Ta Soeun assigned me to grow banana trees and to flatten mounds of bamboos and wedge to get farming land.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A159, 00966802 [Witness was a prison chief: “One group of the forces was in charge of collecting vegetable products. Another group was in charge of finding food, for instance going to Tonle Sap to collect food for the cooperative.”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, A10, EN 00842046 [Witness was a prison guard: “I was assigned by Ta Soeun to guard the prisoners who planted cassava and corns and to ensure that no prisoner escaped”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A31, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “My team was assigned to grow some plants and watermelon.”]; **D219/129** Un Yeng Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A15, EN 01059932 [Witness was a prisoner: “At Phnum Troyoung Mountain, they had me carry earth, dig up tree stumps, cut Tuntrean Khaet plants, and carry fertiliser. [...] At that time, I was in late-term pregnancy.”]; **D123/1/2.65** Bin Nan and Rin Kheng, DC-Cam Statement, 11 September 2011, EN 00985035 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was assigned to collect small plants to make fertilizer”].

1053 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A24, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ta Soeun called all the prisoners of about 300 persons to attend a meeting. [...] When I told him that my name was Phoun Ty from Prasat, he said that I was a chief of all the prisoners here. He said I would be killed if there was any prisoner disappearing.”]; **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A51, EN 00966733 [Witness was a prisoner: “After working there [Phnum Troyoung] a month, Ta Soeun ordered me to work closely with him. He assigned me to distribute rice bran to the swollen prisoners.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A88, EN 01182705 [Witness was a prisoner: “They just had me build houses and doors, so I was not considered to be a serious offender.”], A124, EN 01182709 [“The carpenters were told to work between 7.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A26, EN 01066829 [Witness was a prisoner and a cook: “Four or five of us cooked for guards and prisoners. We were busy every day.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072626 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “The cook was selected from minor offence prisoners.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A50, EN 01147824 [Witness was a prisoner: “The old-aged prisoners were forced to make ox carts”]; **D5/998** Phuong Phai Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01190850 [Witness was a prisoner: “They assigned all elderly male prisoners to produce buckets so that prisoners could use them to carry earth.”], EN 01190850-01190851 [“As for the women with children, they were assigned to leave their children and go to cut siam weeds, and use them to produce fertiliser”].

- 1054 **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A88, EN 01182705 [Witness was a prisoner: “They just had me build houses and doors, so I was not considered to be a serious offender.”]; A91, EN 01182705 [Witness was a prisoner: “We made the shackles from wood.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A27, EN 00901011- 00901012 [Witness was a prisoner: “the prison chief ordered them to release Ty and me, but they had us work as carpenters to build more houses from prisoners.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A46, EN 01056928 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q. Regarding this deletion of answers, in one answer, you said that they had you and Ti be carpenters and from then on your living conditions were better than before. Do you stand by your answer? A46. Yes, I do”].
- 1055 **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A26, EN 01066829 [Witness was a prisoner and cook: “Four or five of us cooked for guards and prisoners. We were busy every day.”]; **D230** Written Record of Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072626 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “The cook was selected from minor offence prisoners.”]; **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A51, EN 00966733 [Witness was a prisoner: “After working there a month, Ta Soeun ordered me to work closely with him. He assigned me to distribute rice bran to the swollen prisoners”].
- 1056 **D106/8** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A27, EN 00842059 [Witness was a prisoner: “I remember one time before the Vietnamese invasion my group was ordered to dig a large pit and bury approximately 90 corpses.”]; A29, EN 00842059 [“At the beginning, they asked us to dig the pit; then the prisoners were taken there and killed. We were in the vicinity and we could see them killing people. Later they had us bury the corpses”]; **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A58-59, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was sometimes ordered to dig pits for dead bodies [...] I dug four or five pits, one by one.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A31-32, EN 00842010 [Witness was a prisoner: “Prisoners with cuffs/shackles were taken to be killed at night. Sometimes, the guards did not manage to bury all the bodies; thus, my medical unit was ordered to help with the burial of those bodies [...] There were some 20 to 30 prisoners each time.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 10 March 2013, A20, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “In the first night they shackled me from 6pm to 9pm. Then, they unlocked me and Samun and took us to dig a big pit at a place nearby. At that place Samun and I personally saw them killing 7 persons. The victims were struck to dead by the ax by 3 to 4 men [Khmer Rouge]. They then ordered me and Samun to bury those corpses”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A80-81, EN 01179864 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I collected my food rations, they did not allow me to get close to them. They used other people to bring the food to us because the stench clung to us [...] When I carried bodies for burial, sometimes we were not able to remember where we had buried bodies; we buried bodies at different times, and sometimes we walked and fell knee-deep into a grave”].
- 1057 **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A80-81, EN 01179864 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I collected my food rations, they did not allow me to get close to them. They used other people to bring the food to us because the stench clung to us [...] When I carried bodies for burial, sometimes we were not able to remember where we had buried bodies; we buried bodies at different times, and sometimes we walked and fell knee-deep into a grave”].
- 1058 **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A138-141, EN 01182711 [Witness was a prisoner: “She said that we had to work hard in farming and improve ourselves. She said that anyone who had committed had to try to improve themselves; otherwise, it was feared they would die. [...] I heard her say that while I was working near the meeting. I was not told to attend the meeting. Q. When you heard Yeay Chaem saying this, did you personally hear her say that? A141: Yes.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A68-69, EN 01147826 [Witness was a prisoner: “She told us to work hard and said those who could rehabilitate/refashion themselves would survive, but those who could not rehabilitate/refashion themselves, would die [...] That meant soldiers would take those people to be killed”].
- 1059 **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “In prison, I was interrogated by soldiers. Each time they interrogated me, they used keys to hit my head. It hurt me so much that I almost fainted sometimes, and other times I actually fainted. They forced me to confess that I was a Lon Nol soldier; although, I was only a village guard.”]; **D5/988** Rin Kheng, Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01190839 [Witness was a prisoner: “Beyond that, at night, they interrogated me and whipped me severely”]. See also **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A50, EN 01147824 [Witness was a prisoner: “At night, prisoners were taken to be interrogated. If anyone answered

that they were better educated, they would be taken to be killed.”], A123-129, EN 01147833-01147834 [Yes [they interrogated me [...] Five or six times [...] Soldiers [...] They asked me why I had been sent there. I said I had travelled without permission from the village chief. [...] Q. What would have happened if you had not provided the correct answer? A128. I would have been taken to be beaten to death. [...] They just took me to be interrogated simply. The interrogator sounded gentle enough, and I answered his questions in order.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A112, EN 01118006 [Witness was a prisoner: “In fact, they interrogated me as usual. At that time, two interrogators wore black uniforms with caps and AK-47 rifles. They interrogated me. They did not torture me.”]; **D5/1179** Bou Tuok Civil Party Application, 18 August 2009, EN 01098576 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was interrogated two or three times daily, and the Khmer Rouge questioned me as to why I fled the jungle.”]; **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, EN 01072612 [Witness was a prison chief: “Some were tied up when brought in; this meant that those people were serious offence prisoners. However, after five or six days of my investigation, I classified them as minor offence prisoners if they did not commit serious mistakes.”]; **D59/1/1.67** Sum Sal DC-Cam Interview, 24 September 2011, EN 00945539 [Witness was a prison guard: “If the KR chained the prisoners they had to interrogate them. For example, the prisoners were accused with serious crimes and the KR interrogated them. For the people who worked in the interrogative section, they had knowledge and could able to interrogate the prisoners”].

1060 **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, 43, EN 01047028 [Witness was a prisoner: “As far as I know they probably were unable to remain alive. They probably died three days later.”]; **D219/230** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 18 March 2015, A7, EN 01089995 [Witness was a prisoner: They [the other two people who were transferred on her ox-cart] died from torture at Phnom Troyaung Mountain.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A31, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “Those who were too weak or too exhausted to continue working were killed by the militiamen. They would be beaten with the wooden sticks or the rifle butts. I saw a great number of such cases first-hand. I did not witness them daily. I usually saw it happening in the evenings”].

1061 **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A40-43, EN 01047028 [Witness was a prisoner: “I saw them torture prisoners there. I saw them have about ten prisoners lie face up with their hands and legs still cuffed and shackled. Then the guards ran and jumped up and down on them. Later they had those prisoners lie on their stomachs and the guards beat them with clubs [...] That torture was not an interrogation because I saw those people being taken to the guard building. I secretly asked fellow prisoners and they told me that they were accused of having betrayed the nation. As far as I know they probably were unable to remain alive. They probably died three days later.”]; **D219/230** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 18 March 2015, A7, 01089995 [Witness was a prisoner: “[The two others he was arrested with] died from torture at Phnom Troyaung Mountain.”], A14, EN 01089996 [“I was tortured. All of us were tortured when we first arrived there. There were six or seven militiamen who were standing around, kicking and beating us with bamboo sticks. After beating us, they sent and shackled us in the prisoner warehouse.”], A18, EN 01089996 [“I witnessed it every afternoon. Between ten and fifteen prisoners were tortured each time.”]; **D219/129** Un Yeng Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A24, EN 01059933 [Witness was a prisoner: “I never them kill anyone, but I heard people being beaten.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A167, EN 01182715 [Witness was a prisoner: “My older brother saw prisoners who had escaped from the prison getting beaten with wooden clubs.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A31, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “Those who were too weak or too exhausted to continue working were killed by the militiamen. They would be beaten with the wooden sticks or the rifle butts. I saw a great number of such cases first-hand. I did not witness them daily. I usually saw it happening in the evenings”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A132, EN 01147834 [Witness was a prisoner: “After having a meal, I wanted to pick leaves to eat, and I entered the hall late. So, I was struck two or three heavy blows with a club. Because I was thin, they did not beat me to death.”]; **D123/1/2.65** Bin Nan and Rin Kheng, DC-Cam Statement, 11 September 2011, EN 00985035 [Witness was a prisoner: “[Bin Nan:] They beat us only when we stole things.”]. See *contra*: **D219/102** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A36, EN 0106143 [Witness was a prison chief: “[Denying beating prisoners] Given that they came with their families, if we were to use violence against them, their families would become fearful. So we avoided frightening their families”].

1062 **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A40-42, EN 01047028 [Witness was a prisoner: “I saw them torture prisoners there. I saw them have about ten prisoners lie face up with their

hands and legs still cuffed and shackled. Then the guards ran and jumped up and down on them. Later they had those prisoners lie on their stomachs and the guards beat them with clubs”].

1063 **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A19, EN 01173551 [Witness was a prisoner: “Each time we ate rice, the Khmer Rouge put a wooden stick near our heads, and they regularly said that sooner or later, we would become part of the earth core. We realized that they would kill us sooner or later.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A120, EN 01118006 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was very afraid of them killing me.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A31, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “Sometimes at night, those detainees were tied up en mass and taken to be killed, but I did not know how many of them. I also did not know where they were taken to be killed. Since I was so terrified, I hid myself.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A128, EN 01147833 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q. What would have happened if you had not provided the correct answer? A128. I would have been taken to be beaten to death”]; **D123/1/2.65** Bin Nan and Rin Kheng, DC-Cam Statement, 11 September 2011, EN 00985034 [Witness was a prisoner: “If we could not build ourselves up [otherwise] and stole food to eat, they would kill us, so I did not dare look for food.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A22, EN 0901011 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was more and more terrified, and I thought that Ty and I would be taken to be executed later.”].

1064 **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751068 [Witness was a prisoner: “At night, [prisoners] would be taken away to have been smashed. I dare make such a statement because I knew that those taken away would disappear forever.”]; **D123/1/2.65** Bin Nan and Rin Kheng, DC-Cam Statement, 11 September 2011, EN 00985042 [Witness Nan was a prisoner: “There were many people. However, people disappeared, and the number of people declined. I did not know where those people were being taken.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A31, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “Sometimes at night, those detainees were tied up en mass and taken to be killed, but I did not know how many of them. I also did not know where they were taken to be killed. Since I was so terrified, I hid myself.”]; **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A27, EN 01095825 [Witness worked as an ox-cart driver in Phnum Lieb: “But some of my neighbours were arrested and sent to Phnom Troyaung Mountain and have disappeared since then”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A96, EN 01147830 [Witness was a prisoner: “Well, they took those prisoners out of my area. They took them to be interrogated, and those prisoners were never brought back.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015 A21, EN 01173552 [Witness was a prisoner: “During the time I was imprisoned on Trayaung Mountain, I witnessed them taking prisoners at night, and afterwards, those prisoners did not return. I was sure that they had been taken and killed. On an occasion when we were sent to dig up rocks, I saw a lot of half-buried corpses north of Trayaung Mountain. I cannot tell you how many corpses there were because there were so many of them. I did not return to that place again.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A22, EN 0901011 [Witness was a prisoner: “I want to add that on the day I was shackled, there were other eight people whom they shackled with me and Ty. On a night, those eight people were sent away, but I did not know where they sent to. Perhaps they were taken to be killed. I was more and more terrified, and I thought that Ty and I would be taken to be executed later.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A48, EN 01056929 [Witness was a prisoner: “I did not see them return.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A74, EN 01182703 [Witness was a prisoner: “There was a man, Doeun, who had fled from Sector 5, and when he found out that he would be sent further, he fled again. Therefore another man also named Doeun was arrested and shackled, and he disappeared that night.”], A106-109, EN 01182707-01182708 [“I saw them only one night. The night after that I did not see them. We were prohibited to approach them for fear that we would see them. [...] Because the next morning, I went to take my tools, for example my saw, which I kept there. [...] I think they all were taken to be killed. [...] Because they disappeared. One prisoner came from my village, and was also imprisoned in that prison. He tried to escape from that prison, but he was caught; he was taken to be shackled, and disappeared until the present day”].

1065 **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A98-101, EN 01147830 [Witness was a prisoner: “My sleeping site was not far from where prisoners were executed, so I heard it [...] I just heard the blows. I never heard gunfire. They shot only when someone ran away.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A33, EN 01064153 [Witness was a prisoner: “Yes, not only me but other prisoners also heard that because it was only about 50 metres away. They shouted, “Ouch! Ouch!”

calling for help before they died. I concluded that those prisoners were beaten with clubs until they died because I never heard gunfire.”], A34-35, EN 01064153-01064154 [“They let those girls live with their parents at the daytime, but at night they went to grab those girls and detained them in the guards' hall about 60 metres away from my sleeping hall. I knew they raped those women because I heard those girls shouting curses at those guards, ‘When you are going to kill me, why do you do this?’ I heard the guards cheering. As I knew it, those girls were sent back to live with their parents after they had been raped. Then they would bring those girls back when they would want to do it again [...] They definitely took those girls with the intent to entertain themselves.”]; **D5/1015** Chum Chim Civil Party Application, 15 March 2013, EN 01073554 [Witness was a prisoner: “I would hear people screaming when they were clubbed to death at a location nearby the prison.[...] The prison guards would take away and rape virgin girls every night. I heard their screaming of sufferings from physical and mental torture. It was a traumatizing and horrifying sound”].

1066 **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A138-141, EN 01182711-01182712 [Witness was a prisoner: “She [Yeay Chaem] said that we had to work hard in farming and improve ourselves. She said that anyone who had committed had to try to improve themselves; otherwise, it was feared they would die. [...] I heard her say that while I was working near the meeting. I was not told to attend the meeting. Q. When you heard Yeay Chaem saying this, did you personally hear her say that? A141: Yes.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A68-69, EN 01147826 [Witness was a prisoner: “She [Yeay Chaem] told us to work hard and said those who could rehabilitate/refashion themselves would survive, but those who could not rehabilitate/refashion themselves, would die [...] That meant soldiers would take those people to be killed.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015 A59, EN 01179860 [Witness was a prisoner: “The prison chief walked around and said, You are all traitors.” For this reason, tonight, they will take you to be sold to the Cham.”], A45, EN 01179858 [“They said that they were taking 'cattle to sell to the Cham.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A24, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ta Soeun called all the prisoners of about 300 persons to attend a meeting. [...] he said that I was a chief of all the prisoners here. He said I would be killed if there was any prisoner disappearing.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015, A19, EN 01173551 [Witness was a prisoner: “Each time we ate rice, the Khmer Rouge put a wooden stick near our heads, and they regularly said that sooner or later, we would become part of the earth core. We realized that they would kill us sooner or later.”]; **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A37, EN 01061157 [Witness was a prison guard: “Q: You also told the Documentation Center of Cambodia that the guards at Phnum Troyoung Prison were permitted to shoot prisoners who tried to escape. Is this correct? A37: Yes, it is. They really told us to do that, but that was just to threaten the prisoners.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A36, EN 01053561 [Witness was a prison guard: “For fear they would be taken to be killed, I always told the unit of mothers for whom I was responsible to work hard and not make any mistakes”].

1067 **D106/8** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A27, EN 00842059 [Witness was a prisoner: “I remember one time before the Vietnamese invasion my group was ordered to dig a large pit and bury approximately 90 corpses.”], A29, EN 00842059 [“At the beginning, they asked us to dig the pit; then the prisoners were taken there and killed. We were in the vicinity and we could see them killing people. Later they had us bury the corpses”]; **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A58-59, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was sometimes ordered to dig pits for dead bodies [...] I dug four or five pits, one by one.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A31-32, EN 00842010 [Witness was a prisoner: “Prisoners with cuffs/shackles were taken to be killed at night. Sometimes, the guards did not manage to bury all the bodies; thus, my medical unit was ordered to help with the burial of those bodies [...] There were some 20 to 30 prisoners each time.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A20-21, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that place Samun and I personally saw them killing 7 persons. The victims were struck to dead by the ax by 3 to 4 men [Khmer Rouge]. They then ordered me and Samun to bury those corpses. They told me that I had to bury them properly so that I could be trusted by Angkar. At that time the soldiers were watching us burying the corpses until we finished it.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A31, EN 01056895 [Witness was a prisoner: “Three soldiers came to remove the shackles from us. Samun and I were used by those three soldiers to dig a large pit for burying those seven corpses.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A34, EN 0901013 [Witness was a prisoner: “After I was released to work within the vicinity of the prison, one night they called Ty and me to bury [...] dead

bodies. The pit(s) had already been dug. However, some of them were not completely dead yet; they were still slightly moving and faintly breathing. They had me drag all the bodies into the pit(s). All the bodies were not wearing anything; they were naked. They were children and adult, both male and female. They had me bury dead bodies only once; I did not know other sites. After I had fever, they no longer had me bury dead bodies. Since I experienced that event, I have felt terrified until the present.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A43, EN 01056928 [Witness was a prisoner who buried bodies: “Ti and I were called to bury the bodies of seven prisoners”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A102-103, EN 01147830-01147831 [Witness was a prisoner: “Four people were responsible for that [burials] [...] I remember only one of them. His name was Kham.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A74, EN 01179863 [Witness was a prisoner: “They spared me to carry dead bodies. I carried bodies, dug holes, and buried them. I worked well. The killers did not bury the dead themselves.”], A76, EN 01179863 [“Yes, [I buried bodies] every day. The bodies included those who died during their sleep and those killed while breaking rocks. We used zinc sheeting, ropes, and wooden poles to carry them. We also had to dig the pits. We could not stop. If we had stopped they would have shot us to death.”], A80-81, EN 01179864 [“As for the bodies I carried for burial, when one person was killed, I dug a grave and buried the body; when two people were killed, I dug a grave and buried them together. When I collected my food rations, they did not allow me to get close to them. They used other people to bring the food to us because the stench clung to us. [...] When I carried bodies for burial, sometimes we were not able to remember where we had buried bodies; we buried bodies at different times, and sometimes we walked and fell knee-deep into a grave.”]; **D5/998** Phuong Phai Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01190851 [Witness was a prisoner: “Each day, I saw between three and five people dying. They were both children and the elderly. It was so miserable, because I was assigned to bury them as if they were animals”].

1068 **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A34-35, EN 01064153-01064154 [Witness was a prisoner: “They let those girls live with their parents at the daytime, but at night they went to grab those girls and detained them in the guards' hall about 60 metres away from my sleeping hall. I knew they raped those women because I heard those girls shouting curses at those guards, ‘When you are going to kill me, why do you do this?’ I heard the guards cheering. As I knew it, those girls were sent back to live with their parents after they had been raped. Then they would bring those girls back when they would want to do it again [...] They definitely took those girls with the intent to entertain themselves.”]; **D5/1015** Chum Chim Civil Party Application, 15 March 2013, EN 01073554 [Witness was a prisoner: “The prison guards would take away and rape virgin girls every night. I heard their screaming of sufferings from physical and mental torture. It was a traumatizing and horrifying sound”].

1069 **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A64, EN 0966735 [Witness was a prisoner: “The prisoners were of both genders. The male prisoners had clothes on while the females were naked”]. See also: **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144156 [Witness was a prisoner: “At Phnum Troyoung worksite, before the militia killed prisoners, they would order the prisoners to keep their bundles of clothes in one place. Then, they ordered the male prisoners to off their shirts. They were allowed to wear shorts or pants only. They also ordered female prisoners to take off their shirts. Only bras were allowed to be kept on.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A44-48, EN 01044786-01044787 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “During that time [after the fall of the Khmer Rouge] I went there to find wood to build my shelter because there was a wooden house there that we could dismantle. [...] During that time, the skulls were scattered in the burial area [...] Sometimes I saw the naked skeletons scattered, but sometimes I saw a mixture of the skeletons with clothes”].

1070 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A31, EN 00938208, [Witness was a prisoner: “One soldier named Sal [...] who was a guard there, once told me that there were at least 30-50 prisoners taken to be killed each night. There could be tens of thousands prisoners dying in that place.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A48, EN 01056898 [Witness was a prisoner: “I said that because I made that conclusion based on the words which Sal told me, that 30-50 people were killed per night. Therefore, I estimated that if 30-50 people were killed while I was held there, tens of thousands of people were killed there.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A54, EN 01053565 [Witness was a prison guard: “According to my estimation, only 5,000 to 10,000 died: the majority died because of illnesses, insufficient food, and maybe they were killed by the soldiers, but I did not know the number of persons killed by the soldiers. If between 30 to 50 prisoners were killed every night and Phnum Troyoung Security Office was established for over one year, I think a total of 5000 to

10,000 dead would be appropriate.”]; **D119/50.2** Preah Netr Preah District Propaganda Office Report on the Lists of Ancient Temples, Shrines and Artists, 28 June 1984, EN 00938421 [“Phnom Trayoung - Beaten and Killed - 20 000”]. *See also* **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A69, EN 01147826 [Witness was a prisoner: “They killed until they had completely cleared out the prison. When the prison was cleared out, they filled it again with new prisoners.”]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A58-59, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “Prisoners were killed every night, but I do not know the exact number. I was sometimes ordered to dig pits for dead bodies [...] I dug four or five pits, one by one.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A16, EN 00842008 [Witness was a prisoner: “However, upon arrival, I witnessed many people being taken to be killed.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A60, EN 01056912 [Witness was a prisoner: “I never saw the killings first-hand. When they came to wake me up to bury those prisoners, they had already killed those prisoners, and I only buried the corpses.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A31, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “Sometimes at night, those detainees were tied up en mass and taken to be killed, but I did not know how many of them. I also did not know where they were taken to be killed. Since I was so terrified, I hid myself.”].

1071 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014 EN 01072622 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “That is impossible. If they wanted to kill someone, they had to receive the information from me.”], EN 01072613 [“I remember that four prisoners had been tortured before being sent to Phnum Troyoung Security Office. [...] Their condition was serious and could not be treated. Yeay Chaem ordered me to kill those four prisoners. I ordered the guards to kill them.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A35-36, EN 00842010 [Witness was a prisoner: “It was on Ta Soeun's order that those prisoners were taken to be killed at night. [...] He received orders from the upper echelon”], A39, EN 00842011 [“Ta Soeun was also woken since his house was located right next to ours. He usually blamed those guards for waking us up and asking us to help with burials simply because it was not our task.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A64-65, EN 01056913 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: Where did you bury those prisoners' corpses? A64: At Phnum Troyoung Mountain about 20 metres from my sleeping place: it was in a forest. Q: Where was your sleeping place? A65: My sleeping place was near Ta Soeun's quarters”], A73-74, EN 01056914 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: How many times did you hear Ta Soeun order prisoners killed? A73: I heard that only once, when I [...] heard him speaking with the militia when they woke me up to bury the corpses.”]; **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A62, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ta Soeun authorized the execution, and 30 soldiers killed those prisoners”]. *See also* **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A48-49, EN 01061159 [Witness was a prison guard: “Some graves were located north of Phnum Troyoung Prison. Q. How far was it from the graves you saw to Ta Soeun's house? A49. The distance between the two places was about 100 to 200 metres.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A9, EN 01056923 [Witness was a prisoner: “[The burial site] was about 100 to 200 metres away as well [from Ta Soeun's shelter]”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A55, EN 01053565 [Witness was a prison guard: “Yes, I knew. Generally, they buried corpses at two sites. The first site was to the northwest, between Phnum Troyoung Mountain and Phnum Leab Mountain and a little past the place where the prisoners who had committed minor mistakes were held. The second site was north of Phnum Troyoung Mountain, a bit farther from Ta Soeun's quarters and our quarters”].

1072 **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072613 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “I remember that four prisoners had been tortured before being sent to Phnum Troyoung Security Office. [...] Their condition was serious and could not be treated. Yeay Chaem ordered me to kill those four prisoners. I ordered the guards to kill them.”], EN 01072599 [Witness was a prison chief: “I never received any letter from any level senior to Yeay Chaem.”]. *See also* **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A17-A18, EN 00842008 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was accompanied by two young medical girls with a hoe; thus, I was certain that I was being taken to be killed. At that time, my mother was still alive. She loved me very much. She then approached Yeay Chaem for her mercy to spare my life [...] People could meet directly with Yeay Chaem. At that time, the two medic girls were about to kill me, but Ta Soeun, security centre chief came and interrogated me.”], A35-36, EN 00842010 [“It was on Ta Soeun's order that those prisoners were taken to be killed at night [...] He received orders from the upper echelon”]; **D85/4.1.5** Por Bandeth Transcript of OCIJ Interview, undated, EN 00808746 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “A. Yes, I did [personally hear Im Chaem

commanding to have people brought for execution.”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144156 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that time, the unit chief who ordered the killing was Comrade Chaem”].

1073 **D230** Written Record of Confrontation, 3 December 2014 EN 01072622 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “That is impossible. If they wanted to kill someone, they had to receive the information from me.”], EN 01072613 [“I remember that four prisoners had been tortured before being sent to Phnum Troyoung Security Office. [...] Their condition was serious and could not be treated. Yeay Chaem ordered me to kill those four prisoners. I ordered the guards to kill them.”].

1074 **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A58-59, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “Prisoners were killed every night, but I do not know the exact number. I was sometimes ordered to dig pits for dead bodies. [...] I dug four or five pits, one by one.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A75, EN 01147827 [Witness was a prisoner: “they beat people to death every single day too”], A99-101, EN 01147830 [“Every night. [...] Four or five prisoners and sometimes, ten prisoners. My sleeping site was not far from where prisoners were executed, so I heard it.”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A32, EN 01066830 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was able to conclude that prisoners were taken and killed every night because after guards returned from killing, their hoes were stained with blood. [...] I often heard four or five guards boasting, ‘Last night I killed two or three people.’ I saw new guards frightened and shocked after they returned.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A119, EN 01118006 [Witness was a prisoner: “They killed them every day because the dead bodies were burnt every day.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A75, EN 01179863 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I carried bodies for burial I carried the bodies of the seven to eight persons killed at the workplace each day those accused of laziness.” [...] Yes, [I buried bodies] every day. The bodies included those who died during their sleep and those killed while breaking rocks.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A31, EN 00938207 [Witness was a prisoner: “One soldier named Sal [...] who was a guard there, once told me that there were at least 30 to 50 prisoners taken to be killed each night.”]; **D101/1.2** Tor Pinthang Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2011, EN 00751068 [Witness was a prisoner: “At night, [prisoners] would be taken away to have been smashed. I dare make such a statement because I knew that those taken away would disappear forever.”]; **D5/1075** Tor Pinthang Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01144959 [Witness was a prisoner: “The soldiers took prisoners to be killed at Phnum Troyoung every night.”]; **D219/211** Oeurn Chanry Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2014 A18, EN 01088527 [Witness was the sister of a prisoner: “He told me he saw the Khmer Rouge taking people to be killed every day even though they had committed only minor offenses.”]; **D5/1100** Pech Ros Civil Party Application, 28 March 2013, EN 01186136 [Witness was a neighbouring villager who herded cows near Phnom Troyoung: “When I was sent to plough the rice paddy at in Ou Lieb to the east of Phnum Lieb Mountain, I witnessed the soldiers tying people up in a group of 15-20 every night and marching them to be killed at the foot of Phnom Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record Interview, 12 March 2014, A35-36, EN 00985205-6 [Witness worked in a mobile unit and herded cows in Phnum Lieb: [A]t the place under control of Yeay Chaem, arrests and killings increased because many people arrested and escorted in lines toward Yeay Chaem's place at Phnum Lieb.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A31, EN 01064152-53 [Witness was a prisoner: “In fact, they did not bring the prisoners to be killed every night, but approximately every two or three nights, and about 20 people were taken to be killed each time. They took the old-timer prisoners who were shackled to be killed when they brought the new prisoners to be detained in the hall where I was shackled for two months. They moved the prisoners that were to be killed from the hall where I was shackled to be detained in a stuffy hall near the hall where I slept. They detained those prisoners in that stuffy hall in restraints, and they moved out the prisoners to be killed at about 7 or 8 p.m. We learned that there were prisoners in the stuffy hall when we went to urinate close to them during daytime and saw them. I learned they took those prisoners to be killed because after those prisoners had been taken out, the guards always brought back the ropes that they used to tie the prisoners and kept them in a sack left close to my sleeping hall the next morning.”] A38, EN 01064154 [“I cannot estimate the number, but when I was arrested and worked there, they took 15 to 20 prisoners to be killed every two to three days.”]; **D119/48** Duong Vandy Written Record of Interview, 14 June 2013, A6-7, EN 00966722 [Witness was a Phnum Lieb resident: “When the Southwest Zone cadres arrived, I saw queues of people whose hands were tied being sent to a place north of Phnum Troyoung for execution. Those prisoners were kept in a house near my workplace, which was about

700 meters from Yeay Chem's residence. They were held there during the day and killed at night. [...] It happened once every week from the beginning to the end of the Khmer Rouge Regime. I watched more than 100 people being taken for execution each time. [...] After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge Regime, I visited that killing field, and all I saw were skulls and bones.”]. See *contra*: **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A36, EN 01053561 [Witness was a prison guard: “Q. Do you remember if you ever told any prisoner about the number of the prisoners taken to be killed every night? A36: No, I do not remember.”] A43, EN 01053562 [Q. Witness PHUON Sunti swore in front of a judge that you told him they took 30 to 50 people to be killed every single night. Do you think PHUON Sunti lied to the judge? A43: I have no opinion.”].

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D219/92 Phoun Sunti Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A31, EN 01056895 [Witness was a prisoner: “Samun and I were used by those three soldiers to dig a large pit for burying those seven corpses.”] A34-35, EN 01056895 [“It was 300-500m from the site where I was shackled. It was northwest heading toward National Road 6 [...] located in a sparse forest near the foot of Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D219/30** Phoun Sunti Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A20-21, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “I know that the killing and burial site was at a site northwest of Phnom Trayaung. That was the site where I had dug pit and buried the bodies and saw the killings.”]; **D219/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A34-35, EN 0901013 [Witness was a prisoner: “one night they called Ty [Phoun Sunti] and me to bury [...] dead bodies. [...] They had me drag all the bodies into the pit(s). [...] It was not far away. It was approximately 100 to 200 metres from the place I stayed. That site was situated at the foot of the mountain towards the entrance from the National Road Number 6, and the west of the dirt road is thin forest.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A64-65, EN 01056913 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: Where did you bury those prisoners' corpses? A64: At Phnum Troyoung Mountain about 20 metres from my sleeping place: it was in a forest. Q: Where was your sleeping place? A65: My sleeping place was near Ta Soeun's quarters”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A55, EN 01053565 [Witness was a prison guard: “Yes, I knew. Generally, they buried corpses at two sites. The first site was to the northwest, between Phnum Troyoung Mountain and Phnum Leab Mountain and a little past the place where the prisoners who had committed minor mistakes were held. The second site was north of Phnum Troyoung Mountain, a bit farther from Ta Soeun's quarters and our quarters.”]; **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A48-49, EN 01061159 [Witness was a prison guard: “Some graves were located north of Phnum Troyoung Prison. Q. How far was it from the graves you saw to Ta Soeun's house? A49. The distance between the two places was about 100 to 200 metres.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A162, EN 01147838 [Witness was a prisoner: “At Phnom Troyoung Mountain, on the northeast part of the mountain. There were grave pits there.”], A164, 01147838 [“After the regime ended, I went there, and I saw two graves, but the bones had already been dug up.”]; **D219/51** Rin Kheng Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2013, A37, EN 00966753 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I was walking to dig sweet potatoes, I saw a pit located to the north of the mountain, and I climbed on a rock to look down at it”]; **D1.3.11.43** Rin Kheng OCP Statement, 6 August 2008, EN 00210494 [Witness was a prisoner: “The detention place was east of the hill and the place of execution was north of the hill, so I could not see what they did.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A29, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “I fled with my child right at the time when a pit had already been dug to bury people who would soon be killed.”], A42, EN 01095798 [“Q: You stated that you managed to escape thanks to the arrival of the Vietnamese while Soeun had ordered people to dig a pit ready to accommodate bodies of detainees to be killed there. Did you see the pit? Where was it located? Yes, I did. It was located to the north of the mountain near where I resided. The pit was about fifty metres square and about two metres deep. I and other detainees were made to dig it, but we did not know its purpose. I asked, and they replied the purpose of the pit was to reserve water for use.”]; **D219/475** It Hal Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2015 A21, EN 01173552 [Witness was a prisoner: “On an occasion when we were sent to dig up rocks, I saw a lot of half-buried corpses north of Trayaung Mountain. I cannot tell you how many corpses there were because there were so many of them. I did not return to that place again.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A75, EN 01179863 [Witness was a prisoner: “For the 800 to 1,000 people killed at one time, they were dumped into a pond unburied, causing a stench there.”], A78-80, EN 01179863-01179864 [“The pond was north of Phnum Troyoung, by the national road. As I said, that prison was not far from the national road, and the pond was near the prison, about 50 to 100 metres from the prison. Q: Where did you bury bodies? [...] It was about 100

to 200 metres west of the pond.”]; **D119/159** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 12 September 2014, A53, EN 01047030 [Witness was a serious offence prisoner: “I did not see any graves nor did I smell anything bad at the place where they had me cut bamboo groves. I just knew that the prisoners who died were carried away to the north of Phnum Troyoung Mountain Security Office.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A44-45, EN 01044786 [Witness was a neighbouring villager: “During that time [after the fall of the Khmer Rouge] I went there to find wood [...] I also saw a great number of burial pits there, but not all the burial pits were used for burying the bodies of people killed at Phnum Troyoung; it was also a burial site for those who died due to starvation and disease.[...] The burial site was about four to five hectares of land on the northern side and next to Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A23, EN 01142966 [Witness cleared forest at Phnom Trayoung: “I only dead bodies. Some days I saw newly dead bodies, graves and lumber covered in blood at the foot of the mountain. Dead bodies and graves were arranged in rows like rows of yams. That place was located west of Phnum Lieb mountain and north of Phnum Troyoung Mountain. Sometimes I did not see anything in the evening, but the next morning when I went to work, I saw new dead bodies there. People who died of hunger and those who had been beaten to death were all placed there.”]; **D106/18** Site Identification Report, 11 April 2012, EN 0080127 [“Serious offence prisoner houses together with Security guards and mass grave locations: Started at N13 35.396' - E103 21. 065' Ended at N 13.35.688' - E 103.21.1 07' / Other mass grave location: Started at N 13.35.363' - E 103.21.058' Ended at N 13.35.483' - E 103.21.1 00”].

1076 **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A58-59, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “Prisoners were killed every night, but I do not know the exact number. I was sometimes ordered to dig pits for dead bodies [...] I dug four or five pits, one by one.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012, A31, EN 00842010 [Witness was a prisoner: “Prisoners with cuffs/shackles were taken to be killed at night. Sometimes, the guards did not manage to bury all the bodies; thus, my medical unit was ordered to help with the burial of those bodies [...] There were some 20 to 30 prisoners each time.”] A33, EN 00842010 [“I also witnessed the guards bury bodies of those slaughtered prisoners.”]; **D119/30** Phoun Sunty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A20-21, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “they unlocked me and Samun and took us to dig a big pit at a place nearby. At that place Samun and I personally saw them killing 7 persons. The victims were struck to dead by the ax by 3 to 4 men [Khmer Rouge]. They then ordered me and Samun to bury those corpses. They told me that I had to bury them properly so that I could be trusted by Angkar. At that time the soldiers were watching us burying the corpses until we finished it.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Sunty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A31, EN 01056895 [Witness was a prisoner: “Three soldiers came to remove the shackles from us. Samun and I were used by those three soldiers to dig a large pit for burying those seven corpses.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A34, EN 0901013 [Witness was a prisoner: “After I was released to work within the vicinity of the prison, one night they called Ty and me to bury from 30 to 40 dead bodies. The pit(s) had already been dug. However, some of them were not completely dead yet; they were still slightly moving and faintly breathing. They had me drag all the bodies into the pit(s). All the bodies were not wearing anything; they were naked. They were children and adult, both male and female. They had me bury dead bodies only once; I did not know other sites. After I had fever, they no longer had me bury dead bodies. Since I experienced that event, I have felt terrified until the present.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A43, EN 01056928 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ti and I were called to bury the bodies of seven prisoners, not 30 to 40 prisoners.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A102-103, EN 01147830-31 [Witness was a prisoner: “Four people were responsible for that [burials]..I remember only one of them. His name was Kham.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A74, EN 01179863 [Witness was a prisoner: “They spared me to carry dead bodies. I carried bodies, dug holes, and buried them. I worked well. The killers did not bury the dead themselves.”], A76, EN 01179863 [“Yes, [I buried bodies] every day. The bodies included those who died during their sleep and those killed while breaking rocks. We used zinc sheeting, ropes, and wooden poles to carry them. We also had to dig the pits. We could not stop. If we had stopped they would have shot us to death.”], A80-81, EN 01179864 [“As for the bodies I carried for burial, when one person was killed, I dug a grave and buried the body; when two people were killed, I dug a grave and buried them together. When I collected my food rations, they did not allow me to get close to them. They used other people to bring the food to us because the stench clung to us. [...] When I carried bodies for burial, sometimes we were not able to remember where we had buried bodies; we buried bodies at different times, and sometimes we walked and

fell knee-deep into a grave.”].

- 1077 **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A48-49, EN 01061159 [Witness was a prison guard: “Some graves were located north of Phnum Troyoung Prison. Q. How far was it from the graves you saw to Ta Soeun's house? A49: The distance between the two places was about 100 to 200 metres.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A31, EN 01056895 [Witness was a prisoner: “Samun and I were used by those three soldiers to dig a large pit for burying those seven corpses.”] A34-35, EN 01056895 [“It was 300-500m from the site where I was shackled. It was northwest heading toward National Road 6 [...] located in a sparse forest near the foot of Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A64-65, EN 01056913 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: Where did you bury those prisoners' corpses? A64: At Phnum Troyoung Mountain about 20 metres from my sleeping place: it was in a forest. Q: Where was your sleeping place? A65: My sleeping place was near Ta Soeun's quarters”].
- 1078 **D119/48** Duong Vandy Written Record of Interview, 14 June 2013, A7, EN 00966722 [Witness was a Phnum Lieb resident: “I still remember that, whenever I saw the adults polishing palm strips, some people were [going to be] killed that night. The hands of those who were going to be killed were tied and secured to one another in a queue. I knew it because everyone talked about it.”].
- 1079 **D119/30** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 20 March 2013, A20, EN 00938206 [Witness was a prisoner: “At that place Samun and I personally saw them killing 7 persons. The victims were struck to death by the ax by 3 to 4 men [Khmer Rouge]. They then ordered me and Samun to bury those corpses.”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144156 [Witness was a prisoner: “After that, they killed those prisoners using knives or long-handle knives. Before coming back, those militiamen washed and cleaned those knives to get rid of the bloodstains.”]; **D5/1202** Orm Mok Civil Party Application, 16 August 2009, EN 01143628 [Witness was a child prisoner: “Nearby the foothill of Phnum Troyoung mountain, I saw many dead bodies, some of which were cut on the throat, other bodies were swollen and some were emaciated with only their bones left.”].
- 1080 **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A30, EN 00842059 [Witness was a prisoner: “From what I saw, they used clubs and digging hoes to kill the victims”]; **D219/153** Im Soeun Written Record of Interview, 23 January 2015, A32, EN 01066830 [Witness was a prisoner: “after guards returned from killing, their hoes were stained with blood”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A98-101, EN 01147830 [Witness was a prisoner: “As a result he was beaten to death. They also had guns, but they did not use them. They used only clubs to beat them. [...] My sleeping site was not far from where prisoners were executed, so I heard it [...] I just heard the blows. I never heard gunfire. They shot only when someone ran away.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A59, EN 01179860 [Witness was a prisoner: “A club as big as a human thigh was used to beat people to death.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A33, EN 01064153 [Witness was a prisoner: “Yes, not only me but other prisoners also heard that because it was only about 50 metres away. they shouted, “Ouch! Ouch!” calling for help before they died. I concluded that those prisoners were beaten with clubs until they died because I never heard gunfire.”]; **D106/6** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2012 A17-A18 EN 00842008 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was accompanied by two young medical girls with a hoe; thus, I was certain that I was being taken to be killed. [...] At that time, the two medic girls were about to kill me, but Ta Soeun, security centre chief came and interrogated me”].
- 1081 **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A92, EN 01179866 [Witness was a prisoner: “The first was Miem; the second, Sruol; the third, Kheang; the fourth, Ly ; the fifth, Chaun; the sixth, Dul; and the seventh was a small child aged about 15 whose name I forget. Among them only Miem was over 30 years old. The rest were young, aged 17 or 18.”]; **D106/7** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2012, EN 00842044 [Witness stated his age as 52 in 2012, which would make him 17-18 in 1977-78. However, he subsequently claimed that he was sent to work as a guard in Phnum Troyoung in the Year of the Rat, and was 12-13 years old at the time. The closest year of the rat is 1972, when he would have been 12: **D219/103** Sum Sal Written Record of Interview, 2 December 2014, A3, EN 01061152.
- 1082 **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A56, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “The serious prisoners were handcuffed at a barn north of the mountain, which could accommodate about 100 prisoners. They were waiting there for execution.”]; **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A50-51, EN 01056911 [Witness was a prisoner: “I thought the handcuffed prisoners were those who had committed serious mistakes and would be taken to be killed. Q. How did you

know the handcuffed prisoners were taken to be killed? A51. Because the handcuffed prisoners disappeared from the Detention Office.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072613 [OCIJ-068 (Tum Soeun - prison chief): “I remember that four prisoners had been tortured before being sent to Phnum Troyoung Security Office. When they arrived, they were shackled and they could not walk. Their condition was serious and could not be treated. Yeay Chaem ordered me to kill those four prisoners. I ordered the guards to kill them. I do not remember their names and the killers. After listening to the answers of the four witnesses here, I realise that those killed were serious offence prisoners.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A161, EN 01182714 [Witness was a prisoner: “I went to the prison where serious offenders stayed. I saw only two prisoners from my village and another prisoner shot dead. Moreover, another prisoner was taken away after getting off a lorry. His wife Lay is still alive.”]; **D119/51** Rin Kheng Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2013, A31-32 EN 00966752 [Witness was a prisoner: “I was aware of that because I saw them being cuffed during the day, and, at night, they disappeared. The next day, new prisoners would be sent there. Later, they moved the site to prevent other prisoners from witnessing such activities [...] I witnessed it twice because they moved the site later.”] A29-30, EN 00966752 [“I slept next to a location where such prisoners were detained.”]; **D13.11.20** Keum Nov SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005 [Witness was a prisoner: “If you were a light prisoner and caught stealing, you were executed in the vicinity of Trayoung. A few were killed for this. Others were just beaten. I'm not sure how many serious prisoners there were, because we were kept separate from them. [...] We heard that the serious prisoners were being executed, but I didn't witness it. However, I saw fresh graves. [...] One night before the Vietnamese arrived, the military at the prison killed all the serious prisoners, but the light prisoners were not killed. The prisoners who were in shackled were all killed, but the military panicked, and we fled.”].

1083 **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A64, EN 0966735 [Witness was a prisoner: “The prisoners were of both genders. The male prisoners had clothes on while the females were naked.”]; **D119/19** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, A34, EN 0901013 [Witness was a prisoner: “one night they called Ty and me to bury from 30 to 40 dead bodies. [...] They were children and adult, both male and female. [...] Since I experienced that event, I have felt terrified until the present.”]; **D219/95** Phon Mon Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A43, EN 01056928 [Witness was a prisoner who buried bodies: “Regarding Answer 34: “Ti and I were called to bury the bodies of seven prisoners”, not 30 to 40 prisoners.”]. See *contra*: **D219/92** Phoun Senty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A33, EN 01056895 [Witness was a prisoner: “All seven corpses were male”].

1084 **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A50, EN 01147824 [Witness was a prisoner: “At night, prisoners were taken to be interrogated. If anyone answered that they were better educated, they would be taken to be killed”].

1085 **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A97-98, EN 01147830 [Witness was a prisoner: “They killed them in front of us because when anyone fought back, they would kill them. [...] I witnessed only two. One of them was a bicycle repairman. When he could not repair bikes, they forced him to eat sand and treated him like a child until he died. Another one sneaked out to run to another place like me, but he was stubborn. As a result he was beaten to death. They also had guns, but they did not use them. They used only clubs to beat them. Many people whose biographies had been investigated were arrested. At Phnum Troyoung Mountain, they did not let us witness all the killings because they took people to be killed only during the night”].

1086 **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A31, EN 01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “Those who were too weak or too exhausted to continue working were killed by the militiamen. [...] I usually saw it happening in the evenings. I saw one or two cases where weak detainees who could not continue their work were killed.”]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A75, EN 01179863 [Witness was a prisoner: “When I carried bodies for burial I carried the bodies of the seven to eight persons killed at the workplace each day those accused of laziness”].

1087 **D219/94** Kim Yet Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A85-90, EN 01056915-01056916 [Witness was a prisoner: “They would follow and capture those prisoners [who tried to escape]. When they captured those prisoners, they would mistreat or kill those prisoners under a Bodhi tree [...] They tied those prisoners' hands behind their backs, and then they beat those prisoners [...] with rebar steel or shot them to death [...] I saw first-hand because the place where those prisoners were beaten was close to my work place [...] But suddenly --I did not know from where Sal came running -- he grabbed a rifle and opened fire at

those prisoners: some prisoners were wounded and had broken legs”]; **D219/230** Leng Voeng Written Record of Interview, 18 March 2015 A27, EN 01089997 [Witness was a prisoner: “At one point, two prisoners - a father and a son - convinced me to escape from the prison with them, but I told them not to, fearing that they would be killed. At that time, they did not listen to me and fled. They said they had no choice because they would die. I would rather die trying to escape than staying to be killed. When they were running about 100 metres away from the prison, they were shot dead by the guards. When the incident took place, I heard three gunshots.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A38, EN 01053561 [Witness was a prison guard: “I would like to clarify that I remember an event at that time when a prisoner punched a soldier in order to take his weapon and escaped, but that prisoner did not get far, only about 20 metres. The soldiers shot that prisoner in the leg.”]; **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A119-120, EN 01182709 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: You have mentioned that some prisoners tried to escape from the prison. What happened to them? A119: They were shot dead. [...] The prisoners I saw were shot dead when they were taken to bathe.”]; **D219/92** Phoun Suntty Written Record of Interview, 1 December 2014, A57, EN 01056900 [Witness was a prisoner: “Yes, I heard from prison guards that a prisoner had escaped, and guards had chased and shot the prisoner along the escape route.”]; **D219/211** Oeurn Chanry Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2014, A13-14, EN 01088527 [Witness was the sister of a prisoner: “My elder brother and my husband were detained there for about half a month. He told me he first saw my husband being tied up, and he thought that he would really die. So he decided to escape then. During his escape, Phnom Troyaung Security Office he was being chased by the guards and shot. But none of the bullets struck him.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A117, EN 01118006 [Witness was a prisoner: “No, I did not [see any prisoner escaping]. If any prisoner dared to escape, the guard would shoot to kill him.”]; **D1.3.11.43** Rin Kheng OCP Statement, 6 August 2008, EN 00210494 [Witness was a prisoner: “One time, at night, one prisoner tried to escape. They fired on him, the guards, and killed him.”]. *See also*. **D123/1/2.65** Bin Nan and Rin Kheng, DC-Cam Statement, 11 September 2011, EN 00985040 [Witness was a prisoner: “Kheng: I once secretly visited home. [...] Some soldiers were standing guard at the bridges, but they did not pay attention to me because I was a young child, and I told them lies. [...] Nan: If he had been an older person, they would have kept a close eye on him and arrested him”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A90, EN 01147829 [Witness was a prisoner: “Six of my colleagues ran away. When we arrived in the forest, they told me they would run away, but I told them that I had no strength to run away with them. The guards did not guard strictly because they thought that we did not have enough strength to run away”]. *See contra*: **D219/422.9** Tum Soeun OCIJ Transcript, 29 March 2012, EN 01136962 [Witness was a prison chief: “The place was used as the security office, but it was not very strict because people could go in and out of it.”]; **D49** Bin Nann Written Record of Interview, 30 July 201, EN 007272471 [Witness was a prisoner: “I did not know exactly if that place was a prison or not, but I just knew that there were guards from whom we must seek permission when we wanted to go somewhere”].

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D119/99 Pech Ruos Written Record Interview, 12 March 2014, A35, EN 00985205 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Phnum Lieb who looked after Sam Bun’s son when his father was taken: “Sam BUN was taken to be killed at a place located between Phnum Lieb and Phnum Troyoung Mountain. Phnum Troyoung was a detention office.”]; **D5/1100** Pech Ros Civil Party Application, 28 March 2013, EN 01186136 [Witness was a neighbouring villager who herded cows near Phnom Troyoung: “When I was sent to plough the rice paddy at in Ou Lieb to the east of Phnum Lieb Mountain, I witnessed the soldiers tying people up in a group of 15-20 every night and marching them to be killed at the foot of Phnom Troyoung Mountain. During the day, prisoners were tied up, and transported bicycles, covered with towels, to Phnum Lieb.”]; **D119/48** Duong Vandy Written Record of Interview, 14 June 2013, A6-7, EN 00966722 [Witness was a Phnum Lieb resident: “When the Southwest Zone cadres arrived, I saw queues of people whose hands were tied being sent to a place north of Phnum Troyoung for execution. Those prisoners were kept in a house near my workplace, which was about 700 meters from Yeay Chem’s residence. They were held there during the day and killed at night. [...] It happened once every week from the beginning to the end of the Khmer Rouge Regime. I watched more than 100 people being taken for execution each time. [...] After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge Regime, I visited that killing field, and all I saw were skulls and bones.”]; **D119/21** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A3, EN 00919155 [Witness was a nearby ox-cart driver and a relative of prisoners: “One day I was asked to ride an ox-cart to carry rice. I rode the cart along national road no. 6 and made a turn at a path leading to Phnom Trayaung. First, I rode past a hospital which was located on the

right hand side. Along the path to Phnom Trayaung I saw many pits, a pile of clothes near those pits and blood stains. A person who dug the pits told me that each pit had about 10 to 12 dead bodies. Those pits were about 500 meters from Phnom Trayaung.”], A14-15, EN 009191156 “[In 1978] I saw people were arrested at night time. They were arrested and detained at Phnom Leap commune office for about 10 days before they were taken out and killed in a forest near Phnom Trayaung.”]; **D219/151** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A3-5, EN 01064160 [Witness was a nearby ox-cart driver and relative of prisoners: “Directly opposite Yeay Chaem’s house was a house where her soldiers lived. [...] there was a security office behind the house. [...] As far as I knew, they took those prisoners out at night to be killed at Phnum Troyoung Mountain. Q: Did you learn this from your brother-in-law Saing? A5: Yes, that is correct. Saing was a commune militiaman.”], A9-10, EN 01064162-01064163 “[I drove my cart past the site and saw the graves I described. Blood and palm rope ties still remained around the grave. Later I heard from my brother-in-law Saing that it was the grave where my friends and my uncle had been killed the night before. The grave was shallow, and I could see the bodies even from my cart. The size of the grave was 3x3 metres, and it was located only about 15 metres from the road. This incident happened around mid-1978. From what I could see, most of the bodies only had shorts on, but some had shirts [...] As I heard from Saing that the victims were taken from the temporary security office opposite Yeay Chaem’s house [...] Someone named Pav (deceased) [...] He said they sent him to dig the pit before they took those people to kill them that night”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A108-121, EN 01147831-01147833 [Witness was a prisoner: who describes seeing 80 to 100 tied prisoners carried on a tractor to the north of Phnum Troyoung Mountain. The prisoners and accompanying soldiers were not from Phnom Trayaung Security Centre. He never saw the prisoners return, although he describes the soldiers returning.]; **D5/1179** Bou Tuok Civil Party Application, 18 August 2009, EN 01098576 [Witness was a prisoner: “During my time in the prison, I saw a truck transporting 80 to 100 prisoners every day. They were chained. I did not know from which villages or districts they had been taken [...] They were escorted en masse to the vicinity of Phnom Troyaung, near a jungle. [...] I never saw [them] returning after they were taken out”].

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D119/48 Duong Vandy Written Record of Interview, 14 June 2013, A6-7, EN 00966722 [Witness was a Phnum Lieb resident: “When the Southwest Zone cadres arrived, I saw queues of people whose hands were tied being sent to a place north of Phnum Troyoung for execution. Those prisoners were kept in a house near my workplace, which was about 700 meters from Yeay Chem’s residence. They were held there during the day and killed at night. [...] It happened once every week from the beginning to the end of the Khmer Rouge Regime. I watched more than 100 people being taken for execution each time. [...] After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge Regime, I visited that killing field, and all I saw were skulls and bones.”]; **D119/21** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A3, EN 00919155 [Witness was a nearby ox-cart driver and a relative of prisoners: “One day I was asked to ride an ox-cart to carry rice. I rode the cart along national road no. 6 and made a turn at a path leading to Phnom Trayaung. First, I rode past a hospital which was located on the right hand side. Along the path to Phnom Trayaung I saw many pits, a pile of clothes near those pits and blood stains. A person who dug the pits told me that each pit had about 10 to 12 dead bodies. Those pits were about 500 meters from Phnom Trayaung.”], A14-15, EN 009191156 “[In 1978] I saw people were arrested at night time. They were arrested and detained at Phnom Leap commune office for about 10 days before they were taken out and killed in a forest near Phnom Trayaung.”]; **D219/151** Uk Deang Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2015, A3-5, EN 01064160 [Witness was a nearby ox-cart driver and relative of prisoners: “Directly opposite Yeay Chaem’s house was a house where her soldiers lived. [...] there was a security office behind the house [...] As far as I knew, they took those prisoners out at night to be killed at Phnum Troyoung Mountain. Q: Did you learn this from your brother-in-law Saing? A5: Yes, that is correct. Saing was a commune militiaman.”], A9-10, EN 01064162-63 “[I drove my cart past the site and saw the graves I described. Blood and palm rope ties still remained around the grave. Later I heard from my brother-in-law Saing that it was the grave where my friends and my uncle had been killed the night before. The grave was shallow, and I could see the bodies even from my cart. The size of the grave was 3x3 metres, and it was located only about 15 metres from the road. This incident happened around mid-1978. From what I could see, most of the bodies only had shorts on, but some had shirts. [...] As I heard from Saing that the victims were taken from the temporary security office opposite Yeay Chaem’s house [...] Someone named Pav (deceased) [...] He said they sent him to dig the pit before they took those people to kill them that night”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A108-121, EN 01147831-01147833 [Witness was a prisoner who describes seeing 80 to 100 tied prisoners carried on a tractor to the north of Phnum Troyoung

Mountain. The prisoners and accompanying soldiers were not from Phnom Trayaung Security Centre. He never saw the prisoners return, although he describes the soldiers returning.]; **D5/1179** Bou Tuok Civil Party Application, 18 August 2009, EN 01098576 [Witness was a prisoner: "During my time in the prison, I saw a truck transporting 80 to 100 prisoners every day. They were chained. I did not know from which villages or districts they had been taken [...] They were escorted en masse to the vicinity of Phnom Trayaung, near a jungle [...] I never saw [them] returning after they were taken out."]; **D5/1100** Pech Ros Civil Party Application, 28 March 2013, EN 01186136 [Witness was a villager who herded cows next to Phnum Trayaung: "When I was sent to plough the rice paddy at in Ou Lieb to the east of Phnum Lieb Mountain, I witnessed the soldiers tying people up in a group of 15-20 every night and marching them to be killed at the foot of Phnom Trayaung Mountain. During the day, prisoners were tied up, and transported bicycles, covered with towels, to Phnum Lieb"]].

1090 **D219/256** Mi Tal Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2015, A27, EN 01095825 [Witness worked as an ox-cart driver in Phnum Lieb: "But some of my neighbours were arrested and sent to Phnom Trayaung Mountain and have disappeared since then"]; **D119/139** Mun Mot alias Mun Saroeun Written Record of Interview, 25 July 2014, A16, EN 01044796-97 [Witness was a mobile unit chief in Sector 5: "In my village, three people disappeared. They were Chan and Chien (Chan was Chien's son). Those two people were sent to Phnum Trayaung Mountain, and another one named Duon carried the rice to Areak Bak Ka and disappeared"]].

1091 **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record Interview, 12 March 2014, A35-36, EN 00985205-00985206 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Phnum Lieb who looked after Sam Bun's son when his father was taken "Sam Bun had been appointed to temporarily control the people in the commune, and one day, he allowed two women to visit his home at Cooperative 5. At that time, a Southwest woman cadre who supervised Sam Bun encountered those two women and questioned them, and they told the Southwest cadre that Sam Bun gave them permission to visit Cooperative 5. That woman cadre brought those two women to Yeay Chaem's house and later they were released. They summoned Sam Bun to Yeay Chaem's house, and then they took him to be killed. [...] After they took Sam Bun to be killed, I looked after his four or five year old son for several days before I brought him to his mother at Sreh Kaeut Village. Sam Bun's wife was Sa Laom"]; **D119/39** Sar Lorm Written Record of Interview, 24 July 2014, A28-A37, EN 01040536-01040537 [Witness worked at Sreh village, and her husband was Sam Bun: "I did not know why they took my husband to be killed. I knew about this from a person who gave my son back to me [...] I knew that my husband had been taken to be killed because my third son [...] told me that his father had been arrested to be killed; but my son was still so young that he could not tell me clearly about that incident. But later a person working at Phnum Lieb prison told me that he had seen them shackle and handcuff my husband, and then they sent him to be killed at Phnum Trayaung Mountain. [...] [he] was a boy who was assigned to guard the prison at Phnum Lieb Mountain. [...] But I heard from the man who gave my son to me during the middle of the night that the Khmer Rouge had asked my son whether he would go with his father, or return to see his mother and my son said, 'I will not go with my father; I want to go to stay with my mother.' That man believed that if my son had stayed there, the Khmer Rouge would definitely have taken him to be killed with his father. Thus, he secretly took my son and gave him to me during the middle of the night"]].

1092 **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A46, EN 00982763 [Witness was a Sector 5 mobile unit worker who reported to Im Chaem: "The militia arrested Moeun, but she fled; the militia tracked her down, captured her, and brought her back to Yeay Chem's house. Yeay Chem had the militiamen to take Moeun to Phnum Trayaung and kill her there. I saw these events while I was working in the mobile unit on National Road 6 in front of Yeay Chem's house. While being escorted away, Moeun shouted to me, 'Brother Mao! Tell my younger sister that they have arrested me.'"] EN 00982763 ["Q: On the same page 17 [of witness's DC-cam statement] you said, 'She said, 'If she is being difficult or is a traitor, kill her and get rid of her.' Can you clarify who said that? A47: I heard Yeay Chem say those words when the medic Moeun was arrested and brought to her house."]; **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, p. 17, EN 00969905 [Witness was a Sector 5 mobile unit worker who reported to Im Chaem: "When this man made such a bad report to her, she responded in short that if they were too difficult or traitorous against Angkar, just kill them. Vannak: Did she really say that? Mao: Yes, she told us to kill that person."].

1093 **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A46, EN 00982763 [Witness was a Sector 5 mobile unit worker who reported to Im Chaem: "Yeay Chem had the militiamen to take Moeun to Phnum Trayaung and kill her there."]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record Interview, 12 March 2014, A35, EN 00985205 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Phnum Lieb who looked after Sam Bun's son when his

father was taken “Sam Bun was taken to be killed at a place located between Phnum Lieb and Phnum Troyoung Mountain. Phnum Troyoung was a detention office.”]; **D119/138** Sar Lorm Written Record of Interview, 24 July 2014, A28-A37, EN 01040536-37 [Witness worked at Sreh village, and her husband was Sam Bun: “I did not know why they took my husband to be killed. I knew about this from a person who gave my son back to me [Pech Ruos] [...] I knew that my husband had been taken to be killed because my third son [...] told me that his father had been arrested to be killed; but my son was still so young that he could not tell me clearly about that incident. But later a person working at Phnum Lieb prison told me that he had seen them shackle and handcuff my husband, and then they sent him to be killed at Phnum Troyoung Mountain. [...] [he] was a boy who was assigned to guard the prison at Phnum Lieb Mountain.”].

1094 **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A75, EN 00966736 [Witness was a prisoner who buried bodies: “I saw Yeay Chem riding on a white CL motorbike behind her courier to meet Ta Soeun. She talked to Ta Soeun as soon as she arrived there. I walked away, so I do not know what they talked about. One day, after the meeting, a large-scale execution was carried out because the Vietnamese army was approaching.”], A82, EN 00966737 [“Ta Nhen and Yeay Chem visited the prison before that event.”]; **D230** OCIJ-068, 294, 293, 295, 297, 296 Confrontation, 3 December 2014, EN 01072599 - 01072602, 01072812 [OCIJ-295 (Thib Samphat) is confronted with his own and Tum Soeun's accounts of deaths and reaffirms his own answers.]; **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A46, EN 01179858 [Witness was a prisoner who buried bodies: “They gradually set us out to be killed, and then they said that they would hold a two-day meeting and after the meeting ended they would kill us. At the time, only two of the people brought there from my cooperative remained alive. They spared the two to carry the bodies and killed all the rest.”], A66, EN 01179861 [“The week before they held the meeting, there was no killing. They killed only when the meeting occurred. Those who were to be spared attended the meeting, but they did not see the killings. Those who were to be killed were killed immediately at that time. [...] At the time, I saw high-level cadres such as governors from districts, sectors, zones and the Party Centre in attendance”], A70, EN 01179862 [“About half a month after one meeting I attended, they held another meeting and killed people, and half a month later, they held another meeting. Then, the Front Army attacked and advanced.”], A114, EN 01179869 [“While Yeay Chaem was there, the killings were committed. I brought rice to the prisoners to eat, but I was told, ‘Today, it is not necessary to take grass to the cows to eat’”]. See also: **D219/567** Hem Soeun Written Record of Interview, 30 October 2015, A156, EN 01182713 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q. When Yeay Chaem went to the prison for the last time, how many days was that before the Vietnamese arrived? A156: About five days.”].

1095 **D119/49** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A60, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner who buried bodies: “Back then, the Vietnamese army was approaching the place, so they wanted to get rid of all the prisoners.”], A62, EN 00966734 [“Ta Soeun authorized the execution”]; **D106/8** Thib Samphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A27, EN 00842059 [Witness was a prisoner who buried bodies: “I remember one time before the Vietnamese invasion my group was ordered to dig a large pit and bury approximately 90 corpses.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A29, EN 01095796-01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “A few months later, the Vietnamese came, and I fled with my child right at the time when a pit had already been dug to bury people who would soon be killed.”], A42, EN 01095798 [Q. “[...] Did you see the pit? Where was it located? A42. Yes, I did. It was located to the north of the mountain near where I resided. The pit was about fifty metres square and about two metres deep. I and other detainees were made to dig it, but we did not know its purpose. I asked, and they replied the purpose of the pit was to reserve water for use.”]; **D1.3.11.20** Keum Nov SOAS/HRW Statement, 21 October 2005, EN 00211886 [Witness was a prisoner: “One night before the Vietnamese arrived, the military at the prison killed all the serious prisoners, but the light prisoners were not killed. The prisoners who were in shackled were all killed, but the military panicked, and we fled.”]; **D5/1204** Som Thoeum Civil Party Application, 29 June 2013, EN 01143644 [Witness was a prisoner's wife: “In 1978, they sent my sick husband to be jailed at Phnum Troyoung prison because he had dropped some rice grains on his oxen cart floor while he was transporting rice bundles [...] I knew that when the Vietnamese arrived, about 600 to 700 prisoners were tied up and escorted to be shot to death. About 50 people managed to escape death and told me about this. Unfortunately, my husband had not managed to escape”]. See also: **D119/19** Phon Mon alias Samon Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2013, A37, EN 0901013-0901014 [Witness was a prisoner: “In early 1979 when the Vietnamese soldiers arrived, the military told me to ride an ox cart to transport cloth and sew machines to the Grandmother Chaem's house to flee with them to Kaun Kleng forest north of Phnum

Srok district. During that time, two carpenters who fled with me disappeared, and I overheard they had been taken to be executed. When I was in forest, they had me carry rice, so I had a chance to run into the forest in Samraong district, Siem Reap province, and I have been living here until the present”].

1096 **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A60, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “Back then, the Vietnamese army was approaching the place, so they wanted to get rid of all the prisoners. They ordered five people including me to dig that pit at midnight. The pit was about four meters square and one meter deep”]. See also: **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A29, EN 01095796-01095797 [Witness was a prisoner: “A few months later, the Vietnamese came, and I fled with my child right at the time when a pit had already been dug to bury people who would soon be killed.”], A42, EN 01095798 [Q. “[...] Did you see the pit? Where was it located? A42: Yes, I did. It was located to the north of the mountain near where I resided. The pit was about fifty metres square and about two metres deep. I and other detainees were made to dig it, but we did not know its purpose. I asked, and they replied the purpose of the pit was to reserve water for use.”].

1097 **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A64, EN 0966735 [Witness was a prisoner: “After killing ten prisoners, they brought another ten prisoners from the barn.”], A56, EN 00966734 [“The serious prisoners were handcuffed at a barn north of the mountain, which could accommodate about 100 prisoners. They were waiting there for execution”]. See also: **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A85, EN 01179865 [Witness was a prisoner: “One or two persons were taken at one time with their arms tied.”], A86, EN 01179865 [Witness was a prisoner: “Q: How far was it from where the people were waiting to be killed to the killing site? A86: About four, or five, or six metres.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2014, A31, EN 01064152-01064153 [Witness was a prisoner: “They moved the prisoners that were to be killed from the hall where I was shackled to be detained in a stuffy hall near the hall where I slept. They detained those prisoners in that stuffy hall in restraints, and they moved out the prisoners to be killed at about 7 or 8 p.m.”].

1098 **D106/8** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2012, A31, EN 00842059 [Witness was a prisoner: “From what I saw, there were not many killers. The prisoners were tied up and ordered to sit down on the pit’s edge and then the killer clubbed them in the back of their necks. A killer would take a break when he was exhausted, and then another killer would come to replace him to continue the killing.”]; **D119/49** Thib Sâmphat Written Record of Interview, 15 June 2013, A62, EN 00966734 [Witness was a prisoner: “Ta Soeun authorized the execution, and 30 soldiers killed those prisoners”]. See also: **D219/583** Nou Kham alias Khan Written Record of Interview, 3 November 2015, A84, EN 01179865 [Witness was a prisoner: “In total, there were seven of them. They shared their work: one beat prisoners to death, one dragged prisoners in, there were road guards, and they took turns. The blood of beaten prisoners gushed like we were watering plants with a hose”].

1099 **D219/141** Youk Neam Written Record of Interview, 13 January 2015, A11-23, EN 01063691-01063692 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I saw them at the security office [...] at a wooden security hall that had a zinc roof but no walls. There were wooden shackles about seven centimetres (seven Hun) thick. Their width was about 10 centimetres (one toek), and the length was about 10 metres [...] Those people had not been killed. They had died in their shackles [...] They had died of starvation [...] the bodies were swollen [...] I saw two dead bodies.”]; **D219/422.14** Youk Neam Transcription of Audio File D43R, 29 July 2011, EN 0113703 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I saw the dead bodies upon the arrival of Vietnamese troops”]; **D106/4** Lay Khan Written Record of Interview, 28 March 2012, A24, EN 00842024 [Witness was a neighbouring villager: “About two weeks later, I went there to collect wooden planks and found some prisoner corpses. I saw about 10 prisoner corpses there-the bodies were still stiff. I thought that they were sick prisoners as they were not tied up or shackled. I did not see any corpse who was tied. All the guards had run away when the Vietnamese arrived because they were so fearful and did not have enough time to kill the prisoners.”]; **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A141, EN 01147835 [Witness was a prisoner: “When the Vietnamese were on their way] The guards told us to go back to our respective cooperatives. [...] They all ran to Phnum Koun Khlaeng Mountain [...] There were about four prisoners in shackles, but probably some of my colleagues who had the strength managed to break off the shackles, whereas the thin men like me had no strength to do so and just ran, afraid that the soldiers would come back.”]; **D119/137** Ith Iet Written Record of Interview, 23 July 2014, A44, EN 01044786 [Witness worked in an economic unit in Phnum Lieb: “During that time [after the fall of the Khmer Rouge] I went there to find wood to build my shelter [...] When I arrived there, I saw a large number of wooden leg shackles, along with

hoes and two-handled carry baskets. I also saw a great number of burial pits there, but not all the burial pits were used for burying the bodies of people killed at Phnum Troyoung; it was also a burial site for those who died due to starvation and disease.”], A46-48, EN 01044787 [“I could not identify the cause of death. During that time, the skulls were scattered in the burial area [...] Sometimes I saw the naked skeletons scattered, but sometimes I saw a mixture of the skeletons with clothes [...] I was unable to know that because I saw only pieces of clothes; but as far as I could tell they were civilian clothes, not military uniforms.”]; **D119/22** Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013, A14, EN 00919161 [Witness was mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “About twenty days after the 7 January 1979 liberation I returned to my native village along with my parents. I then went to Phnom Trayaung security center. Villagers had already dismantled buildings at the security center for wood to build their own houses”].

1100 **D119/22** Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013, A14, EN 00919161 [Witness was mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “In mid-1979 the authority asked the people to collect those bones and stored them in a stupa in Phnom Leap pagoda. They could not fit all the bones in the stupa and as a result some bones were burnt.”]. See also: **D219/400** Bou Tuok Written Record of Interview, 9 July 2015, A164, EN 01147838 [Witness was a prisoner: “After the regime ended, I went there, and I saw two graves, but the bones had already been dug up.”].

1101 **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078 [“The Phum Chakrey Detention Centre together with its adjoining execution site are located some 30' driving distance to the East of the city of Sisophon towards Siem Reap province on the right side of National Road 6 and then some 400 meters through a small dusty road along a pound facing the entrance of the District Office”], EN 00787078 [“The Prey Taruth execution site in Krasaing Thmei village, Choup commune, is nowadays a huge agricultural field (*while it was a thick jungle at the Khmer Rouge time*) of more or less 10 hectares. It is located to the North East from Phum Chakrey and the District Office.”]; **D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A5, EN 01087426 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia: “That village was called Chakrei Village. It was located to the west of Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A18, EN 01053556 [Witness was a militiaman in Chob Veari Commune and lived on the other side of National road 6 to Chakrey: “At that time I lived in Roul Chruk Village located on one side of National Road 6, and Chakrei village was located at the other side of National Road 6.”]; **D5/965/3** You Mut Supplementary Information, 30 March 2015, EN 01190775 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “In that year, (You Mut) was sent by a Khmer Rouge militiamen unknown to him, to be imprisoned in a security office in Chakrei Village, Chob Veari Commune, Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province.”]; **D119/102** OCIJ Rogatory Report, 11 March 2014, EN 00978937 [“At that time of our investigation, we found a killing site called “Prey Taruth” located some 3 km in North East of the mentioned location in Phum Chakrey”].

1102 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A14, EN 01035088 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “The arrests and killing of people near the pond in Chakkrei Village took place when Yeay Chaem was on the District Committee here.”]; **D106/3** Hiem Sokhan Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2012, A14, EN 0078463 [Witness guarded a tapioca plantation at Prey Ta Ruth and lived in small hut there: “Q: Who controlled the whole Sector in 1978? A: That time, “South westerners” came in, including District Chairperson Yeay Chaem and Commune Chairman Ta. I was scared stiff then.”], A23, EN 00784864 [“Q: To your knowledge, when was Prey Ta Ruth used as a killing site? A: From late 1977 or early 1978 on. That was when South westerners arrived. It was also when all the “old” persons in the district committee and “old” unit chairpersons were killed.”]; **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A19, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “That site came into existence upon Yeay Chaem's arrival and control and after Hing's disappearance”]. See also **D119/92** Sum Tao Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A28, EN 00982334 [Witness Sum Tao, who was a mobile unit worker whose house was 300m from Prey Ta Ruth: “These events occurred from around June or July in 1978 up until the end of the Khmer Rouge regime”].

1103 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A23, EN 00784864 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “Q: To your knowledge, when was Prey Ta Ruth used as a killing site? A: From late 1977 or early 1978 on. That was when South westerners arrived. It was also when all the “old” persons in the district committee and “old” unit chairpersons were killed.”].

- 1104 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A23, EN 00784864 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “Q: To your knowledge, when was Prey Ta Roth used as a killing site? A: From late 1977 or early 1978 on. That was when South westerners arrived.”], A14, EN 01035088 [“The arrests and killing of people near the pond in Chakkrei Village took place when Yeay Chaem was on the District Committee.”]; **D119/92** Sum Tao Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A28, EN 00982334 [Witness was a mobile unit worker whose house was 300m from Prey Ta Ruth: “Q: Can you explain Prey Ta Roadh in detail? A: My house was about 300 metres away from Prey Ta Roadh. At about 6 or 7 p.m. I heard loud noises of lorry/lorries driven from the south to Prey Ta Roadh along National Road 6 A while later I heard the screams of children [...] These events occurred from around June or July in 1978 up until the end of the Khmer Rouge regime.”]; **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A18, EN 00784570 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “Yeay Chaem came and controlled here in 1978, but in a forgotten month.”]; **D219/385** Nuon Hoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A31, EN 01128305 [Witness was at his home in Kang Py when he saw prisoners being transported in vehicles from National Road 6 to a path leading north: “Q: Did you see the vehicles transporting people before the Vietnamese soldiers entered? A: I saw them a long time before the Vietnamese soldiers came. But the event happened during the control of the Southwest Zone cadres.”]; **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, A20, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “I saw people in that house, but they were not tied up. They told people known to me that Angkar told them that they were instructed to go and work at other different places. Similar situations continued in the whole year of 1978 until 7 January 1979.”]; **D106/3** Hiem Sokhan Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2012, A23, EN 00784864 [Witness guarded a tapioca plantation at Prey Ta Ruth and lived in small hut there: “Q: To your knowledge, when was Prey Ta Roth used as a killing site? A: From late 1977 or early 1978 on. That was when South westerners arrived. It was also when all the “old” persons in the district committee and “old” unit chairpersons were killed.”]. See *contra* **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A29, EN 01077004-01077005 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Sector 5: “Q: Based on the Written Record of Witness YOU Mut (D219/1), on page 9 in Khmer, Witness YOU Mut said that you knew about the arrests and transport of people from Chakrei Village to be killed. Could you tell us about and explain these events? A: As for these events, I only knew about the arrests in my group. My group was assigned to build dams along the national road from Chakrei Village to Prey Mom Village. At that time, if anyone fell sick, they accused him or her of feigning illness, and then they arrested him or her and took him or her away by truck. I saw these events during the time when the Northwest cadres were in control.”], A19 EN 01077003 [“Q: From what you know, were Ta Val and Ta MOUNG removed from their positions? A: I do not know about this matter because when the Southwest group arrived, all the senior Northwest cadres were always worried about their own backgrounds.”], A30 EN 01077005 [“Q: Do you know if there were prisons or killing sites at Chakrei Village? A: I do not know.”], A22 EN 01077003 [“Q: When you came to work at Prasat Commune, do you know who was in charge of your unit at that time? A: As far as I knew, Ta Val and Ta MOUNG had gone missing and the Southwest cadres controlled my mobile unit.”], A23 EN 01077003 [“I had worked [at Prasat] for two months when the Vietnamese soldiers came”].
- 1105 **D219/212** Khop Sok Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A24, EN 01088533 [Witness was in a mobile unit, was sent to Phnom Srok District and saw You Mut being arrested: “At that time, YOU Mut was arrested and detained at Chub Veari Prison.”]; **D219/437** Sor Kin Written Record of Interview, 31 July 2015, A15, EN 01143029 [Witness worked with You Mut in a mobile unit in Chub Veari and lived close (on the other side of the road) to the prison Chub Veari: “Chub Veari was situated in Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D5/965/3** You Mut, Supplementary Information, 30 March 2015, EN 01190775 [Witness You Mut, who was a prisoner at Chakrey: “In that year, (You Mut) was sent by a Khmer Rouge militiamen unknown to him, to be imprisoned in a security office in Chakrei Village, Chob Veari Commune, Preah Netr Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province.”].
- 1106 **D106/14** OCIJ Rogatory Report, EN 00780983 [“Some others prisoners were sent to be killed in Phal village also known as Phum Chakrey.” (Chakrey village was also known as Phal village)].
- 1107 **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078 [“The Phum Chakrey Detention Centre together with its adjoining execution site are located some 30' driving distance to the East of the city of Sisophon towards Siem Reap province on the right side of National Road 6 and then some 400 meters through a small dusty road along a pound facing the entrance of the District Office”].
- 1108 **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A37, EN 01076977 [Witness lived two

kilometers away from Prey Ta Ruth: “Prey Ta Rot was called Bos Chek by some. In fact, Prey Ta Rot and Bos Chek were the same place.”]; **D219/385** Nuon Hoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A27, EN 01128304 [Witness was at his home in Kang Py when he saw prisoners being transported in vehicles from National Road 6 to a path leading north: “Sometimes, it was called Prey Bos Chek Jungle. Actually, these two names referred to only one location.”]

1109 **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078 [“The Prey Taruth execution site in Krasaing Thmei village, Choup commune, is nowadays a huge agricultural field (*while it was a thick jungle at the Khmer Rouge time*) of more or less 10 hectares. It is located to the North East from Phum Chakrey and the District Office. It is reachable from the junction with the direction to Trapeang Thma and Phnom Srok district on National Road 6 in the Preah Net Preah village.”]; **D119/102** OCIJ Rogatory Report, 11 March 2014, EN 00978937 [“At that time of our investigation, we found a killing site called “Prey Taruth” located some 3 km in North East of the mentioned location in Phum Chakrey.”]; **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A43, EN 01076977 [Witness lived two kilometers away from Prey Ta Ruth: “The killing site named Prey Ta Rot was located in Krasang Thmei Village”].

1110 **D219/384** Dik Kuy Written record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A18, EN 01132649 [Witness lived and worked in Chroab Village, Preah Net Preah District: “Prey Ta Rath (Prey Ta Rut) is located to the West of Prasat Village, which is about 1.5 kilometres from here. It's in Chub Village. The entrance to Prey Ta Ruth is along the road to Tean Kaim Commune to the north from National Road 6.”]; **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078 [“The very entrance of the killing site is located 2 km from the junction with National Road 6, along the small road in direction to Trapeang Thma and Phnom Srok district at GPS references N= 1338.555 - E= 103 11. 479”].

1111 **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078 [“The Phum Chakrey Detention Centre was composed with only a wooden house and an outside toilette still visible today, while the house was dismantled in late 1978”].

1112 **D219/437** Sor Kin Written Record of Interview, 31 July 2015, A25, EN 01143031 [Witness worked with You Mut in a mobile unit in Chub Veari and lived close (on the other side of the road) to Chakrey Security Centre: “It was located outside of the pagoda compound, south of Wat Chub Veari Pagoda. The prison building was about six metres long and five metres wide. Its walls were made of wood, and its roof was covered with corrugated zinc”].

1113 **D219/1** You Mut Written Record of Interview, 8 September 2014, A38, EN 01044857-01044859 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey : “They tied my hands behind my back and pushed me into the cell, where I saw around twenty to thirty prisoners with their hands tied behind their backs like myself. The restraints cut deeply into their swollen hands”]. See also **D5/965** You Muth Supplementary Information Form, 10 May 2013, EN 01123489 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “After that, I was sent by the militiamen to the security office in Chakkrei Village, Chub Commune, Preah Netr Preah District. I was accused of being a LON Nol's soldier. [...] I was imprisoned for a fortnight. My hands were tied and my legs were locked in the wooden shackles. I could not sit still at all. I could only stand up because my hands, shoulders and wrists were tied up. Then I managed to untie the knots at night. I used my bare hands to dig the ground and escaped from the jail.”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh, Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A25, EN 01128311 [Witness was a messenger for Im Chaem: “Judging on what could be seen if we stood and watched from the road, I could say that it was used to detain around 20 prisoners.”].

1114 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A12, EN 01035087 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “They were detained during the daytime or in the afternoon, and at night they were sent away and killed near the pond in Chakkrei Village. The pond is now located in front of Preah Netr Preah District Hall, about 100 metres south of National Road 6”].

1115 **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A22, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “I knew it from messengers chatting about the number of people who were killed the previous night. Sometimes, they were talking about children being thrown against tree trunks. Nearby people also heard people screaming at night.”]; **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078 [“Witness CHRACH Kith, who was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: (ERN00780965-00780971) took the team to the location of Phum Chakrey site. He showed us the locations where people were killed and buried and the location of the wooden house used as a detention centre. He pointed out three coconut trees against which young children were smashed. This location is just in

- between the grave sites and the detention house.”]; **D106/15.5** Photos of Site Identification Report, Annex 5, EN 00787083 [Photo#4, Location of coconut trees against which young children were smashed].
- 1116 **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787087 [“Access to the Phum Chakrey detention & execution sites from the National Road 6. On each side of the path were located pits in which killed people were buried”].
- 1117 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A12, EN 01035087 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “They were detained during the daytime or in the afternoon, and at night they were sent away and killed near the pond in Chakkrei Village. The pond is now located in front of Preah Netr Preah District Hall, about 100 metres south of National Road 6”].
- 1118 **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A22, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “I knew it from messengers chatting about the number of people who were killed the previous night. Sometimes, they were talking about children being thrown against tree trunks. Nearby people also heard people screaming at night.”]; **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078 [“Witness CHRACH Kith, who was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: (ERN00780965-00780971) took the team to the location of Phum Chakrey site. He showed us the locations where people were killed and buried and the location of the wooden house used as a detention centre. He pointed out three coconut trees against which young children were smashed. This location is just in between the grave sites and the detention house.”]; **D106/15.5** Photos of Site Identification Report, Annex 5, EN 00787083 [Photo#4, Location of coconut trees against which young children were smashed]. See also: **D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A4, EN 01087426 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report [D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia: “Q: Now let us talk about Chakrei Village. In the report regarding Chakrei Village, there are 3,570 victims. How did they come up with this statistic? A: But in my report, there are 3,580 people. This statistic is based on the assumption of witnesses who told us [...] They brought us to the site. There was no security prison over there. The site was a secret site where people would be stabbed to death with the bayonets and clubbed against the coconut trees”].
- 1119 **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078-00787019 [“The first four (4) graves are located in a large agricultural field divided in two parts by a hedge. One grave is one hundred meters on the left hand side of the field entrance and its size was of a square shape of 3X3 meters and some 1,8 meter deep, GPS references N= 13 38.555 - E= 103 11.516'. The three other graves are located in the second part of the field two hundred meters up to the first one. The three pits were close to each other with the same size as the first grave (See photos # 11-12 from Annex 5). The fifth grave is located in a different place along the same small road leading towards Trapeang Thma and Phnom Srok district at 1000 meters north from the location of the four other graves. The grave is on the very side of the road on the edge with an agricultural field and was at a size of square 4X4 meters and 2 meters deep.”], EN 00787077 [“Prey Ta Ruth: Prey Ta Ruth 3 graves: N13 38.541' - E103 11.524', Prey Ta Ruth 1 grave: N13 38.555' - E103 11.524', Prey Ta Ruth 1 grave: N13 38.834' - E103 11.651'”]. See also **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A44, EN 01076978 [Witness lived two kilometers away from Prey Ta Ruth “After the Khmer Rouge regime collapsed, I went once to the killing site at Prey Ta Rot. That is when I saw three graves.”]; A45, EN 01076978 [“A: They were six metres in length and three metres in width. I could not estimate the depth. I also could not estimate how many bodies there were”].
- 1120 **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078-00787019 [“The first four (4) graves are located in a large agricultural field divided in two parts by a hedge. One grave is one hundred meters on the left hand side of the field entrance and its size was of a square shape of 3X3 meters and some 1,8 meter deep, GPS references N= 13 38.555 - E= 103 11.516'. The three other graves are located in the second part of the field two hundred meters up to the first one. The three pits were close to each other with the same size as the first grave (See photos # 11-12 from Annex 5). The fifth grave is located in a different place along the same small road leading towards Trapeang Thma and Phnom Srok district at 1000 meters north from the location of the four other graves. The grave is on the very side of the road on the edge with an agricultural field and was at a size of square 4X4 meters and 2 meters deep.”], EN 00787077 [“Prey Ta Ruth: Prey Ta Ruth 3 graves: N13 38.541' - E103 11.524', Prey Ta Ruth 1 grave: N13 38.555' - E103 11.524', Prey Ta Ruth 1 grave: N13 38.834' - E103 11.651'”]; See also **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A44, EN 01076978 [Witness lived two kilometers away from Prey Ta Ruth “After the

- Khmer Rouge regime collapsed, I went once to the killing site at Prey Ta Rot. That is when I saw three graves.”], A45, EN 01076978 [“They were six metres in length and three metres in width. I could not estimate the depth. I also could not estimate how many bodies there were”].
- 1121 **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 02 July 2015, A27, EN 01128311 [Witness was Im Chaem’s messenger and was told by Im Chaem to meet Ream at Chub prison “Q: Where was Ream, the person who was in charge of the prison in Chub and who asked you to bring the prisoners to Yeay Chaem’s house, from? A: Ream was the prison chief and a new comer. He arrived whilst Yeay Chaem was already working there”].
- 1122 **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 02 July 2015, A20, EN 01128310 [Witness was Im Chaem’s messenger and was told by Im Chaem to meet Ream at Chub prison: “Now I remember. Yeay Chaem asked if I could meet Ream, the cadre who stationed in Chub and responsible for arresting people. I replied that I didn’t dare to go. When I went there the messenger prohibited me from entering the place because Ream was sleeping. After I had waited for half an hour, Ream appeared and said there was nothing wrong, and told me to take seven people to Yeay Chaem on my way back.”]; **D119/75** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 21 January 2014, A19, EN 00981131 [Witness was Im Chaem’s messenger and was told by Im Chaem to meet Ream at Chub prison: “In fact, I met IM Chèm once [...] She told me to meet a person named Ream at Chub prison [...] he told them to bring approximately seven prisoners to his house. He then told me to take those prisoners to Yeay Chèm’s house in Phnum Lieb [...] I went to meet Ream at his house located near the big reservoir along the road to Chakkrei Village, east of present-day Preah Netr Preah District Office [...] He told them to bring approximately seven prisoners to his house”].
- 1123 **D219/397** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 02 July 2015, A27, EN 01128311 [Witness was Im Chaem’s messenger and was told by Im Chaem to meet Ream at Chub prison: “Q: Where was Ream, the person who was in charge of the prison in Chub and who asked you to bring the prisoners to Yeay Chaem’s house, from? A: Ream was the prison chief and a new comer. He arrived whilst Yeay Chaem was already working there.”]; **D67.4** DC-Cam’s Promoting Accountability Project, 17 March 2011, EN 00728606 [“Ream was a Khmer Rouge cadre from Southwest Zone and he was sent to Preah Neth Preah district along with Im Chaem”].
- 1124 **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951799 [“When we arrived, we organized the people in the communes. For example, there were 5 communes, so I appointed the people, who had come with me, to work in different cooperatives based on their expertise.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A41, EN 00985676 [Witness was a Southwest cadre sent to the Northwest Zone: “At first, Phon (deceased) was Preah Netr Preah District Committee, but later Yeay Chaem was Preah Netr Preah District Committee because at that time, Yeay Chaem assigned me as Commune Committee.”], A42, EN 00985677 [“I did not know the actual reason then, but she withdrew me from my military unit and assigned me as Phnum Lieb Commune Chairman. I think she had gotten to know me because she was probably aware I had been a soldier defending Preah Netr Preah District. Among those 30 soldiers, only I was selected to be Phnum Lieb Commune Committee. The 30 soldiers were divided into small groups of two to four soldiers, and they were sent to defend different communes.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A148, EN 00966801 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “When Yeay Chem instructed me to that place, the mobile unit was nearby the area. Those wrongdoers in Preah Netr Preah Cooperative would be sent there, together with their family members. Yeay Chem also instructed me to supervise that area”], A96, EN 00966793 [“I lived in Tean Kam for about one month and a half, Yeay Chem appointed me to lead the mobile unit to dig a canal in Preah Netr Preah District”].
- 1125 **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217519 [“I brought in five hundreds (military) forces from the Southwest (Zone) in Takeo province to join movement forces (in my district). These five hundreds (military) forces were then mobilized/placed at (every) old construction sites and including five hundred families of civilians from three provinces were deployed in every villages of the district. Such placement was made in order to comfortably facilitate the work (of the people) because (geographically) I had never known Preah Net Preah before”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A124, EN 011180007 [Witness worked at multiple sites in Sector 5, including within Preah Net Preah District: “A: I heard that Yeay Chaem was the military commander”], A125, EN 011180007 [“I just heard from others that she was in charge of the military department.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A65, EN 01059944 [Witness worked in a mobile youth unit: “I do not know Yeay Chaem’s

position clearly. I just know that she was very powerful because she was in command of the military too. She lived in Phnum Leab.”], A66-68, EN 01059944-01059945 [Witness worked in a mobile youth unit: “Q: You said Yeay Chaem commanded the military too. What military? A66: The armed soldiers who had the authority to arrest people. Q: So, at that time, could Yeay Chaem order those soldiers to arrest people? A67: Yes, she could. A68: I learned that from mobile teams that escaped from Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A267, EN 01059970 [“I heard that [Im Chaem] was vicious, and when she ordered soldiers to do something, the soldiers had to obey.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A87, EN 01075214 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “I heard that Yeay Chaem led the soldiers and people to work at Trapeang Thma Reservoir. Yeay Chaem also supervised the soldiers.”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A57-59, EN 01050544-01050545 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “I handed over the gun when the Southwest group arrived [...] I handed the gun to Yeay Chaem at her house in Phnum Lieb [...] I offered to give it to [Im Chaem] in 1977 [...] I handed the gun to Yeay Chaem.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A53, EN 01031896 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge district soldier and worked in a mobile unit including at Trapeang Thma Dam: “it was generally the Khmer Rouge’s organization structure of district in which the military had to report to the district committee. I heard people living in Preah Netr Preah saying that Yeay Chaem had authority to control all these people, and the district military chairman had to report to her as well.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A82, EN 00966791 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “when Yeay Chem arrived, she mingled with the existing forces. Around 10 days after we arrived in Preah Netr Preah, Yeay Chem and the existing district committee gathered in a meeting and rearranged the forces.”]; **D119/88** Kao Phan Written Record of Interview, 17 February 2014, A30, EN 00981996 [Witness transported stone from Phnom Trayoung to Trapeang Thma: “At that time I saw her riding in a GMC lorry on National Road 6 travelling from the west to Phnum Lieb. Maybe she was coming from Svay Sisophon. I saw her two or three days before the Vietnamese arrived. There were around 10 soldiers on the lorry, but they were not armed”].

1126 **D219/385** Nuon Hoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A22, EN 01128304 [Witness was at his home in Kang Py when he saw prisoners being transported in vehicles from National Road 6 to a path leading north: “Q: Had you ever seen if the people in the vehicles had their hands tied? A: I did not dare to look at them; I just saw that those people were being transported in vehicles. The militiamen who were taking them to be killed were the young militiamen.”]; **D119/92** Sum Tao Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A29, EN 00982334 [Witness was a mobile unit worker whose house was 300m from Prey Ta Ruth: “Q: Do you know what echelons ordered the arrests and killings? A: I do not know what echelon ordered the arrests and killings, but they were from upper echelon. As for the soldiers who came to conduct the arrests, they could have been from the district level or may been militiamen from the cooperatives”].

1127 **D119/75** Bin Sokh Written Record of Interview, 21 January 2014, A19, EN 00981131 [Witness was Im Chaem’s messenger and was told by Im Chaem to meet Ream at Chub prison: “In fact, I met IM Chèm once [...] She told me to meet a person named Ream at Chub prison [...] he told them to bring approximately seven prisoners to his house. He then told me to take those prisoners to Yeay Chèm’s house in Phnum Lieb”].

1128 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A12, EN 01035087 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “Q: What did you know about the people who were arrested and killed near the pond in Chakkrei Village? A: At that time, the Khmer Rouge did not arrest and kill people directly, but they told those who were arrested that they were assigned to transport unhusked rice or rice at Svay Sisophon or to go to study. The Commune Chief Ruos and the Commune Commerce Chief Pot were the ones who assigned them. While walking along the path from Roul Chruk Village to the National Road, they were arrested by the Khmer Rouge militiamen and were detained in one place which is now a police headquarters of Preah Netr Preah District”].

1129 **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, A20, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “I saw people in [Chakrey Security Centre] [...] They told people known to me that Angkar told them that they were instructed to go and work at other different places. Similar situations continued in the whole year of 1978 until 7 January 1979”].

1130 **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A69, EN 01079709 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “Q: Did you ever hear of killings in Chakkrei Village? A: When I worked at Wat Chob Pagoda, people were called to attend a study session. Then at about 5.00 p.m., they arrested those people and sent them away by military truck. I did not know where they sent those people”].

- 1131 **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, A20, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “Q: How did you know the killing site in Chakkrei village? A: I knew because I was carrying water with a shoulder piece from the nearby pond, and I saw that people being brought there in the evening had disappeared the following morning. I saw people in that house, but they were not tied up.”]; **D219/212** Khop Sok Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A24, EN 01088533 [Witness was in a mobile unit, was sent to Phnom Srok District and saw You Mut being arrested: “I met YOU Mut when my mobile unit was sent to work in Phnom Srok District. We wer sent again from Phnom Srok to Kauk Rumchek, where I saw them arresting some people who worked in the mobile unit with me to be killed at night. They accused them of committing moral misconducts. Later, we were sent from Kauk Rumchek to Chub [presently, Chub is called Chub Veari]. At that time, I saw them arresting many people. They transported them by vehicles in the direction of Phnom Chunhcheang Mountain to be killed. At that time, YOU Mut was arrested and detained at Chub Veari Prison.”], A25, EN 01088534-01088534 [“YOU Mut was arrested in the middle of the Khmer Rouge era. It is difficult to estimate if at that time, it was under the Southwest or Northwest Zone cadre administration. I saw it when I was sitting alongside National Road 6 for a haircut, on my left if we were travelling from Siem Reap to Banteay Meanchey [please, see the map attached herewith as annex to the interview transcript]. At that time, I saw YOU Mut and Prieng being taken away by three militiamen along the road from National Road 6 to Trapeang Thma reservoir. Both persons were being taken from the north to the south direction toward National Road 6, and they took a rest at a small house on the street at the corner of National Road 6 and that road. YOU Mut and Prieng were members of my mobile unit. A few minutes later, I saw Prieng trying to flee from that house, but he was shot from behind after he had been running for about two metres away from that place. Then three soldiers went toward him. Among the three soldiers, I knew two of them. Their names were Chhet and Uit [both soldiers are deceased now]. Because Prieng was shot, he fell to the ground, but he was not yet dead. Then I saw the soldiers taking a big rock which they threw at Prieng's head until he died. I was afraid seeing that because I was standing about fifty metres away, and so I saw the event clearly.”]; **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A69, EN 01079709 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “Q: Did you ever hear of killings in Chakkrei Village? A: When I worked at Wat Chob Pagoda, people were called to attend a study session. Then at about 5.00 p.m., they arrested those people and sent them away by military truck. I did not know where they sent those people.”]; **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, A20, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “I saw people in that house, but they were not tied up. They told people known to me that Angkar told them that they were instructed to go and work at other different places. Similar situations continued in the whole year of 1978 until 7 January 1979.”]; **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A12, EN 01035087 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “Q: What did you know about the people who were arrested and killed near the pond in Chakkrei Village? A: At that time, the Khmer Rouge did not arrest and kill people directly, but they told those who were arrested that they were assigned to transport unhusked rice or rice at Svay Sisophon or to go to study. The Commune Chief Ruos and the Commune Commerce Chief Pot were the ones who assigned them. While walking along the path from Roul Chruk Village to the National Road, they were arrested by the Khmer Rouge militiamen and were detained in one place which is now a police headquarters of Preah Netr Preah District”].
- 1132 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A18, EN 01035088 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “A man who survived after the Khmer Rouge cut his throat (he is now dead) told me that those who were arrested, taken by lorry, and killed at Prey Tarut were accused of being Vietnamese, and even those who had white skin were also accused of being Vietnamese and taken to be killed at Prey Tarut”].
- 1133 **D219/1** You Mut Written Record of Interview, 8 September 2014, A38, EN 01044857-01044859 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “I saw four women comrades point their fingers at my face and denounce me as an enemy and spy. They charged me on three counts: first, being former LON Nol soldier; second, emplacing a grenade to kill their military men; and third, attempting to escape and join the Sereika group.”]; **D219/212** Khop Sok Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A26, EN 01088534 [Witness was in a mobile unit, was sent to Phnom Srok District and saw You Mut being arrested: “Q: Did you know why YOU Mut and Prieng had been arrested? A: It was because YOU Mut and Prieng had been accused of being LON Nol soldiers”].

- 1134 **D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A10, EN 01087427 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report [D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia: “Q: What kinds of people were taken to be killed at Chakrei Village? A: We were told that the victims were the New People and the evacuees”].
- 1135 **D219/1** You Mut Written Record of Interview, 8 September 2014, A38, EN 01044857-01044859 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “They tied my hands behind my back and pushed me into the cell, where I saw around twenty to thirty prisoners with their hands tied behind their backs like myself. The restraints cut deeply into their swollen hands”]. See also: **D5/965** You Mut Supplementary Information Form, 10 May 2013, EN 01123489 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “After that, I was sent by the militiamen to the security office in Chakkrei Village, Chub Commune, Preah Netr Preah District. I was accused of being a LON Nol’s soldier. [...] I was imprisoned for a fortnight. My hands were tied and my legs were locked in the wooden shackles. I could not sit still at all. I could only stand up because my hands, shoulders and wrists were tied up. Then I managed to untie the knots at night. I used my bare hands to dig the ground and escaped from the jail.”]; **D219/397** Bin Sokh, Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A25, EN 01128311 [Witness was Im Chaem’s messenger: “Judging on what could be seen if we stood and watched from the road, I could say that it was used to detain around 20 prisoners”].
- 1136 **D219/1** You Mut Written Record of Interview, 8 September 2014, A38, EN 01044857-01044859 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “They tied my hands behind my back and pushed me into the cell, where I saw around twenty to thirty prisoners with their hands tied behind their backs like myself. The restraints cut deeply into their swollen hands”].
- 1137 **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A20, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “I saw that people being brought there [killing site in Chakkrei Village] in the evening had disappeared the following morning”].
- 1138 **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A43, EN 01076978 [Witness lived two kilometers away from Prey Ta Ruth: “At that time, I saw them transport people by vehicle over two or three consecutive nights. Some nights there was one vehicle, and some nights there were two vehicles. They mostly transported people to Prey Ta Rot at night.”]; **D219/1** You Mut Written Record of Interview, 8 September 2014, A44, EN 01044860 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “Q: Do you know how long people were detained before their eventual execution? A: Later I learned this through my fellow villagers who told me that I was so lucky because every two or three days the detainees were taken away by lorries.”]; **D119/92** Sum Tao Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A28, EN 00982334 [Witness was a mobile unit worker whose house was 300m from Prey Ta Ruth: “These events occurred from around June or July in 1978 up until the end of the Khmer Rouge regime. I did not know where these people were transported from, but after the Khmer Rouge regime, relatives of the people killed at Prey Ta Roadh told me that their relatives had been transported from Prasat Commune about 20 kilometres east of Preah Netr Preah District. People in my village also disappeared: for example, two of my brothers-in-law and my uncle had been ordered by the Khmer Rouge to go transport rice and salt; then they disappeared”]. See also: **D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan ‘Genocide and Democracy in Cambodia’, EN 00678711 [Quoting from an interview with San, a villager from Chakrey village who escaped to Thailand: “On 24 June [1978] I started to see them take away whole families.’ Female Southwest Zone officials led groups from three sub-districts to the district prison in Chup. At 9 p.m. each evening for a week, these women would take twenty to thirty prisoners out, kill them, and throw their bodies into pits”].
- 1139 **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A22, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “I knew it [the killing site in Chakkrei Village] from messengers chatting about the number of people who were killed the previous night. Sometimes, they were talking about children being thrown against tree trunks. Nearby people also heard people screaming at night.”]; **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A9, EN 01035086 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “I heard that people were arrested and taken to be killed near a pond named Sras Chob in Chakkrei Village.”], A12, EN 01035087 [“They were detained during the daytime or in the afternoon, and at night they were sent away and killed near the pond in Chakkrei Village.”], **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A20, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “I saw that people being brought there [Chakkrei Village] in the evening had disappeared the following morning”].
- 1140 **D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan ‘Genocide and Democracy in Cambodia’, EN 00678711 [Quoting from an interview

with San, a villager from Chakrey village who escaped to Thailand: “‘On 24 June [1978] I started to see them take away whole families.’ Female Southwest Zone officials led groups from three sub-districts to the district prison in Chup. At 9 p.m. each evening for a week, these women would take twenty to thirty prisoners out, kill them, and throw their bodies into pits [...] The killings devastated Chakrey’s population of over 400, about 140 families. Fewer than ten adult males remained alive by 12 August”].

1141 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A18, EN 01035088 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “A man who survived after the Khmer Rouge cut his throat (he is now dead) told me that those who were arrested, taken by lorry, and killed at Prey Tarut were accused of being Vietnamese, and even those who had white skin were also accused of being Vietnamese and taken to be killed at Prey Tarut”].

1142 **D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan ‘Genocide and Democracy in Cambodia’, EN 00678714 [Quoting from an interview with San, a villager from Chakrey village who escaped to Thailand: “They arrested people with [Khmer Krom] surnames like Thach, Son, Nhoeng. They killed wives and children too; the village chief was told to present those to be killed. In my village two families of Khmer Krom were killed [...] They executed an entire family of ten to twelve Khmer Krom behind Chakrey village [...] I saw their bodies while grazing the cattle”].

1143 **D219/1** You Mut Written Record of Interview, 8 September 2014, A38, EN 01044857-01044859 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “I saw four women comrades point their fingers at my face and denounce me as an enemy and spy. They charged me on three counts: first, being former LON Nol soldier; second, emplacing a grenade to kill their military men; and third, attempting to escape and join the Sereika group.”]; **D219/212** Khop Sok Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A26, EN 01088534 [Witness was in a mobile unit, was sent to Phnom Srok District and saw You Mut being arrested: “Q: Did you know why YOU Mut and Prieng had been arrested? A: It was because YOU Mut and Prieng had been accused of being LON Nol soldiers”].

1144 **D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A6, EN 01087426 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report [D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia: “Q: Where were the people who were later killed in Chakrei had been from?”], A10, EN 01087427 [“Q: What kinds of people were taken to be killed at Chakrei Village? A: We were told that the victims were the New People and the evacuees”].

1145 **D119/125** Mak Vonny Written Record of Interview, 9 May 2014, A9, EN 01035086 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Chob Veari commune and lived next to the path leading to Prey Ta Ruth: “I heard that people were arrested and taken to be killed near a pond named Sras Chob in Chakkrei Village.”], A12, EN 01035087 [“They were detained during the daytime or in the afternoon, and at night they were sent away and killed near the pond in Chakkrei Village.”], A14, EN 01035088 [“The arrests and killing of people near the pond in Chakkrei Village took place when Yeay Chaem was on the District Committee here”]. See also: **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A35, EN 01044834 [Witness lived in Prasat Commune, Preah Net Preah District: “After the Khmer Rouge regime collapsed in 1979, I heard people said that Chakkrei Village and Chamkar Doung were killing sites and the dead were disposed of in ponds”].

1146 **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078 [Witness Chrach Kith was a carpenter in Preah Net Preah District Office: “Witness CHRACH Kith (ERN00780965-00780971) took the team to the location of Phum Chakrey site. He showed us the locations where people were killed and buried and the location of the wooden house used as a detention centre. He pointed out three coconut trees against which young children were smashed. This location is just in between the grave sites and the detention house.”]; **D106/15.5** Photos of Site Identification report, Annex 5, EN 00787083 [Photo#4, Location of coconut trees against which young children were smashed”].

1147 **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A22, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “I knew it [the Chakkrei Village killing site] from messengers chatting about the number of people who were killed the previous night. Sometimes, they were talking about children being thrown against tree trunks. Nearby people also heard people screaming at night.”]; **D219/205** Sin Khin, 4 March 2015, A4, EN 01087426 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report [D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia: “The site was a secret site where people would be stabbed to death with the bayonets and clubbed against the coconut trees.”]; **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787078 [“Witness CHRACH Kith, who was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: (ERN00780965-00780971) took the team to the location of Phum

Chakrey site. He showed us the locations where people were killed and buried and the location of the wooden house used as a detention centre. He pointed out three coconut trees against which young children were smashed. This location is just in between the grave sites and the detention house”].

1148 **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A22, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “I knew it [the Chakkrei Village killing site] from messengers chatting about the number of people who were killed the previous night. Sometimes, they were talking about children being thrown against tree trunks. Nearby people also heard people screaming at night”]. See also: **D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan ‘Genocide and Democracy in Cambodia’, EN 00678711 [Quoting from an interview with San, a villager from Chakrey village who escaped to Thailand: ““On 24 June [1978] I started to see them take away whole families.’ Female Southwest Zone officials led groups from three sub-districts to the district prison in Chup. At 9 p.m. each evening for a week, these women would take twenty to thirty prisoners out, kill them, and throw their bodies into pits. ‘Everyone was frightened, In Chakrey village we could hear the screams from the forest nearby”].

1149 **D219/1** You Mut Written Record of Interview, 8 September 2014, A38, EN 01044857-01044859 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “Q: Then you stated [in Civil Party application D5/965] that they arrested you straight away. Is this correct? A: Yes, that is correct. [...] One day, another worker and I were sick and did not go to work. They had my team stand-by at the communal dining hall to cook for my mobile unit. At around 3 p.m. military men named Lak and Chhet, my mobile unit supervisors, came and told us, ‘If you are sick, go register and stay in the hospital.’ We followed them to the South. After quite a long walk, a group of about ten military men came out and held us at gunpoint”].

1150 **D219/1** You Mut Written Record of Interview, 8 September 2014, A38, EN 01044857-01044859 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “[...] they rolled a scarf tightly to tie my hands behind my back. Inexplicably, the scarf broke, and then they used a nylon rope to tie me up again. As for Comrade Preang who was with me, he was also held at gunpoint He was told to raise his hands, but he refused. Then they came and held him from behind. He then managed to push them off. The military men came take hold of him from behind again, and this time Comrade Peang could not get free. They fired one shot at the side of his body, and he fell down on the ground. Then they threw pieces of bricks at his head and face, leaving his head and face battered to pieces. At this point a tall soldier threatened to hit my head with his gun.”]; **D219/212** Khop Sok Written record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A25, EN 01088533 [Witness was in a mobile unit, was sent to Phnom Srok District and saw You Mut being arrested: “YOU Mut and Prieng were members of my mobile unit. A few minutes later, I saw Prieng trying to flee from that house, but he was shot from behind after he had been running for about two metres away from that place. Then three soldiers went toward him. Among the three soldiers, I knew two of them. Their names were Chhet and Uit [both soldiers are deceased now]. Because Prieng was shot, he fell to the ground, but he was not yet dead. Then I saw the soldiers taking a big rock which they threw at Prieng’s head until he died. I was afraid seeing that because I was standing about fifty metres away, and so I saw the event clearly.”], A27, EN 01088534 [Witness was in a mobile unit, was sent to Phnom Srok District and saw You Mut being arrested: “While they were transporting Prieng’s dead body by a horse and cart to burry, YOU Mut managed to set himself free from the ropes with which his hands were bound.”], A28, EN 01088534 [Witness was in a mobile unit, was sent to Phnom Srok District and saw You Mut being arrested: “YOU Mut escaped from the prison located behind Wat Chub Pagoda”]. See also: **D5/965** You Muth Supplementary Information Form, 10 May 2013, EN 01123489 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “Later, two militiamen who were armed walked toward me and forcibly told me to go to the hospital. I was accompanied by the mobile unit comrade named Preang, a well-built and strong person [...] The militiamen then stepped on my head and back and tied my hands behind my back with hammock string. Comrade Peang was tall and big, so he fought back with them. The two militiamen shot him twice in his stomach and he died immediately [...] After that I was sent by the militiamen to the security office in Chakkrei Village”].

1151 **D1.3.10.10** Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia: Khet Banteay Meanchey DC-Cam Report, 1997, EN 00218609 [“Phum Chakrey criminal center which is located on the west side of the district office of srok Preah Netr Preah. At this site of killing, with a death toll of 3580. Victims were stabbed with a bayonet, or by being bound and hit against a coconut tree.”]; **D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A8, EN 01087426 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report [D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia: “Q: In the report No. D119/50.2, the number of the Chakkrei’s victims was at 3,580 as that of the report in the document of the Documentation Center of

Cambodia D1.3.10.10. Was this number quoted from document D119/50.2? A: I think the number was from document D119/50.2. When I interviewed THLANG Thong, he also told me the same number of victims.”]; **D119/50.2** Preah Net Preah Report 1984, EN 00938421 [“Tied in lines and pierced with bayonets, 3580”]; **D219/204.1** Field Research Report: Banteay Meanchey Province, DC-CAM Report, 1997, EN 01122587 [“We interviewed the second witness, Mr. THLANG Thong, 49 years of age, 1.66 metres tall [...] and currently works at the district office of culture. He knows of the crime sites in Prey Ta Rut, but is unaware from whence the victims had come. He had gathered skeletal remains, and laid them to rest at a mausoleum on Phnom Anhcheang Mountain. However, due to the poor preventative measures, the bones have gone missing and presumed looted. He learned from others that there was no prison at this location. He stated that the victims were simply brought in there to be killed. Regarding the crime site at Chakkrei Village, he stated similarly that he was assigned to work at the worksite at later date”]. See also: **D106/14** OCIJ Rogatory Report, 16 February 2012, EN 007801983 [“At that time, many arrested people would be brought to that location and sent to be killed in the surroundings of this office. Some others prisoners were sent to be killed in Phal village also known as Phum Chakrey”].

1152 **D119/92** Sum Tao Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A28, EN 00982334 [Witness was a mobile unit worker whose house was 300m from Prey Ta Ruth: “These events occurred from around June or July in 1978 up until the end of the Khmer Rouge regime. I did not know where these people were transported from, but after the Khmer Rouge regime, relatives of the people killed at Prey Ta Roadh told me that their relatives had been transported from Prasat Commune about 20 kilometres east of Preah Net Preah District. People in my village also disappeared: for example, two of my brothers-in-law and my uncle had been ordered by the Khmer Rouge to go transport rice and salt; then they disappeared.”]; **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A43, EN 01076978 [Witness lived two kilometers away from Prey Ta Ruth: “At that time, I saw them transport people by vehicle over two or three consecutive nights. Some nights there was one vehicle, and some nights there were two vehicles. They mostly transported people to Prey Ta Rot at night”]. See also: **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A69, EN 01079709 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “Q: Did you ever hear of killings in Chakkrei Village? A: When I worked at Wat Chob Pagoda, people were called to attend a study session. Then at about 5.00 p.m., they arrested those people and sent them away by military truck. I did not know where they sent those people”]. See also: **D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan ‘Genocide and Democracy in Cambodia’, EN 00678711 [Quoting from an interview with San, a villager from Chakrey village who escaped to Thailand: “On 24 June [1978] I started to see them take away whole families.’ Female Southwest Zone officials led groups from three sub-districts to the district prison in Chup. At 9 p.m. each evening for a week, these women would take twenty to thirty prisoners out, kill them, and throw their bodies into pits”].

1153 **D106/2** Chrach Kit Written Record of Interview, 15 February 2012, A21, EN 00784870 [Witness was a carpenter for Preah Net Preah District office: “They were brought in by truck, and there could be 15 to 20 people each time.”]; **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A69, EN 01079709 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “Q: Did you ever hear of killings in Chakkrei Village? A: When I worked at Wat Chob Pagoda, people were called to attend a study session. Then at about 5.00 p.m., they arrested those people and sent them away by military truck. I did not know where they sent those people”], A76, EN 01079711 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “I am not sure about the number of people, but I estimate that there were 20 people in each truck.”]; **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interview, 9 February 2015, A42, EN 01076977-01076978 [Witness lived two kilometers away from Prey Ta Ruth: “I just saw them [CPK] transporting people by vehicle there. [...] The killing site was west of Krasang Thmei village, Tean Kam Commune but now it is located in Chub-Vari commune. The killing site named Prey Ta Rot was located in Krasang Thmei village.”], A43, EN 01076978 [“At that time, I saw them [CPK] transport people by vehicle over two or three consecutive nights. Some nights there was one vehicle, and some nights there were two vehicles. They mostly transported people to Prey Ta Rot at night.”]; **D219/385** Nuon Hoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 June 2015, A20, EN 01128304 [Witness was at his home in Kang Py when he saw prisoners being transported in vehicles from National Road 6 to a path leading north: “I saw the Khmer Rouge transporting prisoners in two large vehicles to be killed there in the evening at around 1700 to 1800. I saw the event when I asked them for permission to visit my house at Kang Py.”]; **D219/1** You Mut Written Record of Interview, 8 September 2014, A44, EN 01044860 [Witness was a prisoner at Chakrey: “Q: Do you know how long people were detained before their eventual execution? A: Later I learned this through my fellow villagers who told me that I was so lucky

- because every two or three days the detainees were taken away by lorries”].
- 1154 **D119/50.2** Preah Netr Preah Report 1984, EN 00938421 [“Prey Ta Roth”, “brought by 8 trucks”, “Beaten and dumped into pits 3896”].
- 1155 **D219/173** Lies Sdeung Written Record of Interviews, 9 Feb 2015, A42, EN 01076977 [Witness lived two kilometers away from Prey Ta Ruth: “People living near Prey Ta Rot heard those people shouting as they were being killed.”]; **D119/92** Sum Tao Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A28, EN 00982334 [Witness was a mobile unit worker whose house was 300m from Prey Ta Ruth: “Q: Can you explain Prey Ta Roadh in detail? A: My house was about 300 metres away from Prey Ta Roadh. At about 6 or 7 p.m. I heard loud noises of lorry/lorries driven from the south to Prey Ta Roadh along National Road 6 A while later I heard the screams of children”].
- 1156 **D1.3.10.10** Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia: Khet Banteay Meanchey DC-Cam Report, 1997, 00218609 [Report prepared by Sin Khin: “Prey Taruth criminal center which is located 100 meters behind the district hospital. [At this site of killing] with a death toll of 3890]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A104, EN 01037376 [Witness lived in Phnum Choncheang Village, Preah Net Preah District, was a worker at Ou Lieb dam and in Pursat Commune: “Q: Did you ever hear that people were arrested and sent to the security house [in Chakkrei Village]? A: I did not know about this, but after that, while people were digging ground in search of gold, they discovered human skeletons”].
- 1157 **D106/15** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 15 February 2012, EN 00787079-00787079 [“The first four (4) graves are located in a large agricultural field divided in two parts by a hedge. One grave is one hundred meters on the left hand side of the field entrance and its size was of a square shape of 3X3 meters and some 1,8 meter deep, GPS references N= 13 38.555 - E= 103 11.516. The three other graves are located in the second part of the field two hundred meters up to the first one. The three pits were close to each other with the same size as the first grave (See photos # 11-12 from Annex 5). The fifth grave is located in a different place along the same small road leading towards Trapeang Thma and Phnom Srok district at 1000 meters north from the location of the four other graves. The grave is on the very side of the road on the edge with an agricultural field and was at a size of square 4X4 meters and 2 meters deep”]. See also: **D106/3** Hiem Sokhan Written Record of Interview 16 February 2012, A20 EN 00784864 [Witness guarded a tapioca plantation at Prey Ta Ruth and lived in small hut there: “I learned from the chairman of Krasaing Thmei village that there were about three or four graves, each of which was three metres wide and long and approximately 1.8 meters deep”].
- 1158 Chamkar Khnol is so-called as it means jackfruit plantation and there was a jackfruit plantation in the area during the Khmer Rouge period: **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam Report entitled “Mapping Project 1998”- Banteay Meanchey, 20 August 1998, EN 0078067 [Account of Pall Samoeun”Chamkar Khnao [jack fruit tree field]”]; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A118, EN 00986271 [Southwest Zone person who arrived in Northwest Zone in 1977, and worked in the rice fields at Svay Sisophon: “During late 1977, I heard that this security office was located near a jackfruit plantation near Phnum Svay Mountain.”]; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A29, EN 01087435 [Witness conducted DC-Cam interviews with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997: “Chamkar Khnol was the villagers’ plantation where people were killed.”]; **D1.3.10.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: khet Banteay Meanchey”, 29 April 1997, EN 00218605 [Account of witness Chin Sarong who excavated the pits at Chamkar Khnol in 1983 and 1984: “The site was formerly a jack fruit plantation, but it is now the villager’s plantation”].
- 1159 **D118/38** Preliminary Site Identification Report for Wat Chamkar Khnol Execution Site, 25 March 2013, EN 00900779 [“Wat Chamkar Khnol Execution Site was located in O Ombel commune, Sisophon District of Banteay Meanchey Province.”]; **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000, EN 00987764 [“The location of the security prison and killing site ‘Chamkar Khnol’ is located in Ou Ambel Village, Ou Ambel Commune, Sisophon District, Banteay Meanchey Province.”]; **D1.3.10.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: khet Banteay Meanchey”, 29 April 1997, EN 00218605 [“The criminal center Chamkar Khnol (Wat Chamkar Khnol) is in phum Au Ambil, khum Au Ambil.”]; **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam Report entitled “Mapping Project 1998”- Banteay Meanchey, 20 August 1998, EN 0078067 [Mapping project lead by Sin Khin in 1998: “Wat Chamkar Khnao and Svay Mountain are located in O Ambel village, O Ambel sub-district, Serey Sophorn district.”]; **D5/899** Chhut Saviet Civil Party Application, 26 March 2013, EN 01073679 [Witness sent to clear land at Chamkar Khnol worksite in 1975: “Those worksites were called

Chamkar Khnor Mountain worksite [...] They were in Au Ambel commune, Sere Saophoan district.”]; **D119/111** Saom Lang Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2014, A3, EN 00987769 [The witness saw the grave sites after the liberation day in 1979. He provided the OCIJ with information for preliminary site report D118/38: “Q: Are three killing sites [including Chamkar Khnol] you showed us located in OU Amebl village Serei Saopoan Town? A3: Yes, that is correct.”]; **D119/115** Til Heav Written Record of Interview, 3 April 2014, A29, EN 00987794 [Witness was appointed Chairman of Kompong Reab Village, Sisophon District from 1975 to 1977: “Presently Chamkar Khnor is located in Ou Ambel Village, Ou Ambel Commune, Serei Saophoan City, Banteay Meanchey Province. During the Khmer Rouge regime, Chamkar Khnor was in Serei Saophoan District, Battambang Province”].

1160 **D119/115** Til Heav Written Record of Interview, 3 April 2014, A29, EN 00987794 [Witness was appointed Chairman of Kompong Reab Village, Sisophon District from 1975 to 1977: “Presently Chamkar Khnor is located in Ou Ambel Village, Ou Ambel Commune, Serei Saophoan City, Banteay Meanchey Province. During the Khmer Rouge regime, Chamkar Khnor was in Serei Saophoan District, Battambang Province.”]; **D119/111** Saom Lang Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2014, A5, EN 00987770 [The witness saw the grave sites after the liberation day in 1979. He provided the OCIJ with information for preliminary site report D118/38: “Ou Ambel Village, Sangkat Tuek Thla, Battambang Province (presently Ou Ambel Village, Serei Saophoan District, Bantay Meanchey Province).”]; **D119/118.1** Annex 1: Wat Kirichum (Wat Chamkar Khnol) Execution Site and Security Prison Sector 5, Northwest Zone, 3 April 2014, EN 00982269 [The map shows Banteay Meanchey Road Network map to label “Wat Kirichum (Wat Chamkar Khnol) ES and Security Prison O Ambel Village, O Ambel Commune, Serey Sophon District, Bateay Meanchey Province”].

1161 **D1.3.34.4** Report by Trov (Trauv) entitled “Report on the Situation in Sector 5”, 19 October 1977, EN 01046927 [Extract from responses of Men Chun alias Hoeng, Sector 4 Secretary in 1977: “I. Sector 5 [...] There were four districts, namely: 1. Serei Saophoan.”]; **D119/118** Written Record of Investigative Action, 3 April 2014, EN 00982277 [“Previously on 25 March 2013 a Site Identification Report (D118/38) was drafted by OCIJ investigator Thomas Kuehnel, but as mentioned in the report it was incomplete due to lack of information. Falling into the supervision of Sector 5 committee within the North West Zone, the “Chamkar Khnol execution site is also of interest in relation of one of the suspect under investigation specifically for Sector 5 in case 004.”]; **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record of Interview, 12 February 2013, A10, EN 00903211 [Witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “the Chamkar Khnor Security Center was under Sector 5. I knew about that because at that time many prisoners had been brought from different districts within the Sector to be detained in the Chamkar Khnor Security Center.”], A16, EN 00903211 [“I only knew that it belonged to Sector 5 because on the wall of the detention concrete building they wrote: Sector 5 Detention Center. Also, I heard from other prisoners during that time that the prisoners in the Center had been brought in from different districts in Sector 5”]. See also **D118/38** OCIJ Preliminary Site Identification Report for Wat Chamkar Khnol Execution Site, 25 March 2013, EN 00900784 [This appears to be a mistake later rectified in **D119/118** above: “DK, including SWZ period, the site belonged Northwest Zone Sector 3”]; **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000, EN 00987764 [This is an inaccurate statement as the same document clearly states the prison was in Ou Ambel, which was always in Sector 5: “According to a political map of the Democratic Kampuchea regime published in 1976, “Chamkar Khnor” was located in Sector 3 of the Northwest Zone”].

1162 Wat Chamkar Pagoda was also known as Chum Kiri Pagoda: **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000 NOT FOUND EN 00987764 [“The site [Chamkar Khnol] is located behind Chum Kiri Pagoda on a one-hectare square-shaped plot of land”]; **D119/111** Saom Lang Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2014, A12, EN 00987772 [The witness saw the grave sites after the liberation day in 1979. He provided the OCIJ with information for preliminary site report D118/38: “I heard that they detained people in Chum Kiri Pagoda, also known as Chamkar Khnor Pagoda, before they took them to be killed at Chamkar Khnor”].

1163 **D6.1.634** Tuel Hev [Til Heav] Human Rights Watch Interview, 20 October 2005, EN 00352098 [Witness was a Northwest Zone cadre who resigned before the purge, and lived and worked in Sisophon District from 1977 onwards: “Chamkar Khnaor was the Sector 5 prison.”]; **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record of Interview, 12 February 2013, A10, EN 00903211 [The witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “The Chamkar Khnor Security Center was under Sector 5. I knew about that because at that time many prisoners had been brought from different districts within the Sector to be

detained in the Chamkar Khnor Security Center.”], A16, EN 00903211 [“I only knew that it belonged to Sector 5 because on the wall of the detention concrete building they wrote: Sector 5 Detention Center. Also, I heard from other prisoners during that time that the prisoners in the Center had been brought in from different districts in Sector 5.”]; **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam Report entitled “Mapping Project 1998”- Banteay Meanchey20 August 1998, EN 0078068 [“Chamkar Khnao is perhaps the Khmer Rouge regional security office.”]; **D1.3.10.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: khet Banteay Meanchey”, 29 April 1997, EN 00218605 [“It consists of a security office, a prison and a killing site.”]; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A13, EN 01087433 [Witness prepared a DC-Cam report after conducting interview with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997: “The place [Chamkar Khnol Pagoda] was a crime site which includes a security office, a prison or detention office and a killing field”]. See also **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A68, EN 01053623 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Phniet Commune in that district: “Phnum Svay Mountain. [...] The residents told me that the place was a major Khmer Rouge office”].

1164 **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A6, EN 00987778 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “It [Chamkar Khnol Pagoda] was a killing site.”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 5 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Witness was part of a children’s unit that worked in Sisophon District collecting human excrement for fertilizer: “The place where I stayed was Phnom Bak. It was approximately two kilometers from Chamkar Khnor which was the killing site.”]; **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A114, EN 01055564 [Witness worked near Wat Chamkar Khnol: “There were graves at Chamkar Khnor [...] Now the human bones have been collected and stored at Wat Sopheak Mongkol Pagoda.”], A121, EN 01055565 [“I did not see them [people killed] first-hand. I only heard that they had transported truckloads of people to be killed at Chamkar Khnor.”]; **D1.3.11.10** Chuon Bon Human Rights Watch Interview, 20 October 2005, EN 00210397 [Witness lived in Kandaol Village, Sisophon District, throughout the DK period: “Chamkar Khnaor was an execution centre.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A41, EN 01095798 [Witness was arrested in 1978 and taken to Kaun Khla, where she heard people got transferred to Chamkar Khnol execution site: “Detainees were kept at Kaun Khla and taken for execution at Chamkar Kau and Chamkar Khnor.”]; **D118/250** Muth Voeuk Written Record of Interview, 4 June 2014, A170, EN 01032493 [Prisoner was detained in Banteay Neang pagoda, and heard of Chamkar Khnol: “Chamkar Khnao was also a killing site because after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime, there were people going there to dig up human bones from the pits to hunt for gold [jewellery] from the corpses”]. See also **D219/387** Written Record of Investigation Action, 26 June 2015, EN 01113247 [Witness Nut Som worked in a cotton plantation at Kang Va Mountain from 1977: “There, he [Nut Som] heard about Chamkar Khnol and Chamkar Kor two sites separated to each other by more or less 2km and it was said that there were killing sites.”]; **D5/923/3** Bun Kim Eng Civil Party Application Supplementary Information, 29 March 2015, EN 01210045 [Witness lived in Phnom Srok from 1976: “[The witness] said that she did not remember anything and that she had never been to Chamkar Khnor either. She only heard that Chamkar Khnor was a killing site during the Khmer Rouge regime.”]; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A13, EN 01087433 [Witness assisted in putting together DC-Cam Report of witness interviews in 1997: “Q: In the report Chamkar Khnor Pagoda was a crime site, security office and prison. How are they different? A13: The place was a crime site which includes a security office, a prison or detention office and a killing field. [...] The place where people were killed was called the execution site.”], A29, EN 01087435 [“Chamkar Khnor was the villagers’ plantation where people were killed.”]; **D119/100** Cheam Kim Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2014, A25, EN 00985177 [Wife of purged Northwest Zone cadre: “Chamkar Khnao was not a prison. It was a killing site”].

1165 **D5/1263** Sinh Run Civil Party Application, 27 June 2013, EN 01144201 [Witness worked at Chamkar Khnol in 1977: “After that, I had to work on farmland planting cotton and vegetables continuously at Wat Chamkar Khnaor pagoda worksite.”]; **D5/879/1** Chuong SaLea Report on Civil Party Application, 24 November 2009, EN 00957300 [Witness was sent to the foot of Chamkar Khnol to work: “Chamkar Khnol located in Ou Ambel Subdistrict, Serei Saophoan District, Banteay Meanchey Province where [the witness] was required to work the land by clearing the forest for cultivation.”]; **D119/136** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 22 July 2014, A22, EN 01044766 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: Q: In your previous answer, you said that in July 1976, you led all of the forces consisting of 7,800 people in the mobile

unit to grow cotton plants on Phnum Kang Va Mountain. Where was Phnum Kang Va Mountain? A22: Phnum Kang Va Mountain was located in Serei Saophoan.”], A24, EN 01044766 [“I knew of the Chamkar Khnor site because at the time, they ordered me and my forces to grow cotton on Phnum Kang Va Mountain and at Chamkar Khnor.”]; **D5/1329** Tat Chambey Civil Party Application, 6 May 2013, EN 01144673 [Witness worked at Chamkar Khnol in mid-1978: “I have forgotten the name of the unit chief who sent me to work in Serei Saophoan District, particularly Kang Va Mountain, Chamkar Khnor. [...] At the worksite, they had us plant cotton and various kinds of vegetables, cut grasses and spray insecticides and pesticides.”]; **D5/944** Kinh Ay Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01194704 [Witness was a worker sent to the Chamkar Khnol cotton plantation worksite in 1977: “In 1977 [...] Angkar sent me to the work site at Phnum Kang Va, Khla Kaun, Chamkar Khnaor. They had me plant cotton, put up cotton plant supports, and weed cotton plants.”]; **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A22, EN 00987780 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “To the west of Chamkar Khnor there was a mountain called Phnum Doung Preah Mountain, and it was a cotton plantation.”]. See also **D5/881** Leuy Teus Civil Party Application, 30 August 2013, EN 01025357 [Witness was sent to Chamkar Khnol worksite in 1976: “unit chief whose name I cannot recall sent me to a mobile unit in Serei Sophoan district to work at various worksites at Chamkar Khnoar mountain, Khla Kaun mountain and Kang Va mountain”].

1166 **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A25, EN 00987781 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “I heard screams from Chamkar Khnor from when I began working there until the Khmer Rouge regime fell.”]; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A23-24, EN 01087434 [Witness assisted in putting together DC-Cam Report in 1997: “It [Chamkar Khnol] was established in 1975 [...] It had been operated since the inception until the regime collapsed.”]; **D119/118** Written Record of Investigative Action, 3 April 2014, EN 00982278 [“According to the witnesses, the site [Wat Chamkar Khnol execution site] existed throughout the entire Pol Pot Regime”]; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A119, EN 00986271 [Southwest Zone person who arrived in Northwest Zone in 1977, and worked in the rice fields at Svay Sisophon: “It [Chamkar Khnol] existed there even before the arrival of the Southwest Zone group.”]; **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record of Interview, A15, EN 00903211 [Witness states he was detained at Chamkar Khnol from late 1976 to early 1977: “I was transferred to be detained at the Chamkar Khnor Security Center in September 1976; and was released in January 1977.”]; **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam report entitled “Mapping Project 1998” - Banteay Meanchey 20 August 1998, EN 0078068 [“The execution [at Chamkar Khnol] took place between 1976 to the end of 1978.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A173, EN 01059958 [Witness was in a mobile unit that moved frequently around Banteay Meanchey Province. Was told by his other elder sister of the arrest: “Q: When your elder sister was arrested in 1976, was the Chamkar Khnor Security Office already in existence? A: Yes, it already existed”].

1167 **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record Interview, 12 February 2013, A17, EN 00903212 [The witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “It [Chamkar Khnol security office] was located on a plot of land of over 4 hectares”].

1168 **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record Interview, 12 February 2013, A20, EN 00903212 [The witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “While I was working around, I was able to see various buildings such as the detention building in which the prisoners were detained. That building looked like a big warehouse about 30 meters wide and 50 meters long. It had doors and windows, but they were not closed”].

1169 **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record Interview, 12 February 2013, A20, EN 00903212 [The witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “There were 2 thatch houses which they used for detaining the light crime prisoners”].

1170 **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record Interview, 12 February 2013, A18, EN 00903212 [The witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “It was surrounded by barbwire”].

1171 **D119/114.1** Sketch of Chamker Khnol, 2 April 2014, EN 01137291 [Sketch shows security office sites to the North East of the pits that contained corpses.]; **D119/113.1** Sketch of Chamker Khnol, 2 April 2014, EN 01137290 [Situates the security office to the north of pits containing corpses.]; **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000, EN 00987764 [“The site is located behind Chum Kiri Pagoda [...] between Kaun Kla Mountain, Svay Mountain and Chonhcheang Mountain.”]; **D119/111** Saom Lang Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2014, A2, EN

- 00987769 [The witness saw the grave sites after the liberation day in 1979. He provided the OCIJ with information for preliminary site report D118/38: “I would like to clarify that the site in the first photo is around 200 metres southwest of Chum Kiri Pagoda, also known as Chamkar Khnor Pagoda”].
- 1172 **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A38, EN 00987783 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “Chamkar Khnor occupied seven hectares of land.”]; **D119/118** Written Record of Investigative Action, 3 April 2014, EN 00982278 [“The Chamkar Khnol prison and execution sites were in one location covering some 7 to 8 hectares of thick forest.”]; **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000, EN 00987764 [“The site [Chamkar Khnol] is located [...] on a one-hectare square-shaped plot of land”]; **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record Interview, 12 February 2013, EN 00903212 [The witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “It was located on a plot of land of over 4 hectares”].
- 1173 **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A38, EN 00987783 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “Chamkar Khnor occupied seven hectares of land.”]; **D119/118** Written Record of Investigative Action, 3 April 2014, EN 00982278 [“The Chamkar Khnol prison and execution sites were in one location covering some 7 to 8 hectares of thick forest.”]; **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000, EN 00987764 [“The site [Chamkar Khnol] is located behind Chum Kiri Pagoda on a one-hectare square-shaped plot of land”]; **D119/113** Toem Ratanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A18, EN 00986765 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border on 28 or 29 of November 1978: “At that time, [Chamkar Khnol] was an area of dense forest”]; **D119/114** Hong Srey Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A19, EN 00986774 [Witness was a digger who went to Chamkar Khnol in 1983, helped exhume graves: “surrounding the [Chamkar Khnol] pagoda compound was a dense forest”].
- 1174 **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A7, EN 00987778 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “Chamkar Khnor is located west of Phnum Svay Mountain”]; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A117, EN 00986271 [Southwest Zone person who arrived in Northwest Zone in 1977, and worked in the rice fields at Svay Sisophon: “Chamkar Khnor Security Office was located in Svay Sisophon near Phnum Svay Mountain”]; **D5/1459** Dieb Poeng Civil Party Application, 10 February 2009, EN 01210265 [Witness was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnol in 1978 after refusing a forced marriage in Serei Sisophon: “Then, in 1978, I was imprisoned in Chamkar Khnor Prison (Sector 5, North-West Zone), located near the foot of Phnum Svay Mountain in Banteay Meanchey Province.”]; **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record Interview, 12 February 2013, A17, EN 00903212 [The witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “It was on the west side of the Svay Mountain”]; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A29, EN 01087435 [Witness conducted interviews for DC-Cam and prepared report on Chamkar Khnol in 1997: “Chamkar Khnor was at the foot of Phnom Khlakaun Mountain, located in between Phnom Svay Mountain and Phnom Khlakoun Mountain”].
- 1175 **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A22, EN 00987780 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “To the west of Chamkar Khnor there was a mountain called Phnum Doung Preah Mountain, and it was a cotton plantation.”]; **D119/114** Hong Srey Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A7, EN 00986772 [Witness was a digger who went to Chamkar Khnol in 1983, helped exhume graves: “The grave were I saw the dead bodies was so-called Chamkar Khnor, located between Phnum Svay Mountain and Phnum Doung Peah Mountain in Serei Saophoan Town”].
- 1176 **D5/944** Kinh Ay Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01194704 [Witness was a worker sent to the Chamkar Khnol cotton plantation worksite in 1977: “Angkar sent me to the work site at Phnum Kang Va, Khla Kaun, Chamkar Khnaor”]. See also **D119/136** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 22 July 2014, A24, EN 01044766 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit sent to plant cotton at Phnum Kang Va and Chamkar Khnol in 1976: “I knew of the Chamkar Khnor [work] site because, at the time, they ordered me and my forces to grow cotton on Phnum Kang Va Mountain and at Chamkar Khnor”].
- 1177 **D119/113.1** Sketch of Chamkar Khnol, 2 April 2014, EN 01137290 [Situates pagoda & corpses north of National Road 5, west of Phnum Svay Mountain.]; **D119/114.1** Sketch of Chamkar Khnol, 2 April 2014, EN 01137291 [Sketch shows area north of National Road 5, Chamkar Khnor (aka Wat Kirichum Pagoda), south of Phnom Doung Preah mountain, west Phnom Svay mountain.]; **D119/118** Written Record of Investigative Action, 3 April 2014, EN 00982278 [“Behind the pagoda, at the foot of Phnom Svay mountain is the Eastern limit of the ‘Chamkar Khnol site’ [...] The limits South of the site are located in between the junction of

National road 5 and the road towards kirichum pagoda [...] and the start of the thick bushes on a small path”]. See also **D119/113** Toem Ratanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A14, EN 00986765 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border on 28 or 29 of November 1978: “I rested along National Road No.5 near the foot of Phnum Svay Mountain in Svay Sisophon District [at Chamkar Khnol]”].

1178 See, **D119/114.1** and **D119/113.1** for two sketches by witnesses which pinpoint several graves around and between two roads, of which one leads to the pagoda; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A3, EN 01087432 [The witness interviewed Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997 for DC-Cam: “They [the pits] were scattered throughout one square hectare on the ground, located at the foot of Svay Mountain and Khla Touch Mountain.”]; **D1.3.10.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: khet Banteay Meanchey”, 29 April 1997, EN 00218605 [Witness moved to Ou Ambel in 1979, which is when he saw the grave pits: “The pits are scattered around the mountain's slope.”]; **D219/204.2.1** Sin Khin Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122451 [Account of witness Tann (Khuon) Say, who was detained at Chamkar Khnol from early 1975 to 1977: “The pits [at Chamkar Khnol] were close to each other. Each pit was just arm length away from each other.”]; **D119/113** Toem Ratanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A1, EN 00986762 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border on 28 or 29 of November 1978: “During our journey, stopped to rest along the National Road 5, at the road going up to Chmar Khnor. When I was going upward, I saw skeletal remains at Chamkar Khnor”].

1179 **D119/108** Tann Say Written Record of Interview, 12 February 2013, A10, EN 00903211 [Witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “Chamkar Khnor Security Center was under Sector 5.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, EN 01031896 [Witness worked in a mobile unit, as a district soldier, and as guard stationed at Chamkar Kor [two kilometres away] during the DK regime: “A53: Yes, it was generally the Khmer Rouge's organization structure of district in which the military had to report to the district committee. I heard people living in Preah Netr Preah saying that Yeay Chaem had authority to control all these people, and the district military chairman had to report to her as well. Q: When you guarded at Chamkar Kor at Svay Sisophon, did your chairman have to report to the Svay Sisophon District Committee? A54: My chairman had to report directly to Ta Hoeng and Ta Phi who were on the Sector Committee”]; **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record of Interview, 12 February 2013, A10, EN 00903211 [The witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “the Chamkar Khnor Security Center was under Sector 5. I knew about that because at that time many prisoners had been brought from different districts within the Sector to be detained in the Chamkar Khnor Security Center.”], A16, EN 00903211 [“I only knew that it belonged to Sector 5 because on the wall of the detention concrete building they wrote: Sector 5 Detention Center. Also, I heard from other prisoners during that time that the prisoners in the Center had been brought in from different districts in Sector 5.”]; **D219/206** [Corrected 1] Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A26, EN 01087434 [Witness conducted DC-Cam interviews with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997: “I think it [Security Office in Chamkar Khnol] was under the jurisdiction of the sector.”]; **D119/118.1** Annex 1: Wat Kirichum (Wat Chamkar Khnol) Execution Site and Security Prison Sector 5”].

1180 **D119/118** Written Record of Investigative Action, 3 April 2014, EN 00982278 [“According to the witnesses, the site existed throughout the entire Pol Pot Regime and was first ran by the North West Khmer Rouge cadres while from early 1977 they were replaced by the South West Khmer Rouge Cadres.”]; **D119/136** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 22 July 2014, A31, EN 01044767 [Witness was Sector 5 Mobile Unit Deputy Chairman that was sent to plant cotton at Phnum Kang Va and Chamkar Khnol in 1976: “the Southwest group might have arrived in approximately late 1977.”]; **D6.1.634** Teul Hev [Til Heav] Human Rights Watch Interview, 20 October 2005, EN 00352098 [Witness was a Northwest Zone cadre who resigned before the purge and lived and worked in Sisophon District from 1977 onwards: “the Southwest Zoners came in August 1977.”]; **D119/100** Cheam Kim Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2014, A23, EN 00985177 [Wife of purged Northwest Zone cadre, detained in a prison in a dense forest: “I did not know the soldiers who came to arrest me. They were the Northwest military, and they came to arrest me at the order of the Southwest group. Later those soldiers were taken to be killed.”]; **D219/206** [Corrected 1] Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A28, EN 01087434 [Witness conducted DC-Cam interviews with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997: “They [Ta Bo and Ta Nhim] probably died when the Southwest Zone cadres arrived.”].

- 1181 **D119/118** Written Record of Investigative Action, 3 April 2014, EN 00982278 [“Witness TANN Say [who was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977] said that during the North West control the Chamkar Khnol Prison Chief was ‘Ta NHAN’. Later on he was removed and arrested by the South West Cadres and then d[i]sappeared together with his family members”].
- 1182 **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A92, EN 01031903 [Witness worked as a mobile unit worker, a district soldier, and a guard stationed at Chamkar Kor during the DK regime: “Voan was the Chairperson of the Sector 5 Security Centre. I did not know who replaced him after the arrival of the Southwest people.”]; **D6.1.122** Pechuy Chipse Written Record of Interview, 10 September 2008, EN 00225211 [Witness was a villager in Pongro, Banteay Meanchey, Sector 5: “Ta Voan was still the supervisor [of pongro Security Office], but later on in late 1975, Ta Voan was arrested and they put Ta Kun in his place.”].
- 1183 **D119/136** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 22 July 2014, A28, EN 01044767 [Witness was Sector 5 Mobile Unit Deputy Chairman that was sent to plant cotton at Phnum Kang Va and Chamkar Khnol in 1976: “Chamkar Khnor was under the control of the Serei Saophoan District Committee and Sector 5 Committee Ta Hoeng.”]; **D1.3.10.3** Report titled *General View of Sector 5*, 27 June 1977, EN 00223175 [Lists “Hoeng, secretary (arrested)” under heading “Sector 5”].
- 1184 **D1.3.10.3** Report titled *General View of Sector 5*, 27 June 1977, EN 00223175 [“Lists “Cheal, assistant” under heading “Sector 5”]; **D119/68** Phy Phuon Written Record of Interview, 28 November 2013, A4, EN 00975046 [Staff member of the Foreign Affairs Ministry who learned that Northwest Zone cadres disappeared after Ta Mok took control in Northwest Zone at the end of 1977: “Ta Chiel, Committee member of sector 5”]; **D119/108** Sok Rum Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2014, A76, EN 00986262 [Southwest Zone person who arrived in Northwest Zone in 1977, and worked in the rice fields at Svay Sisophon: “Ta Chiel (from the Northwest Zone) was Svay Sisophon Sector Committee”].
- 1185 **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A36, EN 01055553 [Witness worked near Wat Chamkar Khnol: “Q: Until when was Ta Hoeng Sector 5 Committee? A36: He was Sector Committee until the arrival of the Southwest group.”]; **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A18, EN 00901020 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “[d]uring that time, I noticed disappearance of the Northwest cadres one by one, such as Grandfather Maong of the Preah Netr Preah district committee, Grandfather Sam At, the deputy of the Preah Netr Preah district committee, Grandfather Krak, the Preah Netr Preah commune committee, Grandfather Cheal and Grandfather Hoeng.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A92, EN 01031903 [Witness was a worker in a North West Zone mobile unit, and later guard stationed at Chamkar Kor: “Voan was the Chairperson of the Sector 5 Security Centre. I did not know who replaced him after the arrival of the Southwest people.”]. See, also **D6.1.122** Pechuy Chipse Written Record of Interview, 10 September 2008, EN 00225211 [Witness was a villager in Pongro, Banteay Meanchey, Sector 5: “Ta Voan was still the supervisor [of pongro Security Office], but later on in late 1975, Ta Voan was arrested and they put Ta Kun in his place.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len OCIJ Statement, at A8-A9 [Witness was chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “I just knew that on the arrival of the Southwest cadres, they arrested killed all of them [Ta Krak, Ta Maong, Ta Hing, Ta Nhim]; but I did not know who ordered the killings. I learned this by word-of mouth.”], A9, EN 00985185 [“Ta Maong and Ta Hing were killed perhaps in mid-1977. RUOS Nhim, Ta Cheal (Ta Nhim's son), and Ta Krak were killed perhaps in mid-1978.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun OCIJ Statement, at A95 [Ta Chiel disappeared in mid-1978]; **D1.3.18.2** S-21 Confession of Muol Sambath *alias* Ros Nhim, dated 14 June 1978; **D6.1.1105** Ben Kiernan, *The Pol Pot Regime*, at EN 00678710 [“Nhim’s son, Diel, husband of So Phim’s daughter, was arrested on 15 June. Diel and his wife were both murdered.”]; **D119/118** Written Record of Investigative Action, 3 April 2014, EN 00982278 [“Witness TANN Say [who was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977] said that during the North West control the Chamkar Khnol Prison Chief was ‘Ta NHAN’. Later on he was removed and arrested by the South West Cadres and then d[i]sappeared together with his family members”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A8, EN 00985185 [Witness was chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “I just knew that on the arrival of the Southwest cadres, they arrested killed all of them [Ta Krak, Ta Maong, Ta Hing, Ta Nhim]; but I did not know who ordered the killings. I learned this by word-of mouth.”], A9, EN 00985185 [“Ta Maong and Ta Hing were killed perhaps in mid-1977. RUOS Nhim, Ta Cheal (Ta Nhim's son), and Ta Krak were killed perhaps in mid-1978.”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A11, EN 00944469 [Witness worked in a children’s mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “They [Ta Val and Ta Maong] were missing as soon

as the Southwest arrived.”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A45, EN 01167928 [Witness transferred to Sisophon District: “I heard that after Yeay Chaem arrived, Ta Val disappeared”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A58, EN 01118000 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah in 1977-78: “They [Ta Nhim and Ta Val] disappeared when the Southwest Zone cadres arrived, but I do remember if the Southwest cadres arrived in 1977 or 1978”]; **D85/4.1.5** Por Bandeth (Pao Bandet) Transcript of OCIJ Interview, undated, EN 00808742 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “A: I just knew Ta Val and Ta Maong. I only knew these two people. [...] A: I only knew two people. Q: Until what year did they live? A: 1970–in late 1977. At the beginning of the time when we came into conflict. Q: Well. Where did they go, Om? A: They were arrested and executed.”]; **D219/181** Por Bandeth (Pao Bandet) Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A14, EN 01077037 [Witness was assigned to be a team chief in Preah Net Preah in 1977: “When the Southwest cadres arrived, all those cadres were arrested. For example, Yeay Chaem was a Southwest cadre. When the Southwest cadres arrived, they did not immediately arrest those cadres. But two or three months later, they arrested those Northwest cadres”, A16, EN 01077037 [“I was referring to Preah Netr Preah District. The Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Netr Preah District in 1977. I estimate the Southwest cadres arrived in Preah Netr Preah District before the Khmer New Year in 1977. The arrests of the Northwest cadres were made from the higher to lower levels, from the district levels administered by Ta Val and Ta Maong down to the commune level.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A95, EN 00966793 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “Q: When did Ta Chiel disappear? A95: In mid-1978. I do not remember the exact day and month.”]; **D119/156** Chhoeng Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2004, A29, EN 01044847 [Witness was a Southwest cadre transferred to the Northwest Zone: “When we arrived in the Northwest Zone as I mentioned earlier, Cheal, Vut and Lai were Sector 5 Committee and Nhim was Northwest Zone Committee. Later on, maybe in late 1977, they all went missing, and at that time Rin, a Southwest Zone cadre, was appointed Sector 5 Committee instead. This event occurred maybe in the early raining season in May or June 1978.”]; **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A17, EN 00944492 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “Ta Maong was arrested like Ta Val, and all commune level cadres and cooperative chairpersons were arrested, and they were replaced by the Southwesterners.”], A21, EN 00944492 [“It occurred about two years after the Khmer Rouge took power-approximately in late 1977 or early 1978.”]; **D119/22** Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013, A12, EN 00919161 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah: “However I noticed that in my mobile unit people disappeared when the Southwest arrived. At that time, some leaders namely Ta Val (a Northwest person) was arrested but I did not know who arrested him.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A51-52, EN 01059942 [Witness was in a mobile unit that moved frequently around Banteay Meanchey Province: “A51: Ta Val was killed in 1977. Q: And Hing? A52: They were all killed at the same time.”]; **D219/473** Preap Hin Written Record of Interview, 17 August 2015, A7, EN 01180923 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “However, in early 1977, those who worked with Ta Val said that he was replaced, but we did not know what happened to him. His replacement was one of the Southwest Zone cadres.”]; **D1.3.11.52** Tak Buy DC-Cam Statement, 05 March 2007, EN 00726114 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who then was promoted to company chief for a unit at Trapeang Thma: “[...] After that, Ta Val was arrested and his close associates disappeared one after another until I started to feel very frightened and could not sleep. [...] Those members of companies with close link to Ta Val and his direct subordinates disappeared. However, those company chiefs who were not close to Ta Val survived. Mter Ta Val had been arrested in 1978, people from the Southwest Zone were sent in and the Sector was under the charge of Yun.”]; **D67.6** Pan Chhuong DC-Cam Statement, 18 June 2011, EN 00728681 [Witness was deputy chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit from 1976: “The west came for about two months [from July 77] before Ta Vall was arrested. The Southwest came to arrest Ta Val.”].

1186 **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A57, EN 00978777 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge cadre: “Besides the position on the district committee, she was a member of Sector 3 with Ta Chay. Yeay Chem was a member of Sector 3 when Sector 5 was incorporated into Sector 3.”], A59, EN 00978777 [“[I knew her position at the sector level] [b]ecause when I attended a meeting, I met her and at that time I was told about her position.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A75, EN 01059945 [Witness was in a mobile unit that moved frequently around Banteay Meanchey Province: “I did not know her role clearly, but she was a high-ranking leader at Phnum Leap, Phnum Srok, and Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A77, EN 01059946 [“Q: Did Yeay Chaem have the authority to govern

both Phnum Srok District and Preah Netr Preah District? A77: Yes.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A117-A118, EN 01075217-01075218 [Witness worked in a children’s unit: “all the orders were from Im Chaem [...] All levels, including Sector.”], A119, EN 01075218 [“Q: Why did you know that she had authority to that extent? A119: Because she was the upper-echelon commander, and the lower cadres passed her orders on to be implemented.”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A42, EN 01053618 [Witness sent from Southwest Zone to Sisophon District and assigned to be village chief of Phniet Commune in Sisophon district: “I did not know what position she held, but I saw Yeay Chaem come back and forth to hold meetings at the Svay Sisophon District Office when I attended meetings there. The Svay Sisophon District Office was the Sector 5 office.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A94, EN 01031904 [Witness was a worker in a North West Zone mobile unit, and later guard stationed at Chamkar Kor: “after the arrest of all the Northwest cadres there were no new district committees to replace them yet. During that time we just heard of the names of these two people, Ta Mok or Yeay Chaem, and both of them were well known during that time. That is why I said that perhaps Yeay Chaem or Ta Mok was on the Sector 5 Committee.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I think Yeay Chaem ordered the arrests [of Ta Krak and Ta Maong], because Yeay Chaem was the new Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I heard from people in the mobile unit that she was a sector-level cadre and she stayed at Phnum Lieb. I do not remember names of people in the mobile unit who told me that.”]; **D5/853** Thang Thoeuy Civil Party Application, 21 March 2013, EN 00982862 [Witness worked in children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “Yeay Chaem was in charge of all of Sector 5.”]; **D5/865** Roeung Saruon Civil Party Application, 15 September 2011, EN 00982872 [Member of mobile unit in the “first force”, i.e. for strongest workers: “In late 1977, I was forced to get married along with 100 other couples in Svay Sisophon under the supervision of Ta Loas [...] To my knowledge, at that time, Ta Val, Ta Hak, Ta Chham, Ta Nhim, and Ta Cheal were leaders; Yeay Chaem led the Sector”].

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D219/37 Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A45, EN 01053619 [Witness sent from Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge and appointed as village chief of Phniet Commune in Sisophon District: “Ta Nhen, Serei Saophoan District Committee, always came to lead meetings in various communes. I did not know clearly whether he was a chairman of the District Committee or a member of the District Committee because I saw him come to the meetings there with two or three other cadres.”]; **D119/84** Moeng Vet Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2014, A1, EN 00982700 [Witness worked at Office 160 in Sector 13: “Q: Yesterday you said that in 1975 they organised various offices of Sector 13. At that time you were assigned to Office 160 and Yeay Chem was responsible for the woman’s unit of Sector 13, and her husband’s name was Nhen. At that time, what was Nhen’s position? A1: At that time Nhen was the Secretary of Angkor Chey District.”]; **D118/274** Bun Thoeun Written Record of Interview, 10 July 2014, A45, EN 01031978 [Witness was a Member of Sanlong Commune then Deputy Chairman of Prombei Mom Commune in Sector 13: “During that time, Ta Nhen, who was on the District 106 Committee and Yeay Chaem’s husband, called us to have a meeting and bid us farewell.”], A90, EN 01031985 [“Q: Was Ta Nhen you are talking about Yeay Chaem’s husband? A90: Yes, he was Yeay Chaem’s husband.”], A91, EN 01031985 [“Q: What was his political position in the Southwest Zone? A91: I did not know what position he had held before. The *old* District 106 Secretary was removed and Ta Nhen replaced him as the District 106 Secretary.”], A92, EN 01031985 [“Q: Did you know who ordered the removal of the former District 106 Secretary before Ta Nhen replaced him as the District 106 Secretary? A92: I did not know. I just heard them mention *Angkar*.”]; **D118/259** Pech Chim Written Record of Interview, 19 June 2014, A40, EN 01000671 [Witness was the Deputy Secretary then Secretary of Tram Kak District (District 105): “The District Secretary was called Nhen, and the Deputy Chairman was called Choeun. I do not recall the name of the member. Chaem, Nhen’s wife, was the Deputy Chairwoman of Angkor Chey District. Some people said that Chaem was on the sector committee and in charge of women [affairs] because she always went to work in all the districts in Sector 13.”]; **D119/13** Cheam Chreav Written Record of Interview, 26 February 2013, A4, EN 00900310 [Witness laboured in a production unit in Angkor Chey District: “Ta Nhen was in the District 106 Committee.”], A5-8 EN 00900310 [“Q: Do you know from where Ta Nhen came from? A5: Ta Nhen-I do not know exactly from which area he came, but I just learned that he was a man from District 105 (Tram Krak district). Q: Was he already married at the time? A6: He was already married. I learned that Ta Nhen’s wife was Yeay Chaem, and that Yeay Chaem held a higher position than her husband-she had a position in the Takeo Provincial Committee. The reason why I learned that Yeay Chaem sat in the Takeo Provincial

Committee was that everyone knew she was in the Provincial Committee because she always had me call people in the villages and commune to a meeting at a mobile worksite. Q: Did you often see Yeay Chaem in Angkor Chey district? A7: Yeay Chaem came to Angkor Chey district once in a while with her husband because her husband lived in Angkor Chey district. Q: Did you know that there was only Ta Nhen in the Angkor Chey District Committee? A8: Yes, I knew only Ta Nhen, but the Angkor Chey District Committee was comprised of three people. The first was Ta Nhen as the District Chairman; the second was the District Deputy Chairman; the third was the District Committee Member.”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A11, EN 01053613 [Witness was a village chief in the Southwest Zone then sent to Sisophon District during the purge: “Ta Nin was Angkor Chey District Committee from 1970 to 1973. After they arrested Ta Nin in 1973, Ta Nhen replaced him.”], A16 EN 01053614 [“Yeay Chaem was Ta Nhen's wife.”]; **D119/15** Sao Van Written Record of Interview, 23 February 2013, A12, EN 00901570 [Witness was a Chean Tong Commune Chief in Tram Kak District until 1975, then a Member of Kampong Svay Commune Committee, Kien Svay District: “I just knew that between 1970 and 1975 she was the Women Reeducation Committee of Sector I3 because in late 1973 or in 1974 there was a congress held in Sector I3. During that time, I knew that she was in the Women Re-education Committee of Sector I3, and her husband, Nhen, was in the Committee of District 106, currently Angkor Chey district.”]; **D119/11** Phai Oeuk Written Record of Interview, 25 February 2013, A5, EN 00899949 [“I provided transport through two districts [...] In Angkor Chey district, I presented the letter to Nhen, who was in the District Committee and married to Chaem.”]; **D123/1/5.1c** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 6 April 2012, EN 00951846 [“Dany: When you went to Kaoh Andaet, did your husband go there with you? Chaem: No, he was still in Angkor Chey. After he allowed go to Kaoh Andaet for one year, he assigned to organize Takeo city. Dany: Your husband? Chaem: Together. My husband was still at home in Angkor Chey. Dany: Did he supervise Angkor Chey on your behalf? Chaem: Yes, he did little work. Dany: Did he? Chaem: Yes”].

1188 See, **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184037 [Article 6(1)-(2): “All Party leadership organizations must implement collective leadership and have specific persons holding responsibility [...] All of the various decisions of the Party must be made collectively.”], EN 00184038 [Article 7(3): The organization which has the highest power rights in each Sector or City is the Sector or City Representational Conference. During the time between one Sector or City Conference to another, the highest operational organization for that Sector or City is the Sector or City Committee.”].

1189 **D119/113** Toem Rattanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A15, EN 00986764 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border on 28 or 29 of November 1978: “We saw a group of about 20 armed Khmer Rouge soldiers.”].

1190 **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A39, EN 00987783 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “I saw young military personnel about 12 to 13 years old guarding Chamkar Khnor. They could not even shoulder their guns off the ground”].

1191 **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record Interview, 12 February 2013, A20, EN 00903212 [The witness was detained at the Chamkar Khnol Security Center from September 1976 to January 1977: “The guards’ houses and offices were located across the street outside the Center Compound”].

1192 **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 05 February 2009, EN 00288617 [Witness was part of a children’s unit that worked in Sisophon District collecting human excrement for fertilizer: “When I stayed near Chamkar Khnor I saw [the Khmer Rouge] transport the people by truck almost everyday.”], EN 00288617 [“I do not remember the type of those trucks but they were large trucks.”]; **D219/174** Lem Penh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A39, EN 01076990 [Medical staff detained at Chamkar Khnol following the arrival of Southwest zone cadres in the Northwest zone: “They sent me [to Chamkar Khnol to be detained] in a lorry full of people.”]; **D219/204.2.1** Sin Khin Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122438 [Account of witness SEAN Mean, who saw the killing sites at Chamkar Khnol in 1979: “Most of [those detained at Chamkar Khnol] were transported here by trucks.”]; **D6.1.345** Sot Phal Written Record of Interview, 04 February 2009, EN 00293006 [Witness hid at Chamkar Khnol for two months until the arrival of the Vietnamese in 1979: “Four or five trucks came at a time. [...] They transported approximately twenty truckloads of people mostly at night.”]; **D5/964/1** Report of Victim Support Section on Civil Party Applicant Dan Tam, 29 November 2013, EN 00989825 [Witness was arrested in 1978 and taken to Chamkar Khnol: “At that time, applicant saw many people who were transported by trucks [...] every day (at least from 3 to 4 trucks per day)”].

1193 **D219/174** Lem Phen Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A40, EN 01076990 [Witness worked

- in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “They did not shackle me [...] But the rest of the people on the same lorry with me were shackled.”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 05 February 2009, EN 00288617 [Witness was part of a children’s unit that worked in Sisophon District collecting human excrement for fertilizer: “I saw two men were tied with both hands to their backs and transported by a horse cart [...]. Then they transported my father and Ta Lang to Chamkar Khnor”].
- 1194 **D118/25** Tann Say Written Record of Interview, 12 February 2013, A10, EN 00903211 [Prisoner detained at security center from 1976 to January 1977: “many prisoners had been brought from different districts within the Sector to be detained in the Chamkar Khnor Security Center.”]; **D6.1.634** Teul Hev Human Rights Watch Interview, 20 October 2005, EN 00352099 [Witness was a Northwest Zone cadre who resigned before the purge, and lived and worked in Sisophon District from 1977 onwards: “The prisoners came from every district in Sector 5.”], EN 00352099 [“I heard that prisoners who came to Chamkar Khnaor came from other districts.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A41, EN 01095798 [Witness was arrested in 1978 and taken to Kaun Khla, where she heard people got transferred to Chamkar Khnol execution site. Her along with 30 other female detainees were transferred to Phnum Troyoung instead: “Detainees were kept at Kaun Khla and taken for execution at Chamkar Kau and Chamkar Khnor.”], EN 01095798 [“I was arrested and taken to Kaun Khla [...] Detainees were kept at Kaun Khla and taken [...] [to] Chamkar Kau and Chamkar Khnor”].
- 1195 **D6.1.634** Teul Hev Human Rights Watch Interview, 20 October 2005, EN 00352098 [Former Northwest Zone cadre who resigned before the purge, lived and worked in Sisophon District from 1977 onwards: “The Southwest Zone cadre gathered up all the Northwest Zone cadre [...] I think that they were sent to Chamkar Khnaor. The horse cart drivers who took them away said they were being taken to Chamkar Khnaor.”], EN 00352099 “The Northwest Zone cadre were gradually called away [...] We knew that they were taken to Chamkar Khnaor, but not sure what happened to them.”].
- 1196 **D119/100** Chaem Kim Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2014, A33, EN 00985179 [Wife of purged Northwest Zone cadre accused of being traitor, living during Southwest Zone cadres’ time: “After [the Khmer Rouge] arrested me, they sent me to the killing site at Chamkar Khnao. At the time, there was a circular/directive from upper echelon saying not to kill the traitor’s wife”].
- 1197 **D5/1459** Dieb Poeng Lang Civil Party Application, 10 February 2009, EN 01210265 [Witness was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnol in 1978 after refusing a forced marriage in Sisophon: “They insulted and cursed me with harsh words [...] My legs were chained, and I was detained in a dark prison where I was very frightened”].
- 1198 **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview Witness, 10 February 2015, A25, EN 01076988 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “ Khmer Rouge made a report to the District Committee accusing me of having an affiliation with the enemies so the enemies could take the medicines out of the hospital.”]; **D5/923/3** Bun Kim Eng Civil Party Application Supplementary Information, 27 March 2015, EN 01210044 [Witness lived in Phnom Srok from 1976, heard that her uncle was detained at Chamkar Khnol: “the person who arrested and sent her uncle to be detained at Wat Chamkar Khnor Prison, accusing him of being enemy”].
- 1199 **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A44, EN 01076990 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “The detention location for men at Chamkar Khnor was about two to three kilometres from the detention site for women located next to the entrance to Wat Preah Punlea.”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, in 1978 sent to Phnum Troyoung: “They separated females from males”].
- 1200 **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144156 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “In 1978, the prison chief, who was from the Southwest Zone, [...] sent me, my husband and many others, whose legs were still shackled, on a vehicles to Phnum Troyoung mountain worksite, Phnum Lieb Commune, Preah Netr Preah District, Battambang Province.”]; **D5/934** Un Yeng Civil Party Application, 14 March 2013, EN 01098699 [Prisoner detained in Chamkar Khnol security office until until she was transferred out in 1978: “In 1978, the mobile unit sent me to live in Phnom Troyaung worksite.”]; **D219/174** Lem Phenh Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A57, EN 01076992 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “After I left Chamkar Khnor, they sent me to Chamkar Kor where a lot of prisoners were killed”].
- 1201 **D5/1263** Civil Party Application of Sinh Run, 27 June 2013, EN 01144201 [Witness worked at work site

- from 1977: “Each day, I saw hundreds of people being trucked by small and large vehicles to Phnum Chamkar Khnaor worksite”].
- 1202 **D219/174** Lem Phen Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A53, EN 01076991 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “They had me dig pits to plant banana trees.”]; **D5/1256** Roeung Sareath Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01145499 [Witness was sent to work at Chamkar Khnor Pagoda in 1978: “the unit chief sent me to clear plantations for growing vegetables, corn and so on at the worksite of Wat Chamkar Khnaor pagoda”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “They ordered each of us to dig twenty square metres of farmland.”]; **D5/1329** Tat Chambey Civil Party Application, 6 May 2013, EN 01144673 [Witness worked at Chamkar Khnol in mid-1978: “At the worksite [Chamkar Khnol], they had us plant cotton and various kinds of vegetables, cut grasses and spray insecticides and pesticides”].
- 1203 **D5/964/1** Report of Victim Support Section on Dan Tam Civil Party Applicant, 29 November 2013, EN 00989825 [Witness was detained at Chamkar Khnol in 1978: “At day time, they were released to dig earth to bury the old human corpses”].
- 1204 **D219/204.2.1** Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122450 [Account of witness Khuon Say, detained at Chamkar Khnol from early 1975 to 1977: “The prisoners were used to build the canals”].
- 1205 **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “the prison chief sent us out to work near various foothills such as Phnum Koun Khla mountain, Phnum Kang Va mountain and Phnum Chamkar Khnor mountain, and so on.”]; **D5/1329** Tat Chambey Civil Party Application, 6 May 2013, EN 01144673 [Witness worked at Chamkar Khnol in mid-1978: “At the worksite [Chamkar Khnol], they had us plant cotton and various kinds of vegetables, cut grasses and spray insecticides and pesticides”].
- 1206 **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “Although I just gave birth, two or three days later the prison chief [of Chamkar Khnol] did not allow me to rest. He or she forced me to work, to dig up the farm, and grow vegetables just like normal people”].
- 1207 **D5/964/1** Report of Victim Support Section on Dan Tam Civil Party Applicant, 29 November 2013, EN 00989825, 00989826 [Witness was detained at Chamkar Khnol in 1978: “There were some people died of starvation every day”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “The food that we got was watery gruel mixed with cassava leaves, and so on”].
- 1208 **D6.1.345** Sot Phal Written Record of Interview, 04 February 2009, EN 00293006 [Witness hid at Chamkar Khnol for two months before the arrival of the Vietnamese in 1979: “Some prisoners were not wearing clothes”].
- 1209 **D5/1459** Dieb Poeng Lang Civil Party Application, 10 February 2009, EN 01210265 [Witness was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnol in 1978 after refusing a forced marriage in Sisophon: “They insulted and cursed me with harsh words [...] My legs were chained, and I was detained in a dark prison where I was very frightened”].
- 1210 **D5/1329** Tat Chambey Civil Party Application, 6 May 2013, EN 01144673 [Witness worked at Chamkar Khnol in mid-1978: “There was nothing to eat there but only gruel mixed with different types of leaves.”]; **D5/944** Kinh Ay Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01194704 [Witness was a worker sent to the Chamkar Khnol cotton plantation worksite from 1977-1978: “Each day I ate only thin rice porridge, and my kneecaps were bigger than my head.”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner in 1977: “The food that we got was watery gruel mixed with cassava leaves, and so on”].
- 1211 **D5/944** Kinh Ay Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01194704 [Witness was a worker sent to the Chamkar Khnol cotton plantation worksite from 1977 to 1978: “Each day I ate only thin rice porridge, and my kneecaps were bigger than my head”].
- 1212 **D219/174** Lem Phen Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A46, EN 01076991 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “They electrocuted me by connecting the wires to my feet and hands, my body, and my neck”]; **D5/934** Un Yeng Civil Party Application of, 14 March 2013, EN 01098699 [Prisoner detained in Wat Chamkar Khnol Security Centre until until she was transferred out in 1978: “I was taken by anunknown militiaman to Chamkar Khnaor

- Security office where I was beaten and tortured physically.”]; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A17, EN 01087434 [Witness conducted DC-Cam interviews with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997: “I have learned from other witnesses that prisoners were interrogated and tortured. Allowing prisoners to be [bitten] by the centipedes and having their nails pulled were parts of the torture techniques.”]; **D119/118** Written Record of Investigative Action, 3 April 2014, EN 00982277, 00982278 [“‘*Wat Chamkar Khnol Execution site*’ [...] was also a detention center where prisoners were detained and tortured prior of being executed”].
- 1213 **D5/934** Un Yeng Civil Party Application of, 14 March 2013, EN 01098699 [Prisoner detained in Wat Chamkar Khnol Security Centre until until she was transferred out in 1978: “I was taken by an unknown militiaman to Chamkar Khnaor Security office where I was beaten and tortured physically”].
- 1214 **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A14-15, EN 01087433, 01087434 [Witness conducted DC-Cam interviews with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997: “Wat Chamkar Khnol Security Centre] functioned as a place where prisoners were managed, interrogated and executed [...] They would be beaten up to extract their confessions. For example a prisoner would be beaten up until he confessed that he was colonel or a Major Lieutenant. After his confession was obtained he was executed”].
- 1215 **D219/174** Lem Phen Written Record of Interview, 10 February 2015, A46, EN 01076991 [Witness worked in a village mobile unit in Preah Net Preah and was imprisoned at Chamkar Khnor: “They electrocuted me by connecting the wires to my feet and hands, my body, and my neck”].
- 1216 **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A17, EN 01087434 [Witness conducted DC-Cam interviews with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997: “I have learned from other witnesses that prisoners were interrogated and tortured. Allowing prisoners to be [bitten] by the centipedes and having their nails pulled were parts of the torture techniques”].
- 1217 **D119/113** Toem Ratanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A21, EN 00986766 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border on 28 or 29 of November 1978: “A number of bodies had bruises and knife wounds, so I could conclude that they had been tortured before being killed”].
- 1218 **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A28, EN 00987781 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “after villagers took the remains of the victims to be kept in Sopheak Mongkul Pagoda, I estimate that approximately 1,000 people had died. [at Chamkar Khnol during Khmer Rouge regime]”]; **D119/113** Toem Ratanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A22, EN 00986766 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border on 28 or 29 of November 1978: “In my estimation, there were hundreds of dead bodies both around the pagoda wall and inside the compound.”]; **D219/204.2.1** Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122437 [According to witness Sean Mean, who saw the killing sites at Chamkar Khnol in mid-1979: “You stated that there were less than 10,000 bodies being exhumed from the pits. Were there about 7,000 to 8,000 bodies being exhumed? Yes, there were.”], EN 01122453 [Account of witness Khuon Say, who was detained at Chamkar Khnol from early 1975 to 1977: “I think about 3-5 thousand people were killed including the children”]; **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam Report entitled “Mapping Project 1998”- Banteay Meanchey, 20 August 1998, EN 0078066 [“Chamkar Khnao / 19 August 1998 Est. Victim 5,000 up.”]; **D1.3.10.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: khet Banteay Meanchey”, 29 April 1997, EN 00218603 [“Chamka Knao/ 29 April 1997 Est. Victim 20000.”], EN 00218606 [“So, the site of killing at Chamkar Khnol, wat Chamkar Khnol was presumed to contain more than 2,000 victims (approximaely 25,000).”]; **D219/204.1** Annex 1: DC-Cam report, 7 May 1997, EN 01122583 [“It is therefore concluded that at least 20,000 to 25, 000 people were killed at the Chamkar Khnaor Security Office.”]; **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000, EN 00987765 [Account of Sien Nhean, the person who witnessed the killing at Chamkar Khnol from 1976 to late 1978: “Approximately 4,000 to 5,000 people died at this Chamkar Khnor site.”]; **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A41, EN 01095798 [Witness was arrested in 1978 and taken to Kaun Khla, where she heard people got transferred to Chamkar Khnol execution site: “After I was there [Chamkar Khnol] for ten days, the cooperative convened a meeting during which upper *Angkar* told us that they would stop killing people [at Chamkar Khnol] because many innocent people had been killed”].
- 1219 **D6.1.345** Sot Phal Written Record of Interview, 04 February 2009, EN 00293006 [Witness hid at Chamkar Khnol for two months until the arrival of the Vietnamese in 1979: “Four or five trucks came at a time. [...] They transported approximately twenty truckloads of people mostly at night.”]; **D5/983/1** Report of Victim Support Section on Mok Thou Civil Party Applicant, 29 November 2013, EN 00990127 [Witness worked at

- the foot of the mountains surrounding Chamkar Khnol: “In 1978, while working, the applicant witnessed many people being taken by trucks to be killed at the foot of Phnum Chamkar Khnol.”]; **D5/964/1** Report of Victim Support Section on Civil Party Applicant Dan Tam, 29 November 2013, EN 00989825 [Witness was detained at Chamkar Khnol in 1978: “At that time, applicant saw many people who were transported by trucks to be executed every day (at least from 3 to 4 trucks per day).”]. See *contra*: **D219/252** Deng Leap Written Record of Interview, 30 March 2015, A41, EN 01095798 [Witness was arrested in 1978 and taken to Kaun Khla where she heard people got transferred to Chamkar Khnol execution site: “After I was there [Chamkar Khnol] for ten days, the cooperative convened a meeting during which upper *Angkar* told us that they would stop killing people [at Chamkar Khnol] because many innocent people had been killed”].
- 1220 **D5/1128** Nhoek Yon Civil Party Application, 29 March 2013, EN 01143266 [Military person stationed at the Chamkar Khnol from 1977-78: “All of them had their hands tied behind their backs and their eyes blindfolded.”]; **D5/1128/1** Nhoek Yun Report of Victim Support Section Civil Party Application, 31 July 2014, EN 01026327 [Military person stationed at the Chamkar Khnol from 1977-78: “In 1977, the applicant was moved to stand by Chamkar Khnol plantation mountain [...] Every day, the applicant witnessed that many people were transported blindfolded to be killed at Chamkar Khnol plantation”].
- 1221 **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000, EN 00987764 [Account of SIEN Nhean, the person who witnessed the killing at Chamkar Khnol from 1976 to late 1978: “In this Chamkar Khnol Pagoda, people were killed in lines.”]; **D219/204.2**. Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122450 [Account of witness Khuon Say, detained at Chamkar Khnol from early 1975 to 1977: “They [prisoners] were killed and pushed into the pits every day [after interrogation]”].
- 1222 **D119/115** Til Hev Written Record of Interview, 3 April 2014, A30, EN 00987795 [Witness was Chairman of Kompong Reab Village, in Sisophon District from 1975 to 1977: “The horse carts transported people mostly at night.”]; **D5/944** Kinh Ay Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01194704 [Witness was a worker sent to the Chamkar Khnol cotton plantation worksite from 1977 to 1978: “At night time I heard the voices of people weeping and crying for someone to help them”]; **D5/1256** Roeung Sareath Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01145499 [In 1978 witness was sent to work at Chamkar Khnol Pagoda: “At night, I always heard militiamen say that they would take people to be killed. At about midnight, a group of militiamen or soldiers tied people up every night and walked them to be killed not far from the place where we slept. I heard only the sounds of hitting with bats - Phous, Phus, Auy, Auy, and ‘help me! What did I do wrong?’”].
- 1223 **D5/944** Kinh Ay Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01194704 [Witness was a worker sent to the Chamkar Khnol cotton plantation worksite from 1977 to 1978: “At night time I heard the voices of people weeping and crying for someone to help them”]; **D5/1256** Roeung Sareath Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01145499 [In 1978 witness was sent to work at Chamkar Khnol Pagoda: “At night, I always heard militiamen say that they would take people to be killed. At about midnight, a group of militiamen or soldiers tied people up every night and walked them to be killed not far from the place where we slept. I heard only the sounds of hitting with bats - Phous, Phus, Auy, Auy, and ‘help me! What did I do wrong?’”]; **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A25, EN 00987781 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “I heard screams from Chamkar Khnol from when I began working there until the Khmer Rouge regime fell”].
- 1224 **D119/113** Toem Ratanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014 at A24, EN 00986766 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border in late 1978: Along road to pagoda “I saw some only half of some bodies which seemed to have been shot”].
- 1225 **D5/1256** Roeung Sareath Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01145499 [In 1978 witness was sent to work at Chamkar Khnol Pagoda: “I heard only the sounds of hitting with bats [from the execution site]”].
- 1226 **D5/1128** Nhoek Yon Civil Party Application, 29 March 2013, EN 01143265-01143266 [Military figure stationed at Chamkar Khnol from 1977-78: “Every day, I saw military trucks transporting people of all ages, both male and female.”]; **D119/114** Hong Srey Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A1, EN 00986771 [Witness was a digger who went to Chamkar Khnol in 1983, helped exhume graves: “There were 16 bodies including the skulls of four children in the last grave”].
- 1227 **D219/204.2.1** Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122452 [Account of witness Khuon Say, who was detained at Chamkar Khnol from early 1975 to 1977: “A mixture of people were arrested.[...] The word ‘mixture’ refers to variety of people of various social classes including civilians and officials.”], EN 01122437, 01122438 [According to witness Sean Mean, the person who saw the killing sites at Chamkar

- Khnol in 1979, largely Cambodians and Vietnamese, a few Cham and Laotians, some civil servants, people from the city, some teachers, professors, men, women, young, old, children, whole families were killed.]; **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam Report entitled “Mapping Project 1998”- Banteay Meanchey, 20 August 1998, EN 0078068 [“Mr. Sien Nhien indicated that a large number of mixed types of people had been killed in Chamkar Khnao. Most of the victims were recognized as long-time Vietnamese settlers. Some other immigrants including Chinese, Laotian, and Muslim ethnic residents were also executed.”]; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A21, EN 01087434 [Witness conducted DC-Cam interviews with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997: “They [prisoners at Chamkar Khnol] were former LON Nol soldiers, officials, civilians, students, professors, police officers, and military police, and so on. They include Khmers, Chinese and Vietnamese. They were of all walks of life”].
- 1228 **D5/983/1** Report of Victim Support Section on Mok Thou Civil Party Applicant, 29 November 2013, EN 00990127 [Witness worked at the foot of the mountains surrounding Chamkar Khnol: “After 1978, her great uncle Saray was taken to be killed at Wat Chamkar Khnol for allegedly a former LON Nol soldier”]; **D119/114** Hong Srey Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A25, EN 00986775 [Witness was a digger who went to Chamkar Khnol in 1983, helped exhume graves: “In the graves of 43 bodies that I excavated, I saw military boots and Kamtheu black skirts, and I heard that they were the bodies of IN Tam soldiers and their wives”].
- 1229 **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A10, EN 01142962,01142963 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb: “Twenty four members of my older sister's family were taken to be killed at Chamkar Khnor. [...] All of my relatives had served in the LON Nol administration as physicians and soldiers and so on.”]; **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “They also accused my husband of being a civil servant in the previous regime”].
- 1230 **D119/115** Til Hev Written Record of Interview, 3 April 2014, A26 EN 00987794 [Witness was appointed Chairman of Kompong Reab Village, Sisophon District from 1975 to 1977: “I did not know where all the people [Northwest zone cadre, civil servants and soldiers] were sent. But, when I asked a horse-cart driver who returned, the driver told me that those had been sent to Chamkar Khnor.”]; **D6.1.634** Teul Hev Human Rights Watch Interview, 20 October 2005, EN 00352098 [Witness was appointed Chairman of Kompong Reab Village, Sisophon District from 1975 to 1977: “The Southwest Zone cadre gathered up all the Northwest Zone cadre [...] I think that they were sent to Chamkar Khnaor. The horse cart drivers who took them away said they were being taken to Chamkar Khnaor”].
- 1231 **D5/983/1** Report of Victim Support Section on Mok Thou Civil Party Applicant, 29 November 2013, EN 00990127 [Witness worked at the foot of the mountains surrounding Chamkar Khnol: “Those victims were former students who were tricked by the Khmer Rouge cadres to return to Cambodia to help build the country”].
- 1232 **D5/1460** Tin Simach Civil Party Application, 20 July 2013, 01144603 [Witness was sent to work in Trapeang Thma in 1978: “At that time [1978], I lost three relatives [...] My uncle, LOEUY Lay, a teacher, married with four children, who died at Chamkar Khnoar Pagoda.”]; **D5/1460/1** Report on Tin Simach Civil Party Application, 29 August 2014, EN 01043700 [“her uncle named LOEUY Lay who was a teacher, including his wife and 4 children. They were sent to be killed at Wat Chamkar Knol”].
- 1233 **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam Report entitled “Mapping Project 1998”- Banteay Meanchey, “20 August 1998, EN 0078068 [“Mr. Sien Nhien indicated that a large number of mixed types of people had been killed in Chamkar Khnao. Most of the victims were recognized as long-time Vietnamese settlers.”]; **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000, EN 00987764, 00987765 [Account of SIEN Nhean, the person who witnessed the killing at Chamkar Khnol from 1976 to late 1978: “There were different kinds of victims here [Chamkar Khnor Pagoda], but most of them were Vietnamese who had come to live in Cambodia a long time ago.”]. See also **D5/1252** Oeur Loeur Civil Party Application, 30 June 2013, EN 01144155 [Witness was prisoner at Chamkar Khnol in 1977, sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “At that time in the prison, they accused me of being a Vietnamese, of having fair skin like the Vietnamese”].
- 1234 **D219/204.2.1** Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122452 [Account of witness Khuon Say, who was detained at Chamkar Khnol from early 1975 to 1977: “Some Chinese-Cambodians were also brought here.”]; **D119/111.1** Annex 1: Magazine of DC-Cam - Finding the Truth: Indochina in the Black Book, 9 September 2000, Account of Sien Nhean, EN 00987764,00987765 [Account of SIEN Nhean, the

- person who witnessed the killing at Chamkar Khnol from 1976 to late 1978: “Cham and Laotians also died here.”]; **D1.3.27.10** “DC-Cam Report entitled “Mapping Project 1998”- Banteay Meanchey 20 August 1998, EN 0078068 [Account of SIEN Nhien, assistant to the chief of the Wat Committee: “Some other immigrants including Chinese, Laotian, and Muslim ethnic residents were also executed”].
- 1235 **D219/204.2.1** Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122438 [Account of witness Sean Mean, the person who saw the killing sites at Chamkar Khnol in 1979: “Some people were killed because they were implicated. SIN Khin: Is that true that people got killed because they were implicated in the gossip or deceitful report? SEAN Mean: Yes, it is”].
- 1236 **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A10, EN 01142962, 01142963 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb: “many people were killed during the second stage [of the Khmer Rouge Regime]. Twenty four members of my older sister's family were taken to be killed at Chamkar Khnor. They had fled into Thailand, and the Thais sent them back, which resulted in them being taken to be killed at Chamkar Khnor [after the purges]”].
- 1237 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, A166, EN 01059957 [Witness was in a mobile unit that moved frequently around Banteay Meanchey Province. Was told by his other elder sister of the arrest: [“She was in a mobile unit called Dang Tung in Paoy Chhnul Village, Paoy Char Commune [...] After she stole, she disappeared.”], A167, EN 01059957 [“Q: In your Civil Party application, you said that your other older sister told you they had arrested your elder sister at Chamkar Khnor [Jackfruit Plantation]. Is that right? A167: Yes, that is true.”]; **D5/876/1** Report of Victim Support Section on Chhao Chat Civil Party Applicant, 26 July 2013, EN 00957255 [Witness was in a mobile unit that moved frequently around Banteay Meanchey Province. Was told by his other elder sister of the arrest “[H]is younger sister CHHAO Ort had been taken to be killed at Chamkar Khnol [...] for having stolen cassava to eat”].
- 1238 **D219/204.2.1** Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122450 [Account of witness Khuon Say, the person detained at Chamkar Khnol until the arrival of Vietnamese troops: “The prisoners were used to build the canals. After the canals were built they were killed”].
- 1239 **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A10, EN 01142962, 01142963 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb: “many people were killed during the second stage [of the Khmer Rouge Regime]. Twenty four members of my older sister's family were taken to be killed at Chamkar Khnor.”]; **D5/1617/1** Report of Victim Support Section on Civil Party Applicant Tin Sa Loeung, 16 October 2014, EN 01092578 [“In 1978 [...] her great uncle named SOEUY Lay a former teacher was killed by Khmer Rouge soldiers together with his wife [...] and 4 children at Chamkar Khnol in Krong Srei Saophoan”].
- 1240 **D119/113** Toem Ratanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A24, EN 00986766 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border on 28 or 29 of November 1978: “Some bodies had been buried [along the road to Wat Chamkar Khnol]; some others were not they were scattered on the ground.”]; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A2-3, EN 01087432 [Witness conducted DC-Cam interviews with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997, saw the pits during his investigation: “I saw some of them [the 100 graves]. They were all covered with soil. However there was some shallow depression in the ground on them.”]. **D219/204.2.1** Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122436 [Account of Sean Mean, who saw the killing sites at Chamkar Khnol in 1979: “Not all the bodies were buried.[...] Some bodies were left outside of the pits”]; **D1.3.10.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: khet Banteay Meanchey”, 29 April 1997, EN 00218605 [Account of witness Chin Sarong who excavated the pits at Chamkar Khnol in 1983 and 1984 “Many pits were completely buried and some were not”].
- 1241 **D119/113** Toem Ratanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A19, EN 00986766 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border on 28 or 29 of November 1978: “Some bodies had their arms tied to the front, some to the back”, A18, EN 00986765 [“In the pagoda compound were blood-stained wooden rooms and hand-cuffed and shackled bodies”]; A24, EN 00986766 [“Some bodies had been buried [along the road to Wat Chamkar Khnol]; some others were not they were scattered on the ground.”]; **D219/204.2.1** Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122436 [Account of witness Sean Mean, who saw the killing sites at Chamkar Khnol in 1979 “There were bodies whose hands were tied”].
- 1242 **D6.1.345** Sot Phal Written Record of Interview, 04 February 2009, EN 00293006 [Witness hid at the “jackfruit plantation” [Chamkar Khnol] in for two months before the arrival of the Vietnamese: “When the truck arrived, they reversed the truck and dumped the live people into the pits [...]. Then Brother Ngiam

- drove a tractor to push the earth to bury them alive. [...] and the people dumped into the pits could not escape because their hands were tied”].
- 1243 **D119/113** Toem Ratanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A15, EN 00986765 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border in November 1978: “we saw bodies, bloodstains, handcuffs, and leg shackles scattered all over the place.”]; **D219/204.2.1** Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122436 [Account of Sean Mean, who saw the killing sites at Chamkar Khnol in 1979: “There were bamboo clubs and hoes.”], EN 01122455 [Account of Set Thla, who arrived at the [Chamkar Knol] pagoda in 1979, “I saw nothing but the shackles and bloodstains”].
- 1244 **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A27, EN 00987781 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “After the Khmer Rouge regime fell, I went to Chamkar Khnor, are there was a temple full of blood stains.”]; **D219/204.2.** Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122452 [Account of witness Khuon Say, who was detained at Chamkar Khnol pagoda from early 1975 to 1977: “Bloodstains were very apparent [in pagoda] [...] When the people were beaten to death, their blood was splattered onto the pagoda walls.”], EN 01122455 [Account of Set Thla, who arrived at Chamkar Khnol pagoda in 1979: “I saw nothing but the shackles and bloodstains”]. See also: **D5/944** Kinh Ay Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01194704 [Witness was a worker sent to the Chamkar Khnol cotton plantation worksite from 1977-1978: “There was a constant stench of rotten blood and rotten corpses everywhere.”].
- 1245 **D119/112** Til Sengly Written Record of Interview, 1 April 2014, A28, EN 00987781 [The witness worked near Chamkar Khnol from March 1977 until 1979: “I know that there are four mass graves and many small graves”]; **D119/111** Saom Lang Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2014, A5, EN 00987770 [The witness saw the grave sites after the liberation day in 1979. He provided the OCIJ with information for preliminary site report D118/38: “This grave pit [at Chamkar Khnol] was five metres wide, 200 metres long, and one metre deep [...] Another grave was near that long grave [See ‘photo 2’ on page EN 00900790]. This grave was five metres long, five metres wide, and more than one metre deep.”]; **D119/114** Hong Srey Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A6, EN 00986772 [Witness was a digger who went to Chamkar Khnol in 1983, helped exhume graves: “In addition to five graves, I saw another long [grave] that was 60 metres long, more than one metre deep, and about five metres wide. Bodies were scattered in this long grave, but it was not packed full.”].
- 1246 **D219/204.2** Sin Khin Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122450 [Account of witness Tann (Khuon) Say, who was detained at Chamkar Khnol from early 1975 to 1977: “Each pit was about 3x3 meters. There was a pit near the Reang tree.”]; **D1.3.10.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: khet Banteay Meanchey”, 29 April 1997, EN 00218605 [The witness lived in O Ombel village after 1979 and excavated the pits at Chamkar Khnol in 1983-84: “He [Chin Sarong, told us [DC-Cam] that when he excavated the pits and saw people excavate the pits, each pit was 5 m wide, 6 to 10 m long, 1.50 to 2 m deep.”].
- 1247 **D118/38** OCIJ Preliminary Site Identification Report for Wat Chamkar Khnol Execution Site, 25 March 2013, EN 00900785 [“All sites identified today have either a round or rectangle shape, or are trenches, either dug or of natural origin”].
- 1248 **D1.3.10.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: khet Banteay Meanchey”, 29 April 1997, EN 00218603 [This report prepared by Sin Khin in 1997 based on the same witnesses he then interviewed: “Chamka Knao/29 April 1997 # of graves 100 pits.”]; **D219/204.2** Sin Khin Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, 29 April 1997, EN 01122450 [Account of witness Tann (Khuon) Say, who was detained at Chamkar Khnol from early 1975 to 1977 “There might be about four to ten or twenty pits altogether [at Chamkar Khnol].”, EN 01122451 [“There might have been hundreds of pits”]; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A3, EN 01087432 [Witness conducted DC-Cam interviews with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997.: “It’s impossible to count the pits.[...] I did not count those 100 pits. This number was given by a witness named CHEN Sarang [Chin Sarong].”, A4, EN 01087432 [Explaining Chen Sarang’s basis of knowledge: “At that time, he was the person who guided us to that location. Back then he was 65 years old. He lived in Au Ambel Village, Au Ambel Commune, Serei Saophoan District, Banteay Meanchey Province. To be more precise, he lived near Chamkar Khnor”].
- 1249 **D119/111** Saom Lang Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2014, A7, EN 00987771 [[The witness saw the grave sites after the liberation day in 1979. He provided the OCIJ with information for preliminary site report D118/38: “there were approximately 1,000 bodies in the first grave.”]; **D119/114** Hong Srey Written

Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A1, EN 00986771 [Witness was a digger who went to Chamkar Khnol in 1983, helped exhume graves: “One grave contained approximately 43 bodies. There were hundreds of bodies in the big grave [...] In another grave, there were ten bodies. In another grave, there were 20 bodies. There were 16 bodies”]; **D219/204.2.1** Sin Khin Transcript of DC-Cam Interview: 29 April 1997, EN 01122451 [Account of witness Tann (Khuon) Say, detained at Chamkar Khnol from early 1975 to 1977: “There were 20 to 30 bodies in each pit.”]; **D1.3.27.10** DC-Cam Report entitled “Mapping Project 1998”- Banteay Meanchey, 20 August 1998, EN 0078068 [“He [Saom Lang who saw the grave sites after the liberation day in 1979] estimated the number of victims at about thousands because in each pit more than 500 victims are believed to be buried”].

- 1250 **D119/111** Saom Lang Written Record of Interview, 31 March 2014, A5, EN 00987770 [[The witness saw the grave sites after the liberation day in 1979. He provided the OCIJ with information for preliminary site report D118/38: “I saw decayed bodies, bones, and clothes in the grave pit.”]; **D119/115** Til Heav Written Record of Interview, 3 April 2014, A34, EN 00987795-00987796 [In December 1979: “in the forest south of Chamkar Khnor Pagoda, I saw bones and skulls still scattered on the ground [...] West of the pagoda, I saw a pit with some dead bodies inside. [...] The bodies had completely decomposed, and there was no odor.”]; **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A115-116, EN 01055564 [Witness worked near Wat Chamkar Khnol: “I only saw graves and human bones. [...] I saw them in 1979 after the Khmer Rouge era.”]; **D119/113** Toem Ratanak Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A1, EN 00986762 [The witness rested at Chamkar Khnol when fleeing to the Cambodia-Thailand border on 28 or 29 of November 1978: “During our journey, stopped to rest along the National Road 5, at the road going up to Chmar Khnor. When I was going upward, I saw skeletal remains at Chamkar Khnor.”]; **D119/114** Hong Srey Written Record of Interview, 2 April 2014, A26, EN 00986775 [Witness was a digger who went to Chamkar Khnol in 1983, helped exhume graves: “The dead bodies had only skeletons in clothing: no flesh remained”].
- 1251 **D118/230** Chhuon Bun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A119, EN 01055565 [Witness worked near Wat Chamkar Khnol: “[After 1979] the gold hunters collected bones out of that well”]. See also **D5/944** Kinh Ay Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01194704 [Witness was a worker sent to the Chamkar Khnol cotton plantation worksite in 1977: “At the Phnum Kang Va, Chamkar Khnaor worksite, in the evenings I would often see militiamen or soldiers marching people away [...]. Some people were taken to be killed in the well, by being hit and dropped into the well”].
- 1252 **D119/115** Til Heav Written Record of Interview, 3 April 2014, A31, EN 00987795 [Witness was appointed Chairman of Kompong Reab Village, Sisophon District from 1975 to 1977: “[In 1979] when they collected the remains to be kept in Sopheak Mongkol Pagoda, I also attended the ceremony and saw many remains there”]; **D118/38** OCIJ Preliminary Site Identification Report for Wat Chamkar Khnol Execution Site, 25 March 2013, EN 00900797 [Shows picture of a pile of bones on display at the Stupa.]; **D219/206** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A9, EN 010874353 [Witness conducted DC-Cam interviews with Chamkar Khnol witnesses in 1997: “However the remains found during the exhumation were placed at Wat Sopheak Mongkul Pagoda.”], A11 [“According to the information I obtained from the three witnesses all of the remains were taken from Chamkar Khnor.”].
- 1253 **D219/204.2.1** Sin Khin Transcript of DC-Cam Interview, EN 01122436 [Witness Sean Mean visited the killing sites at Chamkar Khnol in 1979: “the pits seemed to have been dug or bulldozed [...] Some might have been dug by humans”]; **D1.3.10.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: khet Banteay Meanchey”, 29 April 1997, EN 00218605 [He [Chin Sarorng, who excavated the pits at Chamkar Khnol in 1983 and 1984] told us [DC-Cam] that when he excavated the pits and saw people excavate the pits [...] 1.50 to 2m deep”]; **D118/250** Muth Voeuk Written Record of Interview, 4 June 2014, A170, EN 01032493 [Witness was detained in Banteay Neang pagoda, and knew of Chamkar Khnol Pagoda: “Chamkar Khnao was also a killing site because after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime, there were people going there to dig up human bones from the pits”].
- 1254 **D118/38** OCIJ Preliminary Site Identification Report for Wat Chamkar Khnol Execution Site, 25 March 2013, EN 00900785 [“It must be stressed that all graves identified so far have located in more or less farmed area. The area beyond way point 138 is densely overgrown area, not farmed”].
- 1255 **D118/38** OCIJ Preliminary Site Identification Report for Wat Chamkar Khnol Execution Site, 25 March 2013, EN 00900785 [Hong Srei worked for Soam Lang exhuming bones from the graves in the 1980s: “According to Mr. HONG SREI there are more graves which have not been exhumed [...] The area beyond [...] Is densely overgrown area, not farmed.”].

- 1256 **D1.3.10.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia 1997: khet Banteay Meanchey”, 29 April 1997, EN 00218603 [“Chamka Knao/ 29 April 1997 Est. Victim 20000.”] and EN 00218606 [“So, the site of killing at Chamkar Khnol, wat Chamkar Khnol was presumed to contain [...] (approximaely 25,000).”]; **D219/204.1** Annex 1: DC-Cam report, 7 May 1997, EN 01122583 [“It is therefore concluded that at least 20,000 to 25, 000 people were killed at the Chamkar Khnaor Security Office”].
- 1257 **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00733172 [“[“Province location: Preah Net Preah Commune, Preah Net Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province [...] Indication of the KR sector and zone: Sector 5; North West Zone”].
- 1258 **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00733173 [“The Wat Preah Net Preah Detention Centre was an area surrounded by eleven (11) small villages (Preah Net Preah, Ta Pen, Paoy Pring, Kandak, Paoy Samroang, Poss Chas, Cheung wat, Psha, Paoy Kdoeung, Chakrey, Kok Tayou) which all together would make the Preah Net Preah Commune.”]; **D106/11** Written Record of Investigation Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [“At the time of the Pol Pot regime 11 villages were part of the surroundings of the Wat [Preah Net Preah]. (Ta Pen, Paoy Pring, Kandak, Paoy Samroang, Poss Chas, Cheung wat, Psha, Paoy Kdoeung, Chakrey, Kok Tayou)”].
- 1259 **D119/52** Mom Chhouk Written Record of Interview, 17 June 2013, A24, EN 00966763 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah District: “They turned Preah Netr Preah Pagoda into a hospital in 1976”]; **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A3, EN 00944474 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: “I knew that Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda was used as a hospital”]; **D106/14** Written Record of Investigation Action, 16 February 2012, EN 00780982,00780983 [“[Phuth Pheak] confirmed that the Wat Preah Net Preah compoun[d] was used [as a] hospital and himself spent 3 days [there]”]; **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“The Hospital house was a two storey building”]; **D106/11** Written Record of Investigation Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [Witness who lives in Preah Net Preah commune: “Mrs Che Loeun [...] indicated that a hospital was located within the compound [of Wat Preah Net Preah]”]; **D1.3.10.10** DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia, 1977, EN 00218609 [“In the wat there was a Pol Pot hospital”]; **D1.3.11.40** Wat Preah Net Preah Group OCP Statement, 6 August 2008, EN 00210566 [“[Wat Preah Net Preah] was used as the PNP Commune Hospital”].
- 1260 **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“The Hospital house was a two storey building with one entrance at the front facing the Wat while the Wat itself has two main entrances, one facing West and the second facing East”]; **D106/12.4** Annex 4 of the OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00788600-00788602 [Photos 1-4].
- 1261 **D106/12.4** Annex 4 of the OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00788600-00788602 [Photos 1-4].
- 1262 **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A35, EN 01067925 [Witness was a chairman of mobile units at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Phnum Lieb Dam in Sector 5: “In fact, I was standing on a path near Yeay Chaem's house then. At that time there was a meeting about five metres away from Yeay Chaem's house at which Ta Theang, Ta Cham, and Ta Krak were also present. At that time I heard screams coming from there, but I did not know they were making arrests”, A42, EN 01067926 [“When I escorted Khon to attend that meeting, I came back to my worksite after I stood on the road for less than two hours. Khon came back to the worksite later, but I never saw those four men return”, A43, EN 01067927 [“After that I no longer saw those four men, so I concluded that those four men had been arrested there.”], A44, EN 01067927 [“To my knowledge, some persons arrested by Yeay Chaem survive(d), but I am sure that those four men were definitely killed.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202 [Witness was a member of a mobile unit in Cooperative 5 in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I think Yeay Chaem ordered the arrests [of Ta Krak and Ta Maong], because Yeay Chaem was the new Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I heard from people in the mobile unit that she was a sector-level cadre and she stayed at Phnum Lieb. I do not remember names of people in the mobile unit who told me that.”], A26-27, EN 00985203 [“Q: In your interview with the Documentation Center of Cambodia on page 11, ERN00969842, you said that, ‘Yeay Chaem arrested Ta Krak and the Northwest group, and they were detained and tortured at Yeay Chaem's house. We could hear their screams.’ Can you further clarify that? A26: Len and Khmao told me about this. Q: Do you know how they knew that? A27: Because they worked for the mobile unit of the Sector, and they went to Yeay Chaem's house.”].
- 1263 **D219/347** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 2 June 2015, A23, EN 01116123 [Witness was on the

Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “Only after the Southwest Zone commune chief arrived, was [Ta Krak’s] house used as a security office”; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A25- 30, EN 00920588-00920589 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “At the beginning that house was an ordinary house. Later on they accused Ta Krak of being a traitor and removed him from his position. Then they used his house as the detention centre. I did not remember when they had removed him, but he had been removed after that arrival of the Southwest Zone Group [...] I was sure [that Ta Krak’s house was used as a detention center after his removal] because at the time Ta Krak’s wife and children had been also removed from that house. And when there were any wrongdoers in the villages, they were arrested and put in [Ta Krak’s] house under the supervision of Ms. Tha and Ta Nonh”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A18, EN 01077038 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “people [...] were taken to be killed [...] 100 metres behind Ta Krak’s house”], A21, EN 01077039 [“People who lived close to Ta Krak’s house said that before the Southwest cadres took people to be killed, they brought them to be detained there”], A22, EN 01077039 [“people who lived about 50 metres from Ta Krak’s house, saw them taking the victims through the gate of the pagoda and heard screams.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A6, EN 00950741 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I saw them walking people in lines-the people had been arrested from various villages- and sending the people to be killed at the backyard of Ta Krak’s house in Paoy Kdoeung village.”]; A10-11, EN 00950742 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “When Ta Krak disappeared, the South-westerners came and lived in his house, which remained a place to keep people [...]. Ta Krak was arrested half a year after the arrival of the South-westerners”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A9, EN 00985200 [Witness was a member of a mobile unit in Cooperative 5 in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I heard that they sent people to be detained [at Ta Krak’s house], but I do not know where they took them to be killed”]; **D119/46** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920230 [“Ta Krak’s house [was] used as a Detention Centre after the disappearance of Ta Krak in 1978”]. See *contra*: **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A15, EN 00944475,00944476 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune”First, the Northwest and Southwest were working together at his house which was the detention centre. But, after the event of the Northwest’s arrest by the Southwest, his house was completely dismantled”]. See *also*: **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A18, EN 01077038 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “The arrests and killing of the ordinary people and former soldiers and officials in the Lon Nol regime happened after they arrested Ta Krak, and that was when the Southwest cadres arrived. After the Southwest cadres arrived, the new Preah Net Preah Commune Office was located about two to three houses north of Ta Krak’s house.”]; **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00733173 [“One witness has stated that ‘Pol Pot’s commune committee’ used a house near Wat Preah Net Preah [...].during that time it was at the house of Deputy commune Committee, Ta Krak, located some 800 meters North of the Wat on the left side of the small road going towards National Road 6”].

1264 **D119/46** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920230 [“Ta Krak’s house was surrounded by a deep forest and in front was the dust road leading to the Wat Preah Net Preah in one side and the National Road 6 in the other side. [...] The house was/is a one storey house built with wood with the front entrance facing the path”].

1265 **D119/46** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920230 [“At the time of the Khmer Rouge era, a well existed at the back of the house close to the current house of witness Soh Narin. Nowadays, the well does not exist anymore”]; **D119/46.2** Annex 2 of the OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920242, 00920243 [Photos 3-4].

1266 **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A18, EN 01077038 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “(people were taken to be killed) 100 meters behind Ta Krak’s house”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A6, EN 00950741 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I saw them walking people in lines-the people had been arrested from various villages- and sending the people to be killed at the backyard of Ta Krak’s house in Paoy Kdoeung village.”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2013, A4, EN 00944468 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: “a number of people among them could run away, but their wives and children were killed near the foot of Preah Net Preah Mountain behind Grandfather Krak’s houses where there was a huge grave”].

- 1267 **D119/46** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920230 [“the house of Deputy commune Committee, known as Ta Krak, [was] located some 800 meters North to the Wat on the left side of the small road going towards National Road 6”]; **D119/46.1** Annex 1 of the OCIJ Site Identification Report, Map of Ta Krak’s House and Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning, 9 May 2013, EN 00920239; **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A45 - 47, EN 01044976 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Ta Krak’s house was located on a wide path to Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda [...] The wide path was in Preah Netr Preah Commune. It stretched from Preah Netr Preah Commune Office to National Road 6 in Chob District”].
- 1268 **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“With the GPS references the Chamkar Ta Ling was located at the back and towards the South East of the Wat”]; **D1.3.10.10** DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia, 1977, EN 00218609, 00218611 [estimates that the killing site at Chamkar Ta Ling was 50-200 meters from Wat Preah Net Preah]; **D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A32, EN 01087428 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report in the Banteay Meanchey Province: “Chamkar Ta Loeng [...] was 50 metres behind the pagoda”].
- 1269 **D1.3.10.10** DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia, 1997, EN 00218603 [“Chamkar Ta Leung: # of graves = 6 pits”], EN 00218609 [“Witness Tom Soeum [...] joined in the excavation of the pits, which were 4 meters square and 2 meters deep”]; **D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A28, EN 01087428 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report D1.3.10.10 in the Banteay Meanchey Province: “Those bodies were taken from six enormous pits. Each pit was four square metres wide and two metres deep”].
- 1270 **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“Chamkar Ta Ling was located at the back and towards the South East of the Wat, on which location one could see still today, Stupas and empty land with a [pond]”]; **D106/12.4** Annex 4 of the OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00788602, photo 5 and the accompanying caption.
- 1271 **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“prisoners [were] killed at night at two different locations very close to each other and not further than 1000 meters North West from Ta Krak[s] house [...] These two locations are named Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning in Paoy Kdoeung village”]; **D119/46** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920230 [“Ta Krak’s house used as a Detention Centre after the disappearance of Ta Krak in 1978 together with its nearby execution sites at Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning are located in the village Paoy Kdoeung”]; **D119/46.1** Annex 1 of the OCIJ Site Identification Report, Map of Ta Krak’s House and Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning, 9 May 2013, EN 00920239.
- 1272 **D119/46** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920230 [“to be able to reach both execution sites of Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning one has to follow a red path located on the left of the house after walking through an arch more recently built. From the house, both sites which are almost facing each [other] are about 1.5 km walking distance. The sites are separated from each other by a small path and are covered by bushes”]; **D119/46.2** Annex 2 of the OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920241, 00920248 [Photos 2, 5-9].
- 1273 **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A18, EN 01045542 [Witness worked in a mobile unit building dikes in Preah Netr Preah, Sreh, Kambaor, Prey Moan, Ou Leab, and laboured at Trapeang Thma Dam: “after the Khmer Rouge came to power, Ta Krak was appointed chief of Preah Netr Preah Commune”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A12, EN 01077036 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Ta Krak was Preah Netr Preah Commune Chief”]; **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A43, EN 01044976 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Ta Krak was Preah Netr Preah District Committee”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2013, A3, EN 00944468 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: “Grandfather Krak was the committee of Preah Netr Preah commune”]; **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A5, EN 00944474 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: “They happened in Grandfather Krak’s time (chief of Preah Netr Preah commune)”].
- 1274 **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A12, EN 01077036 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Phan was the Preah Netr Preah Commune Deputy Chief”];

- D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A43, EN 01044976 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Ta Krak was Preah Netr Preah District Committee. Ta Phan was his deputy”]; **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A5, EN 00944472 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: “They happened in Grandfather Krak’s time (chief of Preah Netr Preah commune), and Grandfather Phan’s (deputy chief of Preah Net Preah commune)”].
- 1275 **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A35, EN 01067925 [Witness was a chairman of mobile units at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Phnum Lieb Dam in Sector 5 “In fact, I was standing on a path near Yeay Chaem’s house then. At that time there was a meeting about five metres away from Yeay Chaem’s house at which Ta Theang, Ta Cham, and Ta Krak were also present. At that time I heard screams coming from there, but I did not know they were making arrests”], A42, EN 01067927 [“When I escorted Khon to attend that meeting, I came back to my worksite after I stood on the road for less than two hours. Khon came back to the worksite later, but I never saw [Ta Krak and the others] return”], A43, EN 01067927 [“After that I no longer saw [Ta Krak and the others], so I concluded that those four men had been arrested there.”], A44, EN 01067927 [“To my knowledge, some persons arrested by Yeay Chaem survive(d), but I am sure that those four men were definitely killed.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202 [Witness was a member of a mobile unit in Cooperative 5 in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I think Yeay Chaem ordered the arrests [of Ta Krak and Ta Maong], because Yeay Chaem was the new Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I heard from people in the mobile unit that she was a sector-level cadre and she stayed at Phnum Lieb. I do not remember names of people in the mobile unit who told me that.”], A26-27, EN 00985203 [“Q: In your interview with the Documentation Center of Cambodia on page 11, ERN00969842, you said that, “Yeay Chaem arrested Ta Krak and the Northwest group, and they were detained and tortured at Yeay Chaem’s house. We could hear their screams.” Can you further clarify that? A26: Len and Khmao told me about this. Q: Do you know how they knew that? A27: Because they worked for the mobile unit of the Sector, and they went to Yeay Chaem’s house.”]; **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A12, EN 00944475 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: “Grandfather Krak was arrested by the Southwest in front of his house. [...] I saw when Grandfather Krak was arrested and thrown into a truck like a pig”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A11, EN 00950742 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Ta Krak was arrested half a year after the arrival of the South-westerners because at that time they (the South-westerners and the North-westerners) still worked together at worksites”]; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A25, EN 00920588 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “Later on they accused Ta Krak of being a traitor and removed him from his position [...] he had been removed after the arrival of the Southwest Zone group”].
- 1276 **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A25, EN 00920588 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “[Ta Krak] had been removed after the arrival of the Southwest Zone group. The person [who] replaced him at that time was a woman named Tha, and later on there was another person named Ta Nonh”]; A30, EN 00920589 [“I was sure [that Ta Krak’s house was used as a detention center after his removal] because at the time Ta Krak’s wife and children had been also removed from that house. And when there were any wrongdoers in the villages, they were arrested and put in [Ta Krak’s] house under the supervision of Ms. Tha and Ta Nonh”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A26, EN 01077040 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Lonh, male, and Tha, female [replaced Ta Krak as Preah Net Preah Commune Chief]. Both of them were Southwest cadres”].
- 1277 **D215/1.1.1** Interview with Im Chaem, 2011 EN 01030496 [“I worked as a district chief until the end of the regime.”].
- 1278 **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A41, EN 00920590 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “the report started from the people to the group chairperson and on to the village chairperson and to the commune chairperson and then up to the district chairperson”].
- 1279 **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A36, EN 01077043 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Run and Sat, who were Cooperative 2 Committee, reported to Ta Lonh and Neari Tha. Then both Ta Lonh and Neari Tha had to report directly to Yeay Chaem”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A32, EN 00985204 [Witness was a member of a

mobile unit in Cooperative 5 in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they [were] sent to Yeay Chaem”]; **D219/347** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 2 June 2015, A12, EN 01116122 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “I do not know how often the commune had to report to the district, but regularly, being a Commune committee member, I had to report to the deputy commune chief, and the deputy commune chief continued reporting to the upper levels”].

1280 **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A20, EN 00944470 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite and attended meetings held by Im Chaem: “[Im Chaem] held many big meetings in front of Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda”]; **D119/34** Sem Lai Hieng alias Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2013, A17, EN 00920597 [Witness was a rice distributor of Cooperative 2 in Preah Net Preah District and attended a meeting at Preah Net Preah Pagoda: “I knew [Im Chaem] because I heard people calling her name when people were one day called to attend a meeting in Preah Netr Preah Pagoda”]. See also: **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A65, 01044980 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “While I was in Preah Netr Preah District, I met Yeay Chaem only once when I attended a major meeting.”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A36, EN 01077043 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune and attended meetings held by Im Chaem: “I saw Yeay Chaem in the main meetings”]; **D119/122** Chap Tha Written Record of Interview, 5 May 2015, A37-38, EN 01055641 [Witness was a Southwest Zone cadre who travelled to the Northwest Zone: “Yes, I met her [Im Chaem] at meeting when I received assigned from her regarding dry season rice farming [...] sometimes [the meetings] they were held among the general population; sometimes they were held only among the cooperative leaders et every village, etc.”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A40, EN 01037367 [Witness lived in Phnum Choncheang Village, Preah Net Preah District, was a worker at Ou Lieb dam and in Pursat Commune, and attended meetings held by Im Chaem in 1978: “There were 300-600 participants in each meeting. The participants needed to travel a long distance since they lived in different communes, namely Rohal Commune, Preah Netr Preah Commune and Tean Kam Commune”].

1281 **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A19, EN 00944470 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite and attended meetings held by Im Chaem: “I used to attend many meetings with the presence of *Grandmother* Chaem, *Grandfather* Phan and *Grandfather* Krak with other thousands of people in front of Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda”].

1282 **D119/34** Sem Lai Hieng alias Hoeun Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2013, A17, EN 00920597 [Witness was a rice distributor of Cooperative 2 in Preah Net Preah District and attended a meeting held by Im Chaem: “Q: How did you know Grandma Chaem? A: I knew because I heard people calling her name when people were one day called to attend a meeting in Preah Netr Preah Pagoda; but I did not know what her function was. People told me she was from the upper echelon. I attended that meeting in which they talked about promoting solidarity while living together; A20, EN 00920597 [the meeting was held on a large ground inside the Pagoda compound.”]. See also: **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A43, EN 01037367 [Witness lived in Phnum Choncheang Village, Preah Net Preah District, was a worker at Ou Lieb dam and in Pursat Commune, and attended meetings held by Im Chaem in 1978: “Q: What did Yeay Chaem mention in the meetings? A43: She told us to be loyal to Angkar, work harder, strengthen our stance, not to be tricked by the enemies, and build solidarity in order to accomplish the plans laid out by Angkar.”]; **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A65, 01044980 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune and attended a meeting held by Im Chaem: “While I was in Preah Netr Preah District, I met Yeay Chaem only once when I attended a major meeting. The contents of the meetings were the same as previous meetings, especially about destroying internal enemies and working hard in crop production”].

1283 **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A20, EN 00944470 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: “Q: What was Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda used for, during the Khmer Rouge regime? A20: At that time, it was used as a hospital where patients were taken and cured there. I did not know whether Grandmother Chaem visited Preah Netr Preah Hospital at that time. But I thought she knew about the hospital because she held many big meetings in front of Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda (Hospital).”], A22, EN 00944470 [“Q: Did you know whether people died of illness of they were killed at that hospital? A: No people were killed there. Most of them died from starvation and illness (swelling and ague) and lack of medicine. As far as I can recall, many people died every

day.”]; **D119/24** Written Record of Investigation Action, 13 March 2013, EN 00894522-008945223 [Investigators were told [by Hong Huy, the former Preah Net Preah commune chief] “that the replacement of the North West Khmer Rouge cadre occurred during late 1976 or in 1977 and that the living conditions of the population in Preah Net Preah was very difficult under both supervision either NW zone cadres of SW zone cadres. [...] Preah Net Preah at this time was used as a[n] [H]ospital [...] that a lot of people died at this hospital and those who died were buried within the compound of the pagoda.[...] thousand of people died at the hospital and were buried there. His [Hong Huy’s] own family died at that location”].

1284 **D119/52** Mom Chhouk Written Record of Interview, 17 June 2013, A24, EN 00966763 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District: “They turned Preah Net Preah Pagoda into a hospital in 1976.”] A26, EN 00966763 [“That hospital was not used as a prison. Some people died of sickness.”]; **D106/11** Written Record of Investigation Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [“On the spot we met with a lady named SONG Pharat who told us, that at the time of the Khmer Rouge Regime she would accompany her aunt BIN Kim-Ya who was sick and would stay at the hospital located within the compound of the Wat. For this reason this woman could explain to the team that the Wat was used as an Hospital and not a prison and was comprised of one house near the entrance plus the temple only. People on this location were not killed but died from disease and were buried in the yard around the temple.”]; **D119/37** Song Pharith Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A20, EN 00944470 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: “Q: What was Wat Preah Net Preah Pagoda used for, during the Khmer Rouge regime? A: At that time, it was used as a hospital where patients were taken and cured there. I did not know whether Grandmother Chaem visited Preah Net Preah Hospital at that time. But I thought she knew about the hospital because she held many big meetings in front of Wat Preah Net Preah Pagoda (Hospital).”] A22, EN 00944470 [“Q: Did you know whether people died of illness if they were killed at that hospital? A: No people were killed there. Most of them died from starvation and illness (swelling and ague) and lack of medicine. As far as I can recall, many people died every day.”]; **D123/1/2.51** Nou Choung and Kao Ran DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969813 [Nou Choung was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah. His wife, Kao Ran, worked at Wat Preah Net Preah hospital during the DK regime and recalled: “We just had a bottle of soft drink and called it B12 or B1.” Chhunly: B12 and B1? Ran: “They called it B12 and B1. It was of red and white fluid used to inject the patients. Chhunly: What kind of sickness was treated by such injection? Ran: “The patients queued to get injections [...]. I just did whatever I was ordered to do. [...] We also injected people with coconut juice. [...] Once in a while, we had good medicines for the people”]; **D119/24** Written Record of Investigation Action, 13 March 2013, EN 00894523 [Investigators were told [by Hong Huy, the former Preah Net Preah commune chief] that “no med[i]cine was available there [at Wat Preah Net Preah hospital] and coconut juice was used as a serum to cure any kind of dic[s]ease as well as rabbit drops”].

1285 **D119/24** Written Record of Investigation Action, 13 March 2013, EN 00894523 [Investigators were told [by Hong Huy, the former Preah Net Preah commune chief] that “no med[i]cine was available there [at Wat Preah Net Preah hospital] and coconut juice was used as a serum to cure any kind of dic[s]ease as well as rabbit drops.”]; **D123/1/2.51** Nou Choung and Kao Ran DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969813 [Nou Choung was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah. His wife, Kao Ran, worked at Wat Preah Net Preah hospital during the DK regime and recalled: “We just had a bottle of soft drink and called it B12 or B1.” Chhunly : B12 and B1? Ran: “They called it B12 and B1. It was of red and white fluid used to inject the patients.” Chhunly : What kind of sickness was treated by such injection? Ran: “The patients queued to get injections [...]. I just did whatever I was ordered to do. [...] We also injected people with coconut juice. [...] Once in a while, we had good medicines for the people”], EN 00969809 [“I was assigned to pound rabbit-dropping medicines”].

1286 **D106/11** Written Record of Investigation Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [“On the spot we met with a lady named SONG Pharat who told us, that at the time of the Khmer Rouge Regime she would accompany her aunt BIN Kim-Ya who was sick and would stay at the hospital located within the compound of the Wat. For this reason this woman could explain to the team that the Wat was used as an Hospital and not a prison and was comprised of one house near the entrance plus the temple only. People on this location were not killed but died from disease and were buried in the yard around the temple.”]; **D119/24** Written Record of Investigation Action, 13 March 2013, EN 00894522 [Investigators were told [by Hong Huy, the former Preah Net Preah commune chief]: “that the replacement of the North West Khmer Rouge cadre occurred during late 1976 or in 1977 and [...] Preah Net Preah at this time was used as a hospital and that a lot of people died at

- this hospital [...] those who died were buried within the compound of the pagoda”]; **D119/37** Song Pharith Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A23, EN 00944470-00944471 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: “Some corpses at the Preah Netr Preah Hospital were buried and some were cremated. But when too many people died, the staff buried them around the hospital”]; **D123/1/2.51** Nou Choung and Kao Ran DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969809 [Nou Choung was a mobile unit worker in Preah Net Preah. His wife, Kao Ran, worked at Wat Preah Net Preah hospital during the DK regime and recalled: “I was assigned to carry the dead bodies, nothing else. Three corpses were carried on platforms of flat timber on wheels. The bodies were tossed into deep pits.”]; **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A8, EN 00944475 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: “People or villages said that the patients who died in Preah Netr Preah Hospital were buried [at Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning]”].
- 1287 **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A32, EN 00985204 [Witness was a member of a mobile unit in Cooperative 5 in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they [were] sent to Yeay Chaem”].
- 1288 **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A42, EN 00920590 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “The investigation had to be conducted properly at each stage before the report should be made to the next upper level”].
- 1289 **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A32, EN 00985204 [Witness was a member of a mobile unit in Cooperative 5 in Preah Net Preah Commune: “Yeay Cheam must have known about [the killing of Vietnamese women at the Veal Dang Kieb Kdam worksite] because it happened under her orders. Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they [were] sent to Yeay Chaem, and then orders came from Yeay Chaem for those whose backgrounds [were] relevant”]; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A41, EN 00920590 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “the report started from the people to the group chairperson and on to the village chairperson and to the commune chairperson and then up to the district chairperson”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A9, EN 00950742 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: Q: Do you know who the chairwoman from the Southwest was? A: “I am not sure, but they seemed to have power in the arrest of those people”].
- 1290 **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A6- 7, EN 00960741, 00960742 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I saw them walking people in lines – the people had been arrested from various villages – and sending the people to be killed at the backyard of Ta Krak’s house in Paoy Kdoeung village [...] It was not regular. Sometimes they walked people at night, and sometimes during the daytime, depending on the situation in which they arrested the people.”]; **D119/52** Mom Chhouk Written Record of Interview, 17 June 2013, A23, EN 00966762 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District: “I saw military officers escorting lines of people during the day along a big road in front of Preah Netr Preah Pagoda.”]; **D106/11** Written Record of Investigation Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [“we were told [by Sor Narin, Deputy Chief of Paoy Kdoeung Village] that people [...] would be arrested during the day, taken to Ta Krak[’s] house and brought to the execution site during night time”]; **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“the team was told [by Kong Lep, Village Chief of Paoy Samroang Village] that [...] prisoners would be brought [to Ta Krak’s house] during the day and then killed at night at two different locations”].
- 1291 **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A30, EN 00920589 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “I was sure [that Ta Krak’s house was used as a detention center after his removal] because at the time Ta Krak’s wife and children had been also removed from that house. And when there were any wrongdoers in the villages, they were arrested and put in [Ta Krak’s] house under the supervision of Ms. Tha and Ta Nonh”]; **D219/347** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 2 June 2015, A23, EN 01116123 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “Only after the Southwest Zone commune chief arrived, was [Ta Krak’s] house used as a security office”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A9, EN 00985200 [Witness was a member of a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I heard that they sent people to be detained [at Ta Krak’s house], but I do not know where they took them to be killed.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A10- 11, EN 00950742 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “When Ta Krak

disappeared, the South-westerners came and lived in his house, which remained a place to keep people [...] Ta Krak was arrested half a year after the arrival of the South-westerners”]; **D119/46** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920230 [“Ta Krak’s house [was] used as a Detention Centre after the disappearance of Ta Krak in 1978”]; **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00733173 [“One witness has stated that ‘Pol Pot’s commune committee’ used a house near Wat Preah Net Preah and that prisoners were detained in the house”].

1292 **D5/1547** Chhit Roath Written Record of Interview, 15 April 2013, EN 01190323,01190324 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District: “In 1978 [...] My worksite was not very far from Wat Preah Net Pagoda Detention Office. In the late evening, I saw the soldiers taking groups of people to be tortured. After being interrogated, those people were beaten to death and their bodies immediately dumped in the pond. [...] I heard the noises of people being killed all day long at night”].

1293 **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A18, EN 01077038 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “people [...] were taken to be killed [...] 100 metres behind Ta Krak’s house”], A21, EN 01077039 [“People who lived close to Ta Krak’s house said that before the Southwest cadres took people to be killed, they brought them to be detained there”], A22, EN 01077039 [“people who lived about 50 metres from Ta Krak’s house, saw them taking the victims through the gate of the pagoda and heard screams.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A6- 7, EN 00950741, 00950742 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I saw them walking people in lines—the people had been arrested from various villages—and sending the people to be killed at the backyard of Ta Krak’s house in Paoy Kdoeung village [...] As for those who disappeared and arrestee[d], I never saw them return”]; **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A6, EN 00944474 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: Q: [...] you explained that Grandfather Krak’s house was used as a detention centre and there were approximately 200 people [...] killed there, can you confirm that information? A: “I saw that for the distance and heard from neighbours that, from 5 to 10 people were transported, sometimes on horse cart and sometimes on truck and killed near a pond, west of the field (of the current Chob Veari Market)”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2013, A4, 00944468 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: “a number of people among them could run away, but their wives and children were killed near the foot of Preah Net Preah Mountain behind Grandfather Krak’s [house] where there was a huge grave”]. **D106/11** Written Record of Investigation Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [“we were told [by Sor Narin, Deputy Chief of Paoy Kdoeung Village] that people who got killed at these locations [...] would be arrested during the day, taken to Ta Krak[’s] house and brought to the execution site during night time.”]; **D119/46** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920231 [“More recently during the interview of witness Chhim Phan, [...] we were told that Ta Krak[’s] house was used as a temporary prison for people arrested within the Preah Net Preah commune and District only after the arrest of Ta Krak himself by the South West Khmer Rouge cadre and his disappearance. People detained in that house would be killed during the night at [Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning execution sites]”. See also: **D119/46.2** Annex 2 of the OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920242, 0092024243 [Photos 3- 4].

1294 **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A3, EN 00944474 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: “I knew that Wat Preah Net Pagoda was used as a hospital. There, I saw people who secretly harvested the rice and stole palm juice were taken away and killed in that pagoda’s perimeter.”]; **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“One witness has stated that [...] prisoners were detained in the house before being killed at Chamkar Ta Ling”]; **D1.3.10.10** DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia, 1977, EN 00218609 [Investigators state that witness Tum Soeun, who has resided in Preah Net Preah Commune since the Pol Pot Regime: “witnessed people being killed at other places, but at the site of killing in the wat Preah Net Preah criminal centre, he joined in the excavation of the pits, which were 4 meters square and 2 meters deep. Each pit held around 110 to 120 bodies. According to the witness, the total death toll is about 660 to 720. However, the documents indicated that there were only 467 bodies and that the killing site at Chamkar Ta Ling was just 50 meters behind wat Preah Net Preah. At Chamkar Ta Ling, a tile-roofed house owned by Pol Pot’s commune committee [Ta Krak’s house] was used for holding prisoners. When the old prisoners were killed, new ones were taken to detain in the house. Based upon seeing the skulls of the victims [...] most of them were adults under age 45. They were civil servants evacuated from the city

and all of them were men.”]. See also: **D219/204.1** DC-Cam Field Research Report on the remaining execution sites, security offices and monuments of the Khmer Rouge Regime in Banteay Meanchey Province, 30 April 1997, EN 01122586, 01122587 [Investigators state that witness Tum Soeun, who has resided in Preah Net Preah Commune since the Pol Pot Regime: “knew of, as well as observed the killings at various locations. At this location [Chamkar Ta Ling], while prospecting for gold, he discovered 110-120 bodies, and he found six large pits [...] it was estimated that 660-720 people were killed there [...] Chamkar Ta Ling is 50 meters behind the prison. At this location, POL Pot’s commune committee resided, and a tile-roofed house [Ta Krak’s house] was used to detain prisoners. The prisoners were killed. The new prisoners would then be brought in. [...] most victims were adults under the age of 45. The victims were government officials, civilians and city evacuees.”]; **D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A24- 25, EN 01087428 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia: “Q: In the report No. D1.3.10.10, it was said that at Chamkar Ta Loeng, there were six pits. Did you see those pits? A24: I have forgotten, but I did mention it in my report. However, in reality, the data was obtained from the witnesses who indicated the place. Q: In the report, there were 720 victims. What was this number based on? A25: It was based on a witness named TUM Soeun at Chamkar Ta Loeng because the witness was the one who dug for gold.”], A29-30 EN 01087428 [“Q: In this report [D1.3.10.10], it was said that the place [Chamkar Ta Ling] was for killing. How do you know that this place was for killing? A29: I know from the witness named TUM Soeun. Whilst he was digging for gold he saw those pits and bodies. There were between 110 and 120 in each pit. Q: How did TUM Soeun know that the people in the pits had been taken to be killed? A30: He knew it because there was a tiled-roofed house at that place which was used as a detention office by POL Pot’s commune committee. The prisoners were detained there and later taken to be killed.”], A32-34, EN 01087428, 01087429 [“Q: Where were the prisoners taken from? A32: From Chamkar Ta Loeng, which was 50 meters behind the pagoda, and at that place, there was a tile-roofed house which was used as a commune committee office by POL Pot’s commune committee. After they killed all the people they detained, they brought more prisoners to be killed. Q: Is the tile-roofed house in which the commune committee member lived is still there? A33: When I went there, the house was still there, However, I am not sure if it’s still there now. Q: How far was it from the commune committee to Chamkar Ta Loeng? A34: Chamkar Ta Loeng was 50 meters behind the tile-roofed house”].

1295 **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A12, EN 00944469 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: “I only knew Chamkar Daung because within the Khmer Rouge regime there were many people who died of illness and were buried there. I supposed that some people might be detained there and killed at night time”]; **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A8, EN 00944475 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: “Q: [...] you described about two execution sites: Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning. Can you confirm those sites? A8: People or villages said that the patients who died in Preah Net Preah Hospital were buried there. I used to be there and saw many graves as they said.”]; **D106/11** Written Record of Investigation Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [“people confirmed that before and after the arrival of District secretary Yeay Chaem, execution site[s] were at the locations of Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning in Paoy Kdoeung village Preah Net Preah Commune and District [...] [W]e were told that people who got killed at these locations were new people or North West cadre and they would be arrested during the day, taken to Ta Krak[’s] house and brought to the execution site during night time”]; **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“prisoners would be brought during the day [to Ta Krak’s house, located some 800 meters North of the Wat] and then killed at night at two different locations very close to each other and not further than 1000 meters North West from Ta Krak[’s] house [...] These two locations are named Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning in Paoy Kdoeung village”]; **D119/46** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920230 [“Ta Krak’s house used as a Detention Centre after the disappearance of Ta Krak in 1978 together with its nearby execution sites at Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning”], EN 00920231 [Chhim Phan, former Deputy Chief of the Preah Net Preah commune during the Khmer Rouge era, told investigators that “Ta Krak’s house was used as a temporary prison for people arrested within the Preah Net Preah commune and District only after the arrest of Ta Krak himself by the South West Khmer Rouge cadre and his disappearance.” He also said that people detained in Ta Krak’s house “would be killed during the night at [Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning”].

1296 **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A6, EN 00950741 [Witness was a worker in a

mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I saw them walking people in lines-the people had been arrested from various villages- and sending the people to be killed at the backyard of Ta Krak’s house in Paoy Kdoeung village.”], A7, EN 00950742 [“Some female cadres from the Southwest carrying Carbine rifle[s] with black and white striped scarves on their shoulders walked those people to be killed, but I did not see them kill those people. As for those who disappeared and arrestees, I never saw them return.”]; **D119/52** Mom Chhouk Written Record of Interview, 17 June 2013, A23, EN 00966762 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District: “while I was working in the villages, I saw military officers escorting lines of people during the day along a big road in front of Preah Net Preah Pagoda”].

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D119/38 Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A6, EN 00944474 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: “Q: After I read the document with ERN: 00780978-00780979 in which you explained that *Grandfather* Krak’s house was used as a detention centre and there were approximately 200 people were killed there, can you confirm that information? A6: I saw that for the distance and heard from neighbours that, from 5 to 10 people were transported, sometimes on horse cart and sometimes on truck and killed near a pond, west of the field (of the current Chob Veari Market). I am not sure, but I think that they were killed there. One of my older brothers-in-law was also arrested and killed there. Q: Were new people or base people arrested and killed there? A7: Mixture of new and base people were arrested and killed there.”]; **D106/11** Written Record of Investigative Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [“before and after the arrival of District secretary Yeay Chaem, execution site were at the locations of Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning in Paoy Kdoeung village Preah Net Preah Commune and District. Mr. Soh Narin (74yoa), Deputy chief of Paoy Kdoeung village, took the team to both the locations. None of the locations appeared in the Third Introductory Submission, and we were told that people who got killed at these locations were new people or North West cadre and they would be arrested during the day, taken to Ta KRAK’ house and brought to the execution site during night time. Approximately 200 hundred people got killed there either during the time of Ta KRAK from the Preah Net Preah District committee or during the time of IM Chaem at the same position from mid 1977 to the arrival of the Vietnamese. Graves were exhumated by villagers who were looking for gold after the fall of the Pol Pot regime in 1979. The remains of the dead bodies were burned on the spot.”]; **D1.3.10.10** DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia, 1997, 00218609 [“At the Wat Preah Net Preah criminal center (Chamkar Taling) in phum Poay Samrong, khum Preah Net Preah, we met with a witness named Tom Soeum, male, age 45, 1.60 m tall, black hair, white skin. In Pol Pot’s time, he lived in phum Poay Samrong, khum Preah Net Preah, where he continues to live. He witnessed people being killed at other places, but at the site of killing in the wat Preah Net Preah criminal center, he joined in the excavation of the pits, which were 4 meters square and 2 meters deep. Each pit held around 110 to 120 bodies. According to this witness, the total death toll is about 660 to 720. [...] Based upon seeing the skulls of the victims, we assume that most of them were adults under age 45. They were civil servants evacuated from the city and all of them were men.”]; **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“A report identifies most of the remains as those of male adults under the age of 45, most likely Phnom Penh evacuees.”]. See also: **D219/204.1** DC-Cam Field Research Report on the remaining execution sites, security offices and monuments of the Khmer Rouge Regime in Banteay Meanchey Province, 30 April 1997, EN 01122586, 01122587 [Witness Tum Soeun, who has resided in Preah Net Preah Commune since the Pol Pot Regime: “knew of, as well as observed the killings at various locations. At this location [Chamkar Ta Ling], while prospecting for gold, he discovered 110-120 bodies, and he found six large pits. [...] it was estimated that 660-720 people were killed there. [...] most victims were adults under the age of 45. The victims were government officials, civilians and city evacuees.”]; **D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A42, EN 01087425 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report [D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia] in the Banteay Meanchey Province: “At Chamkar Ta Loeng, those who were killed were the people who had been evacuated from Phnom Penh in 1975. All of them were male civil servants.”].

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D219/181 Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A18, EN 01077038 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I just know the ordinary people and the former soldiers and officials in the Lon Nol regime were taken to be killed at a few places around Preah Net Preah Mountain.”]; A19, EN 01077038 [“The arrests and killing of the ordinary people and former soldiers and officials in the Lon Nol regime happened after the arrest of Ta Krak, and that was when the Southwest cadres arrived.”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2013, A4, 00944468 [Witness was a worker in

the children's mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: "Q: You said that before the Vietnamese arrival about in August, more and more people were killed, what kind of people were they? A4: Most of them were former teachers and Lon Nol's soldiers."]; **D119/39** Chan Die Written Record of Interview, 18 May 2013, A5-8, EN 00944479 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District, including at Trapeang Thma Dam: "I went to see my farmland north of the vicinity of Ta Krak's house. I saw that location filled with small and big human skulls and white bones. Q: What is the name of that location? A: That location is called the quarters of Ta Krak. After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime, many villagers dug there in search of gold. Q: Do you know why the people killed were buried there? A: I heard that those who were entangled with the Yuon and former government officers of the previous government and soldiers were killed alongside their family; even an infant was not spared [...] According to what I saw, I can estimate that hundreds of people were buried there."]; **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A15, EN 01045541 [Witness lived in Dak Pouthi Village and worked in a mobile unit building dikes in Preah Netr Preah, Sreh, Kambaor, Prey Moan, Ou Leab, and laboured at Trapeang Thma Dam: "My uncle was a former Lon Nol soldier. My uncle lived in Pay Samraong Village [Preah Net Preah District] at the time. The Khmer Rouge escorted him to be killed"]].

1299 **D123/1/2.57** Kor Mot DC-Cam Interview, 17 June 2011, EN 00987554 [Witness worked in a mobile unit and was a unit chairwoman: "Chhunly: When you were working at Trapeang Thma, did you see people die? Mor: Yes, I did. Chhunly: What did they die from? Mot: They committed immoral offences. They took the Vietnamese to be killed."]; **D119/39** Chan Die Written Record of Interview, 18 May 2013, A5-8, EN 00944479 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District, including at Trapeang Thma Dam: "I went to see my farmland north of the vicinity of Ta Krak's house. I saw that location filled with small and big human skulls and white bones. Q: What is the name of that location? A: That location is called the quarters of Ta Krak. After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime, many villagers dug there in search of gold. Q: Do you know why the people killed were buried there? A: I heard that those who were entangled with the Yuon and former government officers of the previous government and soldiers were killed alongside their family; even an infant was not spared [...] According to what I saw, I can estimate that hundreds of people were buried there."].

1300 **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A12, EN 00944475 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: "All village chiefs of [Ta Krak's] time, such as those of Paoy Ta Pen, Pay Pring, Paoy Kdoeang, and Cheung Voat villages were all arrested."]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A35, EN 01077042 [Witness was a team chief in the Preah Netr Preah District: "the killing of the former officials in the LON Nol regime continued after the Southwest cadres arrived, and they also purged the Northwest cadres."]; **D106/11** Written Record of Investigative Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [All of the people questioned by the OCIJ "confirmed that before and after the arrival of District secretary Yeay Chaem, execution sites were at the locations of Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Year Ning [...] we were told that people who got killed at these locations were new people or North West cadre"]; **D119/76** Liem Sarem Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2014, A13, EN 00980710 [Witness worked in a women's mobile unit including at Kaun Khlaeng, Prey Moan and Trapeang Thma: "Q: Do you know when the Southwest group arrived in Preah Netr Preah District? A13: I do not remember when they arrived. I just know that when they arrived, they immediately arrested all the soldiers and the rulers who were Northwest people and took them to be killed."]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A13, EN 00950742 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: "initially the North-westerners and the South-westerners worked together for a while, but later on the South-westerners arrested the North-westerners."].

1301 **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2013, A4, EN 00944468 [Witness was a worker in the children's mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: "Q: You said that before the Vietnamese's arrival, about in August, more and more people were killed, what kind of people were they? A4: Most of them were former teachers and Lon Nol's soldiers. At that time a number of people among them a number of people among them could run away, but their wives and children were killed near the foot of Preah Netr Preah Mountain behind Grandfather Krak's houses where there was a huge grave."].

1302 **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2013, A4, EN 00944468 [Witness was a worker in the children's mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: "a number of people among them could run away, but their wives and children were killed near the foot of Preah Netr Preah Mountain behind

Grandfather Krak's houses where there was a huge grave."]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A23, EN 01077039 [Witness was a team chief in the Preah Netr Preah District: "As I learned from the people who lived closed to Ta Krak' house, they brought people to be killed every night in around late 1977. That was the last purge. During that time, many people in Preah Netr Preah District fled to Thailand because they were afraid of being arrested and killed."], A25, 01077040 ["But they continued arresting people who stole items and families of people who fled to Thailand."].

1303 **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A3, EN 00944474 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: "Wat Preah Netr Preah was used as a hospital. There, I saw people who secretly harvested the rice and stole palm juice were taken away and killed in that pagoda's perimeter."]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A25, EN 01077040 [Witness was a team chief in the Preah Netr Preah District: "But they continued arresting people who stole items and families of people who fled to Thailand."].

1304 **D5/1547** Chhit Roath Written Record of Interview, 15 April 2013, EN 01190423, 01190324 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District: "In 1978 [...] my worksite was not very far from Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda Detention Office [...] I heard the noises of people being killed all day long and at night which made me think that I would definitely be killed if I did something wrong or when Angkar accused me of being the enemy or a traitor to Angkar."].

1305 **D119/145** Thip Kimlun Written Record of Interview, 21 August 2014, A108-109, EN 01079715 [Witness lived and worked in various villages and worksites in Preah Net Preah District including at Kouk Rumchek Dam and Ou Smach: "I heard they took one man and one woman to be killed west of the Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda wall. They had accused them of committing a moral offence. [...] It might have happened near the end of the Khmer Rouge era when I was already married and pregnant."]; **D119/52** Mom Chhouk Written Record of Interview, 17 June 2013, A21, EN 00966762 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District: "I witnessed the execution of a couple in front of Preah Netr Preah Pagoda to the west because both of them had committed a moral offence. Both of them were tied to a pole with their faces turned to each other, and they were beaten to death in front of the people sitting around the site, as ordered by Ta Krak. His deputy, A Phan, was the one that killed both of them."]; **D219/60** Thim Sovany Written Record of Interview, 11 November 2014, A53-55, EN 01053883 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District and worked at various worksites including Trapeang Thma Dam: "Q: you said 'One woman and one man committed a moral offence, and the woman got pregnant. Both of them were taken to be killed.' [...] A53: [...] I saw the Khmer Rouge beating those people to death. Q: Do you remember the place where they killed those two people? A54-55: I still remember. It was west of Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda [...] Outside the pagoda."]; **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A15, EN 01045541 [Witness lived in Dak Pouthi Village and worked in a mobile unit building dikes in Preah Netr Preah, Sreh, Kambaor, Prey Moan, Ou Leab, and laboured at Trapeang Thma Dam: "I did, however, witness the execution of a man and a woman who had been accused of committing a morals offence. Both of them were killed in front of a meeting held at Wat Preah Net Preah"]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A9, EN 00950742 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: "Q: Do you know who the chairwoman from the Southwest was? A: I am not sure, but they seemed to have power in the arrest of those people [new and base people]. I saw them kill a couple- a man and a woman- in front of the corner of Preah Netr Preah pagoda."]; **D123/1/2.57** Khor Mot DC-Cam Interview, 17 June 2011, EN 00987555 [Witness worked in a mobile unit and was a unit chairwoman: "Chhunly: When you were working at Trapeang Thma, did you see people die? Mor: Yes, I did. Chhunly: What did they die from? Mot: They committed immoral offences. They took the Vietnamese to be killed. Chhunly: Speaking of when you worked at Trapeang Thma, did you ever witness people dying at the worksite? Mot: Never, just people who committed immoral offences. Chhunly: Were they arrested and killed in front of Preah Netr Preah Pagoda? Mot: That is right. Chhunly: Did you come and witness the incident? Mot: Yes. Chhunly: What happened at that time? Mot: They killed them."]; **D5/969** Thim Sovanny Civil Party Application, 29 March 2013, EN 01123497; [Witness was in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District and worked at various worksites including Trapeang Thma Dam: "In early 1979 I saw an event first-hand. Two people who were accused of committing the so-called moral misconduct were killed. The man's name was Soeun and the woman's name was Srey Peou. They both were the new comers. The act of killing was so cruel. The Khmer Rouge gathered many people to come and see the killing as if we were invited to see an entertainment show. They walked the two people who were tied up to two poles. Then the Khmer Rouge denounced the mistake the couple

committed in public. They told the people not to commit the same mistake. After the denouncement was made, they took a hoe handle to hit the man's neck three times from behind until he died. Then they killed the woman. They had to hit her many times before she died because she was pregnant"; **D5/853** Thang Thoeuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 00982862 [Witness worked in children's unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: "Yeay Cheam was in charge of all of Sector 5. I saw her order people killed for immorality but it was simply for males and females talking to one another. Those two persons' hands were tied to their backs, and they were taken away and killed with a hoe"; **D5/989** Laim Bopha Civil Party Application, 3 March 2013, EN 01143858-01143859 [Witness lived and worked in Chakkrei Village in Preah Net Preah District: "In 1978, Comrade Yan, the cooperative chairperson, ordered me to farm rice and build rice field dikes near the village. [...] On one evening, the unit chief or the militia called people to attend a meeting in Wat Preah Netr Preah pagoda. At that time, I saw two persons, a man and a woman, who were tied to a tree. A few minutes later, a militiaman killed both persons with a sword or a knife. They accused both persons of committing immoral offences and they prohibited the other people from following the two persons"; **D5/1254** Savan Ketok Civil Party Application, 5 May 2013, EN 01144165-01144166 [Witness lived and worked in Preah Net Preah District: "In 1977 [...] I was eight-months pregnant. [...] Later on, I gave birth to a baby boy named A Char, and Angkar sent me to a village which was Post Reach Village, Preah Netr Preah Commune, opposite Wat Preah Netr compound, in Battambang Province. At that time, an event unfolded in which members of a mobile unit loved each other, and the militiamen tied them to a coconut tree (in the Wat Preah Netr Preah compound.) They shot them to death warning people not to follow them."]; **D119/76** Liem Sarem Written Record of Interview, 22 January 2014, A22, EN 00980706 [Witness worked in a women's mobile unit including at Kaun Khlaeng, Prey Moan and Trapeang Thma: "I had heard of moral offenders, that during a major meeting both the men and the women had been arrested and sent to the Preah Netr Preah Pagoda, but I did not attend that meeting"]. *See contra*: **D119/38** Sos Narin Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A3-A5, EN 00944474 [Witness was a blacksmith in Preah Net Preah District and lived in various villages in Preah Net Preah commune: "I knew that Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda was used as a hospital [...] Later on, I saw a couple were killed, under the accusation of moral offence, on the field in front of the pagoda where was often used as a meeting place. Q: Can you estimate how many people were killed in Preah Netr Preah Pagoda? A4: I only saw three times (4 people were killed). [...] They happened in Grandfather Krak's time (chief of Preah Netr Preah)".

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D219/347 Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 2 June 2015, A2, EN 01116121 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: "Q: You said that you killed a couple of lovers. Can you tell us more of what happened in 1977? A2: It was during the rice transplant season, before the cool season."], A6, 01116121 ["However, at that time, the Southwest Zone cadres had arrived, but Ta At and Ta Maong were still there."], A18, EN 01116123 ["Q: In your previous interview, you said when the couple was killed, the Southwest Zone cadres had already arrived, yet Ta Maong and Ta At still held their positions. Was Yeay Chaem present at the place where the couple was killed? Had Yeay Chaem arrived yet? A18: At the time, the Southwest Zone cadres had arrived and so had Yeay Chaem. However, I did not know where she was."]; **D5/984** Pak Siloeurt Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01192082-01192083 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District: ["In 1978, a woman, Peou, and a man, Soeun, had a secret relationship behind Angkar's back. Angkar punished them and invited people within Preah Netr Preah to watch the incident. Everyone had to attend. During the meeting, Chaem, the district chairwoman, Ta Phan, Ta Tan, Female Comrade Ran, Female Comrade Rem, and other chiefs were present. They tied the woman to one pole and the man to another. Then they told the people that if anyone else committed a crime like this man and woman, they too would be killed. That was all. They ordered the woman to lower her head. Then they beat her head with a stick seven times until she died. The man died after being hit only three times. That was all."]. *See also* **D5/969** Thim Sovanny Civil Party Application, 29 March 2013, EN 01123497 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District and worked at various worksites including Trapeang Thma Dam: "In early 1979 I saw an event first-hand. Two people who were accused of committing the so-called moral misconduct were killed. The man's name was Soeun and the woman's name was Srey Peou. They both were the new comers. The act of killing was so cruel. The Khmer Rouge gathered many people to come and see the killing as if we were invited to see an entertainment show. They walked the two people who were tied up to two poles. Then the Khmer Rouge denounced the mistake the couple committed in public. They told the people not to commit the same mistake. After the denouncement was made, they took a hoe handle to hit the man's neck three times from behind until he died. Then they killed the woman. They had to hit her many

times before she died because she was pregnant.”]; **D5/986** Laim Bunsuoy Civil Party Application, 15 March 2013, EN 01190817 [Witness was a labourer at sites including Ta Val and Spean Sraeng Dams “From 1977 to 1978, they sent me to work at Ta Val and Spean Sraeng Dams. [...] Khang Kaeut Dam stretched from east of Wat Preah Netr Pagoda to the floodgate. I met two people who had committed a moral offense; they were in a relationship. The cooperative chairman arrested the man and the woman and tied them to poles in front of the pagoda during a meeting attended by 500 people from the commune. Regarded as enemies, the man and woman were killed publically.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A20-21, EN 00985202 [Witness was a member of a mobile unit in Cooperative 5 in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I joined a meeting at Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda when a man and a woman were accused by the Khmer Rouge of committing a moral offence and were killed [...] The meeting took place in around 1977. Ta Krak chaired the meeting.”]. *See contra:* **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A51-52 and 54, 01044977-010449778 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “The person who was accused of committing a moral offence was a man named Choeum, and the woman was named Peou [...] Q: When did this incident happen? A52. I do not remember well. I only remember that it was in the rainy season [...] Ta Sam-At, Preah Netr Preah District Committee before the arrival of Yeay Chaem in Preah Netr Preah District, ordered his subordinates to take the two people outside, and then he ordered Ta Phan, the Preah Netr Preah Commune Deputy, to take a digging hoe and beat those two people to death.” [...] EN 01044985 [“In answer 54, the witness added “at that time they put two poles of woods in the centre of the meetings in a campus west of Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda”, after the phrase “I would like to clarify that” with and correct the phrase “Before Yeay Chaem arrived in Preah Netr Preah District” by having it placed with “who was the chairperson of the meeting” The witness added at the end of answer 54 that “Yeay Chaem became the member of Preah Netr Preah District Committee after Ta Sam-At had disappeared. I did not know since when he had disappeared”].

1307 **D123/1.2.54** Saur Lay DC-Cam Statement, 17 June 2011, EN 01070516 [Witness was a member of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam: “Vannak: So, there were also killings during Ta Krak and Ta Val’s period? Lay: No, there were not many killings during their period, but there were many killings after the Southwest arrived.”]; **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A19, EN 01077038 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “The arrests and killing of the ordinary people and former soldiers and officials in the LON Nol regime happened after they arrested Ta Krak, and that was when the Southwest cadres arrived”].

1308 **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A19, EN 01045542 [Witness lived in Dak Pouthi Village and worked in a mobile unit building dikes in Preah Netr Preah, Sreh, Kambaor, Prey Moan, Ou Leab, and laboured at Trapeang Thma Dam: “I initially heard people screaming at night, but that was infrequent. Around a month before the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime, I heard people screaming almost every night as they were being taken to be killed. In general, they did not kill people during daylight hours; they tended to kill people at night.”], A21, EN 01045542 [“I heard the people screaming north of Phnum Preah Netr Preah Mountain and west of Ta Krak’s house.”], A25, EN 01045543 [“I once saw around 12 people being escorted to be killed at night. I witnessed that incident around a month before the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime.”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 17 May 2013, A3-4, EN 00944468 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: “in August right before the arrival of Vietnamese army in 1979, more and more people were killed [...] Most of them were former teachers and Lon Nol’s soldiers. At that time, a number of people among them could run away, but their wives and children were killed near the foot of Preah Netr Preah Mountain behind Grandfather Krak’s houses where there was a huge grave.”]; **D5/1547** Chhit Roath Written Record of Interview, 15 April 2013, EN 01190423-01190324 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District: “In 1978 [...] my worksite was not very far from Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda Detention Office [...] I heard the noises of people being killed all day long and at night”].

1309 **D1.3.10.10** DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia, 1997, EN 00218609 [“There are no remains left because older villagers ordered to have all the remains burned.”]; **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“Initial estimates from the grave sites suggest approximately 700 people were killed [at Chamkar Ta Ling], though some bodies may have been burned at both sites [Wat Preah Net Preah and Chamkar Ta Ling]”].

1310 **D119/50.2** Report from the Preah Netr Preah District Propaganda Office, 28 June 1984, EN 00938421-00938422 [“approximately 253 dead bodies at ‘Chamkar Ta Loeng’ (Beaten, Shot and dumped into pits).”];

- D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A26, EN 01087428 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report [D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia] in the Banteay Meanchey Province: “The 253 people were not included in the list of the 720 people. The latter statistic was based on the number of bodies collected after the pits had been exhumed[a].”]; **D1.3.10.10** DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia, 1997, 00218609 [“At the Wat Preah Net Preah criminal center (Chamkar Taling) in phum Poay Samrong, khum Preah Net Preah, we met with a witness named Tom Soeum, male, age 45, 1.60 m tall, black hair, white skin. In Pol Pot's time, he lived in phum Poay Samrong, khum Preah Net Preah, where he continues to live. He witnessed people being killed at other places, but at the site of killing in the wat Preah Net Preah criminal center, he joined in the excavation of the pits, which were 4 meters square and 2 meters deep. Each pit held around 110 to 120 bodies. According to this witness, the total death toll is about 660 to 720. However, the documents indicated that there were only 467 bodies and that the killing site at Chamkar Ta Ling was just 50 meters behind wat Preah Net Preah.”]; **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“Initial estimates from the grave sites suggest approximately 700 people were killed [at Chamkar Ta Ling], though some bodies may have been burned at both sites [Wat Preah Net Preah and Chamkar Ta Ling]”].
- 1311 **D119/50.2** Report from the Preah Netr Preah District Propaganda Office, 28 June 1984, EN 00938421-00938422 [“ 253 dead bodies at ‘Chamkar Ta Loeng’. (Beaten, Shot and dumped into pits).”]; **D219/205** Sin Khin Written Record of Interview, 4 March 2015, A26, EN 01087428 [Witness collected evidence for DC-Cam to prepare a report [D1.3.10.10 DC-Cam Report Mapping the Killing Fields of Cambodia] in the Banteay Meanchey Province: “The 253 people were not included in the list of the 720 people. The latter statistic was based on the number of bodies collected after the pits had been exhumed.”].
- 1312 **D219/181** Pao Bandet Written Record of Interview, 16 February 2015, A18, EN 01077038 [Witness was a team chief in Preah Net Preah Commune: “(people were taken to be killed) 100 meters behind Ta Krak’s house”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2013, A4, EN 00944468 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: “a number of people among them could run away, but their wives and children were killed near the foot of Preah Netr Preah Mountain behind Grandfather Krak’s houses where there was a huge grave.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A6, EN 00950741 [Witness was a worker in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah Commune: “I saw them walking people in lines-the people had been arrested from various villages- and sending the people to be killed at the backyard of Ta Krak’s house in Paoy Kdoeung village”].
- 1313 **D119/46.2** Annex 2 of the OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 00920242-00920243 [Refer to Photo # 3 & 4].
- 1314 **D119/39** Chan Die Written Record of Interview, 18 May 2013, A5-8, EN 00944479 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District, including at Trapeang Thma Dam: “I went to see my farmland north of the vicinity of Ta Krak’s house [...] I heard that those who were entangled with the Yuon and former government officers of the previous government and soldiers were killed alongside their family [...] According to what I saw, I can estimate that hundreds of people were buried there.”]; **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A24-25, EN 01045543 [Witness lived in Dak Pouthi Village and worked in a mobile unit building dikes in Preah Netr Preah, Sreh, Kambaor, Prey Moan, Ou Leab, and laboured at Trapeang Thma Dam: “Q: While you were staying at Dak Pouthi Village had you ever seen people being escorted to be taken away at night? A 24: I saw the Khmer Rouge tying people up and escorting them to that site at night. Q: How many people did you see being escorted to be killed at the time? A25: I once saw around 12 people being escorted to be killed at night. I witnessed that incident around a month before the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime.”]; **D106/12** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 14 February 2012, EN 00783173 [“it was the house of Deputy commune Committee, Ta Krak [...] where prisoners would be brought during the day and then killed at night at two different locations very close to each other and not further than 1000 meters North West from Ta Krak’s house at crow fly.”]; **D106/11** Written Record of Investigation Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [“Approximately 200 hundred people got killed there either during the time of Ta Krak from the Preah Net Preah District Committee or during the time of IM Chaem at the same position from mid 1977 to the arrival of the Vietnamese.”]; **D119/37** Song Pharath Written Record of Interview, 7 May 2013, A12, EN 00944469 [Witness was a worker in the children’s mobile unit at Kambaor Sreh Dam and Au Lieb worksite: “I supposed that some people might be detained there [at Chamkar Daung] and killed at night time.”]; **D119/46** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 9 May 2013, EN 009020230 [“the house of Deputy commune Committee, known as Ta Krak, [...] was a place where

prisoners would be brought during the day and then killed at night at two different locations very close to each other”].

- 1315 **D5/1547** Chiit Roath Written Record of Interview, 15 April 2013, EN 01190323-01190324 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District: “In 1978 [...] my worksite was not very far from Wat Preah Netr Preah Pagoda Detention Office [...] I heard the noises of people being killed all day long and at night.”]; **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A19, EN 01045542 [Witness lived in Dak Pouthi Village and worked in a mobile unit building dikes in Preah Netr Preah, Sreh, Kambaor, Prey Moan, Ou Leab, and laboured at Trapeang Thma Dam: “Around a month before the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime, I heard people screaming almost every night as they were being taken to be killed”].
- 1316 **D106/11** Written Record of Investigation Action, 14 February 2012, EN 00780979 [“Execution sites were at the locations of Chamkar Daung and Chamkar Yeay Ning in Paoy Kdoeung village Preah Net Preah Commune and District [...] we were told that people who got killed at these locations were new people or North West cadre and they would be arrested during the day, taken to Ta Krak’s house and brought to the execution site during night time. [...] Graves were exhumated by villagers who were looking for gold after the fall of the Pol Pot regime in 1979. The remains of the dead bodies were burned on the spot”].
- 1317 **D106/19** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 11 April 2012, EN 00801031 [“The Spean Sreng Canal starts from North at the Spean Sreng River in Phurn Char village, Spean Sreng commune, Phum Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Province”].
- 1318 **D1.3.28.4, D123/1/5.1a** Im Chem [Chaem] DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089775 [“I prepared to build two dams and one canal, which linked to Trapeang Thma. Q: What was the name of the dams? A: Spean Sreng dam [...] below Trapeang Thma dam”].
- 1319 **D119/129** Written Record of Investigative Action (Bernard Brun), 8 May 2014, EN 00988076 [“According to witness Ken Lor, ‘the Widows bridge’ [...] [GPS coordinates: N13°40.877 – E103°25.126] [...] is the border between the two districts of Phnom Srok at the north of the bridge, and Preah Netr Preah at the south”].
- 1320 **D119/129** Written Record of Investigative Action (Bernard Brun), 8 May 2014, EN 00988076 [“That north part of the canal was built prior to the arrival of Im Chaem”].
- 1321 **D119/129** Written Record of Investigative Action (Bernard Brun), 8 May 2014, EN 00988076 [“According to witness Ken Lor, ‘the widows bridge’ [...] [GPS coordinates: N13°40.877 – E103°25.126] [...] is the border between the two districts of Phnom Srok [...] and Preah Netr Preah”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan alias Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A70, EN 00985682 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “it was called the ‘Spean Sraeng Canal Worksite’”]; A72, EN 00985682 [“Spean Sraeng Canal starts from Spean Sraeng and flows from north to south along National Road 6 towards Prasat Commune. The canal is approximately one kilometre east of Phnum Lieb Mountain.”]; **D119/64.1** Tum Soeun DC-Cam Interview, 11 October 2011, EN 00951701 [Witness was the head of a 300 person mobile unit and became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: “Dara: Is it far from Phnom Leap to the site [Spean Spreng canal]? Soeun: It was an open field and you could see Phnom Leap with your eyes. But I can’t figure out how far it was. It was about five kilometers from Phnom Leap. It was an open field”]; **D251/4** Im Cheam’s observations on whether she should be considered a “senior leader” or among “those who were most responsible”, 21st September 2015, EN 01146710 [“Spean Spreng and Prey Roneam dam”, as described by the International Co-Prosecutor, corresponds to what investigators name “Spean Sreng canal” and “Prey Roneam reservoir” in the course of their investigation.”]; **D106/19** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 11 April 2012, EN 00801030 [states that the Speang Sreng Worksite included Phnum Lieb and Prasat Communes in Preah Net Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province as well as Spean Sreng commune in Phum Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Province]; **D106/19.4** Map of Spean Sreng and Prey Roneam Dam Sites; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A59, EN 01118001 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam (1978) and Prey Roneam: “Q: When the Southwest Zone cadres arrived in 1977 or 1978, where did you work? A: At that time, [...] I was sent to build the dam and dig canals at Spean Sraeng Worksite, which was located in Phnom Srok District”]; **D219/141** Youk Neam Written Record of Interview, 13 January 2015, A87, EN 01063700 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “They dug it [Spean Sraeng Canal] after the Southwest group arrived.”].
- 1322 **D106/19** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 11 April 2012, EN 00801031 [“The Spean Sreng canal was built in the aim to irrigate the Prey Roneam reservoir from which the water would be used for the dry season rice farming.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117961- 01117962 [“Im Chaem: In the old days during the flood season the water level was this high. The flood made it difficult for travelling

[along National Road 6] even by cars. Then the canal was built. It is located to the East of Phnom Leab Mountain. By the time you cross Ta Pon Bridge you will see a big and long canal. That's my canal.”]; **D119/97** Lun Ruob Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A15, EN 00984922 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam during late 1977-1978: “The Khmer Rouge built Spean Sraeng Dam and Canal for the purpose of reserving water for dry season rice farming. The source of the water in Spean Sraeng Canal was the Spean Sraeng River originating from Dangrek Mountain.”]; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A37, EN 00920589 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “[Spean Sraeng] was the dam of a water reservoir for farming dry season rice.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A135-136, EN 00966799 [Witness was the head of a 300 person mobile unit and became the chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office: A135: “After the Vietnamese arrived, I escaped to Svay Chek, Oddar Mean Chey and I saw the water flowing from Dangrek Mountain. Q: According to that plan, the canal was to be dug across the road in order to put sewages and make space for water to go south. Was it correct? A136: Yes, in order to allow the water to flow to Roneam Forest.”]; **D215/1.1.1** Im Chaem Interview, 2011, EN 01030495 [“After the canal was completed, we grew rice in the dry season.”], EN 01030495 [“The canal [...] prevented Tek Chor and Phnom Leap Communes from being flooded by the Tonle Sap Lake.”], EN 01030495 [“After the canal was completed, we grew rice in the dry season.”], EN 01030495 [“The canal [...] prevented Tek Chor and Phnom Leap Communes from being flooded by the Tonle Sap Lake.”], EN 0997077 [“The canal was quite big. From one side to the other was 30 meters wide and 15 meters of its bottom. It prevented Tek [Tuek] Chor and Phnom Leap Communes from being flooded by the Tonle Sap Lake. After the canal was completed, we grew rice in the dry season”]; **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089776 [“I knew that during the rainy season, a knee-deep water flooded national road number 6. Those seniors who favored me gave me some advice that if you built a dam crossing national road 6, people of Tik Cho, Prasat, and Phnom Leap sub-districts would not be flooded. So, I asked them how many dams we would build? They said it would be 30-meter width, 15-meter bed and 20-meter middle. On the dams, people could bring their cows, pigs, ducks and chickens there during the rainy season. During the season, I built the dams there to let the water flow through the 10-kilometer dams.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951810 [“Chaem: For just three months I could complete building one canal. Dany: What was the name of that canal? Chaem: It was Phnum Leab canal. You could see it from Phnom Leab Mountain. It was stretching north south”].

1323 **D219/397**, Ben Sokh Written Record of Interview, 2 July 2015, A6, EN 01128308 [Former messenger for Im Chaem: “The canal, which Im Chaem ordered to be dug, was divided into two. The original part, which was already there, stretched from Au Leap canal across the road from Paoy Char Loeur to Paoy Char Krom, and then turned towards Au Rumchek and Phnom Srok. This part was known as the old canal. Another canal, which was built from Au Leap canal across the road from Paoy Char Loeur to Paoy Char Krom towards Spean Sraeng River, was the new canal.”]; **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC-Cam interview, 16 June 2011, EN 00969912 [Chief of a mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Spean Spreng: “Mao: The same people were sent from ROUNG Village to build a canal stretching from Phnum Srok to Prey Moan. The canal was completed in a week. After that they were ordered to build the [Ou Leap] reservoir. [...] The reservoir was built during the year of the Vietnamese arrival [...] between 1978 and 1979.”]; **D1.3.28.4, D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem [Chaem] DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089775 [“Chem: O-Chik is close to Spean Sreng and Ta Pon river, where it is close to the canal. So, the river connects with O-Chik river. Ta Pon river connects with Spean Sreng river, from where it flows to O-Chik river. I built the dam at the upper. We built a canal with 30-meter width and 10-kilometer length that connects from Trapeang Thma down to O-Chik river. So, there are a lot of fishes. In the meantime, the dam still exists. Looking into the east, it connects with Leap mountain”].

1324 **D106/19** Site Identification report, 11 April 2012, EN 00801031 [“The Spean Sreng Canal [...] is about 8 to 10 kilometres long. [...] The end of Canal reached the Prey Roneam reservoir at the level of a bridge on the National Road 6 GPS coordinates N13.35.681 – E103.22.970.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117962 [“Im Chaem: [The canal] is located to the East of Phnom Leab Mountain. By the time you cross Ta Pon Bridge you will see a big and long canal. That's my canal. The canal is still there today. That's my accomplishment.” [...] “Im Chaem: The canal was eight kilometres long. It goes across National Road 6 where the sluice was installed.”]; **D215/1.1.1** Im Chaem Interview, 2011, EN 00997077 [“The canal is located east of Phnom Leab Commune [...] It took us about three months to complete the 9 kilometers long canal”]; **D219/149** Chim Chum Written Record of Interview, 20 January

2015, A10-11, EN 01064148 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng canal: A10: “That worksite was a place for digging the canal that stretched west from Spean Ta Pon on National Road 6 to Spean Sraeng east of Kouk Thurn Village, Phnum Dei Commune, Phnum Srok District. Q: Spean Sraeng Canal was long. Where did they have your team work? A11: That was not regular, because when we finished at one point, they would transfer us to another point along that canal. Q: Do you remember how long you worked to dig Spean Sraeng Canal? A12: [...] It was about the entire dry season [1977].”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A98, EN 00966794 [Witness was the head of a 300 person mobile unit and became chief of the Phnom Trayoung Security Office: A98: “The canal started from Phnum Srok road to Char Village in Tuek Chour Commune, Preah Netr Preah District. Then it left from Char Village to National Road 6; and later from National Road 6 to Roneam Kraom. The canal was located along a stream, about 4 kilometres west of Ta Pon Pagoda. Q: What was the name of that canal? Q99: It had no name [...] Q103: The construction started in January [1978]. In May, I was removed [to Phnum Lieb]”].

1325 **D119/95** Written Record of Investigation Action, 19 February 2014, EN 00976186 [confirming that the former house occupied by Im Chaem during the Khmer Rouge era was 2.8 kilometres from the Spean Sreng canal worksite where the Spean Sreng canal met the Prey Roneam reservoir.]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A36, EN 00985191 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “Yeay Chaem lived and worked at the Phnum Lieb Office.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A21, EN 00982749 [Witness worked at Ou Lieb: “Yeay Chem lived in Phnum Lieb.”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A72,76, EN 01037371, [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Netr Preah district, including at Ou Lieb, and Phnum Lieb and Prasat communes: A72: “[Keng, a herbalist and former monk] told me that he had been arrested and sent to a house in Phnum Lieb, located to the north of National Road 6.”], A76, EN 01037372 [...] he did not tell me the number of people who were detained there [but he] was sent to treat the patient [a relative of Im Chaem’s]. After that, he was released.”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A38-39, EN 01044835 [Witness was a labourer in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “A38: At that time, Kit [Chonhcheang Village Chairman and a Southwest cadre] arrested about six or seven of us and trucked us on a power tiller to Yeay Chaem's house in Phnum Leab with the aim of sending us to Phnum Troyoung Mountain [...]Q: Were you sent to Phnum Troyoung Prison? A39: No, Kit sent us to only Yeay Chaem's house”].

1326 **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, EN 01037362 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Netr Preah district, including at Ou Lieb, and Phnum Lieb and Prasat communes: “Q: Did you know Spean Sraeng canal or Ou Lieb canal? A121: Nowadays, it is named as Ou Lieb canal, the water of which is sourced from Spean Sraeng bridge”], EN 01037363 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Netr Preah district, including at Ou Lieb, and Phnum Lieb and Prasat communes: “Q: Was Au Lieb dam, where you worked, located to the south or the north of National Road 6? A13: My work place was located to the north of National Road 6.”], EN 01037378 [“Q: Was Ou Lieb dam, where you worked, called Spean Sraeng Dam? A11: No, it was not. My work place was located in Phnum Lieb Commune, whereas Spean Sraeng dam was located in Tuek Chour Commune.”]; **D219/357** Sa Heak Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A70, EN 01118001-01118002 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam (1978) and Prey Roneam: “Au Leab Canal was a part of Spean Sraeng Canal, but Au Leab Canal was dug from Spean Thorn, which was located in Rauk Village, to Au Leab, which was located in Hum Loeb Commune.”]; **D119/110** Kan alias Nhon Chum Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A70, EN 00985682 [Witness was Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “Q:Do you know the name of the canal worksite? A70: I did not know exactly, but it was called the “Spean Sraeng Canal Worksite.”], A46, EN 00985678 [“When I was Phnum Lieb Commune Committee, I assigned people to work at the canal worksite east of my house, starting from Spean Sraeng, which was situated to the north, south across National Road 6 towards Prasat Commune.”], A48, EN 00985678 [“[...] We took almost two months to complete the canal excavation work, the length of which was approximately five to six kilometres.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, EN 00985203 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Ou Lieb: “A25: The worksite of Ou Lieb Canal where I worked before was around two kilometers east of Phnum Lieb. It was located between Phnum Lieb and Ta Pon Bridge. Ta Pon Bridge is a bridge across Kralanh Stream or Spean Sraeng, the stream on the border between Preah Netr Preah District and Kralanh District. A24: I never went to work at Trapeang Thma and Spean Sraeng dams, but I did work at Ou Lieb Canal.”]; **D119/98** Len Kor Written Record of Interview, A29, EN 00985189 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at

Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “My commune mobile unit finished building Spean Sraeng Dam, and we were transferred to Ou Lieb Reservoir.”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A98, EN 01050551 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “It [Spean Sraeng Canal] was about three kilometres north of Phnum Lieb.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, EN 00982749 [Witness worked at Ou Lieb: “Q: Where was Ou Lieb Dam located? A24: The Ou Lieb Dam site where I worked at was south of National Road 6, about three kilometers east of Phnum Lieb. Q: You worked south of the road at Ou Lieb Dam Worksite, and this Ou Lieb Dam was also located north of the road. How many workers were at this worksite?”], A25, EN 00982750 [“I did not know the exact number, but there were thousands of workers at the worksite. People from every commune in Sector 5 were brought to work at that worksite. [...] Q: Did Ou Lieb Dam Worksite have any other name? A31: Ou Lieb Dam had only one name.”]; **D119/152** Cheung Bunleng Written Record of Interview, A37, EN 01045545 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Ou Lieb Dam: “Q: You said you worked at Ou Leab Dam. Where did you work there? A37: I worked along and north of National Road 6 west of Phnum Leab Mountain.”]; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kim Ruos DC-CAM statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00985237 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam in 1978: “in 1978 I worked at another dam known as Tumnub Dangkieb Kdam, on the road to Ou Lies [lieb], before crossing to the east of Phnum Srok, and then Spean Sraeng”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A19, EN 01053556 [Commune Committee member and prison guard across sector 5, including at Ou Lieb Canal: “Q: When you guarded people who worked at Ou Leab Canal, where was that canal located? A19: That canal was located south of National Road 6. Ou Leab Canal continued all the way to Dangkieb Kdam.”]; **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam, 4 March 2007, EN 00089776 [“I knew that during the rainy season, a knee-deep water flooded national road number 6. Those seniors who favored me gave me some advice that if you built a dam crossing national road 6, people of Tik Cho, Prasat, and Phnom Leap sub-districts would not be flooded. So, I asked them how many dams we would build? They said it would be 30-meter width, 15-meter bed and 20-meter middle. On the dams, people could bring their cows, pigs, ducks and chickens there during the rainy season. During the season, I built the dams there to let the water flow through the 10-kilometer dams.”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951810 [“Chaem: For just three months I could complete building one canal. Dany: What was the name of that canal? Chaem: It was Phnum Leab canal. You could see it from Phnom Leab Mountain. It was stretching north south.”]; **D123/1/2.41** Kroeng Rit DC-Cam statement, 15 June 2011, EN 00985766 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam in 1978: “[...]after the work was complete, I moved to Ou Leach. Ou Leach Dam is very wide. Ou Leach is on that side of Phnum Lieb, east of Ou Lieb canal. Theany: Is it because there is only one canal at Phnum Lieb - Ou Lieb Canal? The one which is located near the bridge? Rit: Yes, that bridge[...].”]; **D219/212** Khop Sok Written Record of Interview, 5 March 2015, A33-34, EN 01088534 [Preah Netr Preah district mobile unit worker: “Q: Did you ever hear of Au Lieb Canal or Spean Sreng Canal? A33: I never heard of Spean Sreng Canal, but I did hear of Au Lieb Canal after I had moved from the mobile unit to my village. Q: Did you know who supervised Au Lieb Canal? A34: No, I didn’t”]. See *contra*: **D119/92** Sum Tao Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A21, EN 00982333 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who lived near Ta Ruth (has local knowledge of Preah Netr Preah district): “Ou Lieb Canal was about one kilometre east of Phnum Leab”].

¹³²⁷ Some witnesses also refer to it as Ou Lieb Dam. See: **D119/152** Cheung Bunleng Written Record of Interview, A37, EN 01045545 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Ou Lieb Dam: “Q: You said you worked at Ou Leab Dam. Where did you work there? A37: I worked along and north of National Road 6 west of Phnum Leab Mountain.”]; **D219/127** Prang Sal Written Record of Interview, 15 December 2014, A19, EN 01053556 [Commune Committee member and prison guard across sector 5, including at Ou Lieb Canal: “Q: When you guarded people who worked at Ou Leab Canal, where was that canal located? A19: That canal was located south of National Road 6. Ou Leab Canal continued all the way to Dangkieb Kdam.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A16, EN 00982748 [Witness was a labourer in Preah Net Preah: “I went to work at Ou Lieb Dam Worksite for about a year in 1978 until the arrival of the Vietnamese”].

¹³²⁸ **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A116, EN 01050553 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: Q: Did you ever hear of Prey Roneam, near Phnum Lieb? A116: Prey Roneam was around nine or ten kilometres from Phnum Lieb. Q: What was Prey Roneam? A117: Prey Roneam was an inundated forest. When it flooded, the water flowed into the Tonle Sap Q: How far was

it from the Tonle Sap? A118: About 30 kilometres, and when the water in the Tonle Sap was high, the water in that area was two or three metres deep.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A10, EN 00842033 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Prey Roneam: “We were told that [Prey Roniam] would be used as a reservoir for dry-season rice farming”].

1329 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117956 [“Im Chaem: When I first got there there was no canal yet. It took us three months to dig that canal [east of Phnom Lieb mountain]”, EN 01117962 [“Im Chaem: It is located to the East of Phnom Leab Mountain. By the time you cross Ta Pon Bridge you will see a big and long canal. That's my canal. The canal is still there today. That's my accomplishment. People from five communes were gathered to build it.” [...] “It took us three months to complete it. The canal was eight kilometres long. It goes across National Road 6 where the sluice was installed. The canal was manually dug by the people” [...] “That canal channels water from Spean Sreng Commune. In rainy season, the water flows in from Tonle Sab Lake.”]; **D215/1.1.1** Interview with Im Chaem, 2011, EN 00997077 [“It took us about three months to complete the 9 kilometers long canal.”]; **D219/130** Chat Chhao Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A219, EN 01059964 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Q: Do you remember when the Khmer Rouge had you dig [the Spean Sraeng Canal]? A: 1977.”], A230, EN 01059965 [“Q: After the Southwest cadres arrived, did you still work at Spean Sraeng Canal? A: Yes, I did. At that time, Ta Poal was in charge, and they had me drive posts to build the bridge across the canal.”]; **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A38, EN 01067925 [Witness was a chairman of a mobile unit that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam, Spean Sraeng Dam and Ou Lieb canal: “Spean Sraeng Dam was completed during March or April 1978.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2015, A11-12, EN 01064148 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng canal: “Q: Spean Sraeng Canal was long. Where did they have your team work? A11: That was not regular, because when we finished at one point, they would transfer us to another point along that canal. Q: Do you remember how long you worked to dig Spean Sraeng Canal? A12: I do not remember. It was about the entire dry season”].

1330 **D1.3.28.4, D123/1/5.1a** Im Chem [Chaem] DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089775 [“I prepared to build two dams and one canal, which linked Trapeang Thma. Q: What was the name of the dams? A: Spean Sreng dam [...] below Trapeang Thma dam.[...] I buil[t] dams from [...] Prey Roneam in Prasat sub-district. [...] Q: How about the two dams and one canal you built. When did you build it? A: [...] Oh for the whole year of 1978. Q: For the whole year? A: Yes.”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A6, EN 01077000 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng worksite: “At first, my mobile unit was building Spean Sraeng Dam, and I was the cook for that mobile unit. [...] I do not remember the exact year, but I guess it was approximately two years after Khmer Rouge began ruling the country.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A26, EN 00985188 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “At that time, the workforce I led in the commune mobile unit was about 200 people, and we went to build Spean Sraeng Dam in early 1978.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan alias Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A48, EN 00985678 [Witness was Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “We took almost two months to complete the canal excavation work, the length of which was approximately five to six kilometers.”], A65, EN 00985681 [Witness was Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “Q: When did you select people from your commune to work at the Spean Sraeng Canal? A: I do not remember the year, but I think it was probably a year before the arrival of the Vietnamese soldiers. It could have been either late 1977 or early 1978.”]; **D1.3.30.19** Report from NW Zone Secretary Nhim to Angkar 870, 11 May 1978, EN 00185217 [“Water reservoirs in Region 5: [...] The construction of a water reservoir located from Sreng Bridge to as far as Tuol Phnom Srok has nearly been finished, and only its sluice gate has yet to be done.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A16, EN 00982748 [Witness worked at various worksites in Preah Net Preah: “I went to work at Ou Lieb Dam Worksite for about a year in 1978 until the arrival of the Vietnamese.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A67, EN 01118001 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam (1978) and Prey Roneam: “We had to spend about a year in order to completely build the [Spean Spreng] dam and dig the canal.”]; **D123/1/2.56** Touch Phean DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00988442 [Medic at Trapeang Thma dam who later worked at Spean Spreng: “I worked there at Spean Sraeng for about a year [...] we were digging small ditches.”]; **D119/78** Lort Bandet Written Record of Interview, 24 January 2014, A16, EN 00983721 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma at the time Southwest Zone cadres arrived and later at Spean Spreng: “they needed a workforce to help at Spean Sraeng, so they sent us to work there. [...] Spean Sraeng was in Phnum Srok, and I worked there for two months. I worked at

an ancient bridge and worked from there all the way to Spean Sraeng; there were hundreds of people there at that time.”]; **D106/9** Tak Buy Written Record of Interview, 3 April 2012, A24, EN 00842066 [Worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit at Spean Spreng Canal between 1977 and 1979: “Q: Can you tell us how long it took to complete Spean Sraeng canal? A24: I am not sure, but it probably took two or less than two months”], A29 [“As far as I recall, the canal worksite had been finished before [the Southwest cadres arrived]. However, the Southwest cadres might have resumed it. I am not quite sure on this because I was sent to work at [a] different place.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A13-14, EN 00842033 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Prey Roneam: “A13: I also know that a canal that they had dug absorbed water from Spean Sraeng River to Prey Roniem reservoir. [...] A14: The Spean Sraeng one had been completed before we started working at Prey Roniem.”]; **D215/1.1.1** Interview with Im Cheaem, 2011, EN 0997077 [“I was planning to build a second canal in the district, but we had not started when the regime was overthrown.”]; **D119/98** Len Kort Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A29, EN 00985189 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “My commune mobile unit finished building Spean Sraeng Dam, and we were transferred to Ou Lieb Reservoir. We completed Ou Lieb Reservoir except for its canal, before the arrival of the Vietnamese troops”].

1331 **D119/120**, Sak Sam Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A79, EN 01057745, [Witness was a children’s unit worker at Spean Spreng and Phnum Srok [Trapeang Thma – bordering north of Spean Spreng]: “Q: In your Civil Party application (D5/76), you stated that, on 17 April 1977 the Khmer Rouge sent you on a big truck at night to block a river called the Sraeng River on the Siem Reap Province border, and you worked there for two months. Is that information correct? A79: Yes, that is correct. [...] A82: The dam had been completed, but, during the flood the dam was breached, so they sent us to repair the dam.”], EN 01057746 [“Q: When did they send you to repair the Spean Sraeng Dam? A83: I do not remember. I only remember that they sent me there after the dam had been breached. Q: Do you remember how long it was between the time you were sent to the Trapeang Thma Dam and when you were sent back to repair the Spean Sraeng Dam? A84: I do not remember that clearly.”]; **D219/347**, Phan Chhim Written Record of Interview, 2 June 2015, A48, EN 01116126 [Preah Netr Preah Commune Committee member: “It [Spean Spreng Dam] was located to the north, far from National Road 6, near the ancient bridge. At that time, there was a bad flood, and those who were sent to work there were to check if the dam had been damaged. The dyke was built to connect to National Road 6.”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A32, EN 01037366, [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Netr Preah district, including at Ou Lieb, and Phnum Lieb and Prasat communes: “A32: As I have mentioned earlier, the living conditions under the control of the Southwest cadres worsened. The working conditions deteriorated because in 1978, the sector was heavily flooded.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A19, EN 00950743 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “During my work at Spean Sraeng dam, knowing that there would be flooding and strong winds, the chairmen [from the Southwest] ordered us [two groups of approximately 20 people] to board tractors to cut coconut leaves at Phnom Lieb in the vicinity of Yeay Chaem’s house to be used as a dam defence”].

1332 **D215/1.1.1** Interview with Im Chaem, 2011, EN 0997077 [“I was planning to build a second canal in the district, but we had not started when the regime was overthrown.”]; **D119/98** Len Kor Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A29, EN 00985289 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “My commune mobile unit finished building Spean Sraeng Dam, and we were transferred to Ou Lieb Reservoir. We completed Ou Lieb Reservoir except for its canal, before the arrival of the Vietnamese troops”].

1333 **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A10-, EN 00944490 [Sector 5 mobile unit worker: “Ta Val was Chairman of Sector 5’s mobile unit, which consisted of 8,000 people from various locations including old and new people.”], A12, EN 00944491 [“They divided the mobile unit of Sector 5 into three groups: The first group worked at Smach dam; the second at Spean Sraeng dam from Chhouk Kros to Spean Sraeng; and the third at Trapeang Thma reservoir.”]; Case 002/02 **D219/494.1.7** Chhit Yoeuk T. 13 August 2015, EN 01131232 [Witness was the head of a Preah Netr Preah district youth mobile unit of 600 - 1000 people: “Q: When you were Ta Val’s assistant, how many workers were under him, if you know? A: If you think of the number of workers—that is, all the workers within the mobile unit, there were about 8,000 of them.”]; Case 002/02 **D219/494.1.6** Lat Suoy T. 12 August 2015, 11.21.43 to 11.23.23, EN 01131111 [Witness was a district soldier who worked closely with Ta Val in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma Dam: “In fact, [Ta Val] was in charge of all the dam construction projects within Sector 5 as there were many mobile

units which had been deployed to various dam worksites including Spean Sraeng, Runtieth Baen (phonetic), and Trapeang Thma Dam worksites. So he was in charge of all the forces in the sector mobile units. He was also in charge of those mobile unit workers working at the village level. They were all under his supervision.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A54, EN 01118000 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam (1978) and Prey Roneam: “My mobile unit was the mobile unit of Phnom Srok District. A56: Ta Val was the mobile unit chairperson.”]; **D119/100** Cheam Kin Written Record of Interview, 13 February 2014, A8, EN 00985175 [Wife of Ta Val: “I stayed at Svay, and my husband [Ta Val] went to Phnum Lieb Preah Netr Preah District because he was Chairman of the Sector 5 Mobile Unit.”], A16, EN 00985176 [“I know that his role was just to lead forces to build dams and dig canals. Q: Can you describe which dams and canals he led forces to construct? A17: Spean Sraeng Dam, Ang Trapeang Thma Dam, and other dam sites whose names I do not remember.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A70, EN 01057744 [Witness was a children’s unit worker at Spean Spreng and Phnum Srok [Trapeang Thma – bordering north portion of Spean Spreng]: “Q: Who was in charge of the Spean Sraeng worksite? A: I did not know, but orders were received from Ta Val.”]; **D119/40** Chhay Phan Written Record of Interview, 19 May 2013, A5, EN 00950735 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who was later chairwoman of a mobile group at Spean Spreng: “The person who controlled my mobile unit in Sector 5 was Ta Val (from the Northwest)”, A12, EN 00950736 [“Q: Who controlled Spean Sraeng worksite in general? A: Ta Val controlled that location.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2015, A9, EN 01064148 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng canal: “Q: You said that in 1977 they had you build Tumnob Spean Sraeng Dam under Ta Val’s management. Who was Ta Val? A: I never saw his face. I knew he controlled us at Tumnob Spean Sraeng worksite, but I do not know his exact position or duties.”]; **D123/1/2.46** Lat [Lort] Bandet DC-Cam Statement, 15 June 2011, EN 00969771 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma at the time Southwest Zone cadres arrived and later at Spean Spreng: “[Ta Val] was a senior chief, [...] supervising mobile units in four districts. [...] Dara: What were the districts? Bandet: The districts of Preah Netr Preah, Serei Saophaon, Thma Puok, and Phnum Srok, four districts in total.”], EN 00969794 [“[Ta Val] was the chief responsible for dam building.”]; **D119/78** Lort Bandet Written Record of Interview, 24 January 2014, A15-16, EN 00983721 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma at the time Southwest Zone cadres arrived and later at Spean Spreng: “I just knew that Ta Val was in charge of the mobile unit in those four districts. A16: [...] They needed a workforce to help at Spean Sraeng, so they sent us to work there.”]; **D119/148.1** DC-Cam Promoting Accountability Project, Interview with Kroek Ret, 14 to 19 June 2011, EN 00729887 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Ret carried earth to build many canals such as Sreh Kaet, Kambao, O-Leap, Spean Sreng and Trapeang Thma Dam worksite. [...] [Ta] Val was a chief of mobile work unit of Region [5].”]; **D67.10** DC-Cam Promoting Accountability Project, Interview with Mun Mut, 16 June 2011, EN 00731156 [Sector 5 mobile unit chief: “[Ta] Val was assigned to be a chief of mobile work unit of region 5.”]; **D119/139** Mun Mot Written Record of Interview, 25 July 2014, A60, EN 01044807 [Witness was a mobile unit chief in Sector 5: “While I worked at the Spean Sraeng Canal worksite, Ta San and Ta Val were the main managers at the Spean Sraeng Canal worksite, but once I saw Yeay Chaem and a few cadres come to see that worksite as well”].

1334 **D6.1.883** S-21 Revised Prisoner List, EN 00329598 [indicating at #57 that An Maong, Secretary of Preah Net Preah District, Sector 5, entered S-21 on 28 June 1977 and was executed on 18 October 1977]; **D1.3.28.4**, **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chem [Chaem] DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089773 [“Upon my arrival, Ta Maong and Ta At still survived. But after I got list, both of them were taken away.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A34, EN 00842035 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Prey Roneam: “Q: Prior to the arrival of Yeay [Chaem] in 1977, who was the chief of Preah Netr Preah district? A: It was Ta Maong. I do not know what happened to him. His men were all arrested and loaded onto a truck and driven to Battambang. I do not know to where they were driven eventually.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A8-9, EN 00985185 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “I just knew on the arrival of the Southwest cadres, they arrested [and] killed all of them; but I did not know who ordered the killings. I learned this by word-of-mouth. A9: Ta Maong and Ta Hing were killed perhaps in mid-1977.”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A14, EN 01077002 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng worksite: “As for Ta Moun and Ta Val, I did not know whether they are alive or they were taken to be killed. I just at the time heard that they had also gone missing.”], A22, EN 01077003 [“As far as I knew, Ta Val and Ta Moun had

gone missing and the Southwest cadres controlled my mobile unit.”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A69, EN 01050546 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “Q: Can you confirm that when Ta Maong disappeared, Yeay Chaem had already arrived in Preah Netr Preah District? A: Yes, that is correct.”]; **D6.1.1128** S-21 Execution Log: Names of prisoners smashed on 6 March 1978, EN 00193556 [indicating at #12 that Aok Horn, aka Val, entered S-21 on 29 June 1977]; **D119/100** Cheam Kin Written Record of Interview, 13 February 2014, A21, EN 00985177 [Wife of Ta Val: “One week after the Southwest group arrived, they arrested my husband [Ta Val] at the Spean Sraeng Worksite. I knew because I asked the Chob villagers, and they told me that my husband had been arrested here.”]; **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A14, EN 00944491 [Sector 5 mobile unit worker: “Ta Val was arrested at Spean Sraeng dam when I was working at the special unit in Kambao. Ta Val was arrested by the Southwesterners.”], A17, EN 00944492 [“Ta Maong was arrested like Ta Val, and all commune level cadres and cooperative chairpersons were arrested, and they were replaced by the Southwesterners.”]; **D123/1/2.46** Lat [Lort] Bandet DC-Cam Statement, 15 June 2011, EN 00969783 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma at the time Southwest Zone cadres arrived and later at Spean Spreng: “Ta Val was arrested first. He was accused of being disloyal. He could not escape. He was taken and disappeared.”]; **D119/78** Lort Bandet Written Record of Interview, 24 January 2014, A21, EN 00983722 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma at the time Southwest Zone cadres arrived and later at Spean Spreng: “When I worked at Trapeang Thma, I asked my chief Voeun why we never saw Ta Val. She told me that Ta Val had been arrested at Chub.”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A36, EN 01167926 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I heard that when Yeay Chaem arrived, Ta Val was arrested and removed. After that Yeay Chaem replaced Ta Val.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A58, EN 01118000 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam (1978) and Prey Roneam: “[Ta Val and Ta Nhim] disappeared when the Southwest Zone cadres arrived”].

1335 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A31, EN 00966782 [Witness was a deputy mobile unit chief in Sector 13 and was transferred to the Northwest Zone: “Then, in March 1977, I was sent to the Northwest Zone.”], A39, EN 00966783 [“All the people throughout Takeo province were sent there. They sent us by truck to assemble with others in Takeo province. We stayed in Takeo province for a night. After many people had assembled we left for the Northwest Zone by train. A40: There were thousands of people, in total.”], A44, EN 00966784 [“Yeay Chem controlled the civilian families and she was also responsible for all of the people sent to the Northwest Zone at the time.”], A62, EN 00966786 [“When the train arrived in Thma Koul, we were further sent to Svay—which is currently Banteay Meanchey province—by truck. There were meetings in which work was divided among each district while Yeay Cheam was appointed to be the chief of Preah Netr Preah District Committee.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan alias Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, EN 00985668 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “At that time [1975-1977], I was a group chairman in a battalion of Division 2 [...] in Takeo Province. [...] They sent me [to Paoy Paet, to defend the Thai border] at the end of 1976 or early 1977” [...] “There were thousands of people [mainly soldiers, but several hundred women from Srae Ambel]. The train was long was made up of around 30 or 40 carriages”], EN 00985670 [“They sent us [a battalion of around 30 soldiers] to work in Preah Netr Preah District to stand guard within the district” [...] “at the end of 1977 or early 1978”]. See *contra*: **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117948 [“Im Chaem: I was relocated [to Preah Netr Preah] in 1978 [...] On October 1978 I went to Preah Netr Preah”]; EN 01117949 [“I volunteered to come because I heard that Preah Netr Preah District had huge paddy fields. [...] At that time, I decided to come by myself. It was all right even if we did not come; but they asked for volunteers, so I volunteered”].

1336 **D67.10** Mun Mut DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00731186 [Sector 5 mobile unit chief: “[Yeay] Chaem saw and managed all worksites under previous control by [Ta] Val.”]; **D219/494.1.1** Sen Sophon T. 27 July 2015, EN 01122690 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “By the later time [when assigned to Phnum Lieb], the Southwest group actually arrived and by that time, Ta Val name was no longer spoke of and I heard of another name of a woman by the name of Chaem, Yeay Chaem.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117963 [“Interpreter: What did you do at Preah Netr Preah District? Were you the Secretary of Preah Netr Preah District? Im Chaem: Yes, I was. However the District Secretary position was sometimes appointed. Sometimes it was not. [...] For example a person would be treated by the provincial level as the chief. However his/her position was not made public. He/she would be the interim chief.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A65, EN 00966788 [Witness was a

deputy mobile unit chief in Sector 13 and was transferred to the Northwest Zone: “Q: You said that Yeay Chem was appointed on the Committee of Preah Netr Preah District. How did you know that she had been appointed to that position? A65: Three days after we arrived in Svay [from the Southwest zone], there was a division of forces to different districts. I also attended the meeting with Ta Chiel. Representatives from all districts were also present at the meeting. A67: The meeting was presided over by Ta Chiel and Yeay Chem.”], A73, EN 00966789 [“The appointment [to Preah Netr Preah] was made right in the meeting by Yeay Chem and Ta Chiel”].

1337 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117956 [“Interpreter: What were you assigned to do in Preah Netr Preah? Im Chaem: I led people to dig canals. [...] Im Chaem: When I first got there there was no canal yet. It took us three months to dig that canal [east of Phnom Lieb mountain]”, EN 01117962 [“Im Chaem: It is located to the East of Phnom Leab Mountain. By the time you cross Ta Pon Bridge you will see a big and long canal. That's my canal. The canal is still there today. That's my accomplishment. People from five communes were gathered to build it”, EN 01117968 [“Im Chaem: Each commune would have to divide the labour they would know how many meters of canal they were assigned to work on. [...] The work quota was allocated to the groups of villagers. For example a kilometre of canal would be assigned to a certain number of villagers. The villagers then had to divide the labours among their group members. Perhaps a person may have to complete 10 meters a month or five meters. It depend on the number of people in each assigned group. The work was not forced. People could choose to work at night or during the day time as long as they can complete the target quota.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan alias Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A69, EN 00985682 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “Q: Being Preah Netr Preah District Committee, does this mean Yeay Chaem's duty was to request workers from the communes to work at the canal worksite? A69: Yes, that is right.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A112, EN 00966796 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “Q: Was Yeay Chem the one who instructed you to do this work? A112: [...] she went to check the work once every two or three days. The sector committee always went there”, EN 00966797 [“Q: Did other mobile units also report to you? Or did they report to Yeay Chem? A124: To Yeay Chem.”]; **D67.10** Mun Mut DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00731186 [Sector 5 mobile unit chief: “[Yeay] Chaem saw and managed all worksites under previous control by [Ta] Val. I didn't remember the date chronically. When Vietnamese came in that ended the event. [Yeay] Chaem ran away when the Vietnamese came in.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A77, EN 01059946 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Q: Did Yeay Chaem have the authority to govern both Phnum Srok District and Preah Netr Preah District? A: Yes.”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A36, EN 01167926 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I heard that when Yeay Chaem arrived, Ta Val was arrested and removed. After that, Yeay Chaem replaced Ta Val. Yeay Chaem was a Southwest Zone person.”]; **D219/23** Pum Kho Written Record of Interview, 6 October 2014, A102, EN 01050551 [Witness was a member of the Preah Net Preah District Committee: “Yeay Chaem never created a new worksite. She just continued the existing worksites from Ta Maong.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A27, EN 00842034 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Prey Roneam: “Q: To the best of your recollection, do you think Yeay Chaem was a general supervisor of Prey Roniem worksite? A: Yes, I do.”]; **D119/92** Sum Tao Written Record of Interview, 29 February 2014, A31, EN 00982335 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who lived near Ta Ruth [has local knowledge of Preah Netr Preah district]: the witness showed OCIJ investigators the location of Ou Lieb Canal and confirmed that the Ou Lieb Canal worksite was under Yeay Chem's administration during the Khmer Rouge regime.]; **D119/153** Kong Vin Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A19, EN 01045554 [Witness was a children's unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam: “I heard that Yeay Chaem was the person who came down to oversee the people working at the dam worksites [...] I heard of Yeay Chaem while I was working at Spean Sraeng when she came to that worksite, but I never saw her.”]; **D119/93** Chan Phon Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A18, EN 00982749 [Witness worked at various worksites in Preah Net Preah: “Yeay Chem was from the Southwest. To my knowledge, Yeay Chem controlled all of Sector 5, because she came down to the various worksites here in Sector 5. A:19: [...] I saw Yeay Chem at Ou Lieb Dam. At that time she called a meeting, and representatives from all districts in Sector 5 attended. A22: When Yeay Chem came to the meetings, she was escorted by five to ten armed soldiers”]. See *contra* **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A129, EN 00966798 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “Q: Did you ever hear of Spean Sraeng Canal?

A129: Yes, there was a place called Spean Sraeng, but the canal did not reach that place. Q: Where was Sraeng Bridge located? A130: I am not sure. I think it was across a stream which was on the border between Preah Netr Preah District and Kralanh District? That stream was named Ta Pon Stream, as it was near Ta Pon Village”].

1338 **D215/1.1.1** Interview with Im Chaem, 2011, EN 01030495 [“People from five communes were involved in building this [Spean Sraeng and Prey Roneam]. Around 200 to 300 people were sent from each commune according to the number of inhabitants.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117968 [“Each commune would have to divide the labour they would know how many meters of canal they were assigned to work on”].

1339 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A103, EN 01059949 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Ta Poal came from the Southwest Zone to replace [Ta Val].”, A228, EN 01059965 [“After the Southwest cadres arrived, Ta Poal was in charge of the [Spean Sraeng] canal.”] A79-80, EN 01059946 [...Ta Poal [...] was the mobile unit chairman.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A26, EN 00985188 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “At that time, the workforce I led in the commune mobile unit was about 200 people, and we went to build Spean Sraeng Dam in early 1978.”], A31, EN 00985190 [“Khon was chairman of all the mobile units in Preah Netr Preah District. I got direct orders from Khon, sometimes from Ta Rin and Ta Poal (Southwest) came to monitor the worksite themselves.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A29, EN 00982759-00982760 [Chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Spean Spreng: “Q: On the same page 12 [of the witness’s Documentation Center of Cambodia interview (ERN 00730228)], you said that people in your unit lost weight and became skinny and fled, but they were also arrested by Yeay Chem’s subordinates and detained at the security office. Can you further elaborate on this? A29: Because my platoon members were so skinny at that time, they fled the worksite. Then militiamen who were subordinates of Yeay Chem arrested them. They were questioned about which unit they came from, and they answered they had fled from my unit. Therefore, Yeay Chem informed Ta Poal, who then told me to take my platoon members back to the worksite.”]; **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A26, EN 01067923 [Led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “Q: In the interview of BOU Mao (D119/94), on Page 7 of the Khmer language version, BOU Mao said that very thin workers at the worksite had escaped and were captured and sent to the Security Office by Yeay Chaem’s men, and later they were told to go back to the worksite by Ta Poal. Are you aware of that event? A26: Yes, what BOU Mao said is correct”], A32, EN 01067924 [“I reported to Ta Poal, and Ta Poal reported to Yeay Chaem. Then Yeay Chaem ordered militiamen to go to the cooperatives to tell the cooperative chiefs or the commune committee to search for those escapees and bring them back”], EN 01067926 [“Q: Can you explain this to us? You worked at Phnum Lieb Dam, so why were you standing in front of Yeay Chaem’s house? A40: I was standing at Yeay Chaem’s house because at that time I escorted Khon, Ta Poal’s deputy, to attend a meeting at the Phnum Lieb Office. That meeting was organised only for commune committees. They did not allow me to attend that meeting.”]; **D219/455** Saur Chansareth Written Record of Interview, 13 August 2015, A68, EN 01151193 [Witness was a Sector 5 mobile unit worker: “When I went there [Im Chaem’s office in Phnum Lieb], I saw only four or five soldiers and Yeay Chaem. Before I went to meet Yeay Chaem, Ta Poal issued an letter of introduction for me to go and meet Yeay Chaem. When I arrived at her office, I gave the letter to the security guard and told him I wanted to see Yeay Chaem.”], A91, EN 01151199 [“If we think about the hierarchy, Ta Poal was Sector Mobile Unit Chairperson, whereas Yeay Chaem was District Committee. Therefore, Ta Poal’s position should have been senior to Yeay Chaem’s. But according to my observations, Ta Poal respected and feared Yeay Chaem very much [...] I believe Yeay Chaem must have been senior to Ta Poal. I also noticed that amongst all the district committee, Yeay Chaem was the most powerful [...] I saw that Ta Poal respected her very much.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A39, EN 00985191 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “I met Yeay Chaem at the Phnum Lieb Office whenever I accompanied my leaders – Khon or Poal – to meetings with Yeay Chaem there from 1978 until the arrival of the Vietnamese. The meetings with Yeay Chaem were irregular, sometimes once per week, sometimes twice per week, or sometimes once per month when she was busy. Sometimes the meetings were held at worksites.”]; **D123/1/2.44** Yem Kim Ruos DC-CAM statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00985230-0095231 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam in 1978: [“Vannak: Who replaced Ta Val? Kim Ruos: Ta Poal replaced Ta Val. Vannak: Was Ta Poal on the sector committee or district governor? Kim Ruos: [...] He had

the same status as Ta Val. He replaced Ta Val.”], EN 00985231 [“Ta Poal [...] was the one who came down and visited (the work sites).”]; **D67.9** Chhit Yeuk DC-Cam Statement, 19 June 2011, EN 00731137-00731138 [Chief of economics/logistics section in Preah Net Preah District: “Q: When they arrested Ta Val in June, who came to replace him? A: Later the regional mobile brigade was led by brother Yoeun. [...] Yes, Yann and Ta Poal”]. See *contra*: **D119/110** Chum Kan alias Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A95, EN 00985689 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “I had heard of Ta Maong. He may have been Sector Committee, but he had already disappeared before I arrived. I had heard of Ta Poal, and he could have been Sector Committee, but he also had gone missing when I arrived [see EN 00985669 – witness estimates he arrived in Preah Netr Preah at the end of 1977 or early 1978]”].

1340 **D129/13** Khun Sevin Written Record of Interview, 17 September 2014, A36, EN 01047894-01047895 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Phnum Lieb Dam: “After they had taken all the Northwest cadres to be killed, Yeay Chaem came to lead the people to attend meetings in Laote Village once every one or two months, where she said in meetings that, “The wheel of history has begun to move. If your hands touch it, it will take your hands, if your legs touch it, it will take your legs. It is better to keep rice seeds rather than human genes. To keep you is no gain. To take you out is no loss. Rice is screened for whole rice: they don't take the debris. Don't understand that there are two revolutions: there is only one, Angkar's Revolution.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A32, EN 00985290 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “I saw her [Yeay Chaem] monitoring the worksite, and sometimes she helped the workers there by shouldering the soil. Yeay Chaem went to monitor Ou Lieb Worksite. Sometimes, Yeay Chaem went to monitor various worksites in the cooperatives of Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview, 4 December 2013, A140, EN 01035129 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam: “During 1977 in meetings she [Yeay Chaem] pushed us to work harder and faster and reminded us to make efforts in building the canals and dams. I knew that she was at the district level but I was not sure if she was at the sector level.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A23-24, EN 00842034 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Prey Roneam: Concerning Im Chaem's inspection of Prey Roneam worksite in 1977: “Yes, she used to inspect the work in the areas around Boeng Khla Slab located on the east of the dams where I was working. A24: She was far from the place where I was working; thus, I could not see well what she was doing. I just knew that it was Yeay Chaem, but I was too scared to look at her face”].

1341 **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A39, EN 00985291 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “I met Yeay Chaem at the Phnum Lieb Office whenever I accompanied my leaders - Khon or Poal - to meetings with Yeay Chaem there from 1978 until the arrival of the Vietnamese. The meetings with Yeay Chaem were irregular, sometimes once per week, sometimes twice per week, or sometimes once per month when she was busy. Sometimes the meetings were held at worksites.”]; **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview, 4 December 2013, A139, EN 01035129 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam: “Yes, I used to see her [Yeay Chaem] when she came to meetings at Spean Sraeng Dam.”]. See *Contra* **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A74, EN 01057744 [Witness was a children's unit worker at Spean Spreng and Phnum Srok (Trapeang Thma – bordering north of Spean Spreng: “Q: Were any meetings held while those cadres were visiting worksite? A: No”].

1342 **D123/1/2.41** Kraeng Rit DC-Cam Statement, 15 June 2011, EN 00985799 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam in 1978 (born circa 1962): “Theany: Did Yeay Chaem contact the village chief, or vice-versa in order for you to meet her? Rit: My team chairman was the one who communicated. Theany: Did he communicate with Yeay Chaem to inform her about the situation of the strong water force? Rit: Yes, and we requested some coconut stems. Anything needed to be requested at that time. Theany: At that time the request was addressed to both Yeay Chaem and Ta Krak? Rit: Yes.”]; **D129/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A267, EN 01059970 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “I heard that she [Im Chaem] was vicious, and when she ordered soldiers to do something, the soldiers had to obey.”]. See *contra* **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 April 2013, A49, EN 00920591 [Witness was on the Preah Net Preah Commune Committee: “I thought she [Im Chaem] was more reasonable than other district committee members. She knew how to analyse what was right and wrong. She was a good person. There were people praising her that she was more tolerant than the previous district committees.”]; A55, EN 00920592 [“I do not believe that under her [Im Chaem] control there were thousands of people dying. There could be some people dying from some illnesses. But for me, personally I did not believe that

she ordered them [her subordinates] to kill people.”]; A48, EN 00920591 [“I occasionally met with her personally in the meeting. In the meeting she spoke about work plan and how to produce enough food for the people to eat. She instructed people to improve their food production so that the people could have enough food to eat in accordance with the line of three meals per day. But it was obvious that the people had only two meals each day.”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A42, EN 01077007 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng worksite: “People said that Yeay Chaem was a good person.”]; A44, EN 01077007-01077007 [“I cannot make any evaluation because I never met or worked under Yeay Chaem. While I was working in the mobile unit and they sent me to work in Prasat Commune, I was working the under mobile units of Sector 5. And what I know about Yeay is only hearsay. They say that Yeay Chaem was a good person. Moreover, after the Khmer Rouge regime collapsed, people and I smuggled things to the Thai border, and I saw Yeay Chaem standing, embracing, and welcoming people there. Therefore, I think that she was a good person. In fact, I do not know what Yeay Chaem was like during the Khmer Rouge regime”].

1343 **D119/110** Chum Kan alias Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A48, EN 00985678 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “Tens of thousands of people were collected from the villages of the entire province [to work at the Spean Spreng canal worksite]. A49 When I said the province, I was referring to Battambang Province. In that era, there was no province named Banteay Meanchey Province. A46: When I was Phnum Lieb Commune Committee, I assigned people to work at the canal worksite east of my house, starting from Spean Sraeng which was situated to the north, south across National Road 6 towards Prasat Commune. [...] My duty was only to select people to be sent to work at the worksite. A49: Around 30 or 40 villagers from each commune [in Battambang Province] were sent to work at the worksites.”]; **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview Transcription, 2011, EN 01117962 [“Im Chaem: People from five communes were gathered to build it [...] There were many people involved. Two hundred or 300 people from each commune were collected to dig it [the canal].”]; **D1.3.28.4, D123/1/5.1a** Im Chem [Chaem] DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089775 [“I prepared to build two dams and one canal, which linked to Trapeang Thma. Q: What was the name of the dams? A: Spean Sreng dam [...] below Trapeang Thma dam [...] [and] Prey Rorneam in Prasat sub-district.”], EN 00089778-79 [“Q: How many people did you assign to work on the dams below Trapeang Thma? A: My forces consisted of 800. [...] I mobilized 200 from each sub-district. [...] Its 10-kilometer length needed three consecutive working forces.”]; **D215/1.1.1** Interview with Im Chaem, 2011, EN 01030495 [“People from five communes were involved in building this canal. Around 200 to 300 people were sent from each commune according to the number of inhabitants.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A5, EN 00950741 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In mobile units there were thousands of people who had to be equipped with earth-carrying baskets, hoes, shovels and to move from worksite to worksite.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A26, EN 00985188 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “At that time, the workforce I led in the commune mobile unit was about 200 people, and we went to build Spean Sraeng Dam in early 1978.”]; **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview, 4 December 2013, A68-69, EN 01035119 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam: “A68: I worked at Spean Sraeng worksite. We were sent there to cultivate dry season rice. Q: Were you also ordered to dig a canal at the Spean Sraeng worksite? A69: Other mobile units were assigned to the dig canal.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A54, EN 01118000 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam (1978) and Prey Roneam: “My mobile unit was the mobile unit of Phnom Srok District.”], A59, EN 01118001 [“[When the Southwest Zone cadres arrived,] I was sent to build the dam and dig canals at Spean Sraeng Worksite, which was located in Phnom Srok District. A65: There were 150 members in my unit.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A236-237, EN 01059966 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Q: Could you estimate the number of labourers working at that canal under the supervision of the Southwest group? A236: Not many. There were only three units, which would be about 100 workers (for Phnom Srok District). A237: Different workers built the bridge. About 500 workers dug the entire canal from Spean Sraeng across Pongro Village through to National Road 6”].

1344 **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A5, EN 00950741 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I worked at mobile units until the fall of the Khmer Rouge. In mobile units there were thousands of people who had to be equipped with earth-carrying baskets, hoes, shovels and to move from worksite to worksite. They divided the mobile units into three categories, namely, the Children Mobile Unit, the Middle-

aged Mobile Unit (comprised of men and women) and the Adult Mobile Unit.”], A19, EN 00950743 [“Initially, I worked at Kambao, Runteah Banh and Ou Lieb dams (located in the east of the Phnom Lieb Mountain), Spean Sraeng and at the end of Trapeang Thmar dam. During my work at Spean Sraeng dam, knowing that there would be flooding and strong winds, the chairmen (from the Southwest) ordered us (two groups of approximately 20 people) to board tractors to cut coconut leaves at Phnom Lieb in the vicinity of Yeay Chaem's house to be used as a dam defence. It was the time when I clearly saw Yeay Chaem because she ordered any usable coconut leaves to be cut off and had us pick up coconut fruits to eat if we were so hungry and exhausted. At Spean Sraeng dam, they had me dig canals and erect dams. I worked at Spean Sraeng dam for about four to five months. At that time, we went to erect a dam across the Speang Sraeng River.”]; **D106/9** Tak Buy Written Record of Interview, 3 April 2012, A5, EN 00842063-64 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit at Spean Spreng Canal between 1977 and 1979: “All unmarried youths were gathered to join a mobile brigade. We were separated from our parents. Male youths were assigned to a unit and they had to live in a separate place from a female unit.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A26, EN 00985188 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “They had me work in the Preah Netr Preah Mobile Unit. At first they had me work at Kok Ta Ya to gather a labour force to build Spean Sraeng Dam. At that time, the workforce I led in the commune mobile unit was about 200 people, and we went to build Spean Sraeng Dam in early 1978.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A1-3, EN 00842032 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Prey Roneam: “I was sent [to Prey Roneam worksite] to carry dirt to build dam(s). [...] At that time, we worked in a cooperative consisting of between 300 and 400 [people]. [...] Yeay Chaem was in the district committee.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A9, EN 01059938 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Immediately after the Khmer Rouge arrived. A9: They assigned me to work in a youth team, and they divided us into mobile units.”], A195, EN 01059961 [“I dug Spean Sraeng Canal as well. At that time, they had me go around digging almost all the canals in that area. There were two Spean Sraeng canals. The first canal was from Spean Sraeng, and the other was from Char Village. The canals met at a rice field between Char Leu Village and Char Kraom Village. A196: I also dug Ou Leab Canal. There were two canals there. The first canal was called Ou Leab Canal, and the other was called Ou Ta Phal Canal.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27th May 2014, A26, EN 01075206, [Witness was a children's unit worker: “Q: How long were you and your family detained in the prison at Phnum Troyoung Mountain? A26: Actually we were not detained in the prison -- they had us work as usual.”]; **D1.3.28.4, D123/1/5.1a** Im Chem [Chaem] DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089779 [“Chem: My forces consisted of 800. Farina: 800 from Preah Net Preah? Chem: Yes, I mobilized 200 from each sub-district. [...] Dara: Was it the 10-kilometer dam that you built? Chem: Yes”]; **D219/130** Chat Chhao Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A236, EN 01059966, [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “There were only three units, which would be around 100 workers (for Phnum Srok District) [...] A237: Different workers built the bridge. About 500 workers built the entire canal from Spean Spreng across Pongro Village through to National Road 6 [...] A238: They had us dig in groups. There were 10 in each group. They ordered each group to dig 20 [cubic] metres of earth within 5 days.”]; **D123/1/2.41** Kroeng Rit DC-Cam Statement, 15 June 2011, EN 00985767 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam in 1978 (born circa 1962): “The village chairmen and group chairmen chose the physically strong youth to join the children's mobile unit. After they were fully grown-up, they would be sent to the youth's unit”], EN 00985770 [“Theany: Could you estimate how many children were there? Rit: Oh, so many! It was long ago. I do not remember how many people were there. There were hundreds of people.”]; **D5/104, D5/104/1** Dan Chhinh Civil Party Application and Report, 20 July 2009, EN 00990932 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker: “Early 1977 Angkar sent the applicant to Mobile Unit to dike Spean Sraeng Channel [...] In late 1977, the applicant was sent to farm paddy fields at Veal RoLop Thom in Rouk Village, Spean Sreang Commune.”]; **D5/1076** Khaen Chantha Supplementary Information, 3 June 2013, EN 01143188-01143189 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker in Spean Spreng: “In 1978, Comrade Chhorn, the squad chairperson, ordered all the children's mobile units to carry soil to build Spean dam, which was damaged by a very heavy flood. At that time, we lived a hard life because of a huge flood which breached many points of the dams from Phouk (bflti) Village to Spean Sreang dam and from Spean Sraeng Village [Kouk Teab] to Char Village, Phnum Lieb Commune, Preah Netr Preah District, Battambang Province”].

1345 **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A107, EN 00966795 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “A107: There was no

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machinery used in the construction of this canal [Spean Spreng]. It was completely done by hand”].

D119/65 Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A138, EN 00966799 [Witness was a mobile unit chief who became chief of Phnom Trayoung Security Office and Quarry: “Q: If they [workers] did not want to dig the canal and wished to go back to the village, could they do so? A138: No, they could not. It all depended on the instructions. If there were sick people, we had to contact the cooperative in order for them to send people to replace those sick people. Q: Was it the same for other mobile units? A139: Yes.”], A140, EN 00966800 [“If the person was instructed to work, he or she had to finish the assigned task. If the person was stubborn, the cooperative would “re-educate” him or her once or twice first.”]; **D219/381** Chan Ratana Written Record of Interview, 24 June 2015, A4, EN 01128281 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng worksite (for 9 months) [Concerning the witnesses arrest and transport to Spean Spreng Worksite] :”Upon our arrival, the Southwest Zone cadres pointed their guns at us and forced us to get off the trucks. They shouted at us call us traitors. [...] A Southwest Zone commander there told us that we had been brought there for self-correction. He showed us Spean Sraeng Dam, and told us that we had to build that dam. He said that those who could work would survive, but those who could not work would die. The name of the Southwest commander was Say [I do not whether he is still alive].”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A230, EN 01059965 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Q: After the Southwest cadres arrived, did you still work at Spean Sraeng Canal? A: Yes, I did [...] they had me drive posts to build the bridge across the canal.”], A237, EN 01059966 [...] Different workers built the bridge. About 500 workers dug the entire canal from Spean Sraeng across Pongro Village through to National Road 6.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A26, EN 00985188 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “At that time, the workforce I led in the commune mobile unit was about 200 people, and we went to build Spean Sraeng Dam in early 1978.”], A29, EN 00985189 [“My commune mobile unit finished building Spean Sraeng Dam, and we were transferred to Ou Lieb Reservoir.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A59, EN 01118001 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam (1978) and Prey Roneam: “Q: When the Southwest Zone cadres arrived in 1977 or 1978, where did you work? A59: At that time, I did not work at Ang Trapeang Thma because I was sent to build the dam and dig canals at Spean Sraeng Worksite, which was located in Phnom Srok District. [...] Q: You stopped working at Ang Trapeang Thma and you went to work at Spean Sraeng. Does it mean that there was no more work to do at Ang Trapeang Thma? A61: There was fewer work at Ang Trapeang Thma. Therefore, they sent our force to work at Spean Sraeng.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A77, EN 01057745 [Witness was a children’s unit worker at Spean Spreng and Phnum Srok (Trapeang Thma – bordering north of Spean Spreng): “I did not work long at the Spean Sraeng Dam. I worked there about two weeks, and after that I was sent to work at the Trapeang Thma worksite.”], A79, EN 01057745 [confirms that his civil party application correctly states he was sent to block the Sraeng River for two months, beginning on 17 April 1977 and clarifies that he may have forgotten some things]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A19, EN 00950741 00950743 [Mobile unit worker: describes working in a mobile unit as a teenager and they moved from worksite to between worksites: “Initially, I worked at Kambao, Runteah Banh and Ou Lieb dams (located in the east of the Phnom Lieb Mountain), Spean Sraeng and at the end of Trapeang Thmar dam. During my work at Spean Sraeng dam, knowing that there would be flooding and strong winds, the chairmen (from the Southwest) ordered us (two groups of approximately 20 people) to board tractors to cut coconut leaves at Phnom Lieb in the vicinity of Yeay Chaem’s house to be used as a dam defence. It was the time when I clearly saw Yeay Chaem because she ordered any usable coconut leaves to be cut off and had us pick up coconut fruits to eat if we were so hungry and exhausted. At Spean Sraeng dam, they had me dig canals and erect dams. I worked at Spean Sraeng dam for about four to five months. At that time, we went to erect a dam across the Spean Sraeng River.”].

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D119/98 Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A13, EN 00985186 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “The living and working conditions under the control of the Northwest group were better than those under the control of the Southwest group because we had sufficient food. By contrast, under the control of the Southwest group, things were extremely difficult because we did not have sufficient food”, A42, EN 00985192 [“Our living conditions were getting worse than before [at Ou Lieb and Spean Spreng], because we did not have sufficient food. Sometimes we did not have any food; sometimes we ate only sticky-rice porridge. In my unit, no one died of sickness; the sick were hospitalised at Phnum Lieb Hospital. Sometimes, they disappeared, but I did not know if they were sent back

to their cooperatives. I did not know about disappearances and deaths attributed to sickness in the other units”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A43, EN 01167928 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Under the control of Ta Val, not many people disappeared. After the arrival of Yeay Chaem, many people disappeared and were arrested.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat, Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A92-94, EN 01059947-01059948 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Q: After the Southwest group arrived, what was your life like? A92: My living conditions became more difficult. Q: Did your food ration change? A93: They provided only a single can of rice to be shared between 30 people, and they had us work both day and night. Q: After the Southwest group took charge, what was the situation with disappearances and arrests? A94: Yes, more and more people disappeared or were arrested. At that time, people were starving; some people secretly dug potatoes to eat, and when the Khmer Rouge found out, they arrested and killed those people”]; **D119/42**, Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A6, EN 00950741 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Under the North-westerners, the situation was more relaxing than under the control of the Southwesterners. When the Southwesterners arrived, I worked in Preah Netr Preah with them [both the North-westerners and the Southwesterners]”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A42, EN 01044836 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Ou Lieb dam: “Actually, we had some rice to eat under the Northwest cadres’ administration, but under that of the Southwest cadres we did not have enough to eat; they gave us just a single spoon of rice bran to eat per day.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A36, EN 00985206 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Ou Lieb: “Under the rule of the Southwest, living and working conditions were as hard as before. Killings in Sreh Kaeut decreased, but at the place under control of Yeay Chaem, arrests and killings increased because many people arrested and escorted in lines toward Yeay Chaem’s place at Phnum Lieb”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2015, A16, EN 01064149 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng canal: “In fact, at the beginning [1977] eating and working conditions were still good, but later both eating and working conditions became more difficult, so I decided to escape from that mobile unit to live in the cooperative in Pongro Village.”]; **D119/143**, Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A86, EN 01044983 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Netr Preah District: “then Yeay Chaem came to rule Preah Netr Preah District, it was a time when the people were emaciated. Some of them had died, and some had disappeared. So it is very difficult to estimate the number of people who disappeared, the number of people who died of diseases, and the number of people who were arrested and killed in Preah Netr Preah District.”]; **D119/130**, Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A9-10, EN 01075204 [Witness was a children’s unit worker born 1 February 1961: “When the Khmer Rouge first came to power, the people could eat enough, but a long while later, the food rations became worse and worse. Q: When the people were sick, did the hospital have enough medicines? A10: There was a little medicine at in the hospital”].

1348 **D219/381** Chan Ratana Written Record of Interview, 24 June 2015, A8, EN 01128281 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng worksite (for 9 months): “Q: Did you sleep at Spean Sraeng Dam Worksite? A: Yes, I did. Small huts were built for us to stay in.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A7, EN 00842032 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Prey Roneam: [describing Prey Roneam worksite] “They built a shed for us to stay in there. After we finished work we stayed in it.”].

1349 **D219/494.1.1** Testimony of Sen Sophon, 27 July 2015, EN 01122685 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Q: Were you allowed to take a rest while you were working at that place? Spean Sraeng. A: No resting time for all workers. No holiday even during the time that we deserve to have. Q: While you were working at the two worksites, were you able to make a request to visit your parents at home? A: I had made a request to visit my parents but the request was rejected. I was not allowed to visit my parents”]; **D119/138**, Sar Lorm Written Record of Interview, 24 July 2014, A20, EN 01040535 [Witness worked at Sreh village, and her husband was killed at Phnom Trayoung: “Q: When they sent your husband to work at the Ou Lieb Dam, did your husband come back to see you in the village? He came to see me once when my baby was delivered. He stayed with me for only one day, and then he returned to the Ou Lieb worksite”].

1350 **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A13, EN 00985186 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “The living and working conditions under the control of the Northwest group were better than those under the control of the Southwest group because we had sufficient food. By contrast, under the control of the Southwest group, things were extremely difficult because we did not have sufficient food.”], A42, EN 00985192 [“Our living conditions were getting worse than before, because we did not have sufficient food. Sometimes we did not have any food; sometimes we ate

only sticky-rice porridge. In my unit, no one died of sickness; the sick were hospitalised at Phnum Lieb Hospital. Sometimes, they disappeared, but I did not know if they were sent back to their cooperatives. I did not know about disappearances and deaths attributed to sickness in the other units.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A23, EN 00950744 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “We did not have enough food. Sometimes, they organized a closing party for complete dam construction, slaughtering cows or pigs to make food, but in general, they gave only a small piece of meat or bone meat together with soup.”]; **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview, 4 December 2013, A70, EN 01035119 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam: “We did not receive enough food and never had enough time to rest at all.”]; **D119/78** Lort Bandet Written Record of Interview, 24 January 2014, A19, EN 00983722 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma at the time Southwest Zone cadres arrived and later at Spean Spreng: [Concerning the difference between the Southwest and Northwest group]: “Living conditions and working conditions became more difficult. They did not give us enough food, so many people were sick.”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A27, EN 01077004 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng worksite: [Concerning living conditions at Spean Sraeng worksite] “As for the food rations, it was the same for those who worked in mobile units; there was not enough food to eat. They had us carry soil both day and night before and after the Southwest cadres arrived.”]; See *contra* **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2015, A13, EN 01064149 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng canal: “At that time [1977], they provided enough rice for us to eat.”]; **D119/40** Chhay Phan Written Record of Interview, 19 May 2013, A10, EN 00950736 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who was later chairwoman of a mobile group at Spean Spreng: “In my mobile unit, we had enough food because we worked hard, so they gave us cooked rice to eat. Those who were ill were given porridge [did not eat enough]. Because I reported well about my subordinate members to the upper echelon, my group always received enough food rations even if anyone of my group members was ill.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A16, EN 00842033 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Prey Roneam : “We did not have enough food to eat. We worked so hard that we became overworked; and we always lived in great fear.”], A31, EN 00842035 [“Under the Northwest's administration, living conditions were as usual, but when it came to the Southwest's administration, the conditions became more intense and harder. Under the Northwest's administration, we had enough to eat-we ate rice; however, when the Southwest took over, we only had gruel; and to be exact, a can of rice was rationed to feed ten people”].

1351 **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A38, EN 01167927 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “The living conditions during that time were very miserable because we did not have enough food. Only two cans of rice were used to cook porridge for 200 people”].

1352 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A240-243, EN 01059967 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Q: At that time, what were your food rations? A240: They gave us only water lily soup and gruel to eat. Q: How much food was provided? A241: They provided us about two ladles of gruel per meal. Q: How many times per day did they provide the workers food? A242: They provided two meals per day. Q: What about sick people? A243: They reduced the amount of gruel for sick people: only one ladle of gruel was provided.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A72, EN 01118002 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam [1978] and Prey Roneam: “No, I did not [get enough food to eat]. We were provided with a ladle of rice porridge for each person, two times a day”].

1353 **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A38, EN 01167927 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Because of insufficient food, we collected water hyacinths drifting on the water to eat. When we ran out of water hyacinth, we picked jack fruit flowers to eat. When we ran out of the jackfruit, we were sent to grow potatoes in Rohal Village”].

1354 **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A88, EN 01057746 [Witness was a children's unit worker at Spean Spreng and Phnum Srok (Trapeang Thma – bordering north of Spean Spreng): “We could have a little more food during the dry season, but we ate only watery rice porridge during the rainy season”].

1355 **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A96, EN 01057747 [Witness was a children's unit worker at Spean Spreng and Phnum Srok (Trapeang Thma – bordering north of Spean Spreng): “Q: What were the other causes of death for people at the Spean Sraeng worksite apart from the killings? A: People died of disease, starvation, or by being killed”].

- 1356 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A245, EN 01059967 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “[...]the sick were sent to the commune hospital.”]; **D119/40** Chhay Phan Written Record of Interview, 19 May 2013, A19, EN 00950736 [“Mobile unit worker who was later chairwoman of a mobile group at Spean Spreng: “[...]I saw ill and dead people at the hospital. I did not know from where the dead people came, but they had worked at the dam [Spean Sraeng]”].
- 1357 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A244, EN 01059967 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “there were medics there, and pills called rabbit droppings pills that were made from tree roots were provided by Social Affairs.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A89-90 EN 01057746 [Witness was a children’s unit worker at Spean Spreng and Phnum Srok [Trapeang Thma – bordering north of Spean Spreng]: “Q: Did people get sick while working at the Spean Sraeng worksite? A89: Yes, they did. Q: Were there any medicines for treatment? A90: Yes, there were ‘rabbit dropping’ pills.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan alias Chum Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A53, EN 00985680 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “There were four to ten communal medics in each commune to treat patients in the communes.”], A52, EN 00985680 [“The ill people were sent back to their cooperatives. They were sent back to the communes they came from”].
- 1358 **D219/264.1** Im Chaem Interview, 15 June 2015 EN 01117968 [“Im Chaem: Each commune would have to divide the labour they would know how many meters of canal they were assigned to work on. [...] The work quota was allocated to the groups of villagers. For example a kilometre of canal would be assigned to a certain number of villagers. The villagers then had to divide the labours among their group members. Perhaps a person may have to complete 10 meters a month or five meters. It depends on the number of people in each assigned group. The work was not forced. People could choose to work at night or during the day time as long as they can complete the target quota.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A7, EN 00842032 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Prey Roniem: “We started work at 1 a.m. and worked through 11 a.m; and we started again at 1 p.m. and worked through 8 or 9 p.m.”]; **D219/494.1.1** Sen Sophon T. 25 July 2015, EN 01122681 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “At 4 a.m. in the morning, unit chief bang the bell so that everyone woke up and went to carry the earth and we had to work until 11.30 after which we were allowed to eat gruel. [...] We resumed our work at 1.00 in the afternoon and we had to continue working until 9.00 or 10 p.m. If we could not finish the work quota, we had to make our best efforts to complete it.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A23, EN 00950744 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “We began work sometimes at 4 a.m., sometimes at 6 a.m. until 11 a.m., depending on work plans. We resumed work from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and then we rested for dinner. We then continued to work until night, sometimes until 6 p.m., sometimes until 8 p.m. or sometimes until 9 p.m. We worked this way regularly; we did not have enough food.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A239, EN 01059967 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “We worked from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., when we rested to eat gruel, and continued working from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. We did not work at night because of the rain.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2015, A13, EN 01064149 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “We started working at 7 a.m. We took a rest for lunch break, and we continued working from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.”]; **D119/69** Kroch Toem Written Record of Interview, 4 December 2013, A70, EN 01035119 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “I started working from 6 a.m. and rested at 10 a.m. for lunch. We then started working again at 12 noon and continued doing so until 4 or 5 p.m. in the evening.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A85, EN 01057746 [Witness was a children’s unit worker at Spean Spreng : “I worked at the Spean Sraeng Dam in the morning from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., in the afternoon from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., and at night from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A49, EN 00985679 [Witness was Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “Digging canals in rice fields was not so hard because the earth was not that firm, but building bridges across National Road 6 took a long time. Because there were many labourers working there, they divided the workforce into two groups. Group 1 worked from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. while Group 2 worked from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.”]; **D119/40** Chhay Phan Written Record of Interview, 19 May 2013, A10, EN 00950736 [Witness was a mobile unit worker and later chairwoman of a mobile group at Spean Spreng: “I worked from 7 a.m. until 11 a.m., and we resumed work from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. At night we continued to work from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., then we rested”].
- 1359 **D219/494.1.1** Sen Sophon T. 25 July 2015, EN 01122682 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “The work quota was different from one another. Some were required to complete three cubic metres

per day, some 3.5 cubic metres, some four cubic metres. And for me, I was asked only to complete three cubic metres of soil per day.”]; **D119/110** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A57, EN 00985680 [Witness was Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “That warning [that there would be trouble if tasks were not completed] was issued from the Sector level because the Sector requested the workers from the bases.”], A55-A56, EN 00985680 [“I just knew that they warned us we would be in trouble if we did not accomplish our assigned tasks as planned. Q: Who issued that warning? A: The upper echelon did.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A235, EN 01059966 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “They designated the completion of our work [at meetings]. For example, they ordered us to complete designated work within 10 days. If we could not complete it, we would work day and night until it was completed.”]; **D5/1360** Chinn Phoung Supplementary Information Form, 20 August 2013, EN 01135881 [Witness worked at Spean Spreng Dam in 1978: “For the first assignment, we had to complete two cubic metres, then they added 0.5 cubic metre, and finally it was up to 3.5 cubic metres; we had watery porridge and we had to work from morning until 8.00 p.m. or 9.00 p.m. at night almost every day. I did not have enough food; and I had night blindness; my friends who were in the same mobile unit helped to hold my hands to carry the earth to put on the dam.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A1, EN 00842032 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Prey Roneam: “I was sent there [Prey Roneam worksite] to carry dirt to build dam[s].”], A8, EN 00842032 [“We were given the task on a daily basis; each of us was made to dig down and move 3.5 cubic metres of dirt.”]; **D119/153** Kong Vin Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A19, EN 01045554 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Spean Spreng: “I heard that Yeay Chaem was the person who came down to oversee the people working at the dam worksites and the person who set the work quota of three cubic metres of earth per day per person. If we could not fulfil the quota, the overseers did not give us food. I heard of Yeay Chaem while I was working at Spean Sraeng when she came to that worksite, but I never saw her”].

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D219/494.1.1 Sen Sophon T. 25 July 2015, EN 01122681 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “We were required to finish three cubic metres of soil per day.”]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A42, EN 01044836 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “In the mobile units, each of us had to dig two cubic metres of earth. Actually, we had some rice to eat under the Northwest cadres’ administration, but under that of the Southwest cadres we did not have enough to eat; they gave us just a single spoon of rice bran to eat per day.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A86, EN 01057746 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Spean Spreng: “Each of us was assigned one cubic metre a day.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2015, A13, EN 01064149 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Spean Spreng: “We had to work at least one cubic metre per person. If we finished our work first, they would add one more cubic metre for us to complete. If any person could not complete it on time, that person had to work until they completed their work.”]; **D119/41** Touch Phean Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A10, EN 00944485 [Witness was a medic at Trapeang Thma dam and Spean Spreng dams: “The working conditions at Trapeang Thma and Spean Sraeng dams were hard—a person had to achieve the quota of one cubic metre of soil. Food was not often enough, and the way of life during that era frightened me extremely.”]; **D119/153** Kong Vin Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A20, EN 01045554 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Spean Spreng: “The living and working conditions there [Spean Sraeng Dam] were harsh; they allowed us only a single scoop of thin gruel per meal three times per day. Each of us had to move three cubic metres of earth.”]; **D119/40** Chhay Phan Written Record of Interview, 19 May 2013, A10, EN 00950736 [Witness was a mobile unit worker and later chairwoman of a mobile unit at Spean Spreng: “The working conditions at that time were extremely difficult because we had to work hard to complete tasks according to plans. On a daily basis each of us had to build the dam with the quota of 3.5 cubic metres of soil.”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A27, EN 01077004 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Spean Spreng worksite: “Before the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us dig two to three cubic metres of soil per day. When the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us carry three cubic metres of soil. As for the food rations, it was the same for those who worked in mobile units; there was not enough food to eat. They had us carry soil both day and night before and after the Southwest cadres arrived.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A238, EN 01059966 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Spean Spreng: “Q: While you were digging the canal under the supervision of the Southwest group, what did they have you do? A: They had us dig in groups. There were 10 people in each group. They ordered each group to dig 20 [cubic] metres of earth within five days.”]; **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April

2012, A1, EN 00842032 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Prey Roneam: “I was sent there [Prey Roneam worksite] to carry dirt to build dam[s].”], A8, EN 00842032 [“We were given the task on a daily basis; each of us was made to dig down and move 3.5 cubic metres of dirt”].

1361 **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A87, EN 01057746 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Spean Spreng: “Q: What would happen if you could not complete the assignment by end of the day? A: They would surely summon us for re-fashioning.”], A55, EN 01057742 [“The special mobile unit let us eat solid rice. Watery rice porridge was given to the children’s unit. If we completed all the work as planned we would receive the full food ration, but if we could not complete all the work assigned by the deadline half of our food ration would be cut.”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2015, A13, EN 01064149 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Spean Spreng: “We had to work at least one cubic metre per person. If we finished our work first, they would add one more cubic metre for us to complete. If any person could not complete it on time, that person had to work until they completed their work.”]; **D119/153** Kong Vin Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A19, EN 01045554 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Spean Spreng: “If we could not fulfil the quota, the overseers did not give us food. I heard of Yeay Chaem while I was working at Spean Sraeng when she came to that worksite, but I never saw her”].

1362 **D119/110** Chum Kan alias Chum Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A51, EN 00985679 [Witness was Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “I had to report to the Sector level who worked at that worksite. For example, when people in my commune got sick, I asked them, ‘What do you, Comrade, think about this issue? Do we need supplementary forces or what?’ If they required us to find supplementary forces, we had to communicate with the village chairpersons whose people were sick to find new forces to replace them [...] for instance, if 20 to 30 workers got sick and supplementary forces could not be found from those villages or communes, the village chairpersons would be held responsible for the uncompleted tasks. If they could not accomplish assignments, the village and commune chairpersons would be in trouble. My commune never had a problem because I completed projects as planned.”]; **D123/1/2.52** Pheach (Pech) Ruos DC-Cam Statement, 17 June 2011, EN 00969847 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Sambun, from Sreh Kaeut Village [east of Ou Lieb], was appointed as the village chief. He was in charge of the whole Preah Netr Preah Village. [...] One day, a newcomer in my village wanted to return home. She asked Sambun. [...] he replied] “I dared not let you go. As you know, last evening they told me not to be too lenient, or I would be in trouble.” [...] Sambun was too kind that he gave her the permission. [...] She was waiting for the tractor to come in order to ask the driver for a lift to the destination. The Southwest Zone people saw her. [...] The woman was taken to Yeay Chaem’s house. In the evening, she was sent back and Sambun was called for. He was killed”].

1363 **D219/494.1.1** Sen Sophon T. 27 July 2015, 15.49.35 to 15.51.40, EN 01122715-01122716 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “When I was at Spean Sraeng, I noticed there was a marriage, I noticed that there was five men and five women, they were paired up and they were told to sit across each other and in that ceremony they were asked to stand up to make a commitment that they would get married. [...] I was there as a witness in the ceremony.”], 15.46.50 to 15.51.40, EN 01122715-16 [“The men and women did not love each other at that time and they were paired up and they were allowed to get married [...] Q: And do you know who made the pairings of the m[e]n and the wom[e]n and who led the ceremony? A: The unit chiefs.”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A51-53, EN 01167929 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “[...] some people in my group were forced to get married. That happened under Yeay Chaem. [...] It was not a big wedding celebration. It was only a simple meeting at which women’s and men’s names were called out to make a vow to live together as couples. Yeay Chaem did not attend the wedding: only unit chiefs attended”].

1364 **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A51-53, EN 01167929 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “[...] some people in my group were forced to get married. That happened under Yeay Chaem. [...] It was not a big wedding celebration. It was only a simple meeting at which women’s and men’s names were called out to make a vow to live together as couples. Yeay Chaem did not attend the wedding: only unit chiefs attended. Q: Could anyone refuse marriage during that time? A: No, they could not. If anyone had refused marriage, the 100-people unit chiefs would have accused them of being an enemy”].

1365 **D123/1/2.66** Tip Samphat DC-CAM Interview, 11 September 2011, EN 00987606 [Witness was a medic at Phnum Lieb; arrested and sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “The three of us were sent to prison for the crime of betraying the revolution, and wanting to take blood revenge on the revolution. [...] Yeay Chaem issued that order [and] stamped that letter with her name.”]; **D119/133**, Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3

July 2014, A76-83, EN 01037372-01037373 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Netr Preah district, including at Ou Lieb, and Phnum Lieb and Prasat communes: "...a member of Yeay Chaem's family got sick, and Keng (Keng, a prisoner, herbalist and former monk) was sent to treat the patient. After that, he was released. [...] A82: From my conclusion, there may not have been any other cadres who had higher power than Yeay Chaem. [...] A83: From my conclusion, she may have had the power to release any prisoners, so she also had the power to release an order to arrest anyone"]; **D119/110**, Chum Kan alias Chum Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A76, EN 00985683 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb Commune chief: "I received many letters from them to send people to be re-educated and corrected. I neither had the power to arrest nor to send people anywhere. I received orders from Yeay Chaem; however those letters did not bear Yeay Chaem's signature, but those of persons at Sector level"], A79-80, EN 00985684 ["If Yeay Chaem learned I helped hide any of the people they wanted, I would have been arrested and convicted accused of hiding enemies. Q: What would have happened to you if Yeay Chaem had arrested you for helping hide people? A80: My understanding was that if they arrested us, they would surely kill us because they were not concerned with right or wrong at the time"], A90, EN 00985686 ["Q: Did Phnum Troyaung Security Office report directly to Yeay Chaem? A90: To my knowledge, that depended on the category of prisoners. If the prisoners were from the district, they reported to Yeay Chaem; if the prisoners were from the Sector, they report to Sector level"]; **D119/154** Iv Mara Written Record of Interview, 2 September 2014, A31, EN 01044833 [Witness lived in Preah Net Preah and was arrested to be sent to Phnom Trayoung Security Office: "Yeay Chaem was the administrator of Preah Netr Preah District. She was a Northwest Zone cadre. Yeay Chaem was authorised to arrest and send people to prison at Phnum Troyoung Mountain"]; A36, EN 01044835 ["Q: You said that Yeay Chaem was authorised to send the people to be imprisoned at Phnum Troyoung Mountain. How did you know this? A36: Because at the time I heard people say that when anyone who made mistakes would be sent to meet Yeay Chaem, and they would either be sent to be imprisoned or killed by Yeay Chaem. The ones who were sent to be imprisoned at Phnum Troyoung Mountain seldom survived because they were forced to overwork and starved"]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A31-32, EN 00985204 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Ou Lieb: "A31: Those Vietnamese women were taken to be killed at the Veal Dang Kieb Kdam worksite, located east of Phnum Lieb near Kralanh Stream [...] A32: Yeay Chaem must have known about that event because it happened under her orders. Background searches were done in villages and cooperatives and then sent to the upper echelon. This meant that they was sent to Yeay Chaem, and then orders came from Yeay Chaem for those whose backgrounds ere relevant"], A36, EN 00985206 ["at the place under control of Yeay Chaem, arrests and killings increased because many people arrested and escorted in lines toward Yeay Chaem's place at Phnum Lieb"]; **D119/138** Sar Lorm Written Record of Interview, 24 July 2014, A38-39, EN 01040537 [Witness worked at Sreh village, and her husband was killed at Phnom Trayoung: "Q: Do you know who was in charge of Phnum Lieb Mountain? A38: I do not know who was in charge there; I only heard that Yeay Chaem was in charge. Q: Who was Yeay Chaem? A39: I heard that Yeay Chaem was the leader of Sector 5"]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A16, EN 00950743 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: "Q: When you saw Yeay Chaem did you know how she was? What position did she hold? A16: They told me that she came from the Southwest, and she might have been the commune chief. She looked neat and still young while we were emaciated. For this reason, in our sight she was good-looking. At that time, we dared not look at her face directly. She always ordered us to work well and erect dykes in a straight manner"]].

1366 **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A41, EN 00985192 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: "...if I had made mistakes, I would have been afraid of [Im Chaem]. This depended on the types of mistakes. For instance, if we worked slowly, then she would refashion us"]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A87, EN 01057746 [Witness was a children's unit worker at Spean Spreng and Phnum Srok (Trapeang Thma – bordering north of Spean Spreng: "Q: What would happen if you could not complete the assignment by end of the day? A: They would surely summon us for re-fashioning"]].

1367 **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A41, EN 00985192 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: "...if a person had a tendency to oppose Angkar, then they were killed"]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A249, EN 01059968 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: "If workers escaped to the cooperative, they would arrest and send them to be re-educated. If workers were arrested again and again,

they would take those workers away.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A93-A94, EN 01057747 [Witness was a children’s unit worker at Spean Spreng and Phnum Srok (Trapeang Thma – bordering north of Spean Spreng: “Q: Were there any arrests at the Spean Sraeng worksite? A93: Yes, there were. Q: What mistakes had those arrested people committed? A94: When anyone secretly left the worksite to visit their family, they would be called for re-education two or three times, but if they did not correct themselves, they would be arrested”].

1368 **D123/1/2.66** Tip Samphat DC-CAM Interview, 11 September 2011, EN 00987612 [Witness was a medic at Phnum Lieb; arrested and sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “Dara: So, later on, as you said thousands of families were sent to be imprisoned, were they including elders, children, males, and females? Samphat: Yes. Sometimes they arrested the whole family because the family had commit wrongdoing, and that whole family was sent there [to Phnum Troyoung Office]”, EN 00987620 [“There were many prisoners, about a thousand families”]; **D119/133** Nith Sorth Written Record of Interview, 3 July 2014, A48, EN 01037368, [Witness was a mobile unit worker in Preah Netr Preah district, including at Ou Lieb, and Phnum Lieb and Prasat communes: “In my own experience from the regime, if anyone was deemed as an enemy of Angkar, he/she was, most often, called to get educated and never returned home. In the regime, they never used the word “taking to be killed” but “taking to be educated”. For those who were taken to get educated, they never returned home”]; **D219/149** Chum Chim Written Record of Interview, 20 January 2015, A16, EN 01064149 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng canal: “I only heard from my teammates about the disappearances of people, so I became frightened and decided to escape.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A14, EN 00985286 [Witness led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “In fact, these incidents [people disappeared, killed or re-educated] did occur, but I do not know where they took the people to be killed. I only knew that people disappeared in of the various mobile units in Sector 5. Later I learned that they had taken those people to be killed at Phnum Troyoung Mountain -a quarry site.”]; **D119/69** Krouch Toem Written Record of Interview, 4 December 2013, A71, EN 01035119 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam: “I never witnessed it [armed Khmer Rouge clique giving orders, beating or torturing the workers] first hands, but I did know that people were missing. I did not really know where these people were sent to.”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A42, EN 01167928 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I saw no one arrested. However, I saw people disappear for no reason; for example, people in my group. I do not know the number of people who disappeared, but I know that some persons in my group disappeared. Therefore, people might also have disappeared in other groups. During that time, hundreds of people were working in the mobile unit.”], A43, EN 01167928 [“After the arrival of Yeay Chaem, many people disappeared and were arrested. I heard that by the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime, they had dug a big grave and cooked Khmer noodles for the people in the mobile unit in an attempt to kill all of them. This plan was unsuccessful because the country was liberated first.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A147-148, EN 01059954-01059955 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Q: Were the people charged with moral offenses cadres, or ordinary workers? A147: They were workers in the mobile unit. At that time, a man in a mobile unit knew a woman, and they shared their food with each other. They were accused of committing moral offenses and were taken to be killed. [...] both people had disappeared by the next day. [...] A148: I did not [personally see them get killed]. I saw only their packs of clothing, and I knew that they had already disappeared”].

1369 **D106/10** Rim Seut Written Record of Interview, 4 April 2012, A21, EN 00842034 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Prey Roneam: Concerning arrests at Prey Roneam worksite: “At night [arrests were carried out]. Having known the persons to be arrested, military men went to arrest them from the shed. I think that those military men must have had the name list.”], A22, EN 00842034 [“There was no arrest during the daytime. It must have been the cooperative chief[s] who gave the name list to the military men. I said so due to the fact that cooperative chiefs were the ones who oversaw our work during the daytime”].

1370 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A252, EN 01059968 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng: “Two or three people disappeared every three days to one week.”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A28, EN 01077004 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng worksite: “before the Southwest cadres arrived arrests and killings were not frequent, but after the Southwest cadres arrived the arrests and killing of people became more frequent.”]; **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A73, EN 01118002 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam (1978) and Prey Roneam: “Q: When you

worked at Spean Sraeng Worksite, where there were 150 members, was any member in your unit arrested or killed? A: At that time, the members in my unit were arrested. However, we did not dare to talk about any members who were arrested.”], A75, EN 01118002 [“When we were under the administration of the Northwest Zone cadres, we were arrested by the Northwest Zone cadres; and when we were under the administration of the Southwest Zone cadres, we were arrested by the Southwest Zone cadres.”]; **D119/97** Lun Roub Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A10, EN 00984921 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam during late 1977-1978: “I never saw them kill anyone at the worksites [...] but I personally witnessed two of my group members, both of whom were carrying soil, being arrested by soldiers and transported south, but I do not know where they were taken. Regarding the sick at the worksites, they were sent to Kralanh Hospital: I did not see them return.”]; EN 00984922 “The arrests [while working at Spean Sraeng Dam] were mostly made in late 1977 and during 1978, when under the rule of the Southwest group.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A20, EN 00950743 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I saw them arrest many people at the worksite, but I did not see them commit any killings, with my own eyes. The arrestees were taken out. Most of the arrests occurred in Preah Netr Preah, mostly at Spean Sraeng dam. I am speaking about this only within the context of the children mobile unit, but I know that in youth and middle-aged mobile units there were more arrests”].

1371 **D119/110** Chum Kan alias Nhon Written Record of Interview, 26 March 2014, A87, EN 00985686 [Witness was the Phnum Lieb Commune chief: “When we captured a person [for being lazy at work, making mistakes or fleeing], we had to send him/her to the Phnum Troyaung Office, and the chairperson of the Phnum Troyaung Office would deal with that person directly.”]; **D219/381** Chan Ratana Written Record of Interview, 24 June 2015, A13, EN 01128281 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng worksite (for 9 months): “Those who could not carry earth were assigned to make fertiliser from human excrement by drying it. We were assigned to uproot the rice seedlings. We had to carefully pull out one rice seedling at a time and wash it. If we broke any rice seedling, we would be taken to be killed. When transplanting rice seedlings, we had to transplant two seedlings at a time. If we transplanted more than two rice seedlings at a time, we would be accused of being the traitors.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A92, EN 01057747 [Witness was a children’s unit worker at Spean Spreng and Phnum Srok (Trapeang Thma – bordering north of Spean Spreng: “Q: If someone escaped the worksite, what would happen to them? A: Their group chief would know”].

1372 **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, A29, EN 00982760 [Chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Spean Spreng: “Because my platoon members were so skinny at the time, they fled the worksite. Then militiamen who were subordinates of Im Chem arrested them. They were questioned about which unit they came from, and they answered from my unit. Therefore, Yeay Chaem informed Ta Poal, who then told me to take my platoon members back to the worksite”]; **D119/121** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 29 April 2014, A26, EN 01067923-24 [Led a commune mobile unit of 200 people at Spean Spreng and Ou Lieb reservoir: “Q: In the interview of BOU Mao (D119/94)... [he] said that very thin workers at the worksite had escaped and were captured and sent to the Security Office by Yeay Chaem's men, and later they were told to go back to the worksite by Ta Poal. Are you aware of that event? A26: Yes, what BOU Mao said is correct.”], A27-28, EN 01067924 [“Q: Did you ever fetch your group members back to the worksite? A27: No, I did not. To my knowledge at the time, those who had escaped and were captured by Yeay Chaem's men were returned to work at the worksite if they still had the strength to work; but those who were too thin to work were not returned to the worksite. They may have been returned to the cooperatives or may have gone to the hospitals. [...] Q: Who told you that your group members had escaped from the worksite and had been captured by Yeay Chaem's subordinates and told you to fetch them back to the worksite? A28: Yeay Chaem's messengers told me”]. See *contra* **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, at EN 00217524-25 [“(people were) “happy” to work “very hard day and night (at worksites) with no supervision”].

1373 **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A77, EN 01118002 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam (1978) and Prey Roneam: “You said those people were sent to Phnom Troyaung Mountain and taken to be killed. Where were those people killed? A: They were killed at Phnom Troyaung Mountain.”], A76, EN 01118002 [“Q: When the people were arrested by the Southwest Zone cadres or Northwest Zone cadres, where were those people sent? A: Those people were sent to Phnom Troyaung Security Office or taken to be killed.”]; A79-A80, EN 01118003 [“I was arrested and sent to Phnom Troyaung whilst I was working at Spean Sraeng. Q: Were you arrested when the Southwest Zone cadres administered at Spean Sraeng Worksite? A: Yes, I was.”], A85, EN 01118003 [“I did

not know the reason. First, the militiaman arrested and tied my hands behind my back. Then they walked me to Phnom Troyaung Mountain. When I arrived at Phnom Troyaung Mountain, they handcuffed me immediately. They arrested me at about 0800. I did not know who ordered the arrest of me, but my colleagues defamed me and reported on me to the militiamen. Then, the militiamen arrested me. In fact, I did not commit any mistake at that time. They accused me of despising Angkar and being lazy. Then they arrested me.”]; A86, EN 01118003 [“At that time [the witness was arrested], they arrested only me, and walked me to Phnom Troyaung Mountain.”]; **D119/97** Lun Roub Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A12, EN 00984922 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam during late 1977-1978: “I heard that there was a Security Office at Phnum Troyoung Mountain. For those sent to the Dour Dantrei Village Security Office, they were all Kralanh District and Srei Snam District residents.”], A5, EN 00984920 [“The Southwest group arrived at Kralanh District perhaps in June or July 1977. When the Southwest group arrived, they searched out the Northwest cadres, ranging from cooperative level arrested and sent them to the Security Office west of Phnum Trong Bat Mountain, Dour Dantrei Village, Kampong Thkov Commune; then they sent them away to be killed at Phnum Trong Bat Mountain.”], A5, EN 00984920 [“The arrested persons sent to the Security Office in Dour Dantrei Village were kept there for two or three days for interrogation before they were sent to be killed at Phnum Trong Bat Mountain. The Security Office and the killing site were established by the Northwest group.”], A11, EN 00984921 [“While working at Spean Sraeng Dam, I heard that some workers there were sent to and detained at Dour Dantrei Village before they were sent to be killed at Phnum Trang Bat Mountain.”], A12, EN 00984922 [“I heard that there was a Security Office at Phnum Troyoung Mountain. For those sent to the Dour Dantrei Village Security Office, they were all Kralanh District and Srei Snam District residents”].

1374 **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A38, EN 01167927 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “The people's living conditions went from bad to worse because my family, including my parents and siblings, were killed for no reason.”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A13, EN 01077002 [“Mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng worksite; “when anyone went missing it meant that person had already taken to be killed. It did not mean they had been transferred or they had taken that person somewhere else.”]; **D119/97** Lun Roub Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A11, EN 00984921 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Spean Spreng Dam during late 1977-1978: “While working at Spean Sraeng Dam, I heard that some workers there were sent to and detained at Dour Dantrei Village before they were sent to be killed at Phnum Trang Bat Mountain.”]; **D123/1/2.66** Tip Samphat DC-CAM Statement, 11 September 2011, EN 00987611 [Medic at Phnum Lieb; arrested and sent to Phnum Troyoung in 1978: “Some were able to escape [from Phnum Troyoung], and some were captured. Dara: What did they do to the ones who were captured? Samphat: The ones who were captured would surely be killed. [...] If they were being chased while they were running, they would be shot to death; if they were captured alive, they would be beaten to death”], EN 00987612 [“They sent those who had committed a serious crime to be shackled by their legs, and when the set date arrived they took them to be beaten to death”].

1375 **D219/357** Heak Sa Written Record of Interview, 8 June 2015, A74, EN 01118002 [Witness was a mobile unit worker across Preah Netr Preah, including Spean Spreng Dam (1978) and Prey Roneam: “Many people were arrested, and the new people replaced them”].

1376 **D6.1.710** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 6 January 2010, EN 00428004 [“Nexus of north/south and east/west dyke and site of Trapeang Thma cairn/sign: N13 47.054’ E103 18.284”], EN 00428005 [“Trapeang Thma is located immediately adjacent to and occupying the area north west of the Paoy Char village, Paoy Char commune, Phnum Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Province.”]; **D6.1.822** Foreign Broadcast Information Service Reports from May 1978, 26 May 1978, EN 00170047 [Contemporaneous report on progress with reservoir construction: “For example, the Trapeang Thmar Reservoir at Phnum Srok, Battambang Province, large reservoir with a capacity of nearly 200 million cubic meters, was built in just 1 year.”]; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 30 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “The Trapeang Thma Dam was located at Trapeang Thma Village, Paoy Char Subdistrict, Phnum Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Province.”]; **D6.1.448** Tan Hoch Written Record of Interview, 19 January 2009, EN 00284685 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “The dam was located in the west of Trapeang Thma village and a number of other villages in Phnum Srok district.”]; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A76, EN 01035103 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “It was located in Phnum Srok District.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A104, EN 01057749 [Witness

was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “Trapeang Thma Dam was located in Trapeang Thma Village, Nam Tau Commune, Phnum Srok District.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “The dam is located in Trapeang Thma Village, bordering Ponley Village, Ponley Subdistrict, Phnom Srok District”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277821 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma: “The Trapeang Thma Dam site was at Trapeang Thma Village; to the west it abutted Pornley Subdistrict, and to the north it abutted Popoul, Paoy Char Subdistrict, Phnom Srok District.”]; **D6.1.429** Dan Thev Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00280020 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “The Trapeang Thma Dam was in Paoy Char and Punley subdistricts, Phnom Srok district.”]; **D6.1.425** Tann Than Written Record of Interview, 9 December 2008, EN 00277841 [Member of Ta Val’s guard unit until mid-1977: “The Trapeang Thma Dam site was located at Trapeang Thma Village, Paoy Char Subdistrict, Phnom Srok District, Battambang Province, now Uddor Mean Chey Province”].

1377 **D6.1.710** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 06 January 2010, EN 00428005 [“During the time of the Khmer Rouge regime, Phnum Srok District was contained within Battambang Province, but was subsequently placed within Banteay Meanchey after a boundary change”].

1378 **D6.1.426** Liv Saleang Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277832 [Witness worked in Ta Val’s mobile unit while building Trapeang Thma: “The Trapeang Thma Dam was located in Sector 5.”]; **D106/9** Tak Buy Written Record of Interview, 03 April 2012, A2, EN 00842063 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “I worked in Sector 5 mobile brigade [...] my unit was transferred to work at Spean Sraeng canal worksite after completion of our assignment at Trapeang Thma dam.”]; **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A12, EN 00944491 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “At that time, they divided the mobile unit of Sector 5 into three groups: The first group worked at Smach dam, the second at Spean Sraeng dam from Chhouk Kros to Spean Sraeng; and the third at Trapeang Thma reservoir”].

1379 **D6.1.425** Tann Than Written Record of Interview, 9 December 2008, EN 00277841 [Member of Ta Val’s guard unit until mid-1977: “Construction of the Trapeang Thma Dam began in late 1976 or early 1977”]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277811 [Unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “The construction of the dam began in 1976”]; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 30 December 2008, EN 00277815 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “Construction of the dam commenced in February 1976”]; **D118/61** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A10, EN 00945838 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “Question: In your 2008 written record of interview you stated that you worked on the dam from February 1976 to July 1977. Is it correct? Answer 10: Yes! That’s correct.”]; **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A30, EN 01053589 [Chairwoman of a workers unit at Trapeang Thma: “They started construction of Ang Trapeang Thma Dam in 1976.”], A31, EN 01053589 [“I do not remember the exact month construction began. I only know it was built in 1976.”]; **D6.1.453** Heng Samuot Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00289999 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam: “The construction started in late 1976 or early 1977”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A28, EN 01059940 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Q: Do you remember when they sent you there? A28: 1976.”]; **D6.1.449** Dan Sa Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00289932 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in the Trapeang Thma area: “The construction probably started in 1976.”]; **D119/68** Phy Phuon Written Record of Interview, 28 November 2013, A6, EN 00975046 [Worked in Ministry of Foreign Affairs and brought delegation to Trapeang Thma in 1977: “The construction of the Trapeang Thma reservoir dam started in 1976”]; **D6.1.342** Chhum Ruom Written Record of Interview, 01 February 2009, EN 00289927 [Farmer near Trapeang Thma: “In 1976-1977, the construction of Trapeang Thma dam was the most vigorous offensive”].

1380 **D6.1.766** Revolutionary Youth Number 7-8, July-August 1977, EN 00509686 [Contemporaneously details the use of forced labour at the worksite: “Brothers begin this worksite on 16 February 1977.”]; Case 002/01 **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277820 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma: “They began constructing the Trapeang Thma Dam on 14 February 1977”]; **E1/327.1** Kan Thol T. 10 August 2015, 13.51.36 to 13.53.42, EN 01130011 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma: “Q. [...] When did the construction start? A. It started on 14 of February 1977.”]; **D6.1.364** Chhoeun Sem Written Record of Interview, 21 April 2009, EN 00338375 [Witness was the wife of Phnom Srok District Secretary Hat: “They had prepared a project in 1976 and began to build the dam in 1977”]; **D119/29** Pan Chhuong

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Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A2, EN 00937033 [Witness was deputy chief of Ta Hing's Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1977: "In February 1977, I was among the 6 cadres who were sent to prepare Trapeang Thma dam worksite and subsequently the entire sector mobile workforce was sent to work there."]; **D6.1.453** Heng Samuot Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00289999 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: "The construction started in late 1976 or early 1977"].

D6.1.766 Revolutionary Youth Number, 7-8, July-August 1977, EN 00509686 [Contemporaneously details the use of forced labour at the worksite: "In the dry season of next year [1978] brothers will strengthen and expand this [Trapeang Thma] reservoir bigger [...] enlarging the bottom to 120 meters wide and the top to 25 meters wide"]; **D6.1.742** Revolutionary Flag Issue 4, April 1978, EN 00519843 ["Yugoslav journalists came to look at our reservoir in Battambang called Trapeang Thma at Phnom Srok. Looking at it they could not see the banks, and they said they had just come from Kampong Saom and seen the sea at Kampong Saom before coming to look at the reservoir at Phnom Srok in Battambang. They said that there was another sea there. They were impressed with this other sea, meaning that the reservoir was big, vast, water as far as the eye could see, nearly 200 million cubic meters. We built it in just one year."]; **D1.3.30.19** Telegram 242 from Nhim Secretary of Northwest Zone to Angkar 870, 11 May 1978, EN 00185217 [Contemporaneous report from Nhim on continuing construction of Trapeang Thma: "Water reservoirs in Region 5: Trapeang Thmar water reservoir has been promoted."]; **D119/14** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 27 February 2013, A26-27, EN 00899961 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam: "I worked there approximately between February and April in 1978. Q: Can you recall [...] because Ang Trapeang Thmar reservoir was completed in mid-1977. Why did you say that you worked there between February and April 1977? A27: Although Trapeang Thmar dam was completed in mid-1977, actually, I saw that it was not yet fully completed."]; **D6.1.357** Peng Bunthara Written Record of Interview, 27 March 2009, EN 00322938 [Witness was the group chairman of a mobile unit, assisted OCIJ in preparing site report D6.1.710: "But in 1977 or 1978, when the project [the dam] was completed"]; **D119/156** Chhoeng Choeun Written Record of Interview, 04 September 2014, A25, EN 01044846 [Witness was the mobile unit chairman of Saamroang Cooperative: "Probably in January or February 1978, I was appointed to mobile unit chairman of Samraong Cooperative and went to reinforce the Ang Trapeang Thma Dam by filling some holes through which water leaked from one side of the dam."]; **D119/29** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A4, EN 00937034 [Witness was a deputy chief of Ta Hing's Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1977: "It was probably in July or August 1977 when the west arrived in this sector. Three months later, the Southwest arrived. At that time Trapeang Thma dam worksite was not completed yet."], A14, EN 00937036 ["In fact, the dam was almost completed [in late 1978], however it was not yet officially inaugurated as when the Vietnamese arrived in 1979 we had to flee."]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A20, EN 00935608 [Witness was a platoon chief of a sector mobile unit: "In early 1978 while I was working at Trapeang Thma dam"]; **D119/22** Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013, A3, EN 00919160 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam: "The dam was not yet completed when the Vietnamese arrived."]; **D119/47** Lim Hong Written Record of Interview, 13 June 2013, A7, EN 00966716 [Witness was a worker in mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma: "I worked in the Trapeang Thmar Mobile Unit until the construction of the Trapeang Thma Dam was finished. That was almost the end of the Khmer Rouge Regime."]; **D118/65** Chim Chanthoeun Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2013, A28, EN 00950708 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: "I built Trapeang Thma dam in 1978."]; **D6.1.426** Liv Saleang Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277831 [Witness worked in Ta Val's mobile unit while building Trapeang Thma: "The Trapeang Thma Dam was probably constructed in approximately 1978."]; **D119/68** Phy Phuon Written Record of Interview, 28 November 2013, A6, EN 00975046 [Staff member of the Foreign Affairs ministry, brought delegation to Trapeang Thma in 1977: "when I brought the delegations there in 1978, construction was not yet completed. In fact, I noted that the Trapeang Thma reservoir dam was not completed yet because there was only one water gate to the south and it had no water gate in the east."]; **D219/361** Leuy Leuy Toeurs Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A38, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: "I was sent to build Trapeang Thma Dam until the end of the Khmer Rouge regime."]; **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A32, EN 01053589 [Chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang: "They sent me to work on Ang Trapeang Thma Dam in 1977. By that time, Ang Trapeang Thma Dam had already been built. My group just filled in earth on the sides of the dam reservoir."], A36, EN 01053590 ["I worked there until 1978."]; **D6.1.425** Tann Than Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277841 [Soldier in Ta Val's

guard unit until mid-1977: “The construction had not yet been completed when Ta Val was arrested [in mid 1977]”; **D5/1065** Dib Phalla Civil Party Application, 4 June 2013, EN 01210527 [Witness worked at in children’s mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, I was ordered by Comrade Phun, a mobile unit chief, to continue building Trapeang Thma Dam from the second bridge (Spean Reap) to the third bridge of Trapeang Thma Dam in the vicinity of Ponley village”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A19, EN 00985187 [Witness was chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “I worked at Trapeang Thma for three months, during which Trapeang Thma Dam was completed before the Khmer New Year in 1977 [...] Actually, Trapeang Thma was successfully completed, except a number of bridges that were still incomplete”]. See also: **D1.3.10.1** Report from Sector 5 Committee to M-560, 21 May 1977, EN 00342719 [Contemporaneous document demonstrating plans for Trapeang Thma construction: “The strategic water reservoir in Trapeang Thma, the construction of the water gates for the three major directions are being continued, that is, the construction of the lower part will be finished in this May; the construction of the upper part will be finished later on”]. See *contra*: **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277815 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “Construction of the dam commenced in February 1976 and was completed in July 1977.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277820 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma: “They began constructing the Trapeang Thma Dam on 14 February 1977, and it was completed that same year.”]; **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 May 2013, A8, EN 00901018 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In June or August 1977, when Grandmother Chaem arrived, I was working at Trapeang Thma dam, and the dam construction was complete at that time”].

1382 **D6.1.710** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 06 January 2010, EN 00428005 [“A sign on a cairn at the nexus of the two dykes containing the reservoir indicates that the Trapeang Thma site was rehabilitated in 2004; so it would differ somewhat in appearance from the 1970’s.”]; **D6.1.357** Peng Bunthara Written Record of Interview, 27 March 2009, EN 00322939 [Witness was the group chairman of a mobile unit, assisted OCIJ in preparing site report D6.1.710: “Q: Can you compare whether the size of the Reservoir then is different from its size now? A: There is no different. It is still the same size”].

1383 **D6.1.710** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 06 January 2010, EN 00428005 [“The dyke that runs east-west along the south side of the reservoir is approximately 9 km. long. The dyke that runs north-south along the east side of the reservoir is approximately 13 km. in length.”]; **D6.1.357** Peng Bunthara Written Record of Interview, 27 March 2009, EN 00322939 [Witness was the group chairman of a mobile unit, assisted OCIJ in preparing site report D6.1.710: “The distance from the first bridge to the other end of the Dam (Punley village) is about nine kilometers. The distance from the first bridge to the north is about thirteen kilometers”].

1384 **D61** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2011, EN 00738311 [Witness was deputy chief of Ta Hing’s Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “In the construction plan, the dam had [...] 8-metre height”]; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “at the site where I worked, it was about 8 meters high”].

1385 **D61** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2011, EN 00738311 [Witness was deputy chief of Ta Hing’s Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “In the construction plan, the dam had [...] 20-metre top back”]; **D6.1.766** Revolutionary Youth Number 7-8, July-August 1977, EN 00509686 [Contemporaneously details the use of forced labour at the worksite: “In the dry season of next year brothers will strengthen and expand the reservoir bigger [...] enlarging the bottom to 120 meters wide and the top to 25 meters wide”].

1386 **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “According to the plans, the top of the dam was 50 meters wide”].

1387 **D61** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2011, EN 00738311 [Witness was deputy chief of Ta Hing’s Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “In the construction plan, the dam had 60-metre bottom base”].

1388 **D6.1.766** Revolutionary Youth Number 7-8, July-August 1977, EN 00509686 [Contemporaneously details the use of forced labour at the worksite: “In total, the Dam of the Trapeang Thma water reservoir is [...] 40 to 70 meters wide at the bottom [...] In the dry season of next year brothers will strengthen and expand the reservoir bigger [...] enlarging the bottom to 120 meters wide and the top to 25 meters wide”]; **D6.1.431**

Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma, worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: "According to the plans [...] the base was approximately 100 meters thick"].

1389 **D6.1.822** Foreign Broadcast Information Service Reports from May 1978, 26 May 1978, EN 00170047 [Contemporaneous report on progress with reservoir construction: "For example, the Trapeang Thmar Reservoir at Phnum Srok, Battambang Province, large reservoir with a capacity of nearly 200 million cubic meters, was built in just 1 year."]; **D6.1.826** Foreign Broadcast Information Service Reports from October 1978, 25 October 1978, EN 00170310 [Contemporaneous report on progress with reservoir construction: "We have completed building reservoirs with 100 to 200 million cubic meter capacity, such as the Trapeang Thmar"].

1390 **D6.1.710** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 06 January 2010, EN 00428006 [Map of Trapeang Thma Reservoir: "The three Physical Structures noted on the map that are situated along the dyke that runs from east to west are bridges that exist today."]; **D119/88** Kao Phan Written Record of Interview, 17 February 2014, A11, EN 00981993 [Witness transported stone from Phnom Trayoung to Trapeang Thma: "The rocks I was transporting were used for building two bridges, Bridge 1 and Bridge 2. There were three bridges at Trapeang Thma Reservoir."]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A27, EN 01059940 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: "I went to work at Bridge 1 at Trapeang Thma Dam."]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A12, EN 00982756 [Chief of mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma: "I worked at Bridge 2 of Trapeang Thma Reservoir Dam."]; **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A31, EN 01045544 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: "This incident took place at the third or fourth bridge of Trapeang Thma Dam, whose construction was almost complete by that time"].

1391 **D6.1.710** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 06 January 2010, EN 00428004 ["Bridge #1 N13 47.079' E103 18.196"], EN 00428006 ["Bridge #1' is the physical structure indicated at the east end of the dyke"], EN 00428008 ["Bridge #1 is situated immediately west of the nexus of the two dykes"].

1392 **D6.1.710** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 06 January 2010, EN 00428004 ["Bridge #2 N13 47.552' E103 16.521"], EN 00428006 [Map of Trapeang Thma Reservoir: "'Bridge #2' is the central one of the three physical structures indicated on the map."], EN 00428008 ["'Bridge #2' is 3.2 km. west of Bridge #1"].

1393 **D6.1.710** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 06 January 2010, EN 00428004 ["Bridge #3 N13 48.069' E103 14.663"], EN 00428006 ["'Bridge #3' is the physical structure on the map at the extreme west end of the reservoir."], EN 00428008 ["Bridge #3 is a further 3.5 km. west of Bridge #2"].

1394 **D6.1.710** OCIJ Site Identification Report, 06 January 2010, EN 00428005 ["A narrow road runs along the top of both arms of the reservoir dykes"].

1395 **D6.1.766** Revolutionary Youth Number 7-8, July-August 1977, EN 00509686 [Contemporaneously details the use of forced labour at the worksite: "In the dry season of next year brothers will strengthen and expand this reservoir bigger and stronger by increasing the height of the Dam [...] so that it will be able to hold hundreds millions cubic metres of water."]; **D1.3.30.19** Telegram 242 from Nhim Secretary of Northwest Zone to Angkar 870, 11 May 1978, EN 00185217 [Contemporaneous report from Nhim on continuing construction of Trapeang Thma: "Water reservoirs in Region 5: Trapeang Thmar water reservoir has been promoted."]; **D6.1.992** Chen Yung-Kuei's Cambodia Visit Reported, 22 December 1977, EN 00498181 [Contemporaneous news report detailing the visit to Trapeang Thma worksite by the Chinese Vice-Premier: "Comrade Nhim Ros, second vice-president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia, secretary of the northwest zone committee of the KCP and chairman of the northwest zone serve-the-people committee, said that the [Trapeang Thma] reservoir was built in less than two months this year by the people of the fifth region of the northwest zone in response to the call of the party Central Committee to build water conservancy projects in a big way. This year it holds 150 million cubic metres of water. Then, three canals were dug in a week's time linking the reservoir which irrigates over 7,000 hectares of paddy-fields. The reservoir is now being expanded. After four years, it will hold 300 million cubic metres of water."]; **D6.1.742** Revolutionary Flag Issue 4, April 1978, EN 00519843 ["Yugoslav journalists came to look at our reservoir in Battambang called Trapeang Thma at Phnom Srok. Looking at it they could not see the banks, and they said they had just come from Kampong Saom and seen the sea at Kampong Saom before coming to look at the reservoir at Phnom Srok in Battambang. They said that there was another sea there. They were impressed with this other sea, meaning that the reservoir was big, vast, water as far as the eye could see, nearly 200 million cubic meters. We built it in just one year."]; **D5/1065** Dib Phalla Civil Party Application, 4 June

2013, EN 01210527 [Witness worked at in children's mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978: "In 1978, I was ordered by Comrade Phun, a mobile unit chief, to continue building Trapeang Thma Dam from the second bridge (Spean Reap) to the third bridge of Trapeang Thma Dam, in the vicinity of Ponley village"]; **D5/962** Eam Vuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01040611 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma from 1976 until 1978: "In 1978, POL Pot's *Angkar* forced me to work more to build dam of Trapeang Thma Reservoir."]; **D5/1623** Plek Sarap Civil Party Application, 14 August 2013, EN 01226829 [Witness worked in a female mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978: "I built the dam, starting from bridge 1 till bridge 2 of Trapeang Thma Dam"]].

1396 **D5/1029** Loeung Saloeum Civil Party Application, 1 June 2013, EN 01192119 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: "In 1978, Comrade Chhun, the unit chief, ordered mine and the other mobile units to build the first floodgate of Trapeang Thma Dam"]].

1397 **D5/1314** Dan Porch Civil Party Application, 20 July, 2013, EN 01192902 [Member of children's mobile unit: "In 1978, Comrade Dan, who was a unit chief, ordered me to build a dam and canal stretching from the first bridge to a canal to the south of Trapeang Thma Dam."]; **D5/1206** Mean Loeuy Civil Party Application, 29 June 2009, EN 01145327 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: "I was sent to dig a canal from the third bridge, west of Trapeang Thma reservoir, and further dig the canal at the first bridge."], EN 01145329 ["Seven days after the wedding, soldiers (whose names I do not remember) sent the 63 couples (whose names I do not remember), including me, to dig a canal at the third bridge, west of Trapeang Thma [...] After we finished building the dam and digging the canal of the third bridge, Comrade Val sent me to build another dam from the first bridge"]; **D5/1033** Rik Thuong Civil Party Application, 27 March 2013, EN 01040594 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: "In May 1978, I was ordered by Comrade Chaem, who was the company chief, to build a dam and dig canals at Ang Trapeang Thma Reservoir."]; **D1.3.10.1** Report from Sector 5 Committee to M-560, 21 May 1977, EN 00342719 ["The 23-kilometre canal that connects from the first water gate of Trapeang Thma to Anlung Sar River, whose upper mouth is 12 metres, the low bottom is six metres, the depth is one metre, has been completed"]].

1398 **D5/1143** Keo Narith Civil Party Application, 30 May 2013, EN 01145271-72 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma: "After building dams and digging canals in Battambang Province in 1978 [...] each of us was supposed to build rice field dykes of 100 metres long, 0.5 metres high, and 0.5 metres wide at Trapeang Thma Reservoir."].

1399 **D5/1177** Lorm Roeum Civil Party Application, 29 June 2013, EN 01143603 [Ploughed rice fields at Trapeang Thma: "In 1977, I ploughed rice fields at the lower part of Trapeang Thma reservoir in order to supply rice to those who built Trapeang Thma reservoir. I worked there until 1978."]; **D5/922** Ruos Bun Civil Party Application, 5 March 2013, EN 01298143 [Witness was a member of a special female unit tasked with digging canals at Trapeang Thma from 1976 to 1977: "In mid-1977, I was assigned to transplant rice seedlings at Trapeang Thma field."]; **D5/1013** So Sakhai Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01073548 [Witness worked in the Trapeang Thma area: "In 1978 [...] I would prepare rice seedlings in Viel Kork Trach but I transplanted rice at Trapeang Thmor dam"]].

1400 **D5/1250** Taing Hiv Civil Party Application, 27 June 2013, EN 01145440 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: "In 1978, which was the year of the dragon, there was a very large flood, breaking many parts on the back of Trapeang Thma dam [...] At that time, thousands of the mobile unit's members cut down tall trees and bamboo from everywhere to block the water from flowing. Some other mobile unit's members had to dig and carry soil to pour on the back of the dam very actively until late afternoon."]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A96, EN 01059948 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: "Q: What did you do after that? A96: After that, I walked around the surrounding forest cutting down and collecting tree branches to protect the dam from flood damage", A97 ["Q: Was that dam part of Trapeang Thma Dam? A97: Yes, it was"]. See also: **D5/1463** Thong Chheath Civil Party Application, 27 December 2013, EN 01144593 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: "In 1977, Comrade Muot, a mobile unit chief, for me [...] to build Trapeang Thma Dam [...] In that year, there was a big flood which destroyed some dams and made it difficult for the mobile unit team to work. If we could not stop the water from flowing and destroying the dam, Pol Pot's *Angkar* would consider us the enemy".]; **D119/156** Chhong Choeun Written Record of Interview, 04 September 2014, A25, EN 01044846 [Witness was a mobile unit chairman: "Probably in January of February 1978, I was appointed to mobile unit chairman of Samraong Cooperative and went to reinforce the Ang Trapeang Thma Dam by filling some holes through which water leaked from one side of the dam"]].

- 1401 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 04 March 2007, EN 00089771 [“Dara: You left Takeo province? Chem: Yes. Dara: I left Takeo province for Trapeang Thma. Chem: Yes, I went to supervise that place and the below areas.”], EN 00089772 [“Dara: When you got there, how was the dam? How many percent did it complete? Chem: Yes, the dam was built. People were assigned to work on the summer rice field.”], EN 00089773 [“Chem: [...] I took responsibility for the forces of Preah Netr Preah district.”], EN 00089778 [“Dara: Did you work there and supervise Trapeang Thma? Chem: I did not control there, but just send some of my human forces to help there.”]; **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217523 [“For Trapang Thmar dam, it has been built since before my arrival but it was just that (I) brought in labor forces to work for summer rice paddies at the lower parts (of the dam)”]; **D215/1.1.1** Behind the Darkness: Taking Responsibility or Acting Under Orders?, EN 01030495 [Interview with Im Chaem: “When I got there, I could see the dam which was full of water. Nearby, people were planting dry season rice.”]; **D119/124** Nhem En Written Record of Interview, 07 May 2014, A19, EN 01055651-01055652 [Witness was a photographer at S-21 and travelled to Trapeang Thma: “You said that you went to Trapeang Thma Dam twice: first in early 1977 and second in the middle of 1977. Do you remember the months? Did you meet Yeay Chaem both times? A19: I first went to Trapeang Thma Dam in January 1977, and I did not meet her that time. I met her when I travelled to that place the second time in mid-1977, circa June or July”].
- 1402 **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A57, EN 00978777 [Witness was a Khmer Rouge cadre: “Besides the position on the district committee, she was a member of Sector 3 with Ta Chay. Yeay Chem was a member of Sector 3 when Sector 5 was incorporated into Sector 3.”], A59, EN 00978777 [“[I knew her position at the sector level] [b]ecause when I attended a meeting, I met her and at that time I was told about her position.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat 18 December 2014, A75, EN 01059945 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “I did not know her role clearly, but she was a high-ranking leader at Phnum Leap, Phnum Srok, and Phnum Troyoung Mountain.”], A77, EN 01059946 [“Q: Did Yeay Chaem have the authority to govern both Phnum Srok District and Preah Netr Preah District? A77: Yes.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A117-A118, EN 01075217-01075218 [Witness worked in a children’s unit: “all the orders were from Im Chaem [...] All levels, including Sector.”], A119, EN 01075218 [“Q: Why did you know that she had authority to that extent? A119: Because she was the upper-echelon commander, and the lower cadres passed her orders on to be implemented.”]; **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A42, EN 01053618 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Sisophon District: “I did not know what position she held, but I saw Yeay Chaem come back and forth to hold meetings at the Svay Sisophon District Office when I attended meetings there. The Svay Sisophon District Office was the Sector 5 office.”]; **D119/144** Lat Suoy Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, A94, EN 01031904 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma Dam: “after the arrest of all the Northwest cadres there were no new district committees to replace them yet. During that time we just heard of the names of these two people, Ta Mok or Yeay Chaem, and both of them were well known during that time. That is why I said that perhaps Yeay Chaem or Ta Mok was on the Sector 5 Committee.”]; **D219/433** Yong Sin Written Record of Interview, 27 July 2015, A8, EN 01142962 [Witness worked in Phnum Lieb: “I only remember Yeay Chaem from the Southwest Zone. Yeay Chaem was the general administrator in my sector.”], A9, EN 01142962 [“I saw Yeay Chaem at Phnum Lieb Mountain and Phnum Troyoung Mountain, but I do not remember what sector these places were in.”]; **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A22, EN 00985202 [Witness worked in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah: “I think Yeay Chaem ordered the arrests [of Ta Krak and Ta Maong], because Yeay Chaem was the new Preah Netr Preah District Committee. I heard from people in the mobile unit that she was a sector-level cadre and she stayed at Phnum Lieb. I do not remember names of people in the mobile unit who told me that.”]; **D5/853** Thang Thoeuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 00982862 [Witness worked in children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “Yeay Chaem was in charge of all of Sector 5.”]; **D5/865** Roeung Saruon Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 00982872 [Member of mobile unit in the “first force”: “In late 1977, I was forced to get married along with 100 other couples in Svay Sisophon under the supervision of Ta Loas [...] To my knowledge, at that time, Ta Val, Ta Hak, Ta Chham, Ta Nhim, and Ta Cheal were leaders; Yeay Chaem led the Sector”].
- 1403 **D118/93** Prak Soem Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2013, A19-A21, EN 00967038 [Witness was a Southwest cadre assigned to the Northwest Zone: “A19: The sector committee was composed of Ta Chay as chief, Yeay Chem as deputy, and Ta Nhen, Yeay Chem’s husband, was a member. Ta Bo was also a member.

Ta Chay was in charge of general administration and he lived in Mongkol Borey. *Yeay Chem* was in charge of Preah Netr Preah District. *Ta Bo* was in charge of Phnum Touch Phnum Thurn District. As for *Ta Nhen*, I forget what he was responsible for. *Yeay Chem*, *Ta Nhen* and *Ta Bo* all had come to the Northwest Zone long before *Ta Chay* and I. Q: Did you ever met *Yeay Chem*? A20: When I was in Mongkol Borey, *Ta Chay* called me for a meeting, where I met *Yeay Chem*. During the meeting, *Ta Chay* gave an instruction that the zone, sector and district levels did not have the power to kill people and that only the Centre had the power to kill people - and if the people did any wrongdoing, re-education was the basic tool used. I think that *Ta Chay* was a good person in that when there was a report of any food theft, he reasoned that it was because they had no food to eat, and for this reason, he did not mistreat the people. Q: Did people from other sectors come to attend the meetings? A21: No, only his sector committee.”]; **D118/153** Long Vun Written Record of Interview, 26 November 2013, A57-A59, 00978777 [Witness attended the meeting at which Im Chaem was appointed to the Sector Committee: “A57: Besides the position on the district committee, she was a member of Sector 3 with *Ta Chay*. *Yeay Chem* was a member of Sector 3 when Sector 5 was incorporated into Sector 3. Q: When Sector 5 was incorporated into Sector 3, did you know who were on the Sector 3 Committee? A58: As far as I know just only *Ta Chay* and *Yeay Chem* were in that sector committee. My chairman, NORY Leav, was on that committee too. He was an assistant to the sector committee.”]; **D219/4.1** Suon Mot DC-Cam Statement, 8 August 2014, EN 01056814 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge, and appointed as a village chief in Sisophon District: “Q: They arrested *Ta Chiel* and later *Ta Rin*. Only *Yeay Chaem* remained? A: Only *Yeay Chaem* remained, and then *Ta Chay* came”]; **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of Interview, 13 March 2013, A16, EN 00901019-00901020 [Witness was married to a former co-operative chairwoman in Preah Net Preah: “I heard from the mobile unit chairman that in late 1978, *Grandmother Chaem* was appointed to the Sector 5 committee”].

1404 See, **D1.3.20.1** CPK Statute, January 1976, EN 00184038 [Article 7(3): The organization which has the highest power rights in each Sector or City is the Sector or City Representational Conference. During the time between one Sector or City Conference to another, the highest operational organization for that Sector or City is the Sector or City Committee.”]; EN 00184038 [Article 7(4): The organization which has the highest power rights in each District is Conference representing the district. During the time period from one District Conference to another, the operational organization for each individual District is the District Committee.”]; EN 00184037 [Article 6(1)-(2): “All Party leadership organizations must implement collective leadership and have specific persons holding responsibility [...] All of the various decisions of the Party must be made collectively.”].

1405 **D6.1.342** Chhum Ruom Written Record of Interview, 1 February 2009, EN 00289927 [Witness was a farmer stationed near Trapeang Thma: “The leader at Trapeang Thma dam was *Ta Val*”]; **D55** Yann Chanrom Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00738517 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma from 1977 until 1979: “Question: Who controlled the dam work? Answer: It was *Ta* (Grandfather) Val.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A104, EN 01025302 [Witness worked in children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “*Ta Val* used to be in overall charge of Trapeang Thma Dam worksite.”]; **D57** Yem Kimruos Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00738216 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma: “Question: Who had an overall charge at the dam? Answer: [...] In 1977, *Ta (Grandpa) Val* was the person in overall charge.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A37, EN 01059941 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “The highest-ranking leader there was *Ta Val*.”]; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A14, EN 00923047 [Witness was the Economic Support Chief of the Sector 5 mobile unit brigade: “*Ta Val* was a chief of Sector mobile work brigade and a supervisor at Trapeang Thma dam.”]; **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A12, 00982317 [Witness was a district level mobile unit worker who dug canals at Trapeang Thma until after the Southwest Zone arrived: “While I was working at the Ang Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite, *Ta Val* was initially the manager.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277823 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma “*Ta Val* (disappeared), who was stationed at the Trapeang Thma construction site both morning and afternoon.”]; **D119/156** Chhong Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A30, EN 01044847 [Witness was a mobile unit chairman: “I never saw *Ta Val*, but I heard the people in the mobile unit say that *Ta Val* had been in charge of Ang Trapeang Thma Dam worksite.”].

1406 **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A10, EN 00944490 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “*Ta Val* was Chairman of Sector 5’s mobile unit”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of

Interview, 11 March 2014, A18, EN 00985187 [Witness was a chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma and other worksites: “Ta Val controlled the Sector 5 Mobile Units that worked at Trapeang Thma Dam.”]; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A14, EN 00923047 [Witness was the Economic Support Chief of the Sector 5 mobile unit brigade: “TA Val was a chief of Sector mobile work brigade and a supervisor at Trapeang Thma dam.”]; **D119/139** Mun Mot Written Record of Interview, 25 July 2014, A33, EN 01044799 [Witness was a mobile unit chief in Sector 5: “Ta Val was the manager of the Sector 5 Mobile Units.”].

1407 **D6.1.425** Tann Than Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277840 [Member of Ta Val’s guard unit until mid-1977: “Ta Val was arrested and killed in mid 1977 after they accused him of being a traitor.”], EN 00277843 [“It was the Southwest group that arrested and killed all those leaders.”]; **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A14, EN 00944491 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “Ta Val was arrested at Spean Sraeng dam when I was working at the special unit in Kambao. Ta Val was arrested by Southwesterners.”]; **D55** Yann Chanrom Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00738517 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma from 1977 until 1979: “Question: Who controlled the dam work? Answer: It was *Ta (Grandfather) Val*. He died upon the arrival of those from the Southwest.”]; **D119/156** Chhong Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A25, EN 01044846 [Witness was a mobile unit chairman: “Probably in January of February 1978, I was appointed to mobile unit chairman of Samraong Cooperative and went to reinforce the Ang Trapeang Thma Dam by filling some holes through which water leaked from one side of the dam.”], A30, EN 01044847 [Witness was a mobile unit chairman sent to Trapeang Thma in early 1978 as part of he purge: “I never saw Ta Val, but I heard the people in the mobile unit say that *Ta Val* had been in charge of Ang Trapeang Thma Dam worksite. When I arrived at Ang Trapeang Thma Dam, he was not there.”]; **D57** Yem Kimruos Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00738216 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma: “*Ta Val* was killed in late 1977 and probably in the same year, the people from the Southwest Zone came to take this position until 1979. [...] I heard that *Ta Val* had been killed in the 1977 rainy season.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A46, EN 01059942 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Q: Are Ta Val [...] still alive? A: No, they were all killed.”], A51, EN 01059942 [“Ta Val was killed in 1977.”], A57, EN 01059943 [“Late 1977. After all of them were arrested, the Southwest group took charge. They were vicious.”]; **D119/29** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A4, EN 00937034 [Witness was deputy chief of Ta Hing’s Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “Upon the arrival of the Southwest, *Ta Val* was arrested.”]; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A14, EN 00923047 [Witness was the Economic Support Chief of the Sector 5 mobile unit brigade: “A group of people who made an arrest were from the Southwest Zone. [...] He [Ta Val] was also arrested”]; **D118/61** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A42, EN 00945841 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma, who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “They did not say anything. They just came. Two or three days after they arrived, *Ta Val* disappeared and I did not know where he went.”]; **D119/78** Lort Bandet Written Record of Interview, 24 January 2014, A21, EN 00983722 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma at the time Southwest Zone cadres arrived: “When I worked at Trapeang Thma, I asked my chief Voeun why we never saw *Ta Val*. She told me that *Ta Val* had been arrested at Chub.”]; **D119/139** Mun Mot Written Record of Interview, 25 July 2014, A36, EN 01044800 [Witness was a mobile unit chief in Sector 5: “Q: Do you remember when the Southwest cadre named *Ta Nhav* came to replace *Ta Val*? A36: It was in 1977, maybe in the harvesting season in mid-November.”]; **D219/506** Sen Sophon Written Record of Interview, 15 September 2015, A36, EN 02267926 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma. Worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: A36 “I did not know much about her. I heard that when *Yeay Chaem* arrived, *Ta Val* was arrested and removed. After that, *Yeay Chaem* replaced *Ta Val*. *Yeay Chaem* was a Southwest Zone person.”].

1408 **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277817 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “Ta Yun came from the Southwest to supervise the Trapeang Thma Dam. He arrested and killed many people.”]; **D119/33** Chhit Yoeuk Written Record of Interview, 26 April 2013, A14, EN 00923047 [Witness was the Economic Support Chief of the Sector 5 mobile unit brigade: “At that time, a Southwest cadre, Yoan, replaced TA Val and he became my chief.”]; **D119/47** Lim Hong Written Record of Interview, 13 June 2013, A9, EN 00966716 [Worked in Trapeang Thma mobile unit until main dam was

finished: “*Ta Yun* (from the Southwest Zone) was in charge of all the Mobile Units in Trapeang Thma.”]; **D118/61** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A48, EN 00945841 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “While working on that reservoir, *Ta Val* chaired the meetings and later on it was *Ta Yon*”].

1409 **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A44, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “At Trapeang Thma Dam, we were first ordered to dig only one cubic metre of soil a day. Later we were ordered to dig three cubic metres of soil a day.”] A87, EN 01113715 [“But when *Yeay Chaem* arrived, she ordered one person to complete three cubic metres of soil per day.”], A88, EN 01113715 [“*Yeay Chaem* said in the meetings that we had to achieve the set quota, which was to complete three cubic metres of soil per person per day.”], A89, EN 01113715 [“*Yeay Chaem* only directly gave an order once, which was to complete three cubic metres of soil per person per day”]. See also: **D5/962** Eam Vuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01040610-01040611 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma from 1976 until 1978: “Later on, in 1976, *POL Pot*’s *Angkar*, Comrade *Val* and *Yeay Chaem* assigned and ordered people to build a dam at Ang Trapeang Thma Reservoir, setting a quota of 3 cubic metres dam per day per person”]; **D5/1074** Mak Thov Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01145011 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma from 1977 to 1978: “Comrade *Val*, the unit chief, and Comrade *Chaem*, Sector 5 Committee Chief, assigned each of us to finish three cubic metres per day”]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A27, EN 01077004 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Before the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us dig two to three cubic metres of per day. When the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us carry three cubic metres of soil.”]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277827 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “First, they had each person dig and carry 1 cubic meter of soil per day. Later they increased it to 2 cubic meters, and later still they increased it to 3 cubic meters.”]; **D5/1348** Lev Samphuy Civil Party Application, 15 August 2013, EN 01140128-01140129 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma in early 1977: “At the [Trapeang Thma] worksite, Comrade *Val*, who was the unit chief, ordered each of the mobile unit member to build a dam and dig a canal by digging two cubic metres of earth a day.”]; **D5/1507** Sun Ches Civil Party Application, 17 March 2013, EN 01135576 [Witness sent to Trapeang Thma in early 1977: “[Under] Comrade *Val* [...] each of us was ordered to complete digging and carrying two cubic metres of earth per day”].

1410 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A95, EN 01025301 [Witness worked in children’s unit within the Sector 5 mobile unit: “Yes, I saw her [*Im Chaem*] come to inspect Trapeang Thma Dam work site.”], A96, EN 01025301 [“She came to inspect Trapeang Thma Dam worksite once a week.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015 A44, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “I saw *Chaem* once. She rode a horse to the worksite and told the workers there to work hard.”], A73, EN 01113714 [“She did not stay at Ang Trapeang Thma. She only came to check the dam and left. I had no idea where she went.”], A74, EN 01113714 [“She went there once a week.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A90, EN 01075214 [Witness worked in children’s mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Only *Ta Val* and *Yeay Chaem* came to examine the worksite at Trapeang Thma Dam.”], A92, EN 01075214 [“I heard that *Yeay Chaem* came to Trapeang Thma Reservoir from time to time.”]; **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A12, EN 00982317 [Witness was a district level mobile unit worker who dug canals at Trapeang Thma until after the Southwest Zone arrived: “I saw *Yeay Chem* once in a while, usually when she came to inspect the work at the site.”]; **D119/92** Sum Tao Written Record of Interview, 20 February 2014, A21, EN 00982333 [“*Yeay Chem* went to visit major worksites like Trapeang Thma Dam [...] I did not work at these two worksites, but I was told that she had visited those worksites”]; **D119/29** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A8, EN 00937035 [Witness was deputy chief of *Ta Hing*’s Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “*Yeay Chaem* was *Preah Neth Preah* district committee and had no role to supervise Trapeang Thma dam worksite. However, there were mobile workforces from *Preah Neth Preah* district working at the worksite, thus she might have come to supervise those forces. This led to a misunderstanding by some people who saw *Yeay Chaem* at the worksite and thought that she supervised the entire worksite.”]; **D5/979** Sun Sap Civil Party Application, 10 May 2013, EN 01192045 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “At Trapeang Thma Worksite, the working conditions were very hard. Comrade *Val* checked and controlled everything. Later, *Yeay Chaem* also joined him, checking in and in control of everything.”]. See contra: **D119/20** Li Sinh Written Record of

- Interview, 13 March 2013, A8, EN 00901018 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “Grandmother Chaem never visited Trapeang Thma construction site.”].
- 1411 **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A43, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “I never saw Chaem and Nhaun because they only sent their subordinates to watch us work.”], A47, EN 01113712 [“No, she [Im Chaem] didn’t. She only ordered her subordinates to instruct us.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A109, EN 01059950 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “People from Yeay Chaem’s group came to inspect work at the dam worksite.”]; **D119/32** Chhim Phan Written Record of Interview, 13 Apr 2013, A52, EN 00920591 [Witness supervised the commune mobile unit sent to work at Trapeang Thma: “Q: While she was in charge of Preah Netr Preah district, Yeay Chaem had sent the mobile unit to work at the Trapeang Thma Dam worksite. Did you also go to work there? A-52: Yes, I went. I went to supervise the commune mobile unit that was sent to build Trapeang Thma Dam”].
- 1412 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089778 [“Dara: During the regime, while you worked at the Trapeang Thma, have you ever welcomed any delegation or those at the central level, who came to visit here? Chem: They came, letting me accompany. Dara: Who were those from the upper level? Chem: Chinese and uncle Khieu Samphan also came and visited there. Dara: Did Nuon Chea, Pol Pot come? Chem: Pol Pot visited occasionally but Khieu Samphan did often. Dara: Did (Khieu Samphan) himself visit the dam? Chem: Yes, he did.”]; **D6.1.1103** Book by Khieu Samphan Entitled “Cambodia’s Recent History and the Reasons Behind the Decisions I Made”, 07 July 2004, EN 00103780 [“Furthermore, although I did not travel inside the country much between 1975 and 1979, I saw with my own eyes some of the achievement I had wished for, especially irrigation in the countryside. Thanks to reservoirs in Trapeang Thmar (in Phnom Srok, Banteay Meanchey) and in Kamping Puoy (west of Battambang), there were rice fields for as far as the eye could see”].
- 1413 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A102, EN 01025302 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “Yes, Yeay Chaem would call the group and unit chiefs to attend meetings.”]; **D5/314** Khouy Sarun Civil Party Application, 14 June 2011, EN 00988596 [Witness worked in a female mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Later, I saw a new *Angkar* from the Southwest Zone come to supervise the Trapeang Thma Dam worksite and inspect the work done by the mobile units. I clearly saw Yeay Chaem during the meeting(s) organized for the mobile units”].
- 1414 **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A75, EN 01113714 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “She ordered her subordinates to arrange the meetings which she attended”].
- 1415 **D59** Lach Kea Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00737709 [Witness was a kitchen worker at Trapeang Thma: “IM Chaem was in overall charge of the site [...] I attended meetings with her twice at Trapeang Thma Dam and Kaun Kleng Dam, but I did not see her because there were many participants, thousands of people perhaps, and I was far away in the meeting from the leaders, so I was not able to see her. I knew it was Im Chaem because during the formal meeting she introduced herself as *Yeay (Grandma) Chaem*.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A75, EN 01113714 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “There were meetings at 1700 after work. They were held once every two or three days.”], A77, EN 01113714 [“Q: Did Yeay Chaem ever talk in these meetings? A: Yes, she did. She talked about making a commitment to work”].
- 1416 **D59** Lach Kea Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00737709 [Witness was a kitchen worker at Trapeang Thma: “Q: What else did you hear from others about Yeay Chaem? A: I heard her [Im Chaem] saying that we had to strengthen our stance and try hard to do our work well.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A76, EN 01113714 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “Q: Did you attend any meetings which were chaired by Yeay Chaem? A: Yes, I did. They talked about dam construction in these meetings. They told us to complete three cubic metres of soil digging and carrying per day.”], A77, EN 01113714 [“Yes, she [Im Chaem] did. She talked about making a commitment to work”].
- 1417 **D59** Lach Kea Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00737709 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma for three months: “Question: You have told the Documentation Center of Cambodia that Im Chaem said that “all of you had to work hard and eliminate all capitalist class”. Can you confirm this? Answer: Yes, I have. They had us chant this, and I just followed them”].
- 1418 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A121, EN 01025305 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “The militia received orders from the upper echelon. To my understanding, the orders from the upper echelon came from Yeay Chaem.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of

Interview, 18 December 2014, A131, EN 01059952 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Q: Yeay Chaem was in charge of the district, so was she in command of those soldiers? A131: Yes, she was in command.”]; **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A12-13, EN 00982317 [Witness was a district level mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma during the purge: “A12: While I was working at Ang Trapeang Thma Dam worksite, Ta Val was initially the manager [...] A13: I think that Yeay Chem was from the Sector and was in charge of the military. I say this because every time Yeay Chem came to inspect the worksite four or five armed military personnel accompanied her.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A29, EN 00982759 [Witness was the chief of a mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma: “Because my platoon members were so skinny at that time, they fled the worksite. Then militiamen who were subordinates of Yeay Chem arrested them.”], A31, EN 00982760 [“Therefore, Yeay Chem told me to take them back to Trapeang Thma Reservoir.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A87, EN 01075214 [Witness worked in children’s mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “I heard that Yeay Chaem led the soldiers and people to work at Trapeang Thma Reservoir. Yeay Chaem also supervised the soldiers.”].

1419 Unit Chiefs: **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “They left the small unit chiefs like myself, a base people to supervise.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A126, EN 01059952 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “No, there were no guards at the worksite. Only the unit chairman monitored us, and he reported to the military. When someone made a mistake, he would order the soldiers to arrest the offender.”]; **D6.1.429** Dan Thev Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00280020 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “The unit chief was monitoring us while we were working”]. Militiamen: **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A116, EN 01025304 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “There were approximately 100 guards patrolling there.”], A117, EN 01025304 [“Yes, they were armed with carbines.”], A118, EN 01025304 [“Yes, they were the Sector 5 militia.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A104, EN 01075216 [Witness worked in children’s mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Did militiamen guard the workers at the Trapeang Thma worksite? A104: Yes.”], A105, EN 01075216 [“Q: Did those militiamen have guns? A105: Yes.”]; **D5/1264** Chhim Sampoeut Civil Party Application, 20 June 2013 EN 01144630 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “While working, we were regularly watched by unit chiefs or militiamen”]. Soldiers: **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A127, EN 01059952 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Q: Were there soldiers there too? A127: Yes, there were. There were also militiamen.”]; A128, EN 01059952 [“Q: Were they armed? A128: Yes, they were.”]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “Those who escorted people were the soldiers. [...] There were only four to five of them, and all of them carried guns”].

1420 **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A29, EN 00982759-00982760 [Witness was the chief of a mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma: “Because my platoon members were so skinny at that time, they fled the worksite. Then militiamen who were subordinates of Yeay Chem arrested them. They were questioned about which unit they came from, and they answered they had fled from my unit. Therefore, Yeay Chem informed Ta Poal, who then told me to take my platoon members back to the worksite.”], A31, EN 00982760 [“My platoon members were from Preah Netr Preah District, and they fled to Preah Netr Preah District”].

1421 **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 21 February 2014, A31, EN 00982760 [Witness was the chief of a mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma: “Therefore, Yeay Chem told me to take them back to Trapeang Thma Reservoir.”], A32, EN 00982760 [“First, I went to meet Yeay Chem at her house, and then militiamen took me to the security office, which was approximately 100 metres from her house. I went to bring back my platoon members from the Phnum Lieb Security Office”]; **D5/1057** You Savy Civil Party Application, 27 March 2013, EN 01073570-01073571 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1978, POL Pot’s *Angkar* forced me to build a dam at Trapeang Thma Reservoir [...] At that time, comrade Chaem, Sector Committee, accompanied by militiamen, soldiers, cooperative chiefs and mobile unit chiefs, monitored us”].

1422 **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A80, EN 01035103 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres arrived: “There were a lot of people working there, approximately thousands of people.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June

2014, A98, EN 01025302 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “I just noticed that during the daytime there were approximately 500 to 600 people working there, and sometimes there were thousands of people.”]; **D119/47** Lim Hong Written Record of Interview, 13 June 2013, A9, EN 00966716 [Witness was a worker in mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma: “There were almost 1,000 workers in Thma Puok District Mobile Unit. There were male, female and children’s squads.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A50, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “There were thousands of people”].

1423 **D6.1.992** Chen Yung-Kuei’s Cambodia Visit Recorded, 22 December 1977, EN 00498181 [Contemporaneous news report detailing the visit to Trapeang Thma worksite by the Chinese Vice-Premier: “[Secretary of the Northwest Zone, Ros Nhim] said, ‘Drought set in when we started to build the reservoir, and the 20,000 people engaged in construction even had not enough drinking water.’ One simply could not help but admire the Kampuchean people for their revolutionary zeal to build the country and their tremendous achievements scored in the short span of two years after the war.”]; **D6.1.448** Tan Hoch Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00284685 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “Q: How many people took part in building the Trapeang Thma dam? A: I saw tens of thousands of people taking part in building the Trapeang Thma Dam; all I could see were people’s heads.”]; **D6.1.449** Dan Sa Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00289932 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in the Trapeang Thma area: “There was a great many people, tens of thousands of them, participated in the dam construction.”]; **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 2 February 2008, EN 00288640 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “There were so many workers, tens of thousands, they looked like a colony of ants.”]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277827 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Tens of thousands of people participated; they were like ants.”]; **D6.1.766** Revolutionary Youth Number 7-8, July-August 1977, EN 00509686 [Contemporaneously details the use of forced labour at the worksite: “there were tens of thousands of people working at the Trapeang Thma water reservoir worksite”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A156, EN 01059956 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “There were tens of thousands of workers.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277821 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “Approximately 15,000 people participated in the construction of the dam. There was a conference during which it was announced that the total manpower used to construct the dam was 15,000 persons. Ta Nhim announced that during the conference which opened the work site”].

1424 **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A79, EN 01075213 [Witness worked in children’s mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “I cannot estimate, because there were many.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A121, EN 01057750 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “I did not know the total number because all the people throughout Phnum Srok District were sent to work in that unit.”]; **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A24, EN 01152322 [Witness worked in a district mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978: “I cannot estimate the number of people who died at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, because there were so many people working there, and I do not know where they were from”].

1425 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “I saw them arrest and escort both women and youths from mobile units, but I did not know which units they were from. I saw the arrests and escorting of men every day and every evening.”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 5 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Worked at Trapeang Thma in 1978: “There were so many people, young and adults, participating in the dam construction.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A96, EN 01075215 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “They forced the women to finish their work as planned; otherwise, they would not give food to those women.”]; **D119/47** Lim Hong Written Record of Interview, 13 June 2013, A9, EN 00966716 [Witness was a worker in mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma: “There were male, female and children’s squads.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Witness was the chief of a mobile unit in Sector 5: “Most people were the middle-aged”], EN 00290359 [“They asked my mobile unit to cook collectively, but men and women lived separately.”]. See also: **D6.1.429** Dan Thev Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00280020 [Mobile unit Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “Those participated were adults, male and female youths.”]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277828 [Witness was

- chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “There were both men and women in my unit.”].
- 1426 **D6.1.766** Revolutionary Youth Number 7-8, July-August 1977, EN 00509686 [Contemporaneously details the use of forced labour at the worksite: “During the time of building this Trapeang Thma reservoir, our cooperative male-female youths of the northern sector of Battambang used all of their physical and mental strength, and sacrificed everything in order to serve the collective interest and to achieve the Party’s plan totally and successfully.”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 5 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Worked at Trapeang in 1978: “I participated in the construction of Trapeang Thma dam. During that time I was about 14 or 15 years old”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Most people were the middle-aged, male and female youth”] See also **D219/37** Suon Mot Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A71, EN 01053623 [Witness was sent from the Southwest Zone to Sisophon District during the purge: “I only knew that they gathered a lot of young people to build Trapeang Thma Reservoir.”]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277828 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Aside from the middle-age units, there were male and female youth units which also participated in the construction of the Trapeang Thma Dam.”]; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “Most were male and female youths”]; **D6.1.425** Tann Than Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277841 [Soldier in Ta Val’s guard unit until mid-1977: “Most of the participants were from the mobile units, male and female youths, 18 years of age or above”].
- 1427 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to build the dam in 1977: “Many children died in the child units [at Trapeang Thma dam] [...] There were five base children and five children from Phnom Penh in my team.”]; **D119/47** Lim Hong Written Record of Interview, 13 June 2013, A9, EN 00966716 [Witness was a worker in mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma: “There were male, female and children’s squads.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A75, EN 01075212 [Witness worked in children’s mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Q: Did you work in children’s unit? A75: Yes, I did.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A2, EN 00950741 [Witness joined children’s mobile unit force: “and at that time they had me join a children’s unit that consisted of 10 persons”]. See also: **D6.1.448** Tan Hoch Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00284686 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “My unit was a children’s unit, so no one was seriously sick or died from illness.”]; **D6.1.449** Dan Sa Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00289933 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in the Trapeang Thma area: “There was no school at the dam construction worksite and they had the children carry the soil.”]. See *contra*: **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Chief of mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Most people were the middle-aged, male and female youth, but not children.”].
- 1428 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chem DC-Cam Statement, 04 March 2007, EN 00089772 [“Dara: Who were mobilized to work on the dam, did you know? Chem: People were from Svay Sophon, Thma Puok, Phnom Srok, and Preah Net Preah districts.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “These people came from five districts: Phnom Srok District, Preah neth Preah District, Serei Saophoan, Svay Chek, and Thma Puok. These five districts belonged to Sector 5 in the Northwest Zone.”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A85, EN 00966792 [Witness led mobile unit forces in Trapeang Thma: “He [Ta Chiel] instructed me to prepare forces to work in the sector’s mobile unit. [...] In this mobile unit, there were forces from Preah Netr Preah District, Svay Sisophon District, Thma Puok District, and Phnum Srok District.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A122, EN 01057751 [Worked at Trapeang Thma in 1977 at the time of the purge of the Northwest cadres: “Yes, there were. They divided up those people to live separately according to their respective districts. For example, those from Preah Netr Preah stayed at one place, those from Thma Puok District stayed at another place, and those from Phnum Srok District stayed in yet another separate place”]. See also: **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “it was the entire Sector 5, combined with people in the cooperatives; [...] Sector 5 included the districts of Preah Netr Preah, Phnom Srok, Svay Chek, and Thma Puok.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008,

EN 00277821 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “The people came from Sector 5 which had four districts: Phnom Srok, Preah Netr Preah, Sereisaophoan, and Thma Puok.”]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277827 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Tens of thousands of people participated; they were like ants. Those people came from Sector 5 of the Northwest zone”]; **D1.3.27.10** Analytical Report by DC-Cam entitled “Banteay Meanchey Province” with attachment entitled “Site Form”, 20 August 1998, EN 00769752 [Interview with Chhum Ruom, farmer near Trapeang Thma throughout the DK regime: “Ruom: They had a large worksite to make reservoir to catch the water. So, labourers were not from here, but from Serei Saophoan district or Preah Netr Preah district, generally speaking, from Sector 5. The word “Sector 5” encompassed all the labourers.”].

1429 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “A few members of mine were base people, while most of them were new people evacuated from Phnom Penh.”]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “Many children died in the child units but I did not remember their names because they were from Phnom Penh. There were five base children and five children from Phnom Penh in my team.”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 2 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “[members of the witness’s mobile unit] were new people from Phnom Penh”].

1430 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “As for the dam construction, people were divided into teams and there were ten members in my team.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A77, EN 01075212 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “Q: How many members of your children’s unit were sent to work at Trapeang Thma Dam? A77: Ten.”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A2, EN 00950741 [Witness worked in children’s unit, sent to Trapeang Thma after Ta Val had disappeared: “and at that time they had me join a children’s unit that consisted of 10 persons”]. See also: **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “They divided [the workers] into teams and units. Each team had ten persons.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277821 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “The construction of the dam was divided into ten-person teams”]; **D6.1.448** Tan Hoch Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00284685 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “My group was comprised of ten people.”]; **D6.1.426** Liv Saleang Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277832 [Witness worked in Ta Val’s mobile unit while building Trapeang Thma: “It was all done by manpower, which divided into teams of ten.”]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316784 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: “There were ten persons in one group.”]; **D219/39** Thoy Thiem Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A13, EN 01050605 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “My group consisted of 10 people and was under Chin’s supervision”].

1431 **D119/40** Chhay Phan Written Record of Interview, 19 May 2013, A8, EN 00950736 [Chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang: “then I was assigned as chairwoman of a group of nearly 30 members at Trapeang Thmar”, A20, EN 00950737 [“each platoon consisted of 30 people”]. See also **D6.1.426** Liv Saleang Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277832 [Witness worked in Ta Val’s mobile unit while building Trapeang Thma: “It was all done by manpower, which divided into [...] platoons of 30”]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316784 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: “There were thirty persons in one platoon”]; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “Each platoon had 30 persons”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277821 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “The construction of the dam was divided into [...] 30-person platoons”].

1432 **D119/40** Chhay Phan Written Record of Interview, 19 May 2013, A20, EN 00950737 [Chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang Thma: “each company consisted of 100 people”]; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “each company had three platoons.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN

00277821 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “each company had three platoons.”]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316784 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: “there were six platoons in one company.”]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277811 [Unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “At that time, I had risen to become a unit chief in charge of 120 members, most of whom were 17 April people from Phnom Penh.”]; **D6.1.426** Liv Saleang Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277832 [Witness worked in Ta Val’s mobile unit while building Trapeang Thma: “It was all done by manpower, which divided into [...] companies of 150 persons”].

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D6.1.766 Revolutionary Youth Number 7-8, July-August 1977, EN 00509686 [Contemporaneously details the use of forced labour at the worksite: “In total, the Dam of the Trapeang Thma water reservoir is [...] 40 to 70 meters wide at the bottom [...] In the dry season of next year brothers will strengthen and expand the reservoir bigger [...] enlarging the bottom to 120 meters wide and the top to 25 meters wide”]; **D6.1.992** Chen Yung-Kuei’s Cambodia Visit Reported, 22 December 1977, EN 00498181 [Contemporaneous news report detailing the visit to Trapeang Thma worksite by the Chinese Vice-Premier: “Comrade Nhim Ros, second vice-president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia, secretary of the northwest zone committee of the KCP and chairman of the northwest zone serve-the-people committee, said that the [Trapeang Thma] reservoir was built in less than two months this year by the people of the fifth region of the northwest zone in response to the call of the party Central Committee to build water conservancy projects in a big way. This year it holds 150 million cubic metres of water. Then, three canals were dug in a week’s time linking the reservoir which irrigates over 7,000 hectares of paddy-fields. The reservoir is now being expanded. After four years, it will hold 300 million cubic metres of water.”]; **D6.1.742** Revolutionary Flag Issue 4, April 1978, EN 00519843 [“Yugoslav journalists came to look at our reservoir in Battambang called Trapeang Thma at Phnom Srok. Looking at it they could not see the banks, and they said they had just come from Kampong Saom and seen the sea at Kampong Saom before coming to look at the reservoir at Phnom Srok in Battambang. They said that there was another sea there. They were impressed with this other sea, meaning that the reservoir was big, vast, water as far as the eye could see, nearly 200 million cubic meters. We built it in just one year.”]; **D119/14** Chum Kan Written Record of Interview, 27 February 2013, A26-A27, EN 00899961 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam: “I worked there approximately between February and April in 1978. Q: Can you recall [...] because Ang Trapeang Thmar reservoir was completed in mid-1977. Why did you say that you worked there between February and April 1977? A27: Although Trapeang Thmar dam was completed in mid-1977, actually, I saw that it was not yet fully completed.”]; **D6.1.357** Peng Bunthara Written Record of Interview, 27 March 2009, EN 00322938 [Witness was the group chairman of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “But in 1977 or 1978, when the project was completed”]; **D119/156** Chhoeung Choeun Written Record of Interview, 4 September 2014, A25, EN 01044846 [Witness was a mobile unit chairman: “Probably in January or February 1978, I was appointed to mobile unit chairman of Samraong Cooperative and went to reinforce the Ang Trapeang Thma Dam by filling some holes through which water leaked from one side of the dam.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A38, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “I was sent to build Trapeang Thma Dam until the end of the Khmer Rouge regime.”]; **D119/29** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A4, EN 00937034 [Witness was the deputy chief of Ta Hing’s Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “It was probably in July or August 1977 when the west arrived in this sector. Three months later, the Southwest arrived. At that time Trapeang Thma dam worksite was not completed yet.”], A14, EN 00937036 [“In fact, the dam was almost completed, however it was not yet officially inaugurated as when the Vietnamese arrived in 1979 we had to flee.”]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A20, EN 00935608 [Witness was a platoon chief of a sector mobile unit: “In early 1978 while I was working at Trapeang Thma dam”]; **D119/22** Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013, A3, EN 00919160 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “The dam was not yet completed when the Vietnamese arrived.”]; **D119/47** Lim Hong Written Record of Interview, 13 June 2013, A7, EN 00966716 [Witness was a worker in mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma: “I worked in the Trapeang Thmar Mobile Unit until the construction of the Trapeang Thma Dam was finished. That was almost the end of the Khmer Rouge Regime.”]; **D118/65** Chim Chanthoeun Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2013, A28, EN 00950708 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “I built Trapeang Thma dam in 1978.”]; **D6.1.426** Liv Saleang Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277831 [Witness worked in Ta Val’s mobile unit while building Trapeang Thma: “The Trapeang Thma Dam was probably constructed in approximately

1978.”]; **D119/68** Phi Phuon Written Record of Interview, 28 November 2013, A6, EN 00975046 [Staff member of the Foreign Affairs ministry, brought delegation to Trapeang Thma in 1977: “when I brought the delegations there in 1978, construction was not yet completed. In fact, I noted that the Trapeang Thma reservoir dam was not completed yet because there was only one water gate to the south and it had no water gate in the east”].

1434 **D5/1250** Taing Hiv Civil Party Application, 27 June 2013, EN 01145440 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, which was the year of the dragon, there was a very large flood, breaking many parts on the back of Trapeang Thma dam and killing many members of the mobile unit as they were not able to walk, they were too tired, and their bodies, legs and arms were swollen [...] At that time, thousands of the mobile unit’s members cut down tall trees and bamboo from everywhere to block the water from flowing. Some other mobile unit’s members had to dig and carry soil to pour on the back of the dam very actively until late afternoon.”]; **D5/1463** Thong Chheath Civil Party Application, 27 December 2013, EN 01144593 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1977, Comrade Muot, a mobile unit chief, forced me and other mobile unit members to build Trapeang Thma Dam [...] In that year, there was a big flood which destroyed some dams and made it difficult for the mobile unit team to work. If we could not stop the water from flowing and destroying the dam, Pol Pot’s *Angkar* would consider us the enemy, and then they would take us to be killed”].

1435 **D5/1250** Taing Hiv Civil Party Application, 27 June 2013, EN 01145440 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, which was the year of the dragon, there was a very large flood, breaking many parts on the back of Trapeang Thma dam and killing many members of the mobile unit [...] At that time, thousands of the mobile unit’s members cut down tall trees and bamboo from everywhere to block the water from flowing. Some other mobile unit’s members had to dig and carry soil to pour on the back of the dam very actively until late afternoon.”]; **D5/1463** Thong Chheat Civil Party Application, 27 December 2013, EN 01144593 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1977, Comrade Muot, a mobile unit chief, for me [...] to build Trapeang Thma Dam [...] In that year, there was a big flood which destroyed some dams and made it difficult for the mobile unit team to work. If we could not stop the water from flowing and destroying the dam, Pol Pot’s *Angkar* would consider us the enemy, and then they would take us to be killed.”]; **D5/1029** Loeung Saloeum Civil Party Application, 1 June 2013, EN 01192119 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1978, Comrade Chhun, the unit chief, ordered mine and the other mobile units to build the first floodgate of Trapeang Thma Dam. At that time, there was a severe flood, and the water current flowed and broke the dam. Many mobile units found it very difficult to fix because they had to run around and cut trees and their branches and carry soil away from the flood.”]; **D5/1078** Ouk Nary Civil Party Application, 3 June 2013, EN 01073601 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma: “That year was the Year of the Dragon [1978], and that area was largely flooded. The water was flowing over the top of the Dam [...] We were forced to carry earth on the shoulder and hastily moved it from the digging to the dumping point.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A96, EN 01059948 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Q: What did you do after that? A: After that, I walked around the surrounding forest cutting down and collecting tree branches to protect the dam from flood damage”], A97 [“Q: Was that dam part of Trapeang Thma Dam? A: Yes, it was”]; **D5/1250** Taing Hiv Civil Party Application, 27 June 2013, EN 01145440 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, which was the year of the dragon, there was a very large flood, breaking many parts on the back of Trapeang Thma dam and killing many members of the mobile unit as they were not able to walk, they were too tired, and their bodies, legs and arms were swollen [...] At that time, thousands of the mobile unit’s members cut down tall trees and bamboo from everywhere to block the water from flowing. Some other mobile unit’s members had to dig and carry soil to pour on the back of the dam very actively until late afternoon.”]; **D5/1463** Thong Chheath Civil Party Application, 27 December 2013, EN 01144594 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1977, Comrade Muot, a mobile unit chief, for me [...] to build Trapeang Thma Dam [...] In that year, there was a big flood which destroyed some dams and made it difficult for the mobile unit team to work. If we could not stop the water from flowing and destroying the dam, Pol Pot’s *Angkar* would consider us the enemy, and then they would take us to be killed”].

1436 **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A43, EN 01053591 [Witness was the chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang Thma: “Working and living conditions under Northwest group control were better than they were under Southwest control. After the arrival of the Southwest group, working and living conditions became even more difficult, and there were more killings too.”]; **D219/361**

Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A90, EN 01113715 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “Q: Therefore, were there more or less people being sent to attend the study session after Yeay Chaem arrived? A90: There were more people. Working conditions became more difficult.”]; **D119/47** Lim Hong Written Record of Interview, 13 June 2013, A10, EN 00966717 [Witness was a worker in mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma: “I would like to add that life under the Southwest Zone people’s authority was extremely hard because we received an insufficient food supply despite hard work”]; **D119/78** Lort Bandet Written Record of Interview, 24 January 2014, A19, EN 00983722 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when Southwest Zone cadres arrived: “Q: According to your own experience, how was the rule of the Southwest group different from the rule of the Northwest group? A19: Living conditions and working conditions became more difficult. They did not give us enough food, so many people were sick.”]; **D219/39** Thoy Thiem Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A55, EN 01050610 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “Before they [the Southwest Zone cadres] arrived, I had rice to eat; but when the Southwest group arrived, I ate only rice gruel”]; **D123/1/2.57** Khor Mot DC-Cam Statement, 17 June 2011, EN 00987571 [Witness worked in a mobile unit and was a unit chairwoman: “Those who came from the Southwest Zone. Everything became worse with the Southwest cadres, the most difficult of all times.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A120, EN 01059951 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “At that time, they provided a plate of rice with fried fish and a little sugar for us to eat each meal, but later they provided only gruel for us to eat. They provided five cans of rice to feed 10 people. But when the Southwest group arrived, they provided only one can rice for 30 people.”]; **D123/1/1.6a** Pich Ham DC-Cam Statement, 5 March 2007, EN 00982770 [Regional mobile unit worker who worked at Trapeang Thma throughout the purge: “Talking about the number of deaths, there were not many people who died during the leadership of the Northwest cadres, while more people died after the arrival of the Southwest cadres. The Southwest cadres investigated and traced the background of the people. For example, those who were known to be soldier or in the military in previous regime, they would be killed. If the Southwest cadres learnt that you were Vietnamese or Chinese, you would not be safe.”]; **D123/1/2.43** Lach Choeu DC-Cam Interview, 15 June 2011, EN 00977405 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “Q: Did a lot of people die under *Ta Phan* and *Yeay Chem*’s leadership? A: Quite a number of people died. Soldiers were executed while the people died of starvation”]. See *contra*: **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A67, EN 01044980 [Member of *Ta Krak*’s mobile unit: “Actually, the living and working conditions under the leadership of the Northwest group and the Southwest group were the same. They ordered us to do heavy labor and did not allow us to eat sufficiently.”]; **D63** Pann Thy Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2011, EN 00738213 [Witness was leader of a group of 20-30 workers at Trapeang Thma: “After the arrival of the southwest people, the work condition was alleviated.”].

1437 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 4 March 2007, EN 00089777 [“I transported potatoes from the mountain, where there were military bases, to the borders. There were two trucks to transport the potatoes for the people. Another truck was sent to Kien Svay to take potatoes from my friends. Two trucks took the seeds from Angkor Chey and Koh Andet districts, Takeo province. Those from Mrech and Pursat district always helped me. Pou Sarun gave me two trucks of sugar. I distributed it to the people because I saw their difficulties. Some got ill in their houses. That’s why I opened all the warehouses. Pigs were raised not for being slaughtered. They were so thin. So, I did not permit someone to slaughter them for food. At that time, there were plans made by the upper level to celebrate a party for the people to eat rice. I approved the 10-day, 20-day and 30-day eating. Rice and sugar in the warehouses were distributed equally in every sub-district because they had their own warehouses. Those who produced palm sugar could consume palm sugar. People did housework in the back, while from 7 till 11 am there would be communal work. From 12 till 1 pm, people could grow vegetables near their houses. Within one year, people could have sugar can, potatoes and potato-grinding machines.”], EN 00089779 [“No, no one was lost [during construction of the dams] because I had a proper medical care.”], EN 00089779 [“I did everything to cope with people’s problem, that’s why all of my forces looked black and lively”]; **D123/1/5.1b** Im Chaem DC-Cam Statement, 20 June 2008, EN 00951804 [“Chaem: The people protected me because I gave them a lot of foods to eat. Dany: Did you distribute foods to people to eat? Chaem: Yes, because for human being, food was very important”].

1438 **D219/494.1.1** Sen Sophon T., 27 July 2015, 15.34.56-15.39.45, EN 01122711-01122712 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “Q. Can you tell us how many times a day while you were at the Trapeang Thma Dam, were you allowed to eat? A. At the beginning we were allowed to eat three times a day.

Later on we were reduced to have only the thick gruel. Q. Later on would you still eat three times a day? A. No. The rice was running out and later on we were allowed to have rice at lunch time and we received another meal in the evening. Q. So am I correct in understanding that later on you would only eat twice a day, once at lunch time and once in the evening. A. Yes, that is correct.”]; **D219/39** Thoy Thiem Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A55, EN 01050610 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “Before they [the Southeast Zone cadres] arrived, I had rice to eat; but when the Southwest group arrived, I ate only rice gruel”]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “they gave us three meals per day”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A100, EN 01075215 [Witness worked in children’s mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “They gave us porridge three times a day”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 05 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Worked at Trapeang in 1978: “We ate porridge for lunch. [...] In the evening after eating porridge we rested.”], EN 00288616 [“They had us eat porridge in two meals a day, one meal at 11 a.m. and another at 5 p.m.”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “They gave gruel mixed with cassava twice a day.”]; **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A8, EN 00982316 [Witness was a district level mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma during the purge: “At the worksite in Ang Trapeang Thma Dam, I had to wake up at 3 a.m. and work until 11 a.m. and then had a lunch [...] We started working again at 1 p.m. and continued until 5 p.m. After dinner we had to work again from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.”]; **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A33, EN 01053589 [Chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang “We received only two meals a day, one in the morning and another in the evening.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A112, EN 01025303 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “We received gruel twice a day.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A61, EN 01113713 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “I was given only a ladle of rice porridge once at 1000. and another one at 1700.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A121, EN 01059951 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “They let us have two meals per day.”]. See *contra* **D63** Pann Thy Written Record of Interview, 19 August 2011, EN 00738213 [Witness was leader of a group of 20 – 30 workers at Trapeang Thma: “After the arrival of the southwest people [...] the food ration was better, especially we even had sugar made from sugarcane for consumption”].

1439 **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “When I worked as a cook, they told me to give each person only one bowl of gruel.”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 05 February 2009, EN 00288617 [Worked at Trapeang in 1978: “and they gave me a half coconut shell full of porridge to eat per meal.”]; **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A33, EN 01053589 [Chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang “We got only one small plate of rice at each meal.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A111, EN 01025303 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “We received two spoons of gruel each meal.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A61, EN 01113713 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “I was given only a ladle of rice porridge once at 1000. and another one at 1700.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A104, EN 01075216 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “They gave us one dish of porridge per meal.”]; **D5/1085** Chhut Ngeek Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01185504 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “The conditions at Ang Trapeang Thma were very harsh. One can of rice was used to cook porridge for 50 to 60 people, and we were forced to work day and night.”]; **D5/1090** Orm Hoeung Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01185555 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma from mid-1977: “At that time, 50 or 60 people were provided with only three cans of milled rice, which was used to cook rice porridge.”]; **D5/1363** Lem Vy Civil Party Application, 12 August 2014, EN 01135850 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “As for the food rations, she received two meals per days, which was only one ladle of gruel.”]; **D5/1364** Pik Saret Civil Party Application, 4 August 2014, EN 01135832 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma after being detained at Wat Kandal: “After being released from Wat Kandal Security Office, she was sent to work at Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite. She was forced to carry earth from 5.00 a.m. or 6.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. or 6.00 p.m., and she was provided with only half a ladle of gruel to eat.” [...] She worked there until [the country] was liberated.”]; **D5/1365** Tor Chanty Civil Party Application, 28 July 2014, EN 01135822 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, she was forced by the unit chief, whose name was Theary, male (deceased), to build Tropeang Thma Dam. She was provided with only

two meals of water gruel per day.”]; **D5/1313** [REDACTED] Civil Party Application, 14 August 2013, EN 01192910 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1977, the unit chief sent me to build Trapeang Thma Dam, stretching from the first bridge to the second bridge [...] We were provided with a plate of porridge a day.”]; **D5/920** Muon Sakhan Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01145123 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “I worked day and night at the Trapeang Thma dam worksite, and was forced to eat only watery porridge. On a plate of porridge, there were only a few seeds of rice.”]; **D5/922** Ruos Bun Civil Party Application, 5 March 2013, EN 01298143 [Witness was assigned to transplant rice seedlings at Trapeang Thma in mid-1977: “I was not offered enough food to eat.”].

1440 **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “They gave gruel mixed with cassava twice a day.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A110, EN 01025303 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “Then they gave us gruel to eat.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A120, EN 01059951 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “but later they provided only gruel for us to eat.”]; **D219/494.1.1** Sen Sophon T. 27 July 2015, 15.34.56 to 15.37.07, EN 01122712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma. Worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “Later on we were reduced to have only the thick gruel.”]; **D219/39** Thoy Thiem Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2014, A55, EN 01050610 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “Before they [the Southwest Zone cadres] arrived, I had rice to eat; but when the Southwest group arrived, I ate only rice gruel.”]; **D5/1365** Tor Chanty Civil Party Application, 28 July 2014, EN 01135822 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, she was forced by the unit chief, whose name was Theary, male (deceased), to build Trapeang Thma Dam. She was provided with only two meals of water gruel per day.”]; **D5/1462** Leuy Tep Civil Party Application, 20 August 2013, EN 01144613 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker: “In 1978, the children’s unit chief sent me to dig canals in rice fields where rice seedlings were to be transplanted. [...] After eating rice gruel, we continued building rice field canals until evening [...] After eating rice gruel for dinner, the other girls and I were assigned by the children’s unit chief to dig a bigger canal at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, with other middle-aged mobile unit members for three hours before they allowed us to rest.”]; **D5/1065** Dib Phalla Civil Party Application, 4 June 2013, EN 01210527 [Witness worked at in children’s mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978: “I had to do very hard labour, but I was provided with only gruel to eat.”]; **D5/1032** Nun Dul Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01145112 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “In 1977, I was still in the mobile unit at the Ang Trapeang Thma dam. They forced me to work day and night eating only gruel.”].

1441 **D123/1/5.1a** Im Chem DC-Cam Statement, 04 March 2007, EN 00089772 [“Dara: What about the food ration? Chem: The food ration... was tackled in a practical way. In some places, a can of rice was boiled and each person could get a bowl of rice porridge. So, the ration was a bowl of porridge. That was the ration. Dara: In general, it was porridge or rice? Chem: Porridge, which was thick porridge, rice was not often. Dara: Generally, porridge. Chem: Yes, generally.”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 05 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Worked at Trapeang in 1978: “We ate porridge for lunch. [...] In the evening after eating porridge we rested.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A61, EN 01113713 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “I was given only a ladle of rice porridge once at 1000. and another one at 1700.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A100, EN 01075215 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “They gave us one dish of porridge per meal”]; **D219/383** Aey Poeu Written Record of Interview Witness, 24 June 2015, A15, EN 01128295 [Witness was a worker sent to Trapeang twice, under NWZ and then under SWZ: “During the second time I was there I was given only rice porridge.”]; **D5/1090** Orm Hoeung Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01185555 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma from mid-1977 “The porridge was very thin, and we drank it like water.”], EN 01185555 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma from mid-1977 “At that time, 50 or 60 people were provided with only three cans of milled rice, which was used to cook rice porridge.”]; **D5/1313** [REDACTED] Civil Party Application, 14 August 2013, EN 01192910 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1977, the unit chief sent me to build Trapeang Thma Dam, stretching from the first bridge to the second bridge [...] We were provided with a plate of porridge a day.”]; **D55** Yann Chanrom Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2011, EN 00738517 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma from 1977 until 1979: “Under *Ta Val*, we had hard rice to eat, no matter whether we were old or young. However, under those from the Southwest, the rations were merely rice porridge.”]; **D5/920** Muon Sakhan Civil Party Application, 30 March 2013, EN 01145123 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “I worked day and

night at the Trapeang Thma dam worksite”]; **D5/1113** Nou Cham Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01186478-79 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “They [Chaem and Nhon] forced us all to carry three cubic meters of earth per day to build the dam a day, and gave us only watery porridge to eat.”]; **D5/1145** Lat Yann Civil Party Application, 5 June 2013, EN 01145527 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, a chief of unit, whose name I forget, sent me to work at Ang Trapeang Thma worksite [...] We only ate very watery rice porridge”]; **D5/939** Thoek Mon Civil Party Application, 1 May 2013, EN 01088657 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, the unit chief sent me to build Trapeang Thma Dam [...] Because they did not provide me with enough porridge, I stole some rice in the paddy fields.”]; **D5/1085** Chhut Ngek Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01185504 [Witness was a mobile unit worker, sent to Trapeang in 1976 and again in 1978: “The conditions at Ang Trapeang Thma were very harsh [in 1978]. One can of rice was used to cook porridge for 50 to 60 people, and we were forced to work day and night.”].

1442 **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A8, EN 00982316 [Witness was a district level mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma during the purge: “and then had a lunch in which we had only rice”]; **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A33, EN 01053589 [Chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang “We got only one small plate of rice at each meal.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A134, EN 01057752 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “We could eat rice only for three months.”].

1443 **D5/1314** Dan Porch Civil Party Application, 20 July, 2013 EN 01192902 [Witness was a member of children’s mobile unit: “In 1978, Comrade Dan, who was a unit chief, ordered me to build a dam and canal stretching from the first bridge to a canal to the south of Trapeang Thma Dam [...] At that time, many mobile unit members were emaciated; their wrists and ankles were as small as a ladle handle.”]; **D5/897** Pao Vong Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01123481 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma in 1977 and 1978: “My knees appeared to be as small as ladle handles and my head bigger than my knees. My daily food ration was watery rice gruel without any additional food provided”].

1444 **D5/1250** Taing Hiv Civil Party Application, 27 June 2013, EN 01145440 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “Later on, whilst one of my mobile unit’s member, whose name I have forgotten, was grilling a yam at the worksite, so soldiers accused him of being an enemy and betraying *Angkar*. The soldiers took out their guns and shot that person to death. Seeing that incident was frightening.”]; **D5/1065** Dib Phalla Civil Party Application, 4 June 2013, EN 01210527 [Witness worked at in children’s mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978: “I had seen some mobile unit workers secretly picking vegetables. When militiamen saw them, they were killed right away.”]; **D5/901** Duong Heng Civil Party Application, 14 March 2013, EN 01135950 [Witness was sent to work at Trapeang Thma in 1977 while pregnant: “In late 1977, I was four-month pregnant. Because I was very hungry, I stole some rice and was caught by militiamen. I was sent to Phnom Srok cooperative security office. I was tied up and tortured and accused of being an enemy of *Angkar*”].

1445 **D5/901** Duong Heng Civil Party Application, 14 March 2013, EN 01135950 [Witness was sent to work at Trapeang Thma in 1977 while pregnant: “In late 1977, I was four-month pregnant. Because I was very hungry, I stole some rice and was caught by militiamen. I was sent to Phnom Srok cooperative security office. I was tied up and tortured and accused of being an enemy of *Angkar*”].

1446 **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A27, EN 01077004 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “Before the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us dig two to three cubic metres of per day. When the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us carry three cubic metres of soil.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A132, EN 01057752 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma before and after the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “During the day roster [before the purge], each of us was ordered to carry one cubic metre of soil per day”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A44, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “At Trapeang Thma Dam, we were first ordered to dig only one cubic metre of soil a day. Later we were ordered to carry three cubic meters of soil a day.”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “They assigned a group of ten people to carry cubic meters of dirt. If we couldn’t finish the assigned work, we had to continue working until we finished.”]; **D6.1.449** Dan Sa Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00289932 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in the Trapeang Thma area: “They allocated 10 cubic meters of soil for a group of 10 members for 1 day.”]; **D6.1.429** Dan Thev Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN

00280020 [Witness was a mobile unit a worker at Trapeang Thma: “They assigned one person to carry one cubic meter of soil per day.”]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277827 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “First, they had each person dig and carry 1 cubic meter of soil per day. Later they increased it to 2 cubic meters, and later still they increased it to 3 cubic meters.”]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316784 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: “Each person was assigned to carry 1 cubic meter of dirt [per day]”]; **D5/1348** Lev Samphuy Civil Party Application, 15 August 2013, EN 01140128 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma in early 1977: “At the [Trapeang Thma] worksite, Comrade Val, who was the unit chief, ordered each of the mobile unit member to build a dam and dig a canal by digging two cubic metres of earth a day.”]; **D5/1507** Sun Ches Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01135576 [Witness sent to Trapeang Thma in early 1977 under Ta Val: “[Under] Comrade Val [...] wach of us was ordered to complete digging and carrying two cubic metres of earth per day. If we completed it, the next day another 1.5 cubic meters of earth were added for us to complete carrying. Thus, totally we had to finish digging and carrying 3.5 cubic meters of earth per day.”]; **D5/1309** Te Sokhom Civil Party Application, 10 August 2013, EN 01145535 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma while under Ta Val’s control: “At first, each of us was assigned to excavate 1.5 cubic metres. After some time, they added an additional 0.5 cubic metres to the workload of each individual, which meant we had to shift 2 cubic metres a day”].

1447 **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A27, EN 01077004 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “When the Southwest cadres arrived, they had us carry three cubic metres of soil.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A44, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “At Trapeang Thma Dam, we were first ordered to dig only one cubic metre of soil a day. Later we were ordered to dig three cubic metres of soil a day.”], A87, EN 01113715 [Trapeang Thma worker “But when Yeay Chaem arrived, she ordered one person to complete three cubic metres of soil per day.”], A88, EN 01113715 [“Yeay Chaem said in the meetings that we had to achieve the set quota, which was to complete three cubic metres of soil per person per day.”], A89, EN 01113715 [“Yeay Chaem only directly gave an order once, which was to complete three cubic metres of soil per person per day.”]; **D5/962** Eam Vuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01040610 [Witness was assigned to work at Trapeang Thma from 1976 until 1978: “Later on, in 1976, POL Pot’s *Angkar*, Comrade Val and Yeay Chaem assigned and ordered people to build a dam at Ang Trapeang Thma. Reservoir, setting a quota of 3 cubic metres dam per day per person”]; **D5/1264** Chhim Sampoeuth Civil Party Application, 20 June 2013, EN 01144630 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: “In 1977 [...] Comrade Val, unit chief, and district committee member, Yeay Chaem, ordered us to build the dam strenuously setting each of us to raise three cubic metres of dam day and night without rest, and we at only rice porridge.”]; **D5/908** Chang Saro Civil Party Application, 14 March 2013, EN 01297940 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1977 [...] Work conditions at Trapeang Thma Dam were very harsh. *Angkar* set a work quota of three cubic meres for each of us. If we managed to complete the quota [in the morning], we were given extra three cubic metres in the afternoon.”]. **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277827 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “First, they had each person dig and carry 1 cubic meter of soil per day. Later they increased it to 2 cubic meters, and later still they increased it to 3 cubic meters.”]; See also: **D5/1507** Sun Ches Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01135576 [Witness sent to Trapeang Thma in early 1977 under Ta Val: “[Under] Comrade Val [...] wach of us was ordered to complete digging and carrying two cubic metres of earth per day. If we completed it, the next day another 1.5 cubic meters of earth were added for us to complete carrying. Thus, totally we had to finish digging and carrying 3.5 cubic meters of earth per day.”]; **D119/40** Chhay Phan Written Record of Interview, 19 May 2013, A10, EN 00950736 [Witness was a chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang Thma: “On a daily basis each of us had to build the dam with the quota of 3.5 cubic metres of soil.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A36, EN 01059941 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “[In 1976] They required each person to carry three cubic meters of ear”]; **D5/1383** Hang Charya Civil Party Application, 17 July 2014, EN 01135707 [Witness sent to Trapeang Thma from 1977 to 1978: “In 1977, she was sent by *Angkar* to work at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, where she was forced to carry three cubic metres of earth per day.”]; **D5/1186** Sam Thuot Civil Party Application, 25 July 2009, EN 01144832 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “Comrade Val, who is now deceased, was a company chairman, ordered me to dig three cubic metres of pit per day”]; **D5/1246** [REDACTED] Civil Party Application, 4 July 2013, EN 01145430-31 [Witness was a mobile unit worker, and states that under Ta

- 1448 Val's command: "the party's line [...] set each of us to complete digging three cubic metres of earth a day".
- D6.1.766** Revolutionary Youth Number 7-8, July-August 1977, EN 00509686 [Contemporaneously details the use of forced labour at the worksite: "Brothers fought to dig up and carry the earth, all day and night, under the burning sun, for the entire dry season without any complaining. However, brothers were always happy at work. When the work became harder, brothers were more unified, and closely and extraordinarily loved each other."]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A131, EN 01057752 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: "I worked in the morning from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. In the afternoon I worked from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., and at night I worked from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m."]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at Trapeang Thma until end of 1977: "Q: What time did they [the workers] start work and what time did they finish work? A: It was from 07:00 hours to 11:00 hours in the morning and it was from 13:00 hours to 17:00 hours in the evening; and it was from 19:00 hours to 22:00 hours at night."]; **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A8, EN 00982316 [Witness was a district level mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma during the purge: "At the worksite in Ang Trapeang Thma Dam, I had to wake up at 3 a.m. and work until 11 a.m. [...] We started working again at 1 p.m. and continued until 5 p.m. After dinner we had to work again from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. before we were allowed to rest."]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A119, EN 01059951 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: "They [the Khmer Rouge] had us work from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., and we had lunch between 11 a.m., and 1 p.m. We resumed work from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., after which we rested to have dinner and then continued working from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m."]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma: "I just remembered that we started work at sunrise, and we rested to have gruel at twelve o'clock. We continued our work from one in the afternoon to nearly sunset; then they gave us gruel. After eating gruel at night, we worked until midnight"]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: "If we were not able to fulfil the assigned task, they used us to work at night. As for the night work, it would start from 19:00 hours until 21:00 or 22:00 hours."], EN 00290353 ["In the morning, we started at 03:00 hours at dawn until 06:00 hours. They gave us a meal and then we continued until 12:00 hours at noon. In the afternoon, we started at 13:00 hours until 16:00 hours in the evening. In the case that we did not meet the assigned task, they asked us to work at night."]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A108, EN 01025303 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: "I worked at 4 a.m. and had a lunch break at 11 a.m. Then we resumed work at 1 p.m. and were allowed to take a rest providing that we finished the assigned task."], A110, EN 01025303 ["Usually we had to work until 9 p.m. to finish the assigned task"].
- 1449 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: "They [the Khmer Rouge] did not give us enough to eat"]; **D119/41** Touch Phean Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A10, EN 00944485 [Witness was a medic at Trapeang Thma: "Food was not often enough"]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 05 February 2009, EN 00288617 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma in 1978: "I did not have enough porridge to eat"]; **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A33, EN 01053589 [Witness was sent to Trapeang after the main construction was finished, stayed until 1978: "There was not enough food."]; **D119/78** Lort Bandet Written Record, 24 January 2014, A19, EN 00983722 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when Southwest Zone cadres arrived: "They [the Khmer Rouge] did not give us enough food"]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma "they [the unit chiefs] didn't care if we didn't have enough to eat; they gave everyone the same ration."]; **D119/47** Lim Hong Written Record of Interview, 13 June 2013, A10, EN 00966717 [Witness worked in Trapeang Thma mobile unit until main dam was finished: "I would like to add that life under the Southwest Zone people's authority was extremely hard because we received an insufficient food supply despite hard work"]; **D219/175** Hang Horn Written Record of Interview, 11 February 2015, A27, EN 01077004: [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma: "When the Southwest cadres arrived [...] there was not enough food to eat."]; **D219/60** Thim Sovany Written Record of Interview, 11 November 2014, A29, EN 01053879 [Witness was in a mobile unit in Preah Net Preah District and worked at various worksites including Trapeang Thma Dam: "Q: What were the working and living conditions like at Trapeang Thma Reservius? A29: [...] We did not have enough food to eat."]; **D5/953**

Chuon Chanroeum Civil Party Application, 5 May 2013, EN 01040603 [Witness sent to Trapeang Thma in 1978: “We ate only watery gruel, and the food regime was never enough.”]; **D5/897** Pao Vong Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01123481 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma in 1977 and 1978: “My knees appeared to be as small as ladle handles and my head bigger than my knees. My daily food ration was watery rice gruel without any additional food provided.”]; **D5/939** Thoeck Mon Civil Party Application, 1 May 2013, EN 01088657 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, the unit chief sent me to build Trapeang Thma Dam [...] Because they did not provide me with enough porridge, I stole some rice in the paddy fields.”]; **D5/1463** Thong Chheath Civil Party Application, 27 December 2013, EN 01144594 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1977, Comrade Muot, a mobile unit chief, for me [...] to build Trapeang Thma Dam [...] At that time, hundreds of mobile unit members died due to lack of food; their bodies became swollen due to overwork and only eating rice gruel.”]; **D5/1085** Chhut Ngeek Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01185504 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “The conditions at Ang Trapeang Thma were very harsh [in 1978]. One can of rice was used to cook porridge for 50 to 60 people, and we were forced to work day and night.”]; **D5/1090** Orm Hoeung Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01185555 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma from mid-1977: “At that time, 50 or 60 people were provided with only three cans of milled rice, which was used to cook rice porridge.”]; **D5/1364** Pik Saret Civil Party Application, 4 August 2014, EN 01135832 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma after being detained at Wat Kandal: “After being released from Wat Kandal Security Office, [Witness Pik Saret] was sent to work at Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite. [Witness Pik Saret] was forced to carry earth from 5.00 a.m. or 6.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. or 6.00 p.m., and she was provided with only half a ladle of gruel to eat. [...] She worked there until [the country] was liberated.”]; **D5/1365** Tor Chanty Civil Party Application, 28 July 2014, EN 01135822 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, she was forced by the unit chief, whose name was Theary, male (deceased), to build Trapeang Thma Dam. She was provided with only two meals of water gruel per day.”]; **D5/1313** [REDACTED] Civil Party Application, 14 August 2013, EN 01192910 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1977, the unit chief sent me to build Trapeang Thma Dam, stretching from the first bridge to the second bridge [...] We were provided with a plate of porridge a day.”]; **D5/1113** Nou Cham Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01186478-79 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “They [Chaem and Nhon] forced us all to carry three cubic meters of earth per day to build the dam a day, and gave us only watery porridge to eat.”]; **D5/1145** Lat Yann Civil Party Application, 5 June 2013, EN 01145527 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, a chief of unit, whose name I forget, sent me to work at Ang Trapeang Thma worksite [...] We only ate very watery rice porridge.”]; **D5/1065** Dib Phalla Civil Party Application, 4 June 2013, EN 01210527 [Witness worked at in children’s mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978: “I had to do very hard labour, but I was provided with only gruel to eat.”]; **D5/1462** Leuy Tep Civil Party Application, 20 August 2013, EN 01144613 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker: “In 1978, the children’s unit chief sent me to dig canals in rice fields where rice seedlings were to be transplanted. [...] After eating rice gruel, we continued building rice field canals until evening [...] After eating rice gruel for dinner, the other girls and I were assigned by the children’s unit chief to dig a bigger canal at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, with other middle-aged mobile unit members for three hours before they allowed us to rest.”]. See *contra* **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A89, EN 01035104 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres arrived: “They let each of us eat until we were full.”]; **D5/962** Eam Vuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01040610 [Witness was assigned to work at Trapeang Thma from 1976 until 1978: “Later on, in 1976, POL Pot’s *Angkar*, Comrade Val and Yeay Chaem assigned and ordered people to build a dam at Ang Trapeang Thma. Reservoir [...] forcing us to exhaustion and depriving us of food.”].

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D6.1.347 Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 05 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma in 1978: “Many children from my unit died of starvation”]; **D119/78** Lort Bandet Written Record, 24 January 2014, A19, EN 00983722 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when Southwest Zone cadres arrived: “They did not give us enough food, so many people were sick.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A114, EN 01025304 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “Sometimes while some people were carrying earth, they collapsed and died because of lack of food.”], A115, EN 01025304 [“To my knowledge, nearly 100 people [died of starvation].”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A124, EN 01059951 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Some people died of disease and starvation, and some were taken away and killed.”]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A108, EN 01075216

[Witness worked in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma: "Yes, some people died of starvation and overwork, and some others died of diseases."]. See *contra* **D119/29** Pan Chhuong Written Record of Interview, 14 March 2013, A10, EN 00937035 [Witness was the deputy chief of Ta Hing's Sector 5 mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1977: "I would like to clarify that people died, but they died at hospitals, in regiments or companies due to diseases such as dysentery. They did not die out of hunger."]; **D5/901** Duong Heng Civil Party Application, 14 March 2013, EN 01135950 [Witness was sent to work at Trapeang Thma in 1977 while pregnant: "In 1977 [...] I gave birth to a baby girl I named Pheap and a fortnight later, she died due to lack of breast milk"].

1451 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: "If we were not able to fulfil the assigned task, they used us to work at night. As for the night work, it would start from 19:00 hours until 21:00 or 22:00 hours."]; EN 00290353 ["In the case that we did not meet the assigned task, they asked us to work at night."]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma: "If we couldn't finish the assigned work, we had to continue working until we finished."]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A134, EN 01059953 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: "If any workers did not finish, they had to continue working until it was completed."]; A135, EN 01059953 ["If the workers did not complete it during daylight hours, they would continue working until night"].

1452 **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A44, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: "We hard to work hard or we would not get any rice porridge to eat."]; **D119/130** Orm Huon Written Record of Interview, 27 May 2014, A96, EN 01075215 [Witness worked in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma: "They forced the women to finish their work as planned; otherwise, they would not give food to those women."]; **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A9, 00982316 [Witness was a district level mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma during the purge: "We had to finish it otherwise we would not be given any porridge at all."]; **D5/962** Eam Vuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01040610 [Witness was assigned to work at Trapeang Thma from 1976 until 1978: "If we could not complete the work, they would not provide rice or porridge to us."]; **D5/1383** Hang Charya Civil Party Application, 17 July 2014, EN 01135707 [Witness was sent to Trapeang Thma from 1977 to 1978: "If she could not complete the assigned work, she was not given food, and mistreated."]; **D5/1074** Mak Thov Civil Party Application EN 01145011 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma from 1977 to 1978: "If we could not complete it [the work quota], w would be killed or starved"].

1453 **D5/953** Chuon Chanroeum Civil Party Application, 5 May 2013, EN 01040603 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma in 1977 and 1978; "Anyone not able to complete the assignment on time would be taken away and killed"].

1454 **D5/1365** Tor Chanty Civil Party Application, 28 July 2014, EN 01135822 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: "In 1978, she was forced by the unit chief, whose name was Theary, male (deceased), to build Tropeang Thma Dam. [...] Because of the overwork, she could not do the job anymore. Therefore, she was taken to a security office and she was detained in Wat Kandal security office for one week. [...] After she was released, she was sent back to Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite and was forced to do the same job until the Liberation Day."]; **D5/1074** Mak Thov Civil Party Application EN 01145011 [Witnesses was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma from 1977 to 1978: "If we could not complete it [the work quota], w would be killed or starved"].

1455 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at Trapeang Thma until end of 1977: "As for the malingerers, my company chairman would ask me to punish them by asking them to work more than others. For example, an ordinary member would carry 3m3 of earth per day; those malingerers were beaten; some were punished by getting kicked while others would be slapped against their temple."]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A120, EN 01025304 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: "Yes, some people working there collapsed due to exhaustion and were beaten by the militia. Then they were taken away by the militia"].

1456 **D5/897** Pao Vong Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01123481 [Witness was sent to Trapeang Tham multiple times, including in 1977 and 1978: "One day [in 1978], the group chief selected me to lead a team of ten peple [sic]. My team members worked without rest. After a short period of time, Comrade Phun requested to take my team members to attend study sessions. I was suspicious, and so I secretly followed them. I saw they were taken to be killed with the head of a hoe and a bamboo stick. The killing took place at a

location on the left side of the first bridge.”]; **D5/1365** Tor Chanty Civil Party Application, 28 July 2014, EN 01135822 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, she was forced by the unit chief, whose name was Theary, male (deceased), to build Tropeang Thma Dam. [...] Because of the overwork, she could not do the job anymore. Therefore, she was taken to a security office and she was detained in Wat Kandal security office for one week. [...] After she was released, she was sent back to Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite and was forced to do the same job until the Liberation Day.”]; **D5/1079** Penh Pisey Civil Party Application, 1 June 2013, EN 01073611 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “If any children could not finish that assignment, Angkar would re-educate them. After being re-educated 2 to 3 times, if they still could not finish that assignment, Angkar would accuse them of being the enemy and would send them to study, meaning to be killed.”]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma in 1977: “As for those who did not finish the assigned work, they would be called to meetings for re-education”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A133, EN 01057752 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “If we could not complete our assigned work on time, they would summon us for re-education. During that period, the Khmer Rouge did not use the phrase “to take to be killed.” They used the phrase “to take to re-education” instead.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A48, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “However, for the evacuated people, they could not complete the task. Therefore, they were taken to the study session.”], A49, 01113712 [“I just know that those people who were taken away ‘to study’ never returned.”]; **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A28, EN 00982759 [Witness was the chief of a mobile unit of 30 workers at Trapeang Thma Dam: “Q: On page 12 of the written record of your interview with the Documentation Center of Cambodia (ERN 00730228), you said that while you were working at the Trapeang Thma Reservoir worksite, you saw many workers there called away to attend study, and they disappeared forever. [...] A28: Yes, that is correct. That happened in mid-1978.”]. See also: **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A61, EN 01035101 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “they [Southwest Zone cadres] took us [witness and the wives of six other cadres] to join a re-education meeting where they warned us not to do it again.”], A63 [“I just knew that the person who chaired the meeting was the district leader, but I did not know the name.”], A66 [“After the meeting, they let us go home.”]; **D5/878** Dourng Puch Civil Party Application, 17 March 2013, EN 00982345 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “[At Trapeang Thma] “Being educated” during the Khmer Rouge regime meant death. I was terrified because during that time [at Trapeang Thma] I saw some of my friends, who had been sent to be reeducated, never returned”].

1457 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “They built a hall for the children to sleep nearby the dam.”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 05 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Witness worked at Trapeang in 1978: “They built a long hut for us to stay. [...] The hut in which I stayed was erected along the foot of the dam.”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284314 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “The children built their shelters by themselves; they collected hay or rice stalk to cover as roof protecting from dew”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “They gave us small planks to build a hall and thatch to make the roof. The hall where I stayed was ten metres long.”]; **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288641 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “We had to build a hut by ourselves as shelter”].

1458 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “They gave us small planks to build a hall and thatch to make the roof. The hall where I stayed was ten metres long.”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284314 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “The children built their shelters by themselves; they collected hay or rice stalk to cover as roof protecting from dew”].

1459 **D5/892** Klin Chheat Civil Party Application, 17 March 2013, EN 01109228 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1977, I was mobilized to Trapeang Thma Reservoir at the points of the present first and second bridges. [...] There was no proper shelter for us; we slept under a ragged roof made of coconut leaves through which we could see the stars”].

1460 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “The children slept on the ground floor”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao

Written Record of Interview, 5 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Worked at Trapeang in 1978: “we had to lay our mats and slept on the ground.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “others would sleep on the ground covered with sleeping mats.”]; **D5/975** Huon Chanrin Civil Party Application, 16 September 2013, EN 01192028 [Witness worked in a district mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978 “We slept on the ground”]; **D5/909** Tat Chheng Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01298161 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma Dam from 1977 to 1978: “they had to sleep underneath the trees in rain or dew and so on.”]; **D5/1264** Chhim Sampoeut Civil Party Application, 20 June 2013, EN 01144630 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “Any day that we could not work we slept in those cubic metre pits”].

1461 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Some used rice sacks as hammocks to sleep in”].

1462 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “The children slept on the ground floor without [...] pillows”].

1463 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “The children slept on the ground floor without [...] blankets”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 5 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Worked at Trapeang in 1978: “There was no [...] blanket”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284314 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “We had only blankets brought by ourselves.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “We did not have [...] blankets”].

1464 **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 5 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Worked at Trapeang in 1978: “There was no [...] mosquito net”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 2 February 2009, EN 00284314 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “We didn’t have mosquito nets.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “We did not have mosquito nets”]. See also: **D5/975** Huon Chanrin Civil Party Application, 16 September 2013, EN 01192028 [Witness worked in a district mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978: “We slept on the ground without any shelter or mosquito nets.”]; **D5/909** Tat Chheng Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01298161 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma Dam from 1977 to 1978: “[At Trapeang Thma Dam worksite, there were] a lot of mosquitoes [...] There were no mosquito nets or blankets to protect them”].

1465 **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 5 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Worked at Trapeang in 1978: “There was neither hygiene nor toilet”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 2 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “There was no sanitation”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “My worksite was not clean”]; **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A24, EN 01152322 [Witness worked in a district mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978 “Everyone got white lice all over our bodies due to lack of bathing water and hygiene.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277822 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “There was no hygiene.”]; **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A71, EN 01044981 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “In my mobile unit, there was a low level of hygiene”].

1466 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma in 1977: “We defecated and urinated everywhere”]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 5 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Worked at Trapeang in 1978: “There was neither hygiene nor toilet and we had to defecate in the open field”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 2 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “There was no sanitation, no toilets”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “My worksite was not clean because we defecated and urinated rampantly”]; **D6.1.449** Dan Sa Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00289933 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in the Trapeang Thma area: “there was no toilet”]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316785 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: “There was no [...] latrine”]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277812 [Unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “our feces were like dog feces. We defecated out in the open”].

- 1467 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma in 1977: "The worksite was full of flies"]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 2 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma: "there were a lot of flies."]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: "there were many flies."]; **D119/143** Kheang Khun Written Record of Interview, 15 August 2014, A71, EN 01044981 [Member of Ta Krak's mobile unit, originally from SWZ: "there were a lot of flies there; we did not know where those flies came from."]; **D6.1.448** Tan Hoch Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00284686 [Witness worked in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma: "There were a lot of black flies at the construction site."]; **D6.1.449** Dan Sa Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00289933 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in the Trapeang Thma area: "There were a lot of flies."]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277828 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: "there were many flies"]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316785 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: "There was [...] too many flies"]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277812 [Unit chief at Trapeang Thma: "There were many flies swarming around our heads when we entered the dining hall during the day."]; **D5/909** Tat Chheng Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01298161 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma Dam from 1977 to 1978: "a lot of mosquitoes, snakes and many other dangerous animals came to disturb the life of the mobile workers while they were resting at night"]].
- 1468 **D5/909** Tat Chheng Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01298161 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma Dam from 1977 to 1978: "a lot of mosquitoes, snakes and many other dangerous animals came to disturb the life of the mobile workers while they were resting at night"]].
- 1469 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: "we couldn't even find unboiled water to drink."]; **D5/975** Huon Chanrin Civil Party Application, 16 September 2013, EN 01192028 [Witness worked in a district mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978: "We did not have enough water to drink, only an iron bowl container of water distributed to ten people."]; **D6.1.992** Chen Yung-Kuei's Cambodia Visit Recorded, 22 December 1977, EN 00498181 [Contemporaneous news report detailing the visit to Trapeang Thma worksite by the Chinese Vice-Premier: "[Secretary of the Northwest Zone, Ros Nim] said, 'Drought set in when we started to build the reservoir, and the 20,000 people engaged in construction even had not enough drinking water.' One simply could not help but admire the Kampuchean people for their revolutionary zeal to build the country and their tremendous achievements scored in the short span of two years after the war"]].
- 1470 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: "we couldn't even find unboiled water to drink."]; **D6.1.347** Kiv Mao Written Record of Interview, 05 February 2009, EN 00288616 [Worked at Trapeang in 1978: "They transported water for us to drink but it was muddy and not so good."]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma: "We drank water from paddies."]; See also **D6.1.448** Tan Hoch Written Record of Interview, 19 January 2009, EN 00284686 [Witness worked in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma: "we drank unboiled water"]; **D6.1.449** Dan Sa Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00289933 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in the Trapeang Thma area: "They had us drink water from the pond."]; **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288641 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: "During the dry season, they transported drinking water for us but it was not a safe drinking water. Sometimes, they collected water from the pond for us to drink."]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316785 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: "There was no clean water to drink"]].
- 1471 **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277822 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: "The diseases were mostly [...] fevers"]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: "Many people got ill in my unit. They [...] had [...] fever"]; **D6.1.429** Dan Thev Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00280021 [Mobile unit Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: "In my group some people fell sick. They had fever"]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316785 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: "The diseases at that time included fever"]; **D5/909** Tat Chheng Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01298161 [Witness worked

- at Trapeang Thma Dam from 1977 to 1978: “Many workers suffered from diarrhoea, malaria, and fever”].
- 1472 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “The worksite was full of flies and most children were vulnerable to diarrhoea and abdominal pain.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Many people got ill in my unit. They [...] had abdominal pain [...] others died of abdominal pain”].
- 1473 **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277822 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “The diseases were mostly dysentery”]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277828 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Many people were sick with diseases like dysentery.”]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277812 [Unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “Many people in my unit were sick with dysentery”].
- 1474 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Many people got ill in my unit. They [...] had [...] malaria”], EN 00290359 [“Some of them died of malaria”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A125, EN 01059952 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Some died from malaria”]. See also **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277828 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Many people were sick with diseases like [...] malaria”]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277812 [Unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “Many people in my unit were sick with [...] malaria”]; **D5/909** Tat Chheng Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01298161 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma Dam from 1977 to 1978: “[There were] a lot of mosquitoes [...] Many workers suffered from diarrhoea, malaria, and fever”].
- 1475 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Many people got ill in my unit. They vomited (cholera)”]. See also **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277822 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “The diseases were mostly [...] cholera”]; **D6.1.448** Tan Hoch Written Record of Interview, 19 January 2009, EN 00284686 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “A lot of people had [...] cholera”]; **D6.1.429** Dan Thev Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00280021 [Mobile unit Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In my group some people fell sick. They had [...] cholera”]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277828 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Many people were sick with diseases like [...] cholera”]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316785 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: “The diseases at that time included [...] cholera”].
- 1476 **D123/1/2.28** Sao Heuy DC-Cam Statement, 18 October 2010, EN 00985725 [Worked as midwife at Sector 5 hospital, delivered medicine to Trapeang Thma: “[...] and the hospital was located somewhere near that Bridge 1 [...] No, it was not located right there at the worksite; the hospital was a shelter used to treat mobile workers at Ang Trapeang Thma.”], EN 00985726 [“Q: Right. Were there many patients at that place? A: Yes, there were so many patients because people only ate rice brans.”]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “Medics were recruited among children and sent to study at Social Affairs for approximately half a month and they would return as medics for their respective units.”].
- 1477 **D123/1/2.28** Sao Heuy DC-Cam Statement, 18 October 2010, EN 00985726 [Worked as midwife at Sector 5 hospital, delivered medicine to Trapeang Thma “Yes they said that there were so many patients and that there were not sufficient medicines. Q: Did the medics at that place tell you this? A: Yes, the medics at that place told me that. They were so called Cooperative or Sangkat medics [...] They would come to me and complain about the lack of medicines and supplies at the mobile level”].
- 1478 **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “A lot of people got sick, and medics gave them rabbit dung medicine.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A135, EN 01057752 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “They would only give us those rabbit-dropping pills.”]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “The medicines were round pills similar to rabbit droppings.”]; **D5/1359** Mlis Kim Chhat Civil Party Application, 26 August 2013, EN 01135891

[Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In late 1977, I fell ill and suffered from fever for five days [...] I was not given any food rations to eat. I was starving [...] I dared not go to the dining hall and asked the Khmer Rouge for my food rations, I was afraid that *Angkar* would accuse me of having an imaginary illness, or being a malinger. They would take me to be killed. Next, when I was gravely sick, my unit chief sent me to a hospital, where I was given traditional herbal medicine, known as “bamboo roots.” After staying in the hospital for a week, I recovered.”]; **D5/1361** Khvek Pach Civil Party Application, 16 June 2013, EN 01135870 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “In late 1977, I was overworked. As a result, I became sick with a fever for five days. I slept without food and could not work. I dared not go to get porridge because I was afraid that *Angkar* would accuse me of being lazy or faking an illness, so I would definitely be taken to be killed. Later on, I got severely sick so the unit chief sent me to the hospital by giving me “tree roots” medicine to apply for one week before I recovered from my sickness”]. See also **D6.1.449** Dan Sa Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00289932 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in the Trapeang Thma area: “Some medicines were distributed but were not effective They were rabbit pellet medicines.”]; **D6.1.429** Dan Thev Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00280021 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “There were no medics coming to treat the sick except the medics of the Social Affairs who came to provide traditional Khmer medicines which looked like rabbit-pellets.”]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277828 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “As for the medicine, there was [...] banduol pech which looked like rabbit pellets.”]; **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288641 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “The medics gave the patients rabbit pellet medicines”]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316786 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: “At that time there were medicines, which shaped as pill and looked like the rabbit stool, given to the patients to take; and very few people were recovered after taking those pills.”]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277812 [Witness was a unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “There was no medicine to treat the sick, just the rabbit-pellet medicine.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277822 [Witness was a deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “Medics came to provide treatment, but there was no good medicine, just rabbit-pellet medicine”].

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D119/22 Phauk Kuy Written Record of Interview, 16 March 2013, A13, EN 00919161 [Witness was mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “I noticed that people died, but they died from sickness.”]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290353 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma in 1977: “Many children died in the child units but I did not remember their names because they were from Phnom Penh”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313-00284314 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “After taking the medicine, some people recovered from illness and some died.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Many of my unit members died of illness. Some of them died of malaria while others died of abdominal pain.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A125, EN 01059952 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Many died, the majority new people. Some died from malaria”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A145, EN 01057753 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “Q: Did many people die of starvation and disease? A145: Yes, many”]. See also **D6.1.426** Liv Saleang Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277832 [Witness worked in Ta Val’s mobile unit while building Trapeang Thma: “At the dam construction site many people got sick and died.”]; **D6.1.429** Dan Thev Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00280021 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “Some sick people in my unit died”]; **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277828 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Four people in my unit died from disease.”]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277812 [Unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “Many patients died.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277822 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “There was a death in my team due to disease”].

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D119/42 Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A24, EN 00950744 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In my unit, we took the bodies of those who died from illness to be buried on a hill in the vicinity of that dam, about 50 metres from there.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A125, EN 01059952 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978:

“Many died, the majority new people. Some died from malaria. Former teachers were taken to be killed. I could not know the number of deaths: many died, because there were graves nearby.”]

1481 **D219/474** Huon Chanrin Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A24, EN 01152322 [Witness worked in a district mobile unit at Trapeang Thma in 1978: “For example, while I was staying in the hospital for one month, approximately 100 people in total died.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “As for the seriously sick, they would be sent to Phnom Srok hospital. Many of my unit members died of illness.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A113, EN 01025304 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “when people were sick, they would send them to Phnom Srok District Hospital”]; **D5/999** Phlenh Mit Civil Party Application, 10 March 2013, EN 01191960 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma in mid-to-late 1977: “At that time, I fell sick, and there was no medicine”].

1482 **D123/1/2.56** Touch Phean DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00988469 [Witness was a medic at Trapeang Thma dam: “Q: So, while you were a medic, did you ever take any medical classes? A: No, only the senior chairpersons went to the classes. For us, after they had trained us for two or three days, we could remember and do it ourselves. It was alright for us, and we did not care if the patients survived or died (laughs). It was never spoiled, so we did not need to care as much like today [...] At that time, the patients would survive or die according to their fate.”], EN 00988471-00988472 [“A: I was there for a year until the Vietnamese arrived. Q: Were you a medic for the whole year, transferred anywhere else? A: I was there for the whole year without being transferred anywhere. Q: During that year, did you cook rice and give medications and injections? A: Yes I was there permanently without going anywhere.”], EN 00988472 [“I had pity on them because they could not eat properly. They ate only a plate of rice with a pinch of salt. I pitied myself who was not eating properly as well “].

1483 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359-00290360 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “I got married during the Khmer Rouge along with some other 100 couples. I got married in late 1977. We proposed to our unit chairmen to get married; and my unit chairman registered all the names. Then he contacted the chairman of the female unit for making the match. At that time, they asked one person out of some 100 couples to make the declaration by saying, ‘I am committed to follow the Angkar.[.]’”]; **D5/1023** Thing Sub Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01145102 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma, in 1978 was moved to corn and rice transplanting at the dam: “In 1978, at Trapeang Thma reservoir, 10 couples were forced to get married.”]; **D5/895** [REDACTED] Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01109237 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978, at that time, Comrade Hoeng forced me to get married at Spean Ty Muoy dam at Trapeang Thma. There were 60 couples being married during the collective marriage at that time. The wedding was held at 7 p.m.”]; **D5/1033** Rik Thuong Civil Party Application, 27 March 2013, EN 01040594 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “While I was working, Comrade Chaem came to tell me, “You must marry one of the new people at Ang Trapeang Thma.” Shortly afterwards, a unit chief (I do not remember the name) came to tell me, “Since you are an old base person, you cannot marry one of the new people.””]; **D5/1226** Taing Phat Civil Party Application, 5 August 2014, EN 01143891 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “After she [the witness] worked there about a year, from 1977 to 1978, she then was forced to make a commitment with a man whom she did not love along with 70 other couples at Ang Trapeang Thma dam”]. See also **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288642 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “I was married during the Khmer Rouge period. At the beginning, they asked me saying “How old are you female comrade? What are your father’s and mother’s names? How many siblings do you have?” They did not tell me who would be the groom. One month after my marriage, the Vietnamese troops fought and entered. During the marriage, they called us to sit next to each other then they had us stand up and make a statement of determination. They told us to stick to monogamy rule and make determination to serve Angkar. Before the marriage, I did not know the groom’s name and who he was. I was married to Rom during the Khmer Rouge period (we divorced in 1979 after POL Pot’s regime). After the marriage, they sent us to live with the middle age people and later sent to do rice harvesting. There were only three couples in my marriage and it was the last marriage of that regime.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277823 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “I know about marriages because they invited me as a guest of honor. They married 30 to 40 couples at a time.”]; **D6.1.449** Dan Sa Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00289933 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in the Trapeang Thma area: “I was married in the wedding of 40 couples. [...] In that wedding, some couples were

forced to be married while others had to follow their parent's choices.”]; **D6.1.429** Dan Thev Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00280021 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “I saw they married 30 couples at the same time.”]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316786 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: “I myself attended a marriage ceremony. There were about one hundred couples getting married in one ceremony. Some couples lost their partners at the end of the ceremony because there were too many pairs at the same time.”]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277813 [Unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “Up to 64 couples were married in my marriage ceremony. Before the marriage, the subjects submitted proposals to the unit chiefs, and if there was agreement, they married. After the marriages they would have the husbands go to work elsewhere; they did not permit them to live together”].

1484 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “I got married during the Khmer Rouge along with some other 100 couples.”]; **D6.1.359** Chhoeung Uo Written Record of Interview, 29 March 2009, EN 00316786 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma until 1979: “I myself attended a marriage ceremony. There were about one hundred couples getting married in one ceremony.”]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277813 [Unit chief at Trapeang Thma worksite: “Up to 64 couples were married in my marriage ceremony.”]; **D6.1.449** Dan Sa Written Record of Interview, 29 January 2009, EN 00289933 [Witness was a mobile unit worker in the Trapeang Thma area: “I was married in the wedding of 40 couples”].

1485 **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288642 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “They told us to stick to the monogamy rule and make determination to serve Angkar.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290360 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “At that time, they asked one person out of some 100 couples to make the declaration by saying, ‘I am committed to follow the Angkar[‘]’. See also **D5/1226** Taing Phat Civil Party Application, 5 August 2014, EN 01143891 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “He asked them to sit down in rows, hand in hand, and then make a commitment to love each other.”].

1486 **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288642 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma married in 1978: “They did not tell me who would be the groom. [...] Before the marriage, I did not know the groom's name and who he was.”]; **D5/895** [REDACTED] Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01109237 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “and each person had never known their future-to-be spouse”].

1487 **D5/1226** Taing Phat Civil Party Application, 5 August 2014, EN 01143891 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: “At night, the unit chief ordered militiamen to spy on the couples in case there were any couple not getting on well with one another.”].

1488 **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288642 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “One month after my marriage, the Vietnamese troops fought and entered.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290359 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “I got married during the Khmer Rouge along with some other 100 couples. I got married in late 1977”].

1489 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “At that time, I saw them arrest and escort both women and youths from mobile units [...] I saw the arrests and escorting of men every day and every evening.”]; **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288641 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “When I guarded at night, I saw lines of people were walked with both hands tied to the backs and in each line there were about 15 to 20 men and women. I saw such events three times”].

1490 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Many night arrests took place but I witnessed only two of them”], EN 00290357 [“I heard from others that people were arrested and taken to be killed as well in other units.”]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “they arrested and killed [mobile unit members] in lines.”], EN 00290352 [“At that time, I saw them arrest and escort both women and youths from mobile units [...] I saw the arrests and escorting of men every day and every evening.”]; **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288641 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “When I guarded at night, I saw lines of people were walked with both hands tied to the backs and in each line there

were about 15 to 20 men and women. I saw such events three times.”]; **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “During that time, I saw the mobile unit chief tie people’s hands behind their back in the evening and walk them away.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A144, EN 01057753 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “When they learned someone was mixed-race Cambodian-Vietnamese or learned someone’s parents had once worked for the LON Nol regime, they arrested them and took them to be killed”]. See also **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277821 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “There were no arrests within my team, but there were arrests, beatings and mistreatment in other teams. I knew this because I heard people talking.”]; **D6.1.426** Liv Saleang Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277833 [Witness worked in Ta Val’s mobile unit while building Trapeang Thma: “At night they came to arrest people and take them away to be killed; two or three people [were arrested] each night.”]; **D6.1.448** Tan Hoch Written Record of Interview, 19 January 2009, EN 00284685 [Witness worked in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “I saw them walk people whose hands were tied behind the back. I never saw those who were arrested come back; some of them were shirtless, and some were only wearing towels around the waist.”]; **D6.1.343** Yi Laisaov Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288641 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “No one from my group was arrested for killing but lines of people from other groups were arrested, tied and taken for killings.”]; **D6.1.428** Chhit In Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277812 [Unit chief at Trapeang Thma: “but in other units there were arrests and killings. I personally saw them making arrests.”]; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 30 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “At that time three of my subordinates in the teams were arrested during the night and were taken away to be killed”].

1491 **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma: “During that time, I saw the mobile unit chief tie people’s hands behind their back in the evening and walk them away”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Some of my members disappeared because there were orders from the upper echelon to have them arrested and taken to be killed at night. Many night arrests took place but I witnessed only two of them.”]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “I saw the arrests and escorting of men every day and every evening. Sometimes I saw it before dinner, sometimes I saw it after dinner, and there were many people”]. See also **D6.1.426** Liv Saleang Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277833 [Witness worked in Ta Val’s mobile unit while building Trapeang Thma: “At night they came to arrest people and take them away to be killed; two or three people [were arrested] each night.”]; **D6.1.343** Yi Laisaov Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288641 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “When I guarded at night, I saw lines of people were walked with both hands tied to the backs and in each line there were about 15 to 20 men and women. I saw such events three times.”]; **D6.1.430** Kan Thol Written Record of Interview, 20 December 2008, EN 00277821 [Deputy platoon chief at Trapeang Thma in 1977: “One day I saw that they had arrested people and tied them up, and were talking them nearby my building during the night.”]; **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 30 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “At that time three of my subordinates in the teams were arrested during the night”].

1492 **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children’s unit at Trapeang Thma “I didn’t know the names of that mobile unit chief who came to make the arrests or the people arrested; they were new people from Phnom Penh.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Many night arrests took place but I witnessed only two of them. [...] The two persons were from Phnom Penh and they were accused of being the American CIA agents”].

1493 **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A144, EN 01057753 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “When they learned someone was mixed-race Cambodian-Vietnamese [...] they arrested them and took them to be killed.”]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A20, EN 00935608 [Witness was a platoon chief of a sector mobile unit: “In early 1978 while I was working at Trapeang Thma dam there were about 1,000 Vietnamese

families who were sent there from several cooperatives. They were being sent there from dawn till dusk. Next day, they all disappeared. They were probably taken and killed"]. See also **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 30 December 2008, EN 00277817 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: "I saw them arrest people to take them to Phnom Srok [...] I don't know the reasons for those arrests, [but] they accused them of being connected to the Yuon during 1977"]].

1494 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children's mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: "Those who escorted people were the soldiers. During the escort, some soldiers walked at the front, some walked in the middle, while others would walk at the rear."], EN 00290352 ["they arrested and killed them in lines."], EN 00290352 ["People were arrested and taken to be killed, I witnessed this with my own eyes."]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A144, EN 01057753 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: "When they learned someone was mixed-race Cambodian-Vietnamese or learned someone's parents had once worked for the LON Nol regime, they arrested them and took them to be killed."]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: "Some of my members disappeared because there were orders from the upper echelon to have them arrested and taken to be killed at night."]; EN 00290357-00290358 ["I heard from others that people were arrested and taken to be killed as well in other units."]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A133, EN 01059953 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: "When they were arrested, they were taken to be killed"]. See also **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 30 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: "At that time three of my subordinates in the teams were arrested during the night and were taken away to be killed."], EN 00277817 ["Ta Yun came from the Southwest to supervise the Trapeang Thma Dam. He arrested and killed many people."]; **D5/1019** Nit Luon Civil Party Application, 15 March 2013, EN 01145094 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who witnessed the arrest while plowing rice fields at Trapeang Thma in 1978: "When they [two militiamen] arrived [at the mobile unit], they called my mobile unit friends and tied their hands behind their backs. Then they walked them to be killed in the jungle east of Wat Trapeang Thma pagoda."]; **D5/897** Pao Vong Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01123481 [In 1978, witness was assigned lead a team of 10 workers at Trapeang Thma Dam: "I saw military men holding them [his team members] at gunpoint and tying them up. They were walked to be killed at night"].

1495 **D6.1.344** Sim Leang Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2009, EN 00284313 [Witness was a worker in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma: "During that time, I saw the mobile unit chief tie people's hands behind their back in the evening and walk them away."]; **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288641 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: "When I guarded at night, I saw lines of people were walked with both hands tied to the backs. [...] I saw such events three times"].

1496 **D5/1045** Koam Bopha Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01195941-01195942 [Witness was transferred to Trapeang Thma in 1977, and in early 1978 attended a meeting chaired by Yeay Chaem following the arrival of the Southwest cadres: "At that time, many of the mobile workers ran onto the trucks. After the trucks were full, they took them to Phnum Trayong Mountain [...] They opened the truck door and took the people one by one to be clubbed to death with bamboo sticks"].

1497 **D219/494.1.1** Sen Sophon T. 27 July 2015, 15.32.44 - 15.34.56, EN 01122711 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma Worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: "Q. Can you explain how Yeay Chaem was crueller than the previous persons in charge? A. What I know is that after Yeay Chaem came to replace the previous cadre, many people died. Before that, not many people died when Ta Val was in charge."]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A153, EN 01059955 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: "When Yeay Chaem was in charge, many people were killed."]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A90, EN 01113715 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: "Q: Therefore, were there more or less people being sent to attend the study session after Yeay Chaem arrived? A90: There were more people. Working conditions became more difficult."]; **D5/1079** Penh Pisey Civil Party Application, 1 June 2013, EN 01073611 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma: "If any children could not finish that assignment, Angkar would re-educate them. After being re-educated 2 to 3 times, if they still could not finish that assignment, Angkar would accuse them of being the enemy and would send them to study, meaning to be

killed.”]; **D5/1314** Dan Porch Civil Party Application, 20 July 2013, EN 01192902 [Member of children’s mobile unit: “Sometimes, when they were unable to work, the militiamen pushed them into the grave to kill them.”]; **D5/1045** Koam Bopha Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01195941 [Witness was transferred to Trapeang Thma in 1977, and in early 1978 attended a meeting chaired by Yeay Chaem following the arrival of the Southwest cadres: “In late 1977 and early 1978, I saw some of the unit chairmen and the cooperative chairmen disappear [...] Also, a number of the wives and children of cadres started to disappear one by one. Those people were said to have been taken for refashioning.”], EN 01195941 [“At that time, I heard Yeay Chaem announce on the megaphone, “*Angkar* will use six trucks (buses) to take any of you who used to be students, soldiers or civil servants to be refashioned.”].

1498 **D5/1045** Koam Bopha Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01195941-01195942 [Witness was transferred to Trapeang Thma in 1977, and in early 1978 attended a meeting chaired by Yeay Chaem following the arrival of the Southwest cadres: “At that time, I heard Yeay Chem announce on the megaphone, “*Angkar* will take any of you who used to be students, soldiers, or civil servants, to be refashioned.” At that time, many of the mobile workers ran onto the trucks. After the trucks were full, they took them to Phnum Trayong Mountain [...] They opened the truck door and took the people one by one to be clubbed to death with bamboo sticks”].

1499 **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352-00290353 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “Besides this, I saw them arrest a man and take him to be killed. The man was my uncle. At that time, he was aware that they were looking kill him, and he fled into the forest. Later on they made an appeal, and he returned. They called him away to study at around 18:00 hours; he did not even have dinner yet. My uncle was a unit chairman in the village. His name was Saul. He just disappeared after he was invited to study. Those who made the appeal were from the Southwest.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A57, EN 01113713 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “The four people who escaped from the worksite did not succeed. They were re-captured by the Khmer Rouge cadres and were sent to ‘study’. After that, I did not know to where they were sent”].

1500 **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A51, EN 01113712 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “I only know that some people in my mobile unit disappeared. The same thing happened at other mobile units.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A143, EN 01057753 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “No, I never saw any of that myself, but I knew that people were taken away to be killed. I knew this because I noticed my neighbours had gone missing.”]; **D57** Yem Kimruos Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2014, EN 00738216 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma: “I had only heard that at that time many people disappeared after the arrival of the people from the Southwest Zone”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Some of my members disappeared because there were orders from the upper echelon to have them arrested and taken to be killed at night.”]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A20, EN 00935608 [Witness was a platoon chief of a sector mobile unit: “In early 1978 while I was working at Trapeang Thma dam there were about 1,000 Vietnamese families who were sent there from several cooperatives. They were being sent there from dawn till dusk. Next day, they all disappeared. They were probably taken and killed.”]; **D119/152** Van Teav Written Record of Interview, 1 September 2014, A31, EN 01045544 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma, close to when it was completed: “I knew that Pou Chhuoy, who was in charge of economics at the dam worksite, disappeared”]; **D119/65** Tum Soeun Written Record of Interview, 16 October 2013, A109, EN 00966796 [Witness lead mobile unit forces in Trapeang Thma: “While I was controlling the mobile unit, I used to hear about the disappearances of people. The disappearances happened at Trapeang Thma Dam”]. See also **D6.1.427** Liv Peou Written Record of Interview, 19 December 2008, EN 00277828 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam: “Fifteen people in my unit disappeared during the night”]; **D5/897** Pao Vong Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01123481 [In 1978, witness was assigned lead a team of 10 workers at Trapeang Thma Dam, who followed militiamen escorting his workers to a study session: “Mobile unit workers disappeared every day”].

1501 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Some of my members disappeared because there were orders from the upper echelon to have them arrested and taken to be killed at night. Many night arrests took place

but I witnessed only two of them. [...] I never saw them return.”]; **D5/897** Pao Vong Civil Party Application, 16 March 2013, EN 01123481 [In 1978, witness was assigned lead a team of 10 workers at Trapeang Thma Dam, who followed militiamen escorting his workers to a study session: “I saw military men holding them [his team members] at gunpoint and tying them up. [...] They never returned”].

1502 **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A143, EN 01057753 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “No, I never saw any of that myself, but I knew that people were taken away to be killed. I knew this because I noticed my neighbours had gone missing.”]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A20, EN 00935608 [Witness was a platoon chief of a sector mobile unit: “In early 1978 while I was working at Trapeang Thma dam there were about 1,000 Vietnamese families who were sent there from several cooperatives. They were being sent there from dawn till dusk. Next day, they all disappeared. They were probably taken and killed”].

1503 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A155, EN 01059956 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Two or three people disappeared from my unit every two or three nights”].

1504 **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A46, EN 01053593 [Chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang Thma: “Next the Khmer Rouge took those who had committed moral offenses to be killed. Those who had been accused of committing moral offences included a man called Man and a woman whose name I do not remember.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A146, EN 01059954 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Q: Were there people who committed moral offenses among those who were taken to be killed? A146: Yes.”], A147, EN 01059954 [“Q: Were the people charged with moral offenses cadres, or ordinary workers? A147: They were workers in the mobile unit. At that time, a man in a mobile unit knew a woman, and they shared their food with each other. They were accused of committing moral offenses and were taken to be killed.”], A148, EN 01059955 [“Q: Did you personally see them arrest both people? A148: No, I did not. I just knew that both people had disappeared by the next day.”], A149, EN 01059955 [“Q: Did you personally see them kill people? A149: No, I did not. I saw only their packs of clothing, and I knew that they had already disappeared.”]; **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A48, EN 01035099 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “I would like to correct my answer saying the man and woman who had committed a moral offense were killed under the control of the Southwest cadres”].

1505 **D119/43** Sva Nung Written Record of Interview, 23 May 2013, A22, EN 00944492 [Witness worked in a Sector 5 mobile unit: “Personally, I saw a person in my construction group killed at night; he was physically big”]; **D6.1.452** Pai Koeut Written Record of Interview, 31 January 2009, EN 00290352 [Witness was a children’s mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang in 1977: “They did not mistreat or punish children, but they did mistreat mobile unit members: they arrested and killed them in lines.”], EN 00290352 [“People were arrested and taken to be killed, I witnessed this with my own eyes.”]; **D119/47** Lim Hong Written Record of Interview, 13 June 2013, A10, EN 00966717 [Witness was a worker in mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma: “I would like to add that life under the Southwest Zone people’s authority was extremely hard because we received an insufficient food supply despite hard work and because they killed a lot of people.”]; **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A44, EN 01053592 [Chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang “I still remember three events. First, I had a friend who was a mobile unit medic, but I did not know where she came from. My senior chief called a medic to collect a medical uniform. However, next day, I heard that the medic had been killed. [...] Third, a person working in my mobile unit accused being Yuon was taken to be killed. I do not remember the senior chief’s name, but I knew that he was a Southwest Zone cadre.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A143, EN 01057753 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “No, I never saw any of that myself, but I knew that people were taken away to be killed. I knew this because I noticed my neighbours had gone missing.”], A144, EN 01057753 [“When they learned someone was mixed-race Cambodian-Vietnamese or learned someone’s parents had once worked for the LON Nol regime, they arrested them and took them to be killed.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Some of my members disappeared because there were orders from the upper echelon to have them arrested and taken to be killed at night.”], EN 00290358 [“I heard from others that people were arrested and taken to be killed as well in other units.”]; **D219/361** Leuy Taes Written Record of Interview, 10 June 2015, A63, EN 01113713 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma dam site: “I only remember that when the Southwest Zone group

arrived many people were killed.”], A91, EN 01113715 [“Question: You said that four people in your mobile unit were killed. Were those killings done before or after Yeay Chaem Arrived? A92: They were done after Yeay Chaem arrived.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A124, EN 01059951 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Some people died of disease and starvation, and some were taken away and killed.”], A125, EN 01059952 [“Former teachers were taken to be killed. I could not know the number of deaths: many died, because there were graves nearby.”], A133, EN 01059953 [“When they were arrested, they were taken to be killed.”], A145, EN 01059954 [“The people who pretended to be ill were taken to be killed.”], A154, EN 01059955 [“Q: Did you know how many people were killed at Trapeang Thma? A154: It seemed like very many, but I do not remember the figures.”], A153, EN 01059955 [“When Yeay Chaem was in charge, many people were killed.”]; **D219/494.1.1** Sen Sophon T. 27 July 2015, 15.32.44 - 15.34.56, EN 01122711 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma. Worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “Q. Can you explain how Yeay Chaem was crueller than the previous persons in charge? A. What I know is that after Yeay Chaem came to replace the previous cadre, many people died. Before that, not many people died when Ta Val was in charge.”]; **D5/1023** Thing Sub Civil Party Application, 20 May 2013, EN 01145103 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “In 1978, at Trapeang Thma Reservoir, I saw them taking people to be killed or re-educated. One day in 1978 [...] they walked whole families of people including husbands, wives and children to be killed. I heard only the voices of the elderly and children crying and screaming. Awhile later, the voices were completely quiet [...] Then they took the bodies to be buried near the fields [...] The corpses had not been buried completely, so we threw shovelfuls of soil on them to cover their bodies.”]; **D5/1314** Dan Porch Civil Party Application, 20 July 2013, EN 01192902 [Member of children’s mobile unit: “Sometimes, when they were unable to work, the militiamen pushed them into the grave to kill them.”]. See also **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 30 December 2008, EN 00277816 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “At that time three of my subordinates in the teams were arrested during the night and were taken away to be killed.”], EN 00277817 [“Ta Yun came from the Southwest to supervise the Trapeang Thma Dam. He arrested and killed many people”].

1506 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A151, EN 01059955 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “When I returned from my home, I asked the workers where everyone had gone. Those still there told me the other workers had been taken to be buried in a pit close to a bamboo thicket near the stream. At that time, they were searching out Vietnamese to arrest. When they found any Vietnamese, they took them away and killed them.”]; **D219/35** Sorm Seila Written Record of Interview, 14 October 2014, A44, EN 01053592 [Chairwoman of a group of 30 workers at Trapeang “a person working in my mobile unit accused being Yuon was taken to be killed.”]; **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A144, EN 01057753 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “When they learned someone was mixed-race Cambodian-Vietnamese [...] they arrested them and took them to be killed”]; **D119/23** Buth Svoeuy Written Record of Interview, 19 March 2013, A20, EN 00935608 [Witness was a platoon chief of a sector mobile unit: “In early 1978 while I was working at Trapeang Thma dam there were about 1,000 Vietnamese families who were sent there from several cooperatives. They were being sent there from dawn till dusk. Next day, they all disappeared. They were probably taken and killed.”]; **D123/1/1.6a** Pich Ham DC-Cam Statement, 5 March 2007, EN 00982770 [Worked in a regional mobile unit under Ta Val, then under the leadership of the SWZ: “Talking about the number of deaths, there were not many people who died during the leadership of the Northwest cadres, while more people died after the arrival of the Southwest cadres. The Southwest cadres investigated and traced the background of the people. For example, those who were known to be soldier or in the military in previous regime, they would be killed. If the Southwest cadres learnt that you were Vietnamese or Chinese, you would not be safe”].

1507 **D119/120** Sam Sak Written Record of Interview, 23 April 2014, A144, EN 01057753 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “When they learned someone was mixed-race Cambodian-Vietnamese or learned someone’s parents had once worked for the LON Nol regime, they arrested them and took them to be killed.”]; **D5/1045** Koam Bopha Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01195941-01195942 [Witness was transferred to Trapeang Thma in 1977, and in early 1978 attended a meeting chaired by Yeay Chaem following the arrival of the Southwest cadres: “At that time, I heard Yeay Chem announce on the megaphone, ‘Angkar will take any of you who used to be students, soldiers, or civil

servants, to be refashioned.’ At that time, many of the mobile workers ran onto the trucks. After the trucks were full, they took them to Phnum Trayong Mountain [...] They opened the truck door and took the people one by one to be clubbed to death with bamboo sticks.”]; **D5/1019** Nit Luon Civil Party Application, 15 March 2013, EN 01145094 [Witness was a mobile unit worker who witnessed the arrest while plowing rice fields at Trapeang Thma in 1978: “Then they [militiamen] walked them [mobile unit members] to be killed in the jungle east of Wat Trapeang Thma Pagoda [...] [other people] said those arrestees had been civil servants under the LON Nol regime”]; **D5/1134** Khorn Prek Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01145195-01145196 [Witness was a mobile unit worker at Trapeang Thma from 1977 to 1978: “In 1977, they spied on my husband and accused him of being a soldier. They took my husband to be re-educated at Ang Trapeang Thma dam, to the north of the first bridge.”], EN 01145196 “In late 1977, they spied on a younger brother of mine who worked at Ang Trapeang Thma dam. They accused him of being like my father [a captain], and they took him away too. However, he managed to escape.”], EN 01145199 “One day, while I was working, a person, whose name I forget, whispered to me that my husband had been escorted by Khmer Rouge soldiers along Ang Trapeang Thma dam, towards the north [...] The soldiers accused my husband of being a former LON Nol soldier”].

1508 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A125, EN 01059952 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Former teachers were taken to be killed”]. See also **D6.1.431** Chiep Chhean Written Record of Interview, 30 December 2008, EN 00277817 [Witness was a worker and subsequently unit chief at Trapeang Thma who worked at the site when the Southwest Zone cadres took control: “I saw them arrest people to take them to Phnom Srok, but I don’t know the killing site. I have forgotten their names, but they were educated”].

1509 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “The two persons were from Phnom Penh and they were accused of being the American CIA agents.”]; **D219/383** Aey Poeu Written Record of Interview Witness, 24 June 2015, A16, EN 01128295 [Witness was a worker sent to Trapeang twice, under NWZ and then under SWZ: “But I knew that people were taken to be killed [...] Most of the victims were from Phnom Penh”].

1510 **D123/1/2.53** Bou Mao DC-Cam Statement, 16 June 2011, EN 00969905 [Witness was the chief of a mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma: “Q: You just told us that people made reports to Yeay Chem, right? A: Yes, I did [...] there were ill-minded people who liked to fabricate bad things about others. When these people went to meetings [with her] they would clearly report to her that this person was bad or this person was good [...] when this man [A Sna] made such a bad report to her, she responded in short that if they were too difficult or too traitorous against Angkar, just kill them.”]. See also **D119/94** Bou Mao Written Record of Interview, 18 August 2015, A46, EN 00982763 [Witness was the chief of a mobile unit of 30 workers assigned to Trapeang Thma: “Moeun (female) was the medical chairperson of the mobile unit, and her deputy was SANGA (male). SANG A wanted to become medical chairman of the mobile unit, so he told Yeay Chem that Moeun was a bad person. Yeay Chem had militiamen call Meoun from the hospital at Wat Phnum Lieb to her house. The militia arrested Moeun, but she fled; the militia tracked her down, captured her, and brought her back to Yeay Chem’s house. Yeay Chem had the militiamen to take Moeun to Phnum Trayaung and kill her there. I saw these events while I was working in the mobile unit on National Road 6 in front of Yeay Chem’s house. While being escorted away, Moeun shouted to me, “Brother Mao! Tell my younger sister that they have arrested me.” I did not know her younger sister, but I knew Moeun’s husband was working in Svay Sisophon.”], A47, EN 00982763 [“Q: On the same page 17, you said, “She said, “If she is being difficult or is a traitor, kill her and get rid of her.” Can you clarify who said that? A47: I heard Yeay Chem say those words when the medic Moeun was arrested and brought to her house”].

1511 **D5/1366** Roeung Tha Civil Party Application, 4 August 2014, EN 01136004-01136005 [Witness worked at Trapeang Thma: “In 1978 the village chief, Ta Phum, sent him to work in Trapeang Thma dam. [...] He saw that those who suffered from night blindness were accused of being an enemy or having consciousness illness.”]; **D5/1032** Nun Dul Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01145112 [Witness worked in a mobile unit: “From working in the sun too much, my eyes became dazzled at night, and I would walk groping forward to the sleeping area. At that time, the people who had hemeralopia and ‘consciousness illness’ were accused of being lazy”].

1512 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A144, EN 01059954 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “At that time, some people were night blind. If those who were night blind could not complete their work, they would test those people by having

those people walk toward a toilet pit at night. [...] If those people were in fact night blind, they would continue walking and fall into the pit of excrement, and those people would be spared. But if any people undergoing this test avoided the toilet pit, they would be accused of pretending to be night blind and would be arrested and taken to be killed”].

1513 **D119/90** Chuon Pheap Written Record of Interview, 18 February 2014, A11, EN 00982316 [Witness was a district level mobile unit worker who dug canals at Trapeang Thma until after the Southwest Zone arrived: “While I was working at the Ang Trapeang Thma Dam, one night I saw six night-blind and sick people taken away, and I never saw them again”].

1514 **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A144, EN 01059954 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “At that time, some people were night blind. If those who were night blind could not complete their work, they would test those people by having those people walk toward a toilet pit at night. [...] If those people were in fact night blind, they would continue walking and fall into the pit of excrement, and those people would be spared. But if any people undergoing this test avoided the toilet pit, they would be accused of pretending to be night blind and would be arrested and taken to be killed”].

1515 **D119/132** Yeng Chhan Written Record of Interview, 25 June 2014, A56, EN 01035100 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma when the Southwest Zone cadres arrived: “At the time, I was carrying soil about 200 metres from the place where they were burying the two bodies in front of the Trapeang Thma dam water gate.”]; **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290358 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “I did not witness the killing of men at Bridge 1, but I heard that people were killed and dumped at the foot of bridge 1 and bridge 2 at night.”]; **D119/66** Heuy Bin Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A15, EN 00975040 [Sector 5 medic who was assigned to various places, including Trapeang Thma: “During the meeting, there were some people talking against Angkar, and then they were killed and buried in the foundations of Trapeang Thma Dam”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A161, EN 01059957 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Yes, I did say that. After they killed that woman, they buried her body under the bridge before starting construction”]; **D119/42** Kret Ret Written Record of Interview, 20 May 2013, A24, EN 00950744 [Witness was a mobile unit worker: “I never eye-witnessed that, but I heard them say that they buried people at the dam.”]; **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A83, EN 01025300 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “Q: In your civil party application (D5/853), you said that “Yeay Chaem gave orders to take people to be killed at the First Bridge at Trapeang Thma Dam”. Is that correct? A83: Yes, that is correct. Five pregnant women were taken to be killed at the First Bridge.”], A84, EN 01025300 [“Q: How did you know that Yeay Chaem gave the order to take five the pregnant women to be killed at Trapeang Thma dam? A84: A person who worked in the mobile unit told me about it.”], A86, EN 01025300 [“Q: Why were those pregnant women taken for execution? A86: Because this was a belief that the Khmer Rouge thought that killing pregnant women and placing them at the head of the bridge would help protect that bridge”]. See also **D6.1.426** Liv Saleang Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2008, EN 00277833 [Witness worked in Ta Val’s mobile unit while building Trapeang Thma: “People were killed and taken for burial at sluice gate 1 of the Trapeang Thma Dam”].

1516 **D6.1.450** Saom Phan Written Record of Interview, 30 January 2009, EN 00290357-00290358 [Witness was chief of a mobile unit, remained at site until end of 1977: “Some of the members disappeared because there were orders from the upper echelon to have them arrested and taken to be killed at night. Many night arrests took place but I witnessed only two of them. [...] The place where the two persons were buried was about 100 metres away from the worksite.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A125, EN 01059952 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “Former teachers were taken to be killed. I could not know the number of deaths: many died, because there were graves nearby.”]; **D219/383** Aey Poeu Written Record of Interview Witness, 24 June 2015, A16, EN 01128295 [Witness was a worker sent to Trapeang twice, while under the control of Northwest Zone cadres and later Southwest Zone cadres: “But I knew that people were taken to be killed and buried on the land which was located to the Northwest of the first bridge on Ang Trapeang Thma Reservoir. I saw many pits over there when I went to relieve myself. First, I thought that they were wooden poles which had been planted there. But when I approached them, I realised that they were the legs of dead bodies sticking out of the shallow pits. When I looked around I saw many pits. I saw that when I went to work at Ang Trapeang Thma Reservoir the second time. Most of the victims were from Phnom Penh.”]; **D5/1032** Nun Dul Civil Party

Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01145112 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma from 1977 to 1978: “they were taken by the militiamen to be killed near the handle of the first Ang Trapeang Thma bridge at night”].

1517 **D5/1019** Nit Luon Civil Party Application, 15 March 2013, EN 01145094 [Witness was a mobile unit worker sent to Trapeang Thma in 1977, who was later assigned to the fishing unit at the dam: “Sometimes, some mobile units could not catch the set amount of fish [20 kilograms], so the unit chief took them to be buried or killed and dropped into the water there at the Trapeang Thma reservoir”].

1518 **D119/66** Heuy Bin Written Record of Interview, 27 November 2013, A15, EN 00975040 [Sector 5 medic who was assigned to various places, including Trapeang: “In 1978, before I was arrested, there was a big meeting which was led by Ta Mok and yeay Chaem and thousands of people attended the meeting. During the meeting, there were some people talking against Angkar, and then they were killed and buried in the foundations of Trapeang Thma Dam. [...] I saw it with my own eyes when they arrested people and took them onto the lorry to Trapeang Thma; I was at Prey Moan at that time, and there were around 80 to 90 people transported by CMC truck to be killed at Trapeang Thma.”]; **D119/98** Kor Len Written Record of Interview, 11 March 2014, A41, EN 00985192 [Witness was chairman of a Sector 5 mobile unit: “Q: During the Khmer Rouge regime, were you afraid of Yeay Chaem? Why? A41: [...] For instance, if we worked slowly, then she would refashion us; however, if a person had a tendency to oppose Angkar, then they were killed”].

1519 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A83, EN 01025300 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “Q: In your civil party application (D5/853), you said that “Yeay Chaem gave orders to take people to be killed at the First Bridge at Trapeang Thma Dam”. Is that correct? A83: Yes, that is correct. Five pregnant women were taken to be killed at the First Bridge.”], A84, EN 01025300 [“Q: How did you know that Yeay Chaem gave the order to take five the pregnant women to be killed at Trapeang Thma dam? A84: A person who worked in the mobile unit told me about it.”], A85, EN 01025300 [“Q: When did it happen? A85: It happened in 1977.”], A87, EN 01025300 [“The pregnant women were arrested from various villages in Phnum Srok district.”], A88, EN 01025300 [“Q: Who went to arrest those pregnant women? A88: They were soldiers, not militia.”], A89, EN 01025300 [“Q: To your understanding, was Yeay Chaem the one who gave the order to the military to arrest the pregnant women? A89: Yes, she was.”], A90, EN 01025301 [“Q: You said that those pregnant women were killed at the First Bridge. Was that bridge a part of Trapeang Thma Dam? A90: Yes, it was.”]; **D5/853** Thang Thoeuy Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 00982864 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “During the Pol Pot regime, the applicant witnessed people being taken to be killed at the order of Yeay Chèm. The executions took place next to Bridge 1 in Trapeang Thmar Village, Trapeang Thmar Commune.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A27, EN 01059940 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “I went to work at Bridge 1 at Trapeang Thma Dam”], A153, EN 01059955 [“When Yeay Chaem was in charge, many people were killed.”], A161, EN 01059956-01059957 [“Q: In your Civil Party application, you said that a pregnant woman was raped and killed. Is that right? A161: Yes, I did say that. After they killed that woman, they buried her body under the bridge before starting construction because they believed that her soul would protect the bridge”]. See also **D6.1.343** Yi Laisauv Written Record of Interview, 02 February 2008, EN 00288641 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “One day at about 5-6 p.m. in the evening when my friend and I went to have a bath we saw the Khmer Rouge tied, beaten and dropped one pregnant woman into the pit of the first bridge’s edge of Trapeang Thma dam. [...] There were 3 killers and they had only clubs and they did not carry any guns. I saw the Khmer Rouge beating and dropping that woman into the pit with my eyes. That woman was dropped into the pit and the killers dropped the rocks on top.”]; **D5/1032** Nun Dul Civil Party Application, 13 March 2013, EN 01145112 [Witness worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma from 1977 to 1978: “they were taken by the militiamen to be killed near the handle of the first Ang Trapeang Thma bridge at night. Especially pregnant women were also killed there”].

1520 **D119/131** Thang Thoeuy Written Record of Interview, 16 June 2014, A86, EN 01025300 [Witness was a worker at Trapeang Thma: “Q: Why were those pregnant women taken for execution? A86: Because this was a belief that the Khmer Rouge thought that killing pregnant women and placing them at the head of the bridge would help protect that bridge.”]; **D219/130** Chhao Chat Written Record of Interview, 18 December 2014, A161, EN 01059957 [Witness worked in a mobile unit sent to Trapeang Thma in 1976 and 1978: “After they killed that woman, they buried her body under the bridge before starting construction because they believed

- that her soul would protect the bridge”].
- 1521 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 101-104; Case 002-**D427/2/15** NC and IT Closing Order Appeal Decision, para. 133; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 176; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 283-296; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, paras 1299, 1306, 1313.
- 1522 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 480; *Tadić* AJ, para. 188; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 478.
- 1523 Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1431; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 60; *Seromba* AJ, para. 161. See also ICC Statute, Art. 25(3)(a) confirming that a perpetrator may commit crimes “through another person”. The concept of perpetrator-by-means is recognised by the world’s major legal systems. See e.g. Model Penal Code (1962), section 2.06(1)-(2); Archbold: Criminal Pleading, Evidence and Practice (2007), §18-7.
- 1524 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 481; *Lukić* TJ, para. 900; *Limaj* TJ, para. 509; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 251. See also ICC Statute, Art. 30(2)(b).
- 1525 ECCC Law, art. 5; Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 106.
- 1526 Case 003-**D87/2/1.7/1** Decision on Meas Muth’s Request for Clarification concerning Crimes Against Humanity and the Nexus with Armed Conflict, 5 April 2016; Case 002-**E95/8** Decision on Co-Prosecutors’ Request to Exclude Armed Conflict Nexus Requirement from the Definition of Crimes Against Humanity, 26 October 2011.
- 1527 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 298; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 178; *Kordić* AJ, para. 666; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 86; *Nahimana* AJ, paras 916-918; *Taylor* TJ, para. 506.
- 1528 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 298; *Nahimana* AJ, paras 917-918.
- 1529 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 298; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 178; *Nahimana* AJ, paras 916, 918; *Kordić* AJ, para. 666.
- 1530 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 299; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 178; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 86; *Tadić* AJ, para. 251; *Sesay* TJ, para. 77.
- 1531 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 300; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 179; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 93.
- 1532 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 300; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 179; *Kordić* AJ, para. 94; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 920; *Taylor* TJ, para. 511.
- 1533 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 300; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 179; *Blagojević* TJ, para. 545.
- 1534 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 300; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 179; *Kordić* AJ, para. 94; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 920; *Sesay* TJ, para. 78.
- 1535 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 179; *Kordić* AJ, para. 94.
- 1536 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 301; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 179; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 96; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 102.
- 1537 See, paras 307-308; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 179; *Kordić* AJ, para. 94; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 924.
- 1538 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 301; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 95.
- 1539 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 301; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, paras 180-181, fn. 547; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 98, fn. 114; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 922; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 84; *Taylor* TJ, para. 511.
- 1540 *Nahimana* AJ, para. 922.
- 1541 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 305, 308; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 182; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 91; *Taylor* TJ, para. 507.
- 1542 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, paras 183-184; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 305, 309; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 91; *Mrkšić* AJ, paras 30-32.
- 1543 *Kordić* AJ, para. 421; *Bisengimana* TJ, para. 48; *Tadić* TJ, para. 639; *Limaj* TJ, para. 186.
- 1544 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 187; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 312; *Vasiljević* TJ, para. 33; *Semanza* TJ, para. 330.
- 1545 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 312; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 187; *Mrkšić* TJ, para. 441; *Kunarac* TJ, para. 423.
- 1546 The International Co-Prosecutor has set out his detailed position that an attack by a state or organisation against members of its own forces may amount to an attack directed against a civilian population for the purpose of Article 5 of the ECCC Law in **D306/2** International Co-Prosecutor’s Response to the International Co-Investigating Judge’s Call for Submissions Regarding Crimes Against Humanity, 19 May 2016.
- 1547 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 303; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 182; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 90.
- 1548 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 302-303; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 182; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 90.
- 1549 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 183; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 305-306; *Milošević (Dragomir)* AJ, paras 50-51, 58; *Blaškić* AJ, para. 113; *Mršić* AJ, para. 31.

- 1550 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 311; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 Judgment, paras 187, 194; *Popović* AJ, para. 569; *Martić* AJ, paras 307-314 citing at fns 829-831 *Leeb et al.*, Judgment, 27 October 1948, XI TWC 520, 596-599, 675, 679, 683; *Weizsaecker et al.*, Judgment, 11-13 April 1949, XIV TWC 541-546; *P. and others*, OGHSt 1, 217-229; *H.*, OGHSt 2, 231-246; *R.*, OGHSt 1, 45-49; *Barbie*, 78 ILR 125, 140 and *Touvier*, 100 ILR 338, 352; *Mrškić* AJ, paras 29, 32-33; *Tolimir* AJ, paras 141-143; *Taylor* TJ, para. 507.
- 1551 ECCC Law, art. 5.
- 1552 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 313-314; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 188. Despite differences in wording, Article 3 of the ICTR Statute provides for a similar discriminatory requirement, adjudged by the Tribunal to be a jurisdictional requirement, and not one required by CIL: *Akayesu* AJ, paras 464-465.
- 1553 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 238; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 313-314; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 188; *Tadić* AJ, para. 305; *Akayesu* AJ, paras 461, 464-465; ICC Statute, Art. 7(1), in particular Art 7(1)(h) concerning persecution.
- 1554 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 189; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 317.
- 1555 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 272; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 315-317; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 189.
- 1556 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 318; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 190; *Kunarac* AJ, paras 85, 99; *Martić* AJ, para. 316.
- 1557 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 319; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 191; *Kunarac* AJ, paras 85, 99; *Taylor* TJ, paras 513, 515.
- 1558 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 318; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 190; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 100; *Mrkšić* AJ, para. 41; *Semanza* TJ, para. 326.
- 1559 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 319; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 191; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 102; *Taylor* TJ, para. 513.
- 1560 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 319; *Limaj* TJ, para. 190; *Taylor* TJ, para. 513.
- 1561 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 319; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 191; *Blaškić* AJ, para. 126.
- 1562 *Kordić* AJ, para. 99.
- 1563 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 319; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 191; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 103; *Sesay* TJ, para. 90.
- 1564 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 319; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 103.
- 1565 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 192. In relation to the equivalent jurisdictional requirement at the ICTR, *Bagosora* AJ, para. 389; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 86.
- 1566 See Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 411, and citations therein; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 331; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1314, fn. 5186. Murder was also criminalised under Cambodian Law in 1975: 1956 Penal Code, Articles 501, 503-508.
- 1567 See Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 411.
- 1568 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 412; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 331; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1374; *Milošević (Dragomir)* AJ, para. 108; *Taylor* TJ, para. 413; ICC Elements of Crimes, Art. 7(1)(a), Element 1; *Bemba* TJ, para. 87.
- 1569 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 413; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 332; *Lukić* AJ, paras 149, 208, 249, 316; *Bemba* TJ, para. 88.
- 1570 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 331; *Milutinović* TJ, para. 137; *Čelebići* TJ, para. 424, fn. 435; *Taylor* TJ, para. 413.
- 1571 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 413; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 332; *Šainović* AJ, para. 545; *Dorđević* AJ, para. 763; *Bemba* TJ, para. 88. Circumstances from which deaths can be inferred include (i) incidents of mistreatment directed against the victim; (ii) patterns of mistreatment and disappearances of other individuals; (iii) a general climate of lawlessness at the place where the acts were allegedly committed; (iv) the length of time that has elapsed since the person disappeared; and (v) the fact that the victim has failed to contact other persons that he or she might have been expected to contact, such as family members. See Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 332; *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 327.
- 1572 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 412; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 333; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1379; *Kvočka* AJ, paras 259, 261; *Milošević (Dragomir)* AJ, para. 108; *Semanza* AJ, para. 320; *Brima* TJ, paras 688, 690.
- 1573 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 412; *Dorđević* AJ, paras 551-552; *Akayesu* TJ, para. 588; *Brima* TJ, para. 690.

- 1574 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 415 and citations therein; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 334; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1314, fn. 5187.
- 1575 See Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 415.
- 1576 *Seromba* AJ, para. 189; *Ntakirutimana* AJ, para. 516.
- 1577 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 334; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 416; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1382; *Seromba* AJ, para. 189; ICC Elements of Crimes, Art. 7(1)(b), Elements 1-2.
- 1578 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 416; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 335; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1382; *Seromba* AJ, para. 189; *Ndindabahizi* AJ, fn. 268; *Brđanin* TJ, para. 389.
- 1579 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 416; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 335; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1382; *Brđanin* TJ, para. 389; *Krstić* TJ, paras 498, 503; ICC Statute, Art. 7(2)(b); ICC Elements of Crimes, Art. 7(1)(b), Element 1.
- 1580 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, paras 421-424.
- 1581 In *United States v. Altstötter (Justice)*, Judgment, 3-4 December 1947, III TWC 1046, 1053-1054, 1079 (the accused were found guilty of CAH including extermination even though there were no findings beyond a reasonable doubt of each individual unlawful killing.); *Ntakirutimana* AJ, para. 521; *Sesay* TJ, para. 132.
- 1582 *Ntakirutimana* AJ, paras 518, 521, cited with approval in *Stakić* AJ, fn. 552; *Sesay* TJ, para. 132; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1382.
- 1583 *Rukundo* AJ, paras 187, 189; *Stakić* TJ, paras 654-655; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1382.
- 1584 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 416; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 336; *Lukić* AJ, para. 537; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1383; *Lukić* AJ, para. 537; *Ndindabahizi* AJ, para. 135.
- 1585 *Lukić* AJ, para. 537; *Krstić* TJ, paras 79, 84, 426, 505; *Ntakirutimana* AJ, para. 521.
- 1586 For example, in *Brđanin*, the killing of between 68 and 300 individuals “in light of the circumstances in which they occurred, [met] the required threshold of massiveness for the purposes of extermination” (*Brđanin* AJ, para. 472). Similarly, the ICTR has found the killing of about 30-40 individuals to be sufficiently large-scale to amount to extermination (*Setako* TJ, para. 481 (this finding was upheld on appeal, *Setako* AJ, para. 301)).
- 1587 *Ndindabahizi* AJ, para. 135.
- 1588 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 416; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 336; *Lukić* AJ, para. 538.
- 1589 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 416; *Lukić* AJ, para. 538.
- 1590 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 416; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 337; *Lukić* AJ, para. 538; *Nahimana* TJ, para. 1061.
- 1591 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 416; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 337; *Lukić* AJ, para. 538; *Stakić* TJ, paras 639, 653.
- 1592 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 337; *Musema* AJ para. 366; *Stakić* TJ, para. 639.
- 1593 *Lukić* AJ, para. 538 citing *Krstić* TJ, para. 501.
- 1594 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 338; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 417; *Brđanin* TJ, para. 388; *Bagosora* TJ, para. 2191; *Krstić* TJ, para. 495; *Stakić* TJ, para. 642. As the Trial Chamber in *Krstić* pointed out, there is a coherence between the *mens rea* of murder and extermination: “[t]he offences of murder and extermination have a similar element in that they both intend the death of the victims. They have the same *mens rea*, which consists of the intention to kill or the intention to cause serious bodily injury to the victim which the perpetrator must have reasonably foreseen was likely to result in death.” (*Krstić* TJ, para. 495). This is wholly consistent with the *ad hoc* tribunals’ continued definition of extermination as the crime of murder of a mass scale. See *Perišić* TJ, para. 106: “[t]he jurisprudence of the Tribunal has consistently held that, apart from the question of scale, the core elements of murder and extermination are the same.”
- 1595 *Stakić* AJ, paras 260-261.
- 1596 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 419; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 337; *Stakić* AJ, para. 259.
- 1597 Case 001-F28 *Duch* AJ, paras 131-132, 139, 144, 152, 161-162 and citations therein; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 342; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1314, fn. 5188.
- 1598 Case 001-F28 *Duch* AJ, paras 161-162.
- 1599 Case 001-F28 *Duch* AJ, paras 152-153; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 342; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1392; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 116; *Sesay* TJ, para. 197; ICC Statute, Art. 7(2)(c); ICC Elements of Crimes, art. 7(1)(c), Element 1.
- 1600 Case 001-F28 *Duch* AJ, para. 154; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 342; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 119; *Sesay* TJ, para. 199.

- 1601 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 344; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 123; *Sesay* TJ, para. 203.
- 1602 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 155-156. Although the notion of enslavement centred on ownership is not coterminous with “chattel slavery”: Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 155; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 117.
- 1603 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 156.
- 1604 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 157-158.
- 1605 *Kunarac* AJ, paras 121, 356; *Taylor* TJ, para. 447.
- 1606 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 342, 344; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 119; *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 359; *Simić* TJ, para. 85; *Sesay* TJ, paras 199, 202.
- 1607 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 344; *Krnojelac* AJ, paras 194-195; *Sesay* TJ, para. 202; *Taylor* TJ, para. 448.
- 1608 *Sesay* AJ, para. 1082; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 119; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1394.
- 1609 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 343; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 120; *Sesay* AJ, para. 734; *Taylor* TJ, para. 447.
- 1610 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 343; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 120.
- 1611 *Krnojelac* AJ, para. 194.
- 1612 *Kunarac* AJ, para. 120; *Krnojelac* AJ, paras 194-195.
- 1613 *Krnojelac* AJ, paras 193-195.
- 1614 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 152-153; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 345; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1395; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 116; *Taylor* TJ, para. 446.
- 1615 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 347; Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, paras 317-327, 332 and citations therein; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1314, fn. 5190; *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 109 and citations therein.
- 1616 Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, paras 328-332.
- 1617 A more descriptive name for the crime would be “imprisonment without due process” or, as the ICTY Trial Chamber in *Karadžić* articulated, “arbitrary imprisonment”: *Karadžić* TJ, para. 519.
- 1618 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 347-348; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1403; *Kordić* AJ, para. 116; *Krnojelac* TJ, paras 113-115.
- 1619 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 348; *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 114; *Ntagerura* TJ, para. 702.
- 1620 *Ntagerura* TJ, para. 702.
- 1621 *Ntagerura* TJ, para. 702; ICCPR, Art. 9(2); ECHR, Art. 5(2).
- 1622 *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 121; *Ntagerura* TJ, para. 702; ICCPR, Art. 9(2); ECHR, Arts 5(2), 6(3)(a).
- 1623 *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 121; *Ntagerura* TJ, para. 702.
- 1624 ECHR, Art. 6(3)(c).
- 1625 ICCPR Art. 9(3); ECHR, Arts 5(3)-(4); *Kulomin v. Hungary*, para. 11.3.
- 1626 ICCPR, Art. 9(4); ECHR, Art. 5(4).
- 1627 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 348; *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 114; *Karadžić* TJ, para. 520.
- 1628 ECHR, Arts 5(3), 6(1); ICCPR, Art. 9(3).
- 1629 ICCPR, Art. 14(2); ECHR, Art. 6(2).
- 1630 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 350; *Simić* TJ, para. 64; *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 115.
- 1631 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 188, 196, 205-206; Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, paras 342-351 and citations therein; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1314, fn. 5191.
- 1632 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 211-212; Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, paras 352-356. Torture was also a crime under Cambodian Law in 1975. See 1956 Penal Code, art. 500.
- 1633 Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, para. 355; Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 196, 205.
- 1634 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 191-192, 195-196, 201, 205; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 353-354; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1409; 1975 Declaration on Torture, Art. 1; *Kunarac* AJ, paras 142-144, 149; *Čelebići* TJ, para. 468; *Ntagerura* TJ, para. 703; ICC Elements of Crimes, art. 7(1)(f), Element 1. *See also* 1984 Torture Convention, Art. 1.
- 1635 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 355; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 143.
- 1636 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 355; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 143.
- 1637 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 355; *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 182.
- 1638 *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 182.
- 1639 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 355; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 149.
- 1640 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 355; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 150.
- 1641 *Kunarac* AJ, para. 149; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 143; *Brđanin* TJ, para. 483.
- 1642 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 355; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 148; *Brđanin* TJ, para. 484.

- 1643 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 355; *Čelebići* TJ, para. 467; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 151; *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 255.
 1644 *Hajrulahu v Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* Judgment, paras 101-102.
 1645 See, e.g., *Estrella v Uruguay* Merits, paras 1.6, 8.3, 10; *Maritza Urrutia v Guatemala* Merits, paras 58.6, 85, 94.
 1646 *Kayishema* TJ, para. 153.
 1647 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 355; *Kunarac* AJ, paras 150-151.
 1648 *Kunarac* AJ, para. 150.
 1649 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 355; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 144.
 1650 *Kunarac* AJ, para. 148; *Kvočka* AJ, para. 284; *Semanza* AJ, paras 248, 286.
 1651 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 191-192, 195-197, 205; 1975 Declaration on Torture, art. 1.
 1652 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 191-192, 195-196, 201, 205; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 358; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1413; 1975 Declaration on Torture, art. 1; *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 130.
 1653 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 192, 205; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 356; Case 002-**D427**/1/30 IS Closing Order Decision, para. 355; 1975 Declaration on Torture, art. 1; 1984 Convention on Torture, art. 1; *Kunarac* AJ, paras 142, 144. Although the SCC has held that the definition of torture contained in the 1975 Declaration on Torture is reflective of CIL in 1975, and highlighted the narrower purpose stipulation that omits express reference to the discriminatory reasons contained in the 1984 Convention on Torture (Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 192), the International Co-Prosecutor notes that the purpose stipulation contained in the 1975 Declaration on Torture is representative rather than exhaustive (*Čelebići* TJ, paras 470-472) and does not therefore preclude acts or omissions conducted on discriminatory grounds.
 1654 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 356; *Čelebići* TJ, paras 470-472.
 1655 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 356; *Kunarac* TJ, para. 486.
 1656 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 216-225 and citations therein; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 426; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 374; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1314, fn. 5193.
 1657 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 261, 279-280; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 426 Religious persecution was a crime under Cambodian Law in 1975. See 1956 Penal Code, Arts 209-210.
 1658 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 257, 261-262, 271; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 376; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, paras 427, 432; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1415; *Stakić* AJ, para. 327; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 985.
 1659 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 244-245, 253-254, 257-259, 261; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, paras 432-433; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 378; *Kordić* AJ, paras 102, 671; *Blaškić* AJ, paras 135, 138; *Popović* AJ, para. 766; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 987.
 1660 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 258, 260; *Krnojelac* AJ, para. 219; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 296.
 1661 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 244-245, 261; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 433; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 985; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 296.
 1662 *Brđanin* AJ, para. 295.
 1663 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 433; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 987.
 1664 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 259.
 1665 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 259.
 1666 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 254, following a review of jurisprudence at paras 242-253.
 1667 Some of which have been cited with approval by the ECCC Trial Chamber. See Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 378.
 1668 *Kordić* TJ, para. 206.
 1669 *Kvočka* AJ, paras 323-325; *Kvočka* TJ, paras 190-192; *Stakić* TJ, paras 758-760, 807-808.
 1670 *Karadžić* TJ, paras 530-534; *Blaškić* AJ, paras 146, 149.
 1671 *Kordić* TJ, para. 205; *Krstić* TJ, para. 537.
 1672 *Krnojelac* AJ, paras 194-203.
 1673 *Karadžić* TJ, para. 514; *Krajišnik* TJ, paras 755-756; *Nikolić* (Dragan) SJ, para. 69.
 1674 *Gotovina* TJ, para. 1839.
 1675 *Brđanin* AJ, paras 294-297; *Stanišić & Župljanin* TJ, Vol. I, paras 91-92.
 1676 *Nahimana* AJ, paras 986-988.
 1677 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 267; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 377.
 1678 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 272-273; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 428; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 377; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1415; *Karadžić* TJ, para. 498; *Kvočka* AJ, paras 363, 366,

- 455; *Blagojević* TJ, para. 583.
- 1679 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 274-275; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 428.
- 1680 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 272; *Kvočka* AJ, paras 363, 366, 455; *Simić* TJ, para. 49; *Stakić* TJ, para. 734.
- 1681 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 272; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 430, fn. 1290 and citations therein.
- 1682 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 272.
- 1683 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 236-240; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 427; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 379. Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1423; See also, e.g., *Stakić* AJ, paras 327-328; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 985.
- 1684 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 379; *Kordić* AJ, para. 111; *Blaškić* AJ, para. 165; *Karadžić* TJ, para. 500.
- 1685 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 379; *Kordić* AJ, para. 111; *Blaškić* AJ, para. 165.
- 1686 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 236.
- 1687 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 240.
- 1688 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 429; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 380; *Šainović* AJ, para. 579; *Karadžić* TJ, para. 500.
- 1689 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 429; *Popović* AJ, para. 713 (finding that use of derogatory language in relation to a particular group – even where such usage is commonplace – is one aspect of an perpetrator’s behaviour that may be taken into account, together with other evidence, to determine the existence of discriminatory intent); *Kvočka* AJ, paras 460-461.
- 1690 *Simić* TJ, para. 51.
- 1691 *Karadžić* TJ, para. 500; *Popović* TJ, para. 967.
- 1692 *Kvočka* AJ, paras 232-233.
- 1693 Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, paras 371, 379-385, 395-396, 398 and citations therein; Case 002-**D427/2/15** NC and IT Closing Order Decision, paras 156-157, 165; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 435; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 367; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1314, fn. 5194. See also *Stakić* AJ, paras 315-316, fn. 649; *Brima* AJ, para. 183, fn. 275.
- 1694 Case 002-**D427/2/15** NC and IT Closing Order Decision, para. 165; Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, paras 396, 398; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 435; *Stakić* AJ, para. 315.
- 1695 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 436; Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, paras 371, 378; Case 002-**D427/2/15** NC and IT Closing Order Decision, para. 156; *Stakić* AJ, paras 315-316.
- 1696 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 437; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 367; *Stakić* AJ, paras 315-316; *Kordić* AJ, para. 117; *Brima* AJ, paras 183, 198.
- 1697 Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, paras 395-396; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 367; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, paras 438, 440; *Krajišnik* AJ, para. 331; *Brima* AJ, para. 198; *Lukić* TJ, para. 960; ICC Elements of Crimes, art. 7(1)(k), Element 2.
- 1698 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 368, 371; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 437; Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, paras 395-396; *Milošević (Dragomir)* AJ, para. 108; *Brima* AJ, para. 198; *Lukić* TJ, paras 960, 962; ICC Statute, art. 7(1)(k).
- 1699 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 369; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 438; *Kordić* AJ, para. 117; *Lukić* TJ, para. 961.
- 1700 See e.g. Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, para. 397; Case 002-**D427/2/15** NC and IT Closing Order Decision, para. 166.
- 1701 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 369; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 438; *Vasiljević* AJ, para. 165.
- 1702 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 369; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 439; *Vasiljević* AJ, para. 165; *Lukić* TJ, para. 961, fn. 2887.
- 1703 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, paras 452-455; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 370; *Stakić* AJ, para. 317.
- 1704 *Kupreškić* TJ, para. 566; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 208.
- 1705 *Kupreškić* TJ, para. 566; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 208.
- 1706 *Blaškić* TJ, para. 239; *Kayishema* TJ, para. 151.
- 1707 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 370; *Muvunyi I* TJ, para. 528; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 208; *Tadić* TJ, para. 730.
- 1708 *Muvunyi I* TJ, para. 528; *Brima* AJ, paras 184, 186. Requiring others to have sexual intercourse with one another has also been found to constitute sexual assault punishable as the CAH of persecution. See *Brđanin* TJ, paras 1012-1013.
- 1709 *Kayishema* TJ, para. 153; *Brima* AJ, para. 199.
- 1710 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, paras 444-448; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, paras 1314, 1470-1471, 1476,

- fn. 5197; *Brima* AJ, para. 184; *Kupreškić* TJ, para. 566; *Kvočka* TJ, paras 206-209; *Gotovina* TJ, para. 1838. In *Gotovina* TJ, paras 1838-1839, the ICTY Trial Chamber found that enforced disappearances, carried out on discriminatory grounds, and for which the general elements of CAH are fulfilled, constitute the crime of persecution.
- 1711 ICC Statute, art. 7(1)(i).
- 1712 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 448; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1471; *Gotovina* TJ, para. 1837; ICC Statute, art. 7(2)(i); ICC Elements of Crimes, art. 7(1)(i), Elements 1-5.
- 1713 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 183, 213; Case 002-**D427/2/15** NC and IT Closing Order Decision, para. 154; Case 002-**D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, paras 364-365, 371.
- 1714 **D427/1/30** IS Closing Order Decision, para. 372; Case 002-**D427/2/15** NC and IT Closing Order Decision, para. 154.
- 1715 **ICTY**: ICTY Statute, art. 5(g); *Kunarac* AJ, para. 179; **ICTR**: ICTR Statute, art. 3(g); *Akayesu* TJ, para. 596; **SCSL**: SCSL Statute, art. 2(g); *Sesay* TJ, para. 144; **ICC**: ICC Statute, art. 7(1)(g).
- 1716 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 207-208, 211; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 355, 366; *Akayesu* TJ, para. 687.
- 1717 *Akayesu* TJ, para. 598.
- 1718 Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, paras 1427, 1431.
- 1719 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 362; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 127.
- 1720 ICC Elements of Crimes, art. 7(1)(g)-1, Element 1. At fn. 15, it is clarified that “the concept of ‘invasion’ is intended to be broad enough to be gender-neutral”.
- 1721 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 364; *Muhimana* AJ, para. 49; *Sesay* TJ, para. 149.
- 1722 *Kunarac* AJ, paras 127-128; *Taylor* TJ, para. 416.
- 1723 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 363; *Kunarac* AJ, paras 129-130; *Taylor* TJ, para. 416.
- 1724 *Sesay* TJ, para. 148; *Taylor* TJ, para. 416. See also ICC Elements of Crimes, Art. 7(1)(g)-1, Element 2.
- 1725 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 363; *Kunarac* AJ, para. 128; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 155; *Taylor* TJ, para. 416.
- 1726 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 363; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 151; *Taylor* TJ para. 416.
- 1727 *Kvočka* AJ, para. 396; *Kunarac* AJ, paras 132-133; *Muhimana* TJ, para. 545. See also *Krnojelac* AJ, paras 194-195, 226-233.
- 1728 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 365; *Kunarac* AJ, paras 127-128; *Taylor* TJ, para. 415.
- 1729 *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 157.
- 1730 *Brima* AJ, paras 198-201; *Sesay* TJ, paras 2306-2307; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, paras 1314, 1442-1443, fn. 5195.
- 1731 *Brima* AJ, para. 196; *Sesay* AJ, paras 735-736.
- 1732 *Brima* AJ, para. 195.
- 1733 *Brima* AJ, para. 190.
- 1734 *Brima* AJ, para. 201.
- 1735 *Brima* AJ, para. 195.
- 1736 *Sesay* AJ, para. 736; *Stakić* AJ, para. 281.
- 1737 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 363; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 151; *Taylor* TJ para. 416. Although this finding relates to rape, it is equally applicable in the context of forced marriage.
- 1738 *Krnojelac* AJ, para. 194.
- 1739 *Sesay* AJ, para. 736; See also *Kvočka* AJ, para. 396; *Kunarac* AJ, paras 132-133; *Muhimana* TJ, para. 545 ; *Krnojelac* AJ, paras 194-195, 226-233.
- 1740 *Brima* AJ, para. 190.
- 1741 *Brima* AJ, para. 201; *Sesay* AJ, para. 735.
- 1742 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 370; *Krnojelac* TJ, para. 133; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 209. See also Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, paras 1435, 1437-1438
- 1743 *Karadžić* TJ, para. 514; *Krajišnik* TJ, paras 745-747, 755-756.
- 1744 *Prlić* TJ, Vol 3, paras 1159, 1161, 1164, 1167-1168, 1170-1172, 1176-1178, 1181-1182, 1184, 1192-1194, 1197-1199, 1201-1202, 1204-1205.
- 1745 *Karadžić* Rule 98bis AJ, paras 48-51. See also *Kayishema* TJ, paras 115-116.
- 1746 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 402-408; Case 002-**D427/2/15** NC and IT Closing Order Decision, para. 124.
- 1747 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 409-410; *Naletilić* AJ, paras 110, 116-121.
- 1748 GCs’ common Article 2; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 411-413; *Tadić* Jurisdiction Decision, para. 79; *Naletilić* AJ, para. 117.

- 1749 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 412; *Tadić* Jurisdiction Decision, para. 70.
- 1750 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 414; *Kordić* AJ, para. 373; *Bemba* PTC Decision on Charges, para. 220.
- 1751 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 415.
- 1752 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 415; *Tadić* Jurisdiction Decision, para. 70; *Kordić* AJ, para. 321.
- 1753 *Tadić* AJ, para. 84; *Bemba* PTC Decision on Charges, para. 220.
- 1754 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 414; ICRC Commentary to GC IV, specifically Article 2, pp. 20-21; *Kordić* AJ, para. 373.
- 1755 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 416; *Halilović* TJ, para. 28; *Brđanin* TJ, para. 128.
- 1756 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 416; *Halilović* TJ, para. 28; *Tadić* Jurisdiction Decision, para. 70; *Vasiljević* TJ, para. 24.
- 1757 *Kunarac* AJ, para. 58.
- 1758 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 416; *Tadić* TJ, paras 572-575.
- 1759 ECCC Law, art. 6. See also Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 417.
- 1760 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 418; GC IV, art. 4.
- 1761 *Naletilić* TJ, para. 208.
- 1762 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 419; *Tadić* AJ, para. 166; *Aleksovski* AJ, para. 151; *Čelebići* AJ, paras 58, 73.
- 1763 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 419; *Tadić* AJ, paras 166, 168.
- 1764 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 419; *Tadić* AJ, para. 166; *Kordić* AJ, paras 328-331; *Aleksovski* AJ, paras 151-152.
- 1765 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 419; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 98.
- 1766 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 420-422; *Naletilić* AJ, paras 110-121; *Kordić* AJ, para. 311. See also ICC Elements of Crimes, art. 8(2)(a)(i)-(viii).
- 1767 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 422; *Kordić* AJ, para. 311.
- 1768 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 422.
- 1769 GC IV, art. 147.
- 1770 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 431. See, paras 311-312.
- 1771 GC IV, art. 147.
- 1772 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 440-441; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 426. See also ICRC Commentary to GC IV, p. 598; ICC Elements of Crimes, art. 8(2)(a)(ii)-2, Element 1.
- 1773 *Čelebići* TJ, para. 543.
- 1774 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 442; *Čelebići* TJ, para. 544; *Blaškić* TJ, para. 155.
- 1775 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 442; *Čelebići* TJ, para. 544.
- 1776 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 443; *Čelebići* TJ, para. 542.
- 1777 *Kordić* TJ, para. 256.
- 1778 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 442; *Tadić* TJ, para. 730.
- 1779 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 442; *Blaškić* TJ, para. 239.
- 1780 GC IV, art. 147; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 450; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 424; ICC Elements of Crimes, art. 8(2)(a)(iii), Element 1.
- 1781 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 453; *Čelebići* TJ, paras 508, 511; *Blaškić* TJ, para. 156.
- 1782 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 454; *Naletilić* TJ, paras 340-342.
- 1783 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 454; *Krstić* TJ, para. 513.
- 1784 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 453; *Kordić* TJ, paras 244-245.
- 1785 GC IV, Art. 147; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 458-459; ICC Elements, art. 8(2)(a)(vi), Element 1.
- 1786 GC IV, Art. 71.
- 1787 GC IV, Art. 33.
- 1788 GC IV, Art. 67.
- 1789 GC IV, Art. 117.
- 1790 GC IV, Art. 73.
- 1791 GC IV, Arts 64-70, 74-75.
- 1792 GC IV, Art. 147.
- 1793 See, paras 326-328. See also, Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 464; *Simić* TJ, para. 63; *Kordić* TJ, paras 292, 301.
- 1794 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 465; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 322.
- 1795 GC IV, art. 42; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 465; *Čelebići* AJ, paras 320-321; *Kordić* AJ, para. 72.

- 1796 GC IV, art. 43; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 465; *Kordić* AJ, para. 70.
- 1797 *Kordić* TJ, paras 279-285.
- 1798 *Čelebići* AJ, para. 327.
- 1799 *Popović* AJ, para. 1027; *Ndindiliyimana* AJ, para. 219.
- 1800 *Popović* AJ, para. 1027; *Boškoski* AJ, para. 52.
- 1801 Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 49; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 511; **E100/6** TC JCE Decision, para. 22; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 690.
- 1802 Case 001-**D99/3/42** Case 001 Closing Order Decision, para. 132; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 507; Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 37; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 690; *Tadić* AJ, paras 196-201; *Vasiljević* AJ, para. 97; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 158.
- 1803 Case 001-**D99/3/42** Case 001 Closing Order Decision, para. 132; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 507; Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 37; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 690; *Tadić* AJ, paras 202-203; *Vasiljević* AJ, para. 98.
- 1804 Case 001-**D99/3/42** Case 001 Closing Order Decision, para. 132; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 507; Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 37; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 690; *Tadić* AJ, para. 204; *Vasiljević* AJ, para. 99; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 158.
- 1805 Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, paras 57-72; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 511-512; Case 002-**E100/6** TC JCE Decision, para. 22; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 691.
- 1806 Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 72; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 512; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 691.
- 1807 Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, paras 77, 83, 87-88; Case 002-**E100/6** TC JCE Decision, paras 29-31, 35, 37-38.
- 1808 Case 002-**F11** Co-Prosecutors' JCE III Appeal; **F1/7.1** Transcript of Case 002/01 Appeal Hearing, 18 February 2016, EN 01207031-42, 01207054-58, FR 01207142-54, 01207168-72, KH 01208489-96, 01208505-07.
- 1809 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 38; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 692; *Tadić* AJ, para. 227; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 430; *Munyakazi* AJ, para. 160; *Brima* AJ, para. 75.
- 1810 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; *Tadić* AJ, para. 227; *Vasiljević* AJ, para. 100.
- 1811 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 692; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 430; *Nizeyimana* AJ, para. 318.
- 1812 I.e. this purpose must be shared. It is not sufficient that the alleged JCE participants separately have the same purpose. See *Brđanin* AJ, para. 430; *Sesay* AJ, paras 1034, 1140.
- 1813 Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 38; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; Case 002-**E100/6** TC JCE Decision, para. 17; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 692; *Tadić* AJ, para. 227; *Vasiljević* AJ, para. 100; *Munyakazi* AJ, para. 160; *Brima* AJ, para. 75. For JCE II, there is no requirement for an express or implied agreement to commit each crime. Proof of the accused's participation in the system of ill-treatment with the requisite *mens rea* serves the same legal function as an agreement. See *Kvočka* AJ, para. 118; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 417.
- 1814 Case 002-**E100/6** TC JCE Decision, para. 17; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 696; *Sesay* AJ, para. 300; See also *Taylor* JCE Appeal Decision, para. 15, fn. 63; *Brima* AJ, paras 76, 80.
- 1815 *Rwamakuba* JCE Decision, para. 25. See also *Brđanin* AJ, para. 425; *Sesay* AJ, paras 106, 316.
- 1816 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; *Tadić* AJ, para. 227; *Brđanin* AJ, paras 417-419; *Šainović* AJ, para. 609.
- 1817 Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 38; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, paras 692-693; *Tadić* AJ, para. 227; *Stakić* AJ, para. 64; *Munyakazi* AJ, para. 160.
- 1818 *Simba* AJ, para. 250.
- 1819 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 693; *Tadić* AJ, paras 227, 229; *Šainović* AJ, para. 985; *Sesay* AJ, para. 611.
- 1820 *Šainović* AJ, para. 1823; *Kvočka* AJ, para. 192.
- 1821 *Kvočka* AJ, paras 112-113, 276; *Krnojelac* AJ, para. 81; *Simba* AJ, para. 296. Although it may be an indicator of a co-perpetrator's contribution.
- 1822 *Popović* AJ, para. 1615.
- 1823 Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 38; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 693; *Tadić* AJ, para. 229(iii); *Brđanin* AJ, para. 427; *Popović* AJ, para. 1378; *Krajišnik* AJ,

- para. 218; *Simba* AJ, para. 250; *Sesay* AJ, paras 611, 1034.
- 1824 *Sesay* AJ, paras 1035, 1063.
- 1825 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 692; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 38; *Brđanin* AJ, paras 427, 430, 432; *Simba* AJ, para. 303; *Sesay* AJ, para. 611.
- 1826 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 692; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 430; *Popović* AJ, para. 1378; *Simba* AJ, para. 303.
- 1827 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 508; *Kvočka* AJ, para. 98; *Sesay* AJ, para. 401.
- 1828 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 693; *Kvočka* TJ, paras 292, 311; *Kvočka* AJ, paras 101, 192; *Krstić* TJ, para. 642.
- 1829 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 225; *Brđanin* AJ, paras 410-414, 418, 430; *Krajišnik* AJ, para. 225; *Dorđević* AJ, para. 165; *Sesay* AJ, paras 398-400.
- 1830 *Brđanin* AJ, para. 413; *Martić* AJ, para. 169; *Sesay* AJ, para. 414.
- 1831 *Brđanin* AJ, para. 410; *Sesay* AJ, para. 414.
- 1832 *Krajišnik* AJ, para. 226; *Popović* AJ, para. 1414; *Sesay* AJ, para. 414.
- 1833 *Ibid.*
- 1834 *Martić* AJ, paras 169, 195; *Stakić* AJ, paras 79-85; *Sesay* AJ, para. 414.
- 1835 *Martić* AJ, paras 195, 205; *Sesay* AJ, para. 414.
- 1836 *Šainović* AJ, para. 1368; *Kvočka* AJ, para. 144.
- 1837 *Sesay* AJ, paras 414, 907.
- 1838 *Brđanin* AJ, paras 415, 418.
- 1839 *Krajišnik* AJ, para. 226.
- 1840 Intent for JCE, a form of committing, encompasses both (i) direct intent that the crime be committed (*dolus directus* of the first degree), and (ii) awareness that the crime will occur in the ordinary course of events, or phrased another way, awareness of a substantial likelihood that it will occur (*dolus directus* of the second degree). See *Lukić* TJ, para. 900; *Limaj* TJ, para. 509; *Kvočka* TJ, para. 251. See also ICC Statute, Article 30(2)(b). This definition of intent is consistent with the *mens rea* requirements of the other direct modes of responsibility: planning, instigating and ordering. See, paras 399, 405, 412.
- 1841 Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, paras 37, 39; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 509; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, paras 690, 694; *Tadić* AJ, paras 196, 220, 228; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 365; *Šainović* AJ, para. 1470; *Popović* AJ, para. 1369; *Munyakazi* AJ, para. 160; *Sesay* AJ, paras 474-475.
- 1842 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, fn. 897; Case 002-**E100/6** TC JCE Decision, para. 16; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 694; *Kvočka* AJ, para. 110; *Krnojelac* AJ, para. 111.
- 1843 *Popović* AJ, fn. 2971; *Krnojelac* AJ, para. 100.
- 1844 *Šainović* AJ, para. 1491; *Kvočka* AJ, para. 276; *Sesay* AJ, para. 906.
- 1845 *Popović* AJ, para. 1369; *Dorđević* AJ, para. 512; *Krajišnik* AJ, paras 202, 697.
- 1846 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 694; *Kvočka* AJ, paras 97, 188.
- 1847 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 509; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 694; *Tadić* AJ, paras 203, 228; *Krnojelac* AJ, para. 32; *Vasiljević* AJ, paras 101, 105; *Sesay* AJ, para. 474.
- 1848 *Brđanin* Decision on Interlocutory Appeal, paras 5-10; *Dorđević* AJ, paras 77-84; *Stakić* AJ, para. 38.
- 1849 *Tadić* AJ, paras 204, 220, 228; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 365; *Šainović* AJ, para. 1078; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 158; *Sesay* AJ, paras 474-475. See also Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 507; Case 002-**D97/15/9** PTC JCE Decision, para. 37; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 690.
- 1850 *Tadić* AJ, para. 220; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 365; *Šainović* AJ, para. 1557; *Popović* AJ, para. 1432.
- 1851 *Karadžić* JCE III Decision, paras 13-18; *Gotovina* AJ, para. 90; *Sainović* AJ, paras 1061, 1272, 1525, 1538, 1557-8; *Dorđević* AJ, para. 907; *Popović* AJ, para. 1432.
- 1852 *Karadžić* JCE III Decision, para. 18; *Šainović* AJ, paras 1081, 1538; *Dorđević* AJ, para. 907.
- 1853 *Brđanin* AJ, para 411, 431; *Sesay* AJ, paras 474-475.
- 1854 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 475, 478; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 697. See also Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1318, fn. 5220.
- 1855 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 474; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 697; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1307. Planning was criminalised by Cambodian Law in 1975: 1956 Penal Code, articles 223, 239, 290.
- 1856 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 698; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 518; *Taylor* AJ, paras 368, 494; *Kordić* AJ, para. 26; *Milošević* (*Dragomir*) AJ, para. 268; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 479.

- 1857 Taylor AJ, para. 494; Boškoski AJ, para. 154.
- 1858 Boškoski AJ, fn. 418; Taylor AJ, para. 494.
- 1859 Bagilishema TJ, para. 30; Semanza TJ, para. 380.
- 1860 Nahimana AJ, paras 958-959; Brima AJ, para. 301; Blaškić TJ, para. 279.
- 1861 Kanyarukiga AJ, para. 258.
- 1862 Boškoski AJ, paras 125, 132. It may however be one of the factors establishing the accused's *mens rea*. See Boškoski AJ, para. 132.
- 1863 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, para. 518; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 698; Kordić AJ, para. 26; Nahimana AJ, paras 479, 492, fn. 2116; Sesay AJ, paras 687, 1170.
- 1864 Sesay AJ, para. 769; Taylor AJ, para. 494.
- 1865 Nahimana AJ, para. 934.
- 1866 Boškoski AJ, para. 172; Taylor AJ, paras 493-494.
- 1867 Taylor AJ, para. 493; Boškoski AJ, para. 171.
- 1868 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, para. 519; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 698; Kordić AJ, paras 29, 31, 112; Boškoski AJ, paras 68, 174; Milošević (Dragomir) AJ, para. 268; Nahimana AJ, para. 479; Taylor AJ, para. 494.
- 1869 Galić TJ, para. 172; Čelebići TJ, para. 328.
- 1870 Boškoski AJ, para. 174.
- 1871 Boškoski AJ, para. 67.
- 1872 Whilst the Khmer and French versions of article 29 of the ECCC Law refer to incitement ("inciter"), the notions of instigation and incitement are considered synonymous. See Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 699; Akayesu AJ, para. 478.
- 1873 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, paras 475, 478; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 699 and citations therein. See also Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1318, fn. 5219.
- 1874 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 699; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, para. 1307. Instigating was a mode of responsibility under Cambodian Law in 1975. See 1956 Penal Code, Arts 83, 84.
- 1875 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, para. 522; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 700; Kordić AJ, paras 27, 32; Taylor AJ, paras 368, 589; Nzabonimana AJ, para. 146.
- 1876 Seromba TJ, para. 304; Mpambara TJ, para. 18.
- 1877 Akayesu AJ, paras 478-483.
- 1878 Nahimana AJ, para. 595; Taylor AJ, para. 589 upholding Taylor TJ, para. 472; Brđanin TJ, para. 269.
- 1879 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, para. 522; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 700; Taylor AJ, para. 589 upholding Taylor TJ, para. 472; Brđanin TJ, para. 269.
- 1880 Semanza AJ, para. 296.
- 1881 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, para. 522; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 700; Nchamihigo AJ, paras 188, 230; Orić TJ, para. 272.
- 1882 Semanza AJ, para. 257 citing Kordić AJ, para. 27; Taylor AJ, para. 589 upholding Taylor TJ, para. 472.
- 1883 Boškoski AJ, paras 125, 132; Nyiramasuhuko AJ, para. 3327. It may however be one of the factors establishing the accused's *mens rea*. See Boškoski AJ, para. 132.
- 1884 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, para. 523; Hadžihasanović AJ, para. 30; Sesay TJ, para. 311; Halilović TJ, paras 95-96.
- 1885 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, para. 522; Mpambara TJ, para. 18; Galić TJ, para. 168.
- 1886 Karera AJ, para. 318; Boškoski AJ, para. 75.
- 1887 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, para. 522; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 700; Kordić AJ, para. 27; Karera AJ, para. 317; Taylor AJ, para. 589.
- 1888 Kordić AJ, para. 27; Nyiramasuhuko AJ, para. 3327; Nahimana AJ, paras 480, 502, 660.
- 1889 Nahimana AJ, para. 934.
- 1890 Boškoski AJ, para. 172; Taylor AJ, para. 493.
- 1891 Boškoski AJ, para. 171.
- 1892 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, para. 524; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 700; Kordić AJ, paras 29, 32; Boškoski AJ, paras 68, 174; Nahimana AJ, para. 480; Taylor AJ, para. 589.
- 1893 Boškoski AJ, para. 174.
- 1894 Boškoski AJ, para. 67.
- 1895 Case 001-E188 Duch TJ, paras 475, 478; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 701 and citations therein. See

- also Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1318, fn. 5218.
- 1896 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 701; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1307. Ordering was a mode of responsibility under Cambodian Law in 1975. See 1956 Penal Code, Arts 83, 85.
- 1897 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 527-528; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 702; *Kordić* AJ, paras 28, 32; *Milošević (Dragomir)* AJ, para. 267; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 481; *Renzaho* AJ, para. 315; *Taylor* AJ, para. 589.
- 1898 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 527; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 702 and citations therein; *Kordić* AJ, para. 28; *Galić* AJ, para. 176; *Renzaho* AJ, para. 315; *Sesay* AJ, para. 164.
- 1899 *Seromba* AJ, para. 202; *Kamuhanda* AJ, para. 75.
- 1900 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 527; *Boškoski* AJ, para. 164; *Setako* AJ, para. 240. Whether such authority exists is a question of fact: *Semanza* AJ, para. 363. See also *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 182: ordering “requires merely authority to order, a more subjective criterion that depends on the circumstances and the perceptions of the listener”.
- 1901 *Taylor* AJ, para. 589, upholding *Taylor* TJ, para. 476.
- 1902 *Semanza* AJ, para. 363; *Setako* AJ, para. 240.
- 1903 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 527; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 702; *Boškoski* AJ, para. 160; *Kamuhanda* AJ, para. 76.
- 1904 *Milošević (Dragomir)* AJ, para. 267.
- 1905 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 527; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 702; *Galić* AJ, para. 178; *Kamuhanda* AJ, para. 76; *Ndindiliyimana* AJ, para. 291; *Sesay* AJ, para. 164.
- 1906 *Galić* TJ, paras 171, 741; *Milošević (Dragomir)* AJ, paras 272-273.
- 1907 *Milošević (Dragomir)* AJ, para. 290; *Boškoski* AJ, paras 125, 132 although it can be one of the factors in determining his *mens rea* (para. 132).
- 1908 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 527; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 702; *Milutinović* TJ (Vol 1), para. 87; *Blaškić* TJ, para. 282; *Taylor* AJ, para. 589, upholding *Taylor* TJ, para. 476.
- 1909 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 527; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 702; *Boškoski* AJ, para. 160; *Hategekimana* AJ, para. 67; *Taylor* AJ, paras 368, 589.
- 1910 *Taylor* AJ, para. 589, upholding *Taylor* TJ, para. 477; *Milutinović* TJ (Vol 1), para. 88.
- 1911 *Kordić* AJ, paras 28, 32; *Blaškić* AJ, para. 42; *Milošević (Dragomir)* AJ, para. 267; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 481; *Nyiramasuhuko* AJ, para. 1895; fn. 4448; *Taylor* AJ, para. 589.
- 1912 *Milošević (Dragomir)* AJ, para. 267.
- 1913 *Boškoski* AJ, para. 172; *Taylor* AJ, para. 493.
- 1914 *Boškoski* AJ, para. 171.
- 1915 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 528; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 702; *Kordić* AJ, paras 29-30; *Martić* AJ, paras 221-222; *Boškoski* AJ, para. 68; *Renzaho* AJ, para. 315; *Taylor* AJ, para. 589.
- 1916 *Boškoski* AJ, para. 174.
- 1917 *Boškoski* AJ, para. 67.
- 1918 The French version of Article 29new of the ECCC Law equates “aiding and abetting” with the notion of “complicité”. While the two share some common features, the phrase “aidé et encouragé” (found in the French versions of article 7(1) ICTY Statute and article 6(1) ICTR Statute) more clearly reflects the nature of aiding and abetting liability in CIL and accords with the English and Khmer versions of the ECCC Law. See Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 532; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 703 and citations therein.
- 1919 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 703 and citations therein; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 475, 478. See also Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1318, fn. 5221.
- 1920 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 703; Case 002-**D427** Closing Order, para. 1307. This mode of responsibility was also recognised by Cambodian Law in 1975. See 1956 Penal Code, Arts 83, 87.
- 1921 Aiding and abetting are not synonymous; aiding involves the provision of assistance, while abetting involves facilitating, encouraging, advising on or providing moral support to the commission of a crime (Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 533; *Milutinović* TJ (Vol 1), fn. 107; *Akayesu* TJ, para. 484; *Gacumbitsi* TJ, para. 286).
- 1922 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 533; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 704; *Blaškić* AJ, para. 46; *Šainović* AJ, para. 1649; *Popović* AJ, paras 1732, 1783; *Taylor* AJ, para. 368.
- 1923 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, paras 707-710; *Taylor* AJ, para. 481; *Šainović* AJ, paras 1649, 1663; *Popović* AJ, para. 1758; *Stanišić & Simatović* AJ, paras 106, 108.
- 1924 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 534-535; *Tadić* AJ, para. 229(i); *Nzabirinda* SJ, para. 16; *Milutinović* TJ (Vol 1), para. 92.

- 1925 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 534; *Milutinović* TJ (Vol 1), para. 92.
- 1926 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 534; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 704; *Tadić* AJ, para. 229(ii); *Brđanin* AJ, para. 263; *Seromba* AJ, para. 57.
- 1927 *Tadić* AJ, para. 229(ii); *Kalimanzira* AJ, para. 87; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 263.
- 1928 See e.g. *Tadić* AJ, para. 229(iii); *Gotovina* AJ, para. 127; *Ntawukulilyayo* AJ, para. 214; *Taylor* AJ, para. 481.
- 1929 *Popović* AJ, paras 1740, 1783; *Ndahimana* AJ, para. 149; *Taylor* AJ, para. 522.
- 1930 *Lukić* AJ, para. 438; *Kalimanzira* AJ, para. 86; *Taylor* AJ, para. 475.
- 1931 *Popović* AJ, para. 1812.
- 1932 Given the overarching requirement that assistance, encouragement or moral support must have a substantial effect on the commission of the crime, the necessary causal link cannot exist where assistance is provided *exclusively* after the time of perpetration. However, as long as the requirement of substantial effect is fulfilled, conduct such as an agreement made *before or during* the commission of a crime, of assistance to be provided after the fact, may suffice. See Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, paras 712-713; *Blagojević* TJ, para. 731; *Furundžija* TJ, para. 230; *Aleksovski* TJ, para. 62; *Brđanin* AJ, para. 277.
- 1933 *Mrkšić* AJ, para. 81; *Ntagerura* AJ, para. 372; *Fofana* AJ, para. 72.
- 1934 *Nahimana* AJ, para. 934.
- 1935 *Sainović* AJ, para. 1687; *Brđanin* AJ, paras 273, 277 (referring to the ‘silent spectator’); *Ndahimana* AJ, para. 147; *Kayishema* AJ, paras 201-202 (referring to the ‘approving spectator’); *Sesay* AJ, para 541.
- 1936 *Brđanin* AJ, para. 277; *Ndahimana* AJ, paras 144, 147-148; *Nyiramasuhuko* AJ, para. 2092.
- 1937 *Ibid.* See also e.g. *Muvunyi I* AJ, para. 80.
- 1938 *Blagojević* AJ, para. 195; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 672; *Sesay* AJ, para. 541.
- 1939 *Popović* AJ, para. 1812; *Mrkšić* AJ, paras 49, 146; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 482.
- 1940 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 706 and citations therein; *Popović* AJ, para. 1740; *Mrkšić* AJ, paras 134, 146; *Ntagerura* AJ, para. 334.
- 1941 *Šainović* AJ, para. 1677; *Nyiramasuhuko* AJ, para. 2205.
- 1942 See also Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 706; *Popović* AJ, para. 1741.
- 1943 *Popović* AJ, para. 1741; *Šainović* AJ, paras 1679, 1682, fn. 5510; *Mrkšić* AJ, paras 97, 100.
- 1944 *Krstić* AJ, para. 140; *Seromba* AJ, paras 57-58.
- 1945 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 535; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 704; *Blaškić* AJ, paras 45-46, 49-50; *Popović* AJ, para. 1732; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 482.
- 1946 *Blaškić* AJ, para. 50; *Šainović* AJ, para. 1772; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 482; *Sesay* AJ, para. 546.
- 1947 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 704; *Šainović* AJ, para. 1772; *Ndahimana* AJ, para. 157; *Brima* AJ, para. 244. As the ICTY Appeals Chamber explained in *Šainović*, “[t]he degree of knowledge pertaining to the details of the crime required to satisfy the *mens rea* of aiding and abetting will depend on the circumstances of the case, including the scale of the crimes and the type of assistance provided”: *Šainović* AJ, para. 1773.
- 1948 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 535; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 704; *Popović* AJ, para. 1830; *Krnjelac* AJ, para. 52; *Blagojević* AJ, para. 127; *Ndahimana* AJ, para. 157; *Fofana* AJ, para 367.
- 1949 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 535; *Milutinović* TJ (Vol I), para. 94.
- 1950 *Kalimanzira* AJ, para. 220; *Ntakirutimana* AJ, para. 508.
- 1951 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, paras 476-478; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, paras 714, 718-719; Case 002-D427/2/15 NC and IT Closing Order Decision, paras 190-232; D427/1/30 IS Closing Order Decision, paras 413-460; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, paras 1307, 1318-1319, 1558.
- 1952 Case 002-D427/2/15 NC and IT Closing Order Decision, para. 232; D427/1/30 IS Closing Order Decision, para. 460; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 714.
- 1953 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, fn. 843; *Hadžihasanović* Command Responsibility Decision, paras 13, 16, 31; *Limaj* TJ, para. 519. See further Case 002-D345/5/2 Co-Prosecutors’ Response to Ieng Sary’s Appeal on Command Responsibility, 4 May 2010, paras 46-49; Case 002-E51/5/3/1 Co-Prosecutors’ Joint Response to Defence Rule 89 Preliminary Objections, 21 March 2011, paras 27-30.
- 1954 ECCC Law, art. 29^{new} (“The fact that any of the acts referred to in Article [...] 5 [...] of this law were committed by a subordinate does not relieve the superior of personal criminal responsibility”); Case 002-D427/2/15 NC and IT Closing Order Decision, paras 231-232. See also Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, paras 898, 917, 939.
- 1955 ECCC Law, art. 29^{new} contains the specific requirement that the superior must have “effective command and control or authority and control over the subordinate.” This is consistent with the case law of the *ad hoc*

Tribunals where it has been held that, for criminal liability to arise on the basis of a superior-subordinate relationship, it must be shown that the superior had effective control over the perpetrators. *See*, paras 424-426. This same interpretation has been used by the ECCC Trial Chamber. *See* Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 540; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 715.

1956 ECCC Law, art. 29new; **D427/2/15** NC and IT Closing Order Decision, para. 191; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 538; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, paras 715-716 and e.g. *Gotovina* AJ, para. 128; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, para. 143; *Sesay* AJ, paras 842, 873.

1957 *Ndindiliyimana* AJ, para. 320.

1958 *Krnojelac* AJ, para. 171; *Ntabakuze* AJ, para. 302.

1959 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 477; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 720; **D427/2/15** NC and IT Closing Order Decision, paras 230, 232; Case 002-D427/1/30 IS Closing Order Decision, paras 418, 459-460; Case 002-D427 Closing Order, paras 1319, 1558; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 195; *Kajelijeli* AJ, para. 85; *Brima* AJ, para. 257.

1960 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, paras 477, 540; *Čelebići* AJ, paras 193-197, 303; *Halilović* AJ, paras 59, 210; *Nyiramasuhuko* AJ, para. 995; *Brima* AJ, paras 257, 289.

1961 ECCC Law, art. 29; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 540; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 720; *Čelebići* AJ, paras 196-197, 303; *Blaškić* AJ, para. 69; *Gacumbitsi* AJ, paras 143-144; *Fofana* AJ, para. 175.

1962 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 540; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 715; *Popović* AJ, para. 1857; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 625; *Brima* AJ, para. 257.

1963 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 542; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 721; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 252; *Orić* AJ, para. 20; *Nyiramasuhuko* AJ, para. 1474.

1964 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 720; *Aleksovski* AJ, para. 76; *Bagilishema* AJ, para. 50; *Brima* AJ, para. 257.

1965 *Čelebići* AJ, paras 197-198; *Bagilishema* AJ, paras 50, 52, 55; *Kajelijeli* AJ, para. 87; *Nahimana* AJ, paras 605, 785.

1966 *Kajelijeli* AJ, para. 87.

1967 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 720; Case 002-D427/1/30 IS Closing Order Decision, para. 459; *Strugar* AJ, para. 254; *Bizimungu (Augustin)* AJ, para. 115.

1968 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 541; *Halilović* AJ, para. 66. Although *de jure* control is neither necessary nor sufficient to prove effective control, it constitutes *prima facie* a reasonable basis for assuming that an accused has effective control over his subordinates. *See* e.g. *Čelebići* AJ, para. 197; *Hadžihasanović* AJ, paras 20-21; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 625; *Ntabakuze* AJ, para. 169.

1969 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 541; *Halilović* AJ, para. 66.

1970 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 541; *Strugar* AJ, paras 253-254, 256; *Nyiramasuhuko* AJ, paras 1000, 2109. However, the absence of proof of orders is not demonstrative of a lack of effective control, and the fact that subordinates might perpetrate crimes independently of orders does not show that a superior lacks the ability to prevent or punish those crimes. *See* *Bagosora* AJ, para. 472.

1971 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 541; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 206.

1972 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 541; *Strugar* AJ, paras 260-262.

1973 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 541; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 206.

1974 *Popović* AJ, para. 1857.

1975 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 543; *Bagilishema* AJ, para. 37; *Kordić* TJ, para. 427; *Taylor* TJ, para. 497.

1976 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 543; Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 715; *Orić* AJ, paras 57-59.

1977 *Blagojević* AJ, para. 287; *Renzaho* AJ, paras 64, 116; *Sesay* AJ, para. 851.

1978 *Orić* AJ, para. 35.

1979 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 544; *Blaškić* AJ, para. 62; *Popović* AJ, paras 1910, 1912; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 791; *Sesay* AJ, paras 852-853.

1980 Case 002-E313 Case 002/01 TJ, para. 715; Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 544; *Popović* AJ, para. 1910. *Strugar* AJ, para. 298.

1981 *Strugar* AJ, para. 304.

1982 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 544; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 226; *Blaškić* AJ, paras 62-64; *Bagilishema* AJ, paras 34-35; *Taylor* TJ, paras 498-499.

1983 Case 001-E188 *Duch* TJ, para. 544; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 226, *Blaškić* AJ, para. 406; *Taylor* TJ, para. 499.

1984 *Čelebići* AJ, para. 238.

- 1985 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 544; *Čelebići* AJ, para. 238; *Bagilishema* AJ, para. 42; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 791.
- 1986 *Čelebići* AJ, para. 239.
- 1987 *Blaškić* AJ, paras 56-57.
- 1988 *Nahimana* AJ, para. 865; *Bagosora* AJ, para. 384.
- 1989 ECCC Law, art. 29^{new}; Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 545-547; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 716; *Boškoski* AJ, para. 230; *Popović* AJ, para. 1943; *Nahimana* AJ, para. 484; *Sesay* AJ, paras 502, 842.
- 1990 Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 Judgment, para. 720.
- 1991 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 546-547; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 716; *Hadžihasanović* AJ, paras 259-260; *Taylor* TJ, para. 500.
- 1992 This follows directly from the definition of superior responsibility applicable under CIL in 1975, which recognised, *inter alia*, that a superior is criminally responsible if he knew or had reason to know that his subordinate had committed a crime and if he failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to punish that subordinate. The Co-Prosecutor is not aware of any state practice demonstrating that the established CIL does not apply in the particular factual situation where the crimes were committed before the superior assumed effective control. Moreover, holding a superior responsible for his failure to punish the crimes of his subordinates, whenever committed, is consonant with the principle of responsible command, on which the principle of superior responsibility rests. Were new commanders not responsible for punishing the past crimes of his subordinates, this would leave a lacuna in the law, giving rise to impunity as soon as a new superior assumed control. As such, it is the Co-Prosecutor's position that the ICTY Appeal Chamber majority erred in law in holding that a superior cannot be held responsible for crimes which took place before he assumed command or authority over the subordinate. See *Hadžihasanović* Command Responsibility Decision, para. 51. For a correct analysis, see Separate and Partially Dissenting Opinion of Judge Hunt and Partial Dissenting Opinion of Judge Shahabuddeen.
- 1993 *Bizimungu (Augustin)* AJ, para. 104; *Bagosora* AJ, para. 685.
- 1994 *Blaškić* AJ, para. 77; *Hadžihasanović* AJ, paras 38-40.
- 1995 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 545; Case 002-**E313** Case 002/01 TJ, para. 716; *Blaškić* AJ, paras 72, 417; *Halilović* AJ, para. 63; *Orić* AJ, para. 177; *Hadžihasanović* AJ, para. 33; *Kayishema* AJ, para. 302; *Bagosora* AJ, paras 672, 683.
- 1996 *Boškoski* AJ, para. 231; *Popović* AJ, para. 1928; *Bagosora* AJ, para. 672.
- 1997 *Bagosora* AJ, para. 672.
- 1998 *Halilović* AJ, para. 182; *Boškoski* AJ, paras 230, 234-235; *Hadžihasanović* AJ, para. 154; *Popović* AJ, para. 1932; *Bagosora* AJ, para. 510.
- 1999 *Popović* AJ, para. 1932; *Boškoski* AJ, paras 231, 235, 270.
- 2000 *Boškoski* AJ, para. 234.
- 2001 *Boškoski* AJ, para. 234; *Strugar* AJ, paras 232, 236, 238; *Popović* AJ, para. 1938.
- 2002 ECCC Agreement, Arts 1, 2.
- 2003 ECCC Law, Arts 1, 2^{new}.
- 2004 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 46-57.
- 2005 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 52, 61.
- 2006 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 57 (internal citations omitted).
- 2007 **D297.1** ICIJ Personal Jurisdiction Decision, para. 27.
- 2008 United Nations Security Council Resolution 1534 (2004), 26 March 2004, UN Doc. No. S/Res/1534, paras 5-6; United Nations Security Council Resolution 1503, 28 August 2003, UN Doc. No. S/Res/1503, preamble recital 7.
- 2009 ICTY Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Rule 11^{bis}. Rule 11^{bis}(C) references Security Council Resolution 1534 and states that the ICTY will consider the “gravity of the crimes charged” and the “level of responsibility of the accused” in deciding whether to transfer cases. See also *Milošević (Dragomir) Referral Decision*, paras 1-3.
- 2010 *Lukić* Referral Decision, paras 26-28.
- 2011 *Fofana* Personal Jurisdiction Decision, para. 22.
- 2012 ICC OTP, *Paper on some policy issues before the Office of the Prosecutor*, International Criminal Court, September 2003, p. 7.
- 2013 Case 001-**E188** *Duch* TJ, paras 22-24.

- 2014 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 71.
- 2015 Case 003-**D48** Personal Jurisdiction Decision (I), para. 15; Case 003-**D49** Personal Jurisdiction Decision (II), para. 15.
- 2016 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, para. 62.
- 2017 *Ademi* Referral Decision, para. 28.
- 2018 *Janković* Referral Decision, para. 19; *Ademi* Referral Decision, para. 28; *Kovačević* Referral Decision, para. 20; *Lukić* Referral Decision, para. 27; *Todović* Referral Appeal Decision, paras 13, 16. The ICTY Appeals Chamber has emphasised, however, that too much stress should not be placed on the local character of the crimes, since local leaders may in fact wield significant influence warranting their inclusion within the category of those most responsible. See *Lukić* Appeal Decision, para. 22.
- 2019 *Lukić* Referral Decision, para. 27.
- 2020 *Lukić* Referral Decision, para. 27.
- 2021 *Janković* Referral Decision, para. 19; *Kovačević* Referral Decision paras 12, 20; *Lukić* Referral Decision, paras 27 and 29; *Rašević* Referral Decision, para. 23; *Todović* Referral Appeal Decision, para. 25.
- 2022 See *Ntaganda* Article 58 Appeal Decision, para. 76.
- 2023 *Ademi* Referral Decision, para. 29; *Lukić* Referral Decision, para. 28; *Lukić* Appeal Decision, para. 21.
- 2024 *Ademi* Referral Decision, para. 29; *Kovačević* Referral Decision, para. 20; *Milošević* Referral Decision, para. 23; *Lukić* Referral Decision, para. 28; *Lukić* Appeal Decision, para. 21.
- 2025 *Milošević (Dragomir)* Referral Decision, para. 23; *Lukić* Appeal Decision, para. 21.
- 2026 *Lukić* Referral Decision, para. 28; *Ademi* Referral Decision, para. 29.
- 2027 *Ademi* Referral Decision, para. 29.
- 2028 *Milošević (Dragomir)* Referral Decision, para. 23.
- 2029 *Milošević (Dragomir)* Referral Decision, para. 23.
- 2030 *Kovačević* Referral Decision, para. 20.
- 2031 Case 001-**F28** *Duch* AJ, paras 76-77 citing *The First Session of the Third Term of the Cambodian National Assembly*, October 4-5 2004, p. 23; Case 002-**E188** *Duch* TJ, para. 19 citing Group of Experts Report at para. 109.
- 2032 *Milošević (Dragomir)* Referral Decision, para. 22; *Lukić* Referral Decision, para. 28.
- 2033 See *e.g.*, paras 1, 79-94.
- 2034 See *e.g.*, paras 86-90.
- 2035 See, fn. 347.
- 2036 See, *e.g.*, **D6.1.197** Demographic Expert Report “Khmer Rouge victims in Cambodia, April 1975 – January 1979 a critical Assessment of major estimates” by Dr. Ewa Tabeau and They Kheam, 30 September 2009, EN 00385250.
- 2037 See *e.g.*, paras 95-156..
- 2038 See *e.g.*, paras 289-293.
- 2039 See *e.g.*, paras 270-271.
- 2040 See *e.g.*, paras 212-216.
- 2041 See, *e.g.* paras 212-216, 270-271, 289-293.
- 2042 See *e.g.*, paras 170, 214, 225, 240, 254, 292.
- 2043 See *e.g.*, paras 225, 240, 254, 292.
- 2044 See *e.g.*, paras 185-192.
- 2045 See *e.g.*, paras 129, 214.
- 2046 See *e.g.*, para. 270. See also para. 108.
- 2047 See, *e.g.*, paras 78, 82, 85, 157-158, 179-192.
- 2048 See *e.g.*, paras 150, 154, 254, 291. See also para 167. .
- 2049 See *e.g.*, paras 150, 154, 254, 291. See also para 167.
- 2050 See *e.g.*, paras 214, 284, 292.
- 2051 See *e.g.*, paras 214, 284.
- 2052 See *e.g.*, paras 240, 254, 283.
- 2053 See *e.g.*, paras 205, 284.
- 2054 See *e.g.*, paras 99, 108, 205, 207, 237, 251, 267, 284.
- 2055 See *e.g.*, paras 170-172.
- 2056 See *e.g.*, paras 142, 145, 150, 155, 177, 190, 194, 206, 212-214, 271.

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- 2057 See *e.g.*, paras 225-228.
- 2058 See *e.g.*, paras 253-256
- 2059 See *e.g.*, paras 162, 170-172.
- 2060 See *e.g.*, paras 253, 255.
- 2061 See *e.g.*, paras 189, 225-228.
- 2062 See *e.g.*, paras 162, 171, 213, 215, 219-220, 228, 231, 239, 240-241, 255.
- 2063 See *e.g.*, paras 188, 201, 226.
- 2064 See *e.g.*, paras 135, 192, 211. See *also*, **D119/99** Pech Ruos Written Record of Interview, 12 March 2014, A31-33, EN 00985204-00985205.
- 2065 See *e.g.*, para. 177.
- 2066 See *e.g.*, para. 177.
- 2067 See *e.g.*, paras 161-162.
- 2068 See *e.g.*, paras 162, 170. .
- 2069 See *e.g.*, para. 190.
- 2070 See *e.g.*, paras 189, 240.
- 2071 See *e.g.*, paras 188, 191, 289, 292.
- 2072 See *e.g.*, para. 192.
- 2073 See *e.g.*, paras 61, 65, 74, 78, 108, 121, 123, 129, 149-156, 161, 167, 177, 192, 196, 212, 250, 293.
- 2074 See *e.g.*, para. 76. See *also*, paras 61, 78, 153-154.
- 2075 See *e.g.*, paras 151-152, 161, 170, 177, 184, 189, 192, 239-240, 292.
- 2076 See *e.g.*, paras 99-100, 107, 129, 153, 239.
- 2077 See *e.g.*, paras 90, 99, 137, 204-205, 224, 251, 265-268, 283-287.
- 2078 See *e.g.*, para. 162.
- 2079 See *e.g.*, paras 225, 227.
- 2080 See *e.g.*, paras 239-241, 459.
- 2081 See *e.g.*, paras 253-256, 454, 459.
- 2082 See *e.g.*, paras 212-216.
- 2083 See *e.g.*, paras 284, 287, 290, 292, 293.
- 2084 See *e.g.*, paras 267, 270, 271.
- 2085 See *e.g.*, paras 70, 77, 152, 160, 168, 186.
- 2086 See *e.g.*, paras 162, 170-172.
- 2087 See *e.g.*, paras 220, 223, 225, 228.
- 2088 See *e.g.*, paras 245, 454.
- 2089 See *e.g.*, para. 177.
- 2090 See *e.g.*, paras 161, 162, 168, 170.
- 2091 See *e.g.*, paras 152, 184, 188, 189-192, 225, 240, 254-255, 289, 292.
- 2092 See *e.g.*, paras 65, 67, 74, 78, 108, 121, 123, 151-152, 154, 161, 167, 170, 179-180, 182-184, 187, 189, 192, 270, 292.
- 2093 See *e.g.*, paras 61, 65, 72-74, 99, 106, 108, 112, 120-124, 126, 129-130, 134, 143, 146, 155, 158, 167, 175-176, 181-183, 198, 209, 215, 250, 263, 270, 277-278, 292-293
- 2094 See *e.g.*, paras 159-162, 170-172, 184-192, 212-216, 225-228, 239-241, 253-256, 270-271, 289-293.
- 2095 See *e.g.*, paras 99, 123, 129, 135, 142, 145, 149-156, 161-162, 166, 170-172, 177, 184, 189-192, 212-216, 225-228, 239-241, 255-256, 270-271, 289-293.
- 2096 See *e.g.*, paras 90, 99, 255, 265, 284, 290.
- 2097 See *e.g.*, paras 86-88, 234, 244, 253, 266, 285.
- 2098 See *e.g.*, paras 89-90, 99, 119, 127, 130, 201, 205, 237, 240, 254, 266, 268, 283-284.
- 2099 See *e.g.*, paras 205, 251, 267, 287.
- 2100 See *e.g.*, paras 55, 61, 88-89, 99, 106-107, 111-114, 116-117, 119, 121-122, 125-131, 140, 196, 206-207, 233, 236, 262-264, 268, 277-282, 284. .
- 2101 See *e.g.*, paras 207, 268, 284.
- 2102 See *e.g.*, paras 94, 141.
- 2103 See *e.g.*, paras 40, 59, 70, 89, 119, 127, 143, 146-147, 169, 201, 203, 214, 270, 291.
- 2104 See *e.g.*, paras 82, 87, 119, 121, 123, 201, 270.
- 2105 See *e.g.*, paras 81-83, 87, 121.

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- 2106 See *e.g.*, paras 91, 93-94, 108, 147, 150, 154; 167; 201, 254, 291.
- 2107 See *e.g.*, paras 108, 128, 132-133, 147, 152, 156.
- 2108 See *e.g.*, paras 64-67, 71-74, 84, 88, 120-123, 129, 136-139, 167, 181-183, 198, 250, 278.
- 2109 See *e.g.*, paras 53, 67, 121-122, 129, 136-139, 143, 147, 223, 284, 290.
- 2110 See *e.g.*, paras 122-123, 138-139, 141, 201, 214, 223, 225, 235, 240, 254, 270, 284, 290.
- 2111 See *e.g.*, paras 51, 57, 59, 61, 72, 91-94, 108, 132-134, 235, 269; 288.
- 2112 See *e.g.*, paras 61, 65, 72-74, 99, 106, 108, 112, 120-123, 129-130, 134, 143, 146, 167, 175-176, 182-183, 198, 208, 215, 250, 263, 278, 292-293.
- 2113 See *e.g.*, paras 67, 74, 121-122, 126, 129, 198, 208, 263, 278.
- 2114 See *e.g.*, paras 47-48, 73, 81-85, 105, 108, 121-123, 129, 132-134, 136-139, 140-156, 166-168, 200-203, 214, 233-235, 240, 252-254, 270, 290, 292-293.
- 2115 See *e.g.*, paras 162, 164, 168.
- 2116 See *e.g.*, paras 146, 147, 194, 200.
- 2117 See *e.g.*, paras 217, 219, 225, 228.
- 2118 See *e.g.*, paras 229-230, 235, 239, 241.
- 2119 See *e.g.*, paras 242-244, 253, 255-256.
- 2120 See *e.g.*, paras 145, 150, 176, 203, 214, 221, 279.
- 2121 See *e.g.*, paras 59, 61, 82, 147, 154, 201, 223, 254.
- 2122 See *e.g.*, paras 184-192.
- 2123 See *e.g.*, paras 157-158, 162, 168, 187-189, 201, 254, 289.
- 2124 See *e.g.*, paras 160, 162, 168, 225.
- 2125 See *e.g.*, para 161.
- 2126 See *e.g.*, paras 154, 158, 162, 173-177, 187, 254.
- 2127 See *e.g.*, paras 111, 147, 173-177, 201, 235, 254.
- 2128 See *e.g.*, paras 143, 203.
- 2129 See *e.g.*, para. 201.
- 2130 See *e.g.*, paras 99, 201, 254, 283.
- 2131 See *e.g.*, paras 100, 147, 157, 175, 201, 223, 254, 270, 284, 292.
- 2132 See *e.g.*, paras 169, 194, 204, 219, 230, 244.
- 2133 See *e.g.*, paras 169, 195, 197, 204-205, 214, 224, 234, 237, 253.
- 2134 See *e.g.*, paras 146, 200, 204.
- 2135 See *e.g.*, para. 239.
- 2136 See *e.g.*, paras 169, 208-211, 226-228, 238-240, 256.
- 2137 See *e.g.*, paras 205, 251.
- 2138 See *e.g.*, paras 205, 237, 251.
- 2139 See *e.g.*, paras 206-207, 236.
- 2140 See *e.g.*, paras 279- 280..
- 2141 See *e.g.*, paras 257, 264, 268, 270.
- 2142 See *e.g.*, paras 195, 206-207, 214.
- 2143 See *e.g.*, para. 125, 128, 236.
- 2144 See *e.g.*, paras 129, 195, 234, 205, 270, 279.
- 2145 See *e.g.*, paras 266, 268, 284.
- 2146 See *e.g.*, paras 266, 268, 284.
- 2147 See *e.g.*, paras 205, 237, 266, 283-284.
- 2148 See *e.g.*, para. 205.
- 2149 See *e.g.*, paras 141-148, 166, 196-199, 200, 203-204, 212, 221-222, 233, 248-249.
- 2150 See *e.g.*, paras 146, 198, 204.
- 2151 See *e.g.*, paras 61, 122, 146, 198, 208, 215, 250.
- 2152 See *e.g.*, para. 198.
- 2153 See *e.g.*, para. 238.
- 2154 See *e.g.*, para. 208-211, 146.
- 2155 See *e.g.*, para. 166.
- 2156 See *e.g.*, paras 162, 171, 209, 213, 215, 215, 238-239, 254.
- 2157 See *e.g.*, para. 238.

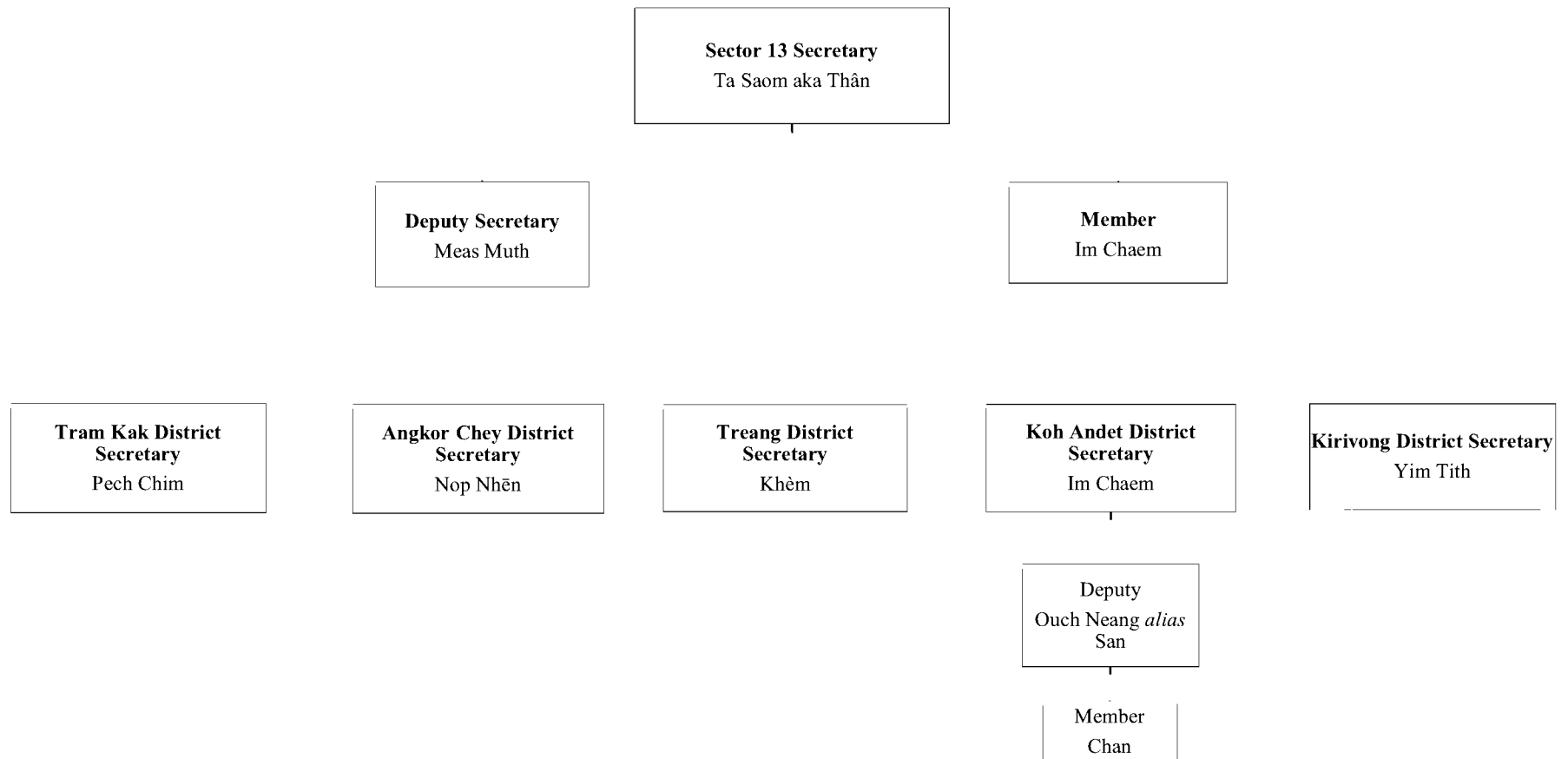
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- 2158 See *e.g.*, para 238.
 2159 See *e.g.*, para. 238.
 2160 See *e.g.*, para. 149.
 2161 See *e.g.*, para 206, 209, 238.
 2162 See *e.g.*, paras 174-177.
 2163 See *e.g.*, paras 168, 210, 224.
 2164 See *e.g.*, paras 201, 235.
 2165 See *e.g.*, paras 171, 210, 239.
 2166 See *e.g.*, para. 210.
 2167 See *e.g.*, paras 207, 210, 213, 236.
 2168 See *e.g.*, paras 196-199, 208.
 2169 See *e.g.*, paras 149, 212.
 2170 See *e.g.*, paras 141-148, 166, 196-199, 203-204, 212, 233.
 2171 See *e.g.*, paras 147, 201, 214.
 2172 See *e.g.*, para. 223.
 2173 See *e.g.*, para. 240.
 2174 See *e.g.*, para. 254.
 2175 See *e.g.*, paras 281, 289, 292.
 2176 See *e.g.*, paras 85, 173- 177.
 2177 See *e.g.*, paras 223, 225.
 2178 See *e.g.*, paras 189, 240
 2179 See *e.g.*, paras 190, 201.
 2180 See *e.g.*, para. 254.
 2181 See *e.g.*, paras. 188, 191, 289.
 2182 See *e.g.*, para. 192.
 2183 See *e.g.*, paras 161, 162, 168, 170.
 2184 See *e.g.*, para. 168.
 2185 See *e.g.*, para. 240.
 2186 See *e.g.*, paras 181, 82, 183.
 2187 See *e.g.*, para. 182.
 2188 See *e.g.*, para. 132.
 2189 See *e.g.*, para. 134.
 2190 See, para. 288.
 2191 See *e.g.*, para. 269.
 2192 See *e.g.*, paras 94, 132, 269.
 2193 See *e.g.*, paras 94, 132, 269.
 2194 See *e.g.*, paras 132, 133, 288.
 2195 See *e.g.*, paras 132, 135.
 2196 See *e.g.*, paras 51, 57, 59, 61, 70, 72, 132-135, 269, 288.
 2197 See *e.g.*, para. 132.
 2198 See *e.g.*, paras 132, 133, 288.
 2199 See *e.g.*, para. 169.
 2200 See *e.g.*, paras 210, 211.
 2201 See *e.g.*, para. 211.
 2202 See *e.g.*, para. 293.
 2203 See *e.g.*, paras 132, 476.
 2204 See *e.g.*, paras 108, 132, 476.
 2205 See *e.g.*, paras 70, 108, 133.
 2206 See *e.g.*, paras 132, 133, 288.
 2207 See *e.g.*, paras 93, 94, 132, 269.
 2208 See *e.g.*, paras 132, 133, 288
 2209 See *e.g.*, paras 354, 355, 358.
 2210 See *e.g.*, paras 168-169
 2211 See *e.g.*, paras 200, 201, 204, 205.

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- 2212 See *e.g.*, paras 223-224.
2213 See *e.g.*, paras 235, 237.
2214 See *e.g.*, paras 252-256.
2215 See *e.g.*, para. 202.
2216 See *e.g.*, paras 123, 161, 168, 171, 185, 223, 239, 290, 291, 292.
2217 See *e.g.*, paras 4, 24, 101, 130, 146, 262.
2218 See *e.g.*, paras 61, 126, 146, 155, 263, 277.
2219 See *e.g.*, paras 193-216.
2220 See *e.g.*, paras 229-241.
2221 See *e.g.*, paras 163-172.
2222 See *e.g.*, paras 242-256.
2223 See *e.g.*, paras 217-228.
2224 See *e.g.*, paras 169, 204, 205.
2225 See *e.g.*, paras 99, 194, 205, 207, 237, 251, 267.
2226 See *e.g.*, paras 206, 207, 236, 264, 280.
2227 See *e.g.*, paras 205, 251, 287.
2228 See *e.g.*, paras 210, 211.
2229 See *e.g.*, paras 280-287.
2230 See *e.g.*, paras 264-271.
2231 See *e.g.*, paras 267, 284.
2232 See *e.g.*, para. 284.
2233 See *e.g.*, paras 268, 284.
2234 See *e.g.*, paras 288, 192.
2235 See *e.g.*, para. 286.
2236 See *e.g.*, para. 287.
2237 See *e.g.*, paras 119, 121, 210, 333.
2238 See *e.g.*, para. 210.
2239 See *e.g.*, paras 210, 239.
2240 See *e.g.*, paras 213, 236.
2241 See *e.g.*, paras 61, 126, 146, 155, 263, 277.
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2243 See *e.g.*, paras 31-37.
2244 See *e.g.*, paras 157, 179-180, 367-368.
2245 See *e.g.*, paras 61, 182-183.
2246 See *e.g.*, paras 162, 170.
2247 See *e.g.*, paras 223, 225.
2248 See *e.g.*, paras 189, 240.
2249 See *e.g.*, paras 190, 201.
2250 See *e.g.*, para. 254.
2251 See *e.g.*, para. 191.
2252 See *e.g.*, para. 192.
2253 See *e.g.*, paras 189, 192.
2254 See *e.g.*, paras 168-169.
2255 See *e.g.*, paras 204-205.
2256 See *e.g.*, para. 251.
2257 See *e.g.*, paras 204-205.
2258 See *e.g.*, paras 204-205.
2259 See *e.g.*, paras 204-205.
2260 See *e.g.*, paras 205, 251.
2261 See *e.g.*, para. 459, 493.
2262 See *e.g.*, para. 192.
2263 See *e.g.*, paras 168-169.
2264 See *e.g.*, paras 200-203.
2265 See *e.g.*, para. 235.

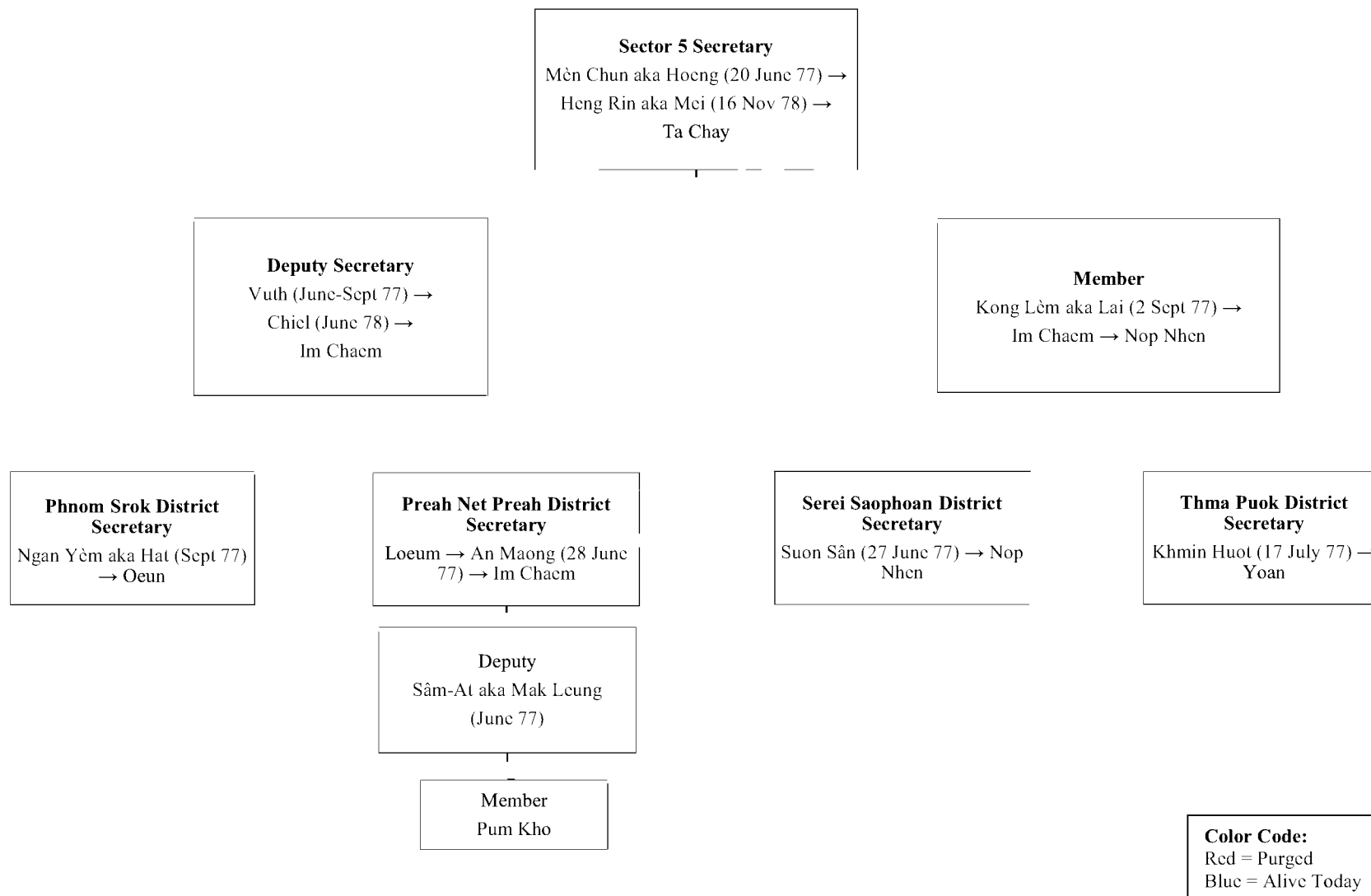
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- 2266 See *e.g.*, paras 159-162, 168, 189-190, 200-203, 235.
- 2267 See *e.g.*, paras 157, 179-187, 189-190.
- 2268 See *e.g.*, paras 157-162, 182-192.
- 2269 See *e.g.*, paras 157-162, 185, 189-190.
- 2270 See *e.g.*, paras 157-162, 179-187, 189-190.
- 2271 See *e.g.*, paras 101-110.
- 2272 See *e.g.*, para. 104.
- 2273 See *e.g.*, para. 105.
- 2274 See *e.g.*, para. 102.
- 2275 See *e.g.*, paras 105-106.
- 2276 See *e.g.*, para. 107.
- 2277 See *e.g.*, paras 101-102, 104, 106.
- 2278 See *e.g.*, paras 103, 108.
- 2279 See *e.g.*, para. 107.
- 2280 See *e.g.*, paras 66, 106-107.
- 2281 See *e.g.*, paras 102, 107.
- 2282 See *e.g.*, paras 65-66, 106, 108, 167.
- 2283 See *e.g.*, para. 108.
- 2284 See *e.g.*, paras 67, 103, 109.
- 2285 See *e.g.*, para. 106.
- 2286 See *e.g.*, paras 106, 163-172.
- 2287 See *e.g.*, paras 168-172.
- 2288 See *e.g.*, paras 163-172.
- 2289 See *e.g.*, paras 96-109.
- 2290 See *e.g.*, paras 98, 101-107.
- 2291 See *e.g.*, paras 96-98.
- 2292 See *e.g.*, paras 96-98, 111, 114-117, 521-522.
- 2293 See *e.g.*, paras 111-112.
- 2294 See *e.g.*, para. 111.
- 2295 See *e.g.*, paras 111-113, 115-116, 121, 140-141, 174-178.
- 2296 See *e.g.*, paras 112-113.
- 2297 See *e.g.*, paras 71, 111-113, 115-116, 121, 140-141, 151, 174-178.
- 2298 See *e.g.*, paras 58, 174-175, 177.
- 2299 See *e.g.*, para. 177.
- 2300 See *e.g.*, paras 121, 123, 142, 145, 148-149, 199, 202.
- 2301 See *e.g.*, paras 60, 114, 119, 125, 140, 156.
- 2302 See *e.g.*, paras 119, 125, 262.
- 2303 See *e.g.*, paras 73, 136.
- 2304 See *e.g.*, paras 119, 121, 197, 221, 247, 262, 276.
- 2305 See *e.g.*, paras 129, 146, 199, 277.
- 2306 See *e.g.*, paras 120-123, 126, 129-130, 138, 146, 150-151, 155, 199, 263, 277.
- 2307 See *e.g.*, paras 121-123.
- 2308 See *e.g.*, paras 121-123, 47-48, 72-73.
- 2309 See *e.g.*, paras 59, 61, 72, 108, 132-134, 269, 288.
- 2310 See *e.g.*, paras 121, 141-148, 196, 199-200, 202-203, 270-271, 293.
- 2311 See *e.g.*, paras 196-199, 204.
- 2312 See *e.g.*, paras 140-148.
- 2313 See *e.g.*, paras 100, 148, 198, 200, 203, 224, 227, 235, 239, 252-253.
- 2314 See *e.g.*, paras 149-154.
- 2315 See *e.g.*, paras 48, 74, 82, 84-85, 120-123, 129, 250, 278.
- 2316 See *e.g.*, paras 125-131, 257, 262, 264.
- 2317 See *e.g.*, paras 119, 125-131.
- 2318 See *e.g.*, paras 129, 277.
- 2319 See *e.g.*, paras 128, 146, 270.

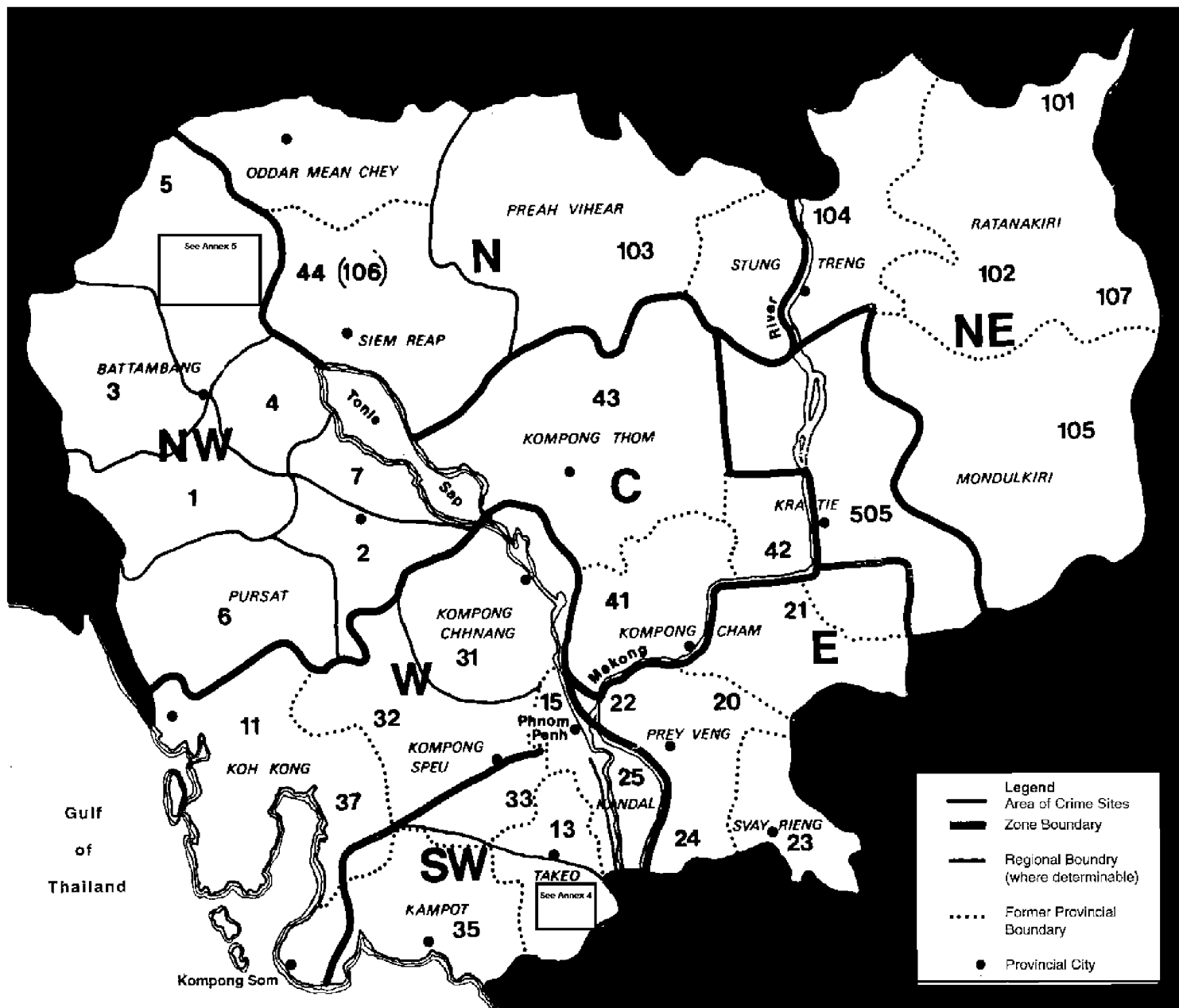
- 2320 See *e.g.*, paras 184- 293. For Im Chaem’s authority over the various sites: *see*, paras 116, 196-199, 221-222, 233, 247-249, 262, 275, 279.
- 2321 See *e.g.*, paras 61, 96-98, 111-112, 123, 125, 130, 154, 177-178, 184, 187.
- 2322 See *e.g.*, paras 96-100, 114-156.
- 2323 See *e.g.*, paras 98, 111.
- 2324 See *e.g.*, para. 98.
- 2325 See *e.g.*, para. 98.
- 2326 See *e.g.*, paras 47-48, 59-61, 108, 114, 116-117, 119-156, 196-199, 221-222, 233, 247-249, 262, 275, 279.
- 2327 See *e.g.*, paras 111-113, 115-116, 121, 140-141, 151, 174-178.
- 2328 See *e.g.*, paras 95-156..
- 2329 **D251/5** Submission on whether Im Chaem should be considered a “senior leader” or among “those who were most responsible” for the crimes committed in democratic Kampuchea, 21 September 2015, paras 9, 44-53.
- 2330 See *e.g.*, paras 101-107, 111-117.
- 2331 See, paras 96, 101, 104, 106-107, 111.
- 2332 See, paras 96-98, 111-112, 123, 125, 130, 154, 177-178, 184, 187.
- 2333 See, paras 105-109.
- 2334 See, paras 161-162, 168.
- 2335 See, paras 166, 168-172.
- 2336 See, paras 111-113, 115-116, 121, 140-141, 174-178.
- 2337 See, paras 111-113, 115-116, 121, 140-141, 151, 174-178.
- 2338 See, paras 47-48, 58-61, 114-156.
- 2339 See, paras 194-203.
- 2340 See, paras 221-222.
- 2341 See, paras 247-250.
- 2342 See, paras 232-233.
- 2343 See, paras 257, 260.
- 2344 See, paras 275-279.
- 2345 See, paras 108, 149-156.
- 2346 See, paras 159-162, 170-178, 184-192, 212-216, 239-241, 252-256, 270-271, 289-293.
- 2347 **D6.1.1533** Craig C. Etcheson Written Record of Analysis, 18 July 2007, para. 77, EN 00142845.
- 2348 **D6.1.1533** Craig C. Etcheson Written Record of Analysis, 18 July 2007, paras 67-68, EN 00142842.
- 2349 See *e.g.*, **D1.3.12.1** Im Chaem Interview, 26 April 2007, EN 00217521-00217522, 00217525.
- 2350 See, Annex 5.
- 2351 See, Case 002 **D427** Closing Order, 15 September 2010, paras. 322, 368, 382, 399, 488, 588.

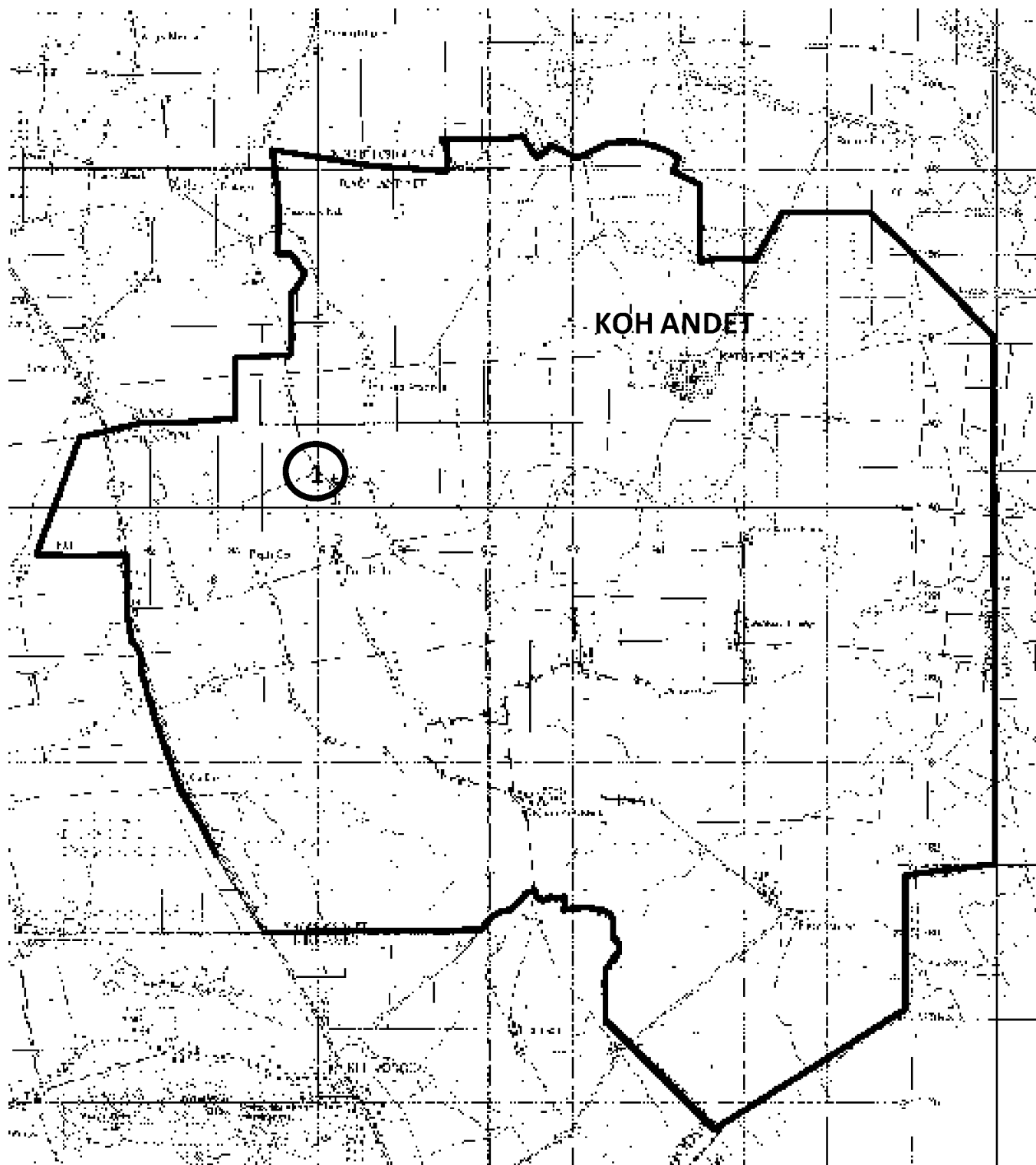
Authority Structure of Sector 13, Southwest Zone, 1976-1977



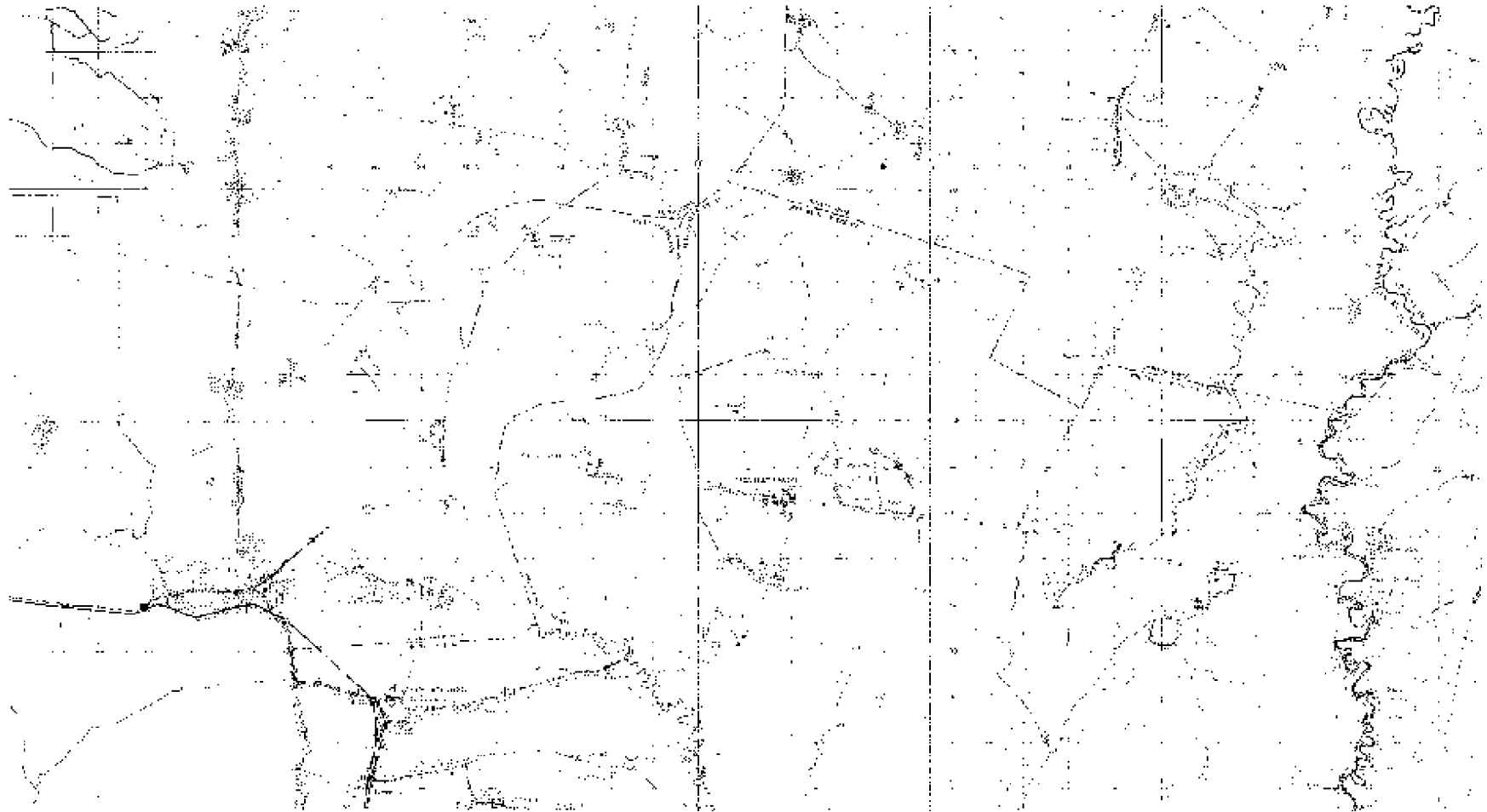
Authority Structure of Sector 5, Northwest Zone, 1977-1979







1 WAT ANG SREI MEALY SECURITY OFFICE AND PREY SOKHON EXECUTION SITE



1 PHNOM TRAYOUNG SECURITY OFFICE AND WORKSITE

2 CHAKREY SECURITY OFFICE AND RELATED SITES

3 WAT CHAMKAR KHNOL AND RELATED SITES

4 WAT PREAH NET PREAH AND RELATED EXECUTION SITES

5 SPEAN SPRENG AND PREY RONEAM DAM WORKSITE

6 TRAPEANG THMA DAM WORKSITE

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
1.	An Maong	Secretary of Preah Net Preah District E. 18 October 1977	D21898	D191.1.111	134	00873645
2.	Ao Makara	New person in Paoy Char Commune, Sector 5; Wife Of Long Sidet	D21898	D191.1.111	165	00873648
3.	Aok Hom	Assistant, Sector 5	D10916	D6.1.1128	12	00193556
4.	Aom Borei	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	25	00873186
5.	Au Malis	New person, Sector 5; former professor	D21898	D.191.1.111	59	00873254
6.	Bau Rom	Member of Battalion 55, Sector 5	D14854	D131/2.1.100	11	01148955
7.	Chan Mony	New person, Sector 5; former monk	D21898	D.191.1.111	59	00873272
8.	Chay Kheam	Commanding officer of commerce	D14869	D131/2.1.101	10	01148957
9.	Chea Pouk	New person, Kouk Treab Cooperative, Sector 5; former commune secretary at Enemy Sector	D14468	D131/2.1.94	17	01148952
10.	Chea Tuy	Served on Phnum Srok district committee, Sector 5	D05923	D6.1.1197	7	01210395
11.	Chen Chhlang	Fishing combatant, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	34	00873187
12.	Chhai Thoeum	Member of Thma Puok District, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	249	00873628
13.	Chham Chhat	Deputy Secretary of Thma Puok District, Sector 5	D14869	D131/2.1.101	28	01148961
14.	Chheng Kay <i>alias</i> Savat	Assistant of commerce	D14869	D131/2.1.101	12	01148958
15.	Chheng Thientech	New person, Sector 5; former student	D21898	D.191.1.111	67	00873273
16.	Chhep Pheng	Mobile work brigade deputy chief, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5	D01456	D6.1.554	5	00143353
17.	Chhi Hauy	Chairperson of medical skills	D14869	D131/2.1.101	22	01148959

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
18.	Chhoem Chhen	Group chief of Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	85	00873329
19.	Chhoeun Ot	Chairperson of Tuek Thla Village Cooperative	D14869	D131/2.1.101	48	01148964
20.	Chhoeun Rat	Member of Prey Moan worksite, Sector 5	D01588	D1.3.25.7	3	00784628
21.	Chhoeun Rit	Chief of Prey Moan worksite, Sector 5	D01588	D1.3.25.7	9	00784627
22.	Chhoeung Sovath <i>alias</i> Tonh	Combatant in mobile unit, Sector 5	D06093	D1.3.25.4	61	00837612
23.	Chhum Ting	Chairperson of Prasat Commune, Preah Net Preah District	D14869	D131/2.1.101	41	01148963
24.	Chin Douriyen	New person, Sector 5; former soldier	D21898	D.191.1.111	1	00873216
25.	Chin Tai Heng	Combatant in mobile unit, Sector 5	D06093	D1.3.25.4	62	00837612
26.	Chom Penh	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	26	00873186
27.	Chou Chunhom	New person, Sector 5; former student	D21898	D.191.1.111	22	00873628
28.	Chum Chhlav	Deputy chief of cooperative 3, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	52	00873189
29.	Chuoan Sari	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	28	00873186
30.	Duk Rot	Commanding officer of Svay Sisophon District	D14869	D131/2.1.101	36	01148962
31.	Dul Lim	New person, Sector 5; former cyclo taxi-driver	D21898	D.191.1.111	58	00873272
32.	Fa Sarun	New person, Sector 5; former teacher	D21898	D.191.1.111	64	00873272
33.	Moeng Lan	Medic, Sector 5	D06786	D1.3.25.5	33	00342739
34.	Ya Thieng <i>alias</i> Rin	Team leader, textile factory, Sector 5	D06786	D1.3.25.5	35	00342739

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
35.	Hab Hov	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	5	00873559
36.	Hang Sa	In charge of economy of mobile unit, Sector 5	D14869	D131/2.1.101	50	01148964
37.	Has Meng	Assistant of Thmar Puok District, Sector 5	D01520	D6.1.31	6	00785277
38.	Hen Mideth	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	3	00873559
39.	Heng Rin	Secretary of Sector 5	D14028	D6.1.43	2	00181758
40.	Im Khlai	Old person, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	68	00873273
41.	In Yav	New person, Sector 5; former carpenter in Phnom Penh	D21898	D.191.1.111	66	00873272
42.	Ing Tinh	Chief of [platoon] Sector 5	N/A	D6.1.474	59	00328269
43.	Ing Tit	Chief of Prasat Village Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	66	00873229
44.	Kam Kuom	Chief of company, Battalion 513	D21898	D191.1.111	71	00873230
45.	Kang Chhoeung	Citizen of Samraong Village	D14869	D131/2.1.101	51	01148964
46.	Keang Vungdoeun	Citizen of Rumduol Cooperative	D14869	D131/2.1.101	52	01148964
47.	Keo Chhom	New person, Sector 5; former mining staff	D21898	D.191.1.111	65	00873272
48.	Kham Khorn	Chief of company in Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	69	00873612
49.	Khem San Or Lann <i>alias</i> Sarou	Member of Tuol Angkanh, Sector 5	D01456	D6.1.556	5	00143375
50.	Khoem Huot	Secretary of Thma Puok District	D21898	D191.1.111	132	00873645
51.	Khorn Beng	People of cooperative 3, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	60	00873189

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
52.	Khun Ray	Chairperson of Thma Puok District's Economy	D14854	D131/2.1.100	33	01148961
53.	Kieng Vung	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	168	00873649
54.	Kim	Chief of farm, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	55	00873170
55.	Kong Lem	Member of Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	248	00873628
56.	Kong Ol	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	30	00873187
57.	Kung Kol	New person, Prasat Village, Sector 5	D01588	D1.3.25.7	5	00784630
58.	Kuy Koeun	Chief of sector's hospital	D06093	D1.3.25.4	47	00837611
59.	Kuy Sam	Chief of commerce, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	58	00873170
60.	Kuy Toeu Ratanak	Chief of hospital, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	57	00873170
61.	La Saroeun	Secretary of Battalion 513 in Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	136	00873646
62.	Lan Bau	Old person in Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	69	00873273
63.	Lan San	New person in Sector 5; former student	D21898	D.191.1.111	61	00873272
64.	Lan Boeun	Child of Lan Bo/Bau, former student	D01456, D21898	D6.1.556, D191.1.111	7, 88	00143375, 00873329
65.	Lan Pum	Child of Lan Bo/Bau, former student	D01456, D21898	D6.1.556, D191.1.111	8, 88	00143375, 00873329
66.	Laot Chhout	[In charge of] plantation, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	56	00873170
67.	Leak Kiri	Chief of Small Unit, Ta Urn Cooperative, Sector 5	D14468	D131/2.1.94	12	01148952
68.	Leak Sary	Platoon, Ta'am village cooperative, Sector 5	D01588	D1.3.25.7	7	00784630

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
69.	Leak Vy	Small-unit Chief of Collective 4, Sector 5	D01456	D6.1.559	7	00143325
70.	Lei Pat	Cooperative chief of Thmei Village, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	22	00873186
71.	Loas Chhoeub	Soldier of mobile unit in Phnum Srok District	D14869	D131/2.1.101	44	01148963
72.	Loem Loam	Chief of agriculture, Sector 5	D06093	D1.3.25.4	50	00837611
73.	Locum Chhaom	Company Chairman, Sisophon District Military, Sector 5	D06786	D1.3.25.5	29	00342739
74.	Lok Lam	Commune chief at Preak Chas in Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	7	00873333
75.	Long Rin	Soldier of Thma Puok District's Statistics Office	D14869	D131/2.1.101	31	01148961
76.	Long Sidet	New person, Phnom Srok District; husband of Ao Makara	N/A	D6.1.574	59	00143292
77.	Lot Tim	Deputy of Lumpeak Cooperative, Sector 5	D14468	D131/2.1.94	18	01148952
78.	Luk Brang	Chairperson of Base People Group	D14854	D131/2.1.100	34	01148961
79.	Luk Lam	Chairperson of Paoy Char Commune, Phnum Srok District	D14869	D131/2.1.101	45	01148963
80.	Lun Chhan	Chief of Tean Kam cooperative, Preah Net Preah District	D06093	D1.3.25.4	53	00837611
81.	Luong Chhuongn Vuth	Combatant in charge of State warehouse list	D01588	D1.3.25.7	14	00784630
82.	Ly Leng	Platoon, State warehouse	D01588	D1.3.25.7	16	00784630
83.	Ma In	New person in Sector 5; former soldier	D21898	D.191.1.111	55	00873271
84.	Mak Loeng <i>alias</i> Sam-At	Chairperson of mobile unit, Preah Net Preah District	D06093	D1.3.25.4	52	00837611
85.	Mak Son	New person in Sector 5: former soldier	D21898	D.191.1.111	77	00873328

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
86.	Mang Muon	Deputy of children school worksite, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	142	00873646
87.	Mau Tuy	Secretary of Battalion 455, Sector 5	D14468	D131/2.1.94	15	01148952
88.	Mean Vun	Member of Nam Tao Cooperative Committee, Sector 5	D14468	D131/2.1.94	19	01148952
89.	Mekh Moeut	Assistant [in charge of] economics of Kam Prea cooperative, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	37	00873252
90.	Mel Yan	New person	D14869	D131/2.1.101	54	01148965
91.	Men Chou	Cotton plantation assistant, Sector 5	D06093	D1.3.25.4	58	00837612
92.	Men Chun <i>alias</i> Hoeng	Secretary of Sector 5	D06093	D1.3.25.4	42	00837611
93.	Men Sary	Assistant of State Commerce, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	35	00873251
94.	Men Saukan	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	27	00873186
95.	Moeun Rum	Headquarter of Battalion 513 in Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	137	00873646
96.	Mom Kun	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	159	00873648
97.	Mun Sami	New person, Sector 5; former merchant	D21898	D.191.1.111	56	00873271
98.	Muy Mao	Chief of cooperative, Samraong Sub-district Svay Sisophon District	D06093	D1.3.25.4	49	00837611
99.	Naing Sar	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	29	00873187
100.	Nam Nguy	New person, Sector 5; former people in enemy area	D21898	D.191.1.111	57	00873272
101.	Nao Brak	New person, Sector 5: former driver	D21898	D.191.1.111	78	00873328
102.	Nem Tuy	Secretary of Battalion 513, Sector 5	D14853	D131/2.1.99	135	01148954

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
103.	Ngin Sangal	New person, Sector 5; former teacher	D14853	D131/2.1.99	1	01148953
104.	Nhik Saret	Mobile combatant in Sector 5; former student, grade 2	D21898	D.191.1.111	94	00873233
105.	Non Thon	Member of Prasat, Deputy of district, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	20	00873186
106.	Norng Chan	New person, Sector 5; former teacher	D21898	D.191.1.111	92	00873233
107.	Ny Bony	Old person, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	52	00873271
108.	Oeu Oeun	Deputy chief of Prasat commune, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	60	00873611
109.	Oeung Rom	Commander of Battalion 513	D14869	D131/2.1.101	4	01148957
110.	Orn Thuok	Chief of Soeng cooperative, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	53	00873189
111.	Ou Nget	New person, Sector 5; former photographer	D21898	D.191.1.111	34	00873251
112.	Pao Phea <i>alias</i> Pao Hiek	Member of Mobile Agriculture Group of in Tuol Angkanh Collective, Sector 5	N/A	D6.1.556	2	00143375
113.	Pen Yauy	Member of Phnom Srok District, Sector 5	N/A	D6.1.573	15	00143332
114.	Peou Huor	Deputy chief of Changha cooperative, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	51	00873188
115.	Phao Vengsri	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	24	00873186
116.	Phenh Sauv	Group chief of Ta Phong carpenters' cooperative, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	1	00873651
117.	Phorn Chay	Chief of workshop, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	92	00873614
118.	Po Ram	Member of Nam Tav cooperative, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	36	00873251
119.	Pom Sruoch	Chief of farm, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	54	00873170

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
120.	Pon Chhon	New person, Sector 5; former teacher	D14853	D131/2.1.99	1	01148953
121.	Pon Thun	Inhabitant in Phnom Leab cooperative, Preah Net Preah District	D06093	D1.3.25.4	66	00837612
122.	Proeun Van	Member of battalion; former security chief of Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	21	00873186
123.	Prom Nget	New person, Sector 5; former professor	D21898	D.191.1.111	253	00873628
124.	Pu Brang	Group chief [in charge of] water in Thma Puok District, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	63	00873229
125.	Puk Chrang	Chief of group of District, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	61	00873611
126.	Pum Nuy	New farmer, Ping Pho cooperative (Preah Net Preah district, Sector 5)	D06647	D1.3.25.2	3	00181775
127.	Riem Nhib	Chairman of Thma Puok Cooperative, Sector 5	D14468	D131/2.1.94	20	01148952
128.	Roeung Om	Deputy chief of economics, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	138	00873646
129.	Roeut Ut	Deputy chief of sector's economics	D06093	D1.3.25.4	59	00837612
130.	San Leng	Chief of cotton plantation cooperative, Phnom Kang Va	D06093	D1.3.25.4	48	00837611
131.	Sar Phekun	New person in Sector 5; former teacher	D21898	D.191.1.111	63	00873272
132.	Sar Yuokleng	Village chief in Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	151	00873647
133.	Sas Chhoeum	Mobile combatant, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	74	00873230
134.	Sas Yoeum	Combatant of mobile brigade unit in Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	72	00873612
135.	Sem Man	New person in Sector 5; former student	D21898	D.191.1.111	60	00873272
136.	Sem Sary	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	32	00873251

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
137.	Seng Soeung <i>alias</i> Saing	Combatant, Hospital Economics, Sector 5	D06786	D1.3.25.5	32	00837639
138.	Seng Sunlim	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	40	00873240
139.	Smut Sman	District commerce chief, Phnum Srok District, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	3	00873335
140.	So Rang	Spouse of contemptible Rin [Heng Rin <i>alias</i> Mei]	D05865	D6.1.44	2	00789707
141.	Soeng Bun Heng	New person, Sector 5; former teacher	D21898	D.191.1.111	38	00873252
142.	Soeu Sanh	Secretary in company, Battalion 503	D21898	D191.1.111	59	00873171
143.	Sok Chhun	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	84	00873329
144.	Sok Sarit	New person, Preah Net Preah District	N/A	D6.1.574	72	00143292
145.	Sok Tom	New person, Sector 5; former captain	D21898	D.191.1.111	33	00873251
146.	Sok Tum	Old person, Thmar Puok District, Sector 5	D06647	D1.3.25.2	1	00181775
147.	Son Sarin	New person, Sector 5; former teacher	D21898	D.191.1.111	62	00873272
148.	Song Heng	New person, Sector 5; former professor	D21898	D.191.1.111	5	00873216
149.	Srei Bunthan	Person in Sector 5; former [worker] at National Treasury in Phnom Penh	D21898	D.191.1.111	53	00873271
150.	Srei Vannary	Village Midwife of Sangkat Prasat, Sector 5	N/A	D6.1.559	28	00143326
151.	Sun Luch	Mobile combatant in Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	160	00873648
152.	Sun Toeu	New person in Sector 3; former farmer in enemy Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	105	00873331
153.	Suon San	Secretary of Sisophon District, Sector 5	D14854	D131/2.1.100	12	01148955

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
154.	Svay Sean <i>alias</i> Hong	Art chairperson of Sector 5	D12972	D131/2.1.76	42	01149211
155.	Tann Sothary	Daughter of Tann Kim Hiv; New person, Sector 5.	N/A	D6.1.574	80	00143293
156.	Tep Chuon	New person, Sector 5; former worker at glass factory	D14468	D131/2.1.94	14	01148952
157.	Theng Thuok	Company chairman, Preah Net Preah	D06786	D1.3.25.5	30	00342739
158.	Thim Am	Chairperson of agriculture	D14854	D131/2.1.100	15	01148959
159.	Tim Mut	Chief of Pheas Cooperative, Thma Puok, Sector 5	D01588	D1.3.25.7	4	00784627
160.	Tit Oeun	New person, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	31	00873187
161.	Tob Sreang	New person in Sector 5; former teacher	D21898	D.191.1.111	251	00873628
162.	Tuon Vanirith (Tuon Vann <i>alias</i> Rith)	Mobile soldier, Sector 5	D14853, D21898	D131/2.1.99, D.191.1.111	7, 157	01148954, 00873648
163.	Tuot Ren	Group chief of fertiliser in Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	153	00873647
164.	Ty Pann	New person in Sector 5; former cyclo taxi-driver	D21898	D.191.1.111	54	00873271
165.	Uch Savon	Mobile brigade unit in Sector 5	D21898	D.191.1.111	33	00873666
166.	Uk An	Chief of Prasat Cooperative, Sector 5, Northwest	D01588	D1.3.25.7	10	00784630
167.	Un On	Deputy of Prasat Cooperative, Sector 5	D14468	D131/2.1.94	16	01148952
168.	Yav Yeuy	Mobile combatant of district, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	23	00873186
169.	Yen Rot	Member of Svay Sisophon District	D06093	D1.3.25.4	45	00837611
170.	Yi Ngiev	New farmer at state farm site	D06647	D1.3.25.2	5	00181775

#	Name In English	Position	DC-Cam No.	Doc No.	List Number	ERN
171.	Yoeung Savat	Mobile Soldier, Sector 5	D14853	D131/2.1.99	6	01148954
172.	You Rem	Chief of Ta Pon cooperative, Sector 5	D21898	D191.1.111	67	00873190
173.	Yuon Yom	Secretary of Svay Sisophon District	D12972	D131/2.1.76	7	01149207
174.	Yut Yor	Chairperson of Cotton Plantation Hospital	D14869	D131/2.1.101	18	01148959

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
1	Aom Chan	D5/1331	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work under harsh conditions at Trapeang Thma dam and was severely beaten. In 1978, she was assigned to work at Wat Chey Pagoda. Her older brother was killed at Spean Spreng dam by militiamen.
2	Auk Laim	D5/884	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Prek Chik and Veal Kouk Rumchek, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, in harsh conditions with very little food. Later, she was stripped and beaten for stealing rice. Her husband was killed in Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District, Sector 5, for stealing rice. In 1978, she was forced to work in the paddy fields at Veal Kouk Trach, sometimes in neck-deep water. Those who could not complete their work were killed.
3	Auk Nhirs	D5/1135	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam where members of her mobile unit were killed. She was forced to work without a break and without sufficient food
4	██████████	D5/1313	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to build Trapeang Thma dam and endured harsh conditions. In 1978, she was forced to work in Kouk Kraol Village south of Phnom Srok District, where the conditions were hard and they could not sleep at night due to mosquitoes.
5	Bou Phai	D5/857	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam. Her father also worked at Trapeang Thma dam in 1977 until he became overworked, and her mother was assigned to dig a canal in Kouk Rumchek Village, Phnom Srok District, between 1978-1979.
6	Buk Bai	D5/1077	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, where she fell ill. In 1978, she still had not recovered due to lack of medical attention, but was forced to work in the Kang-va mobile unit and later worked at Trapeang Thma dam again.
7	Buk Bauy	D5/1500	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant's parents and younger siblings were sent to Phnom Trayoung and forced to work excessively. Her father died from starvation.
8	Bun Hay	D5/924/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma worksite under terrible conditions. His older sister died there, and he witnessed people being taken to be killed. In 1978, he was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach in Preah Net Preah District.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
9	Bun Hocung	D5/1111	From 1977-1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam in harsh conditions with insufficient food. There, she saw one of the members of her mobile unit being killed for being lazy. In 1978, she witnessed a group wedding for 50 couples in Thnal Dach Village, Phnom Srok District. Also that year, she was forced to work at Kouk Seh, where she saw her cousin arrested (she suspects he was killed), two children shot for stealing cassava, and seven colleagues who were former Lon Nol soldiers and teachers, taken to Phnom Trayoung Mountain to be killed.
10	Bun Kim Eng	D5/923	Between 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to live with her adopted aunt and uncle in Srah Chik Village, Phnom Srok District. In 1978, her uncle was arrested and imprisoned at Chamkar Khnol, accused of being a traitor. The Applicant and her aunt were then imprisoned at Chamkar Khnol prison and deprived of food. Whilst there, they witnessed daily killings and beatings.
11	Buo Thech	D5/1201	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam under harsh conditions. In 1978, he was sent to dig a canal in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, where many people died of sickness and starvation.
12	But Samoeut	D5/859	During the DK regime, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Rumchek dam, Phnom Kambao dam, Trapeang Thma dam and Spean Spreng canal.
13	Chak Vanh	D5/1181	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work two days after giving birth at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District. That same year, her niece died from sickness while building Trapeang Thma dam and her younger sister was forced to get married in Kandal Lech Village, Phnom Srok District. At the end of 1977 in Trapeang Thma, her husband was sent to study and disappeared.
14	Chang Saro	D5/908	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under inhumane conditions. In 1978, she was sent to work at Spean Spreng dam, where the conditions were even worse.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
15	Chann Un	D5/1255	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma reservoir. While ploughing, he saw militiamen taking crowds of people to be killed near the jungle. In 1978, he was imprisoned at a worksite in Thnal Dach Village, Phnom Srok District.
16	Chay Chhoeur	D5/1107	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to Serei Saophoan District to dig canals, working day and night with insufficient rations. One night, she saw people whose hands were tied behind their backs being taken by soldiers to be killed. In 1978, she was forced to build a dam from Phnom Sreh Mountain to Phnom Trayoung Mountain in Preah Net Preah District and conditions were dire—one of her younger brothers fell ill and died, another was taken to be killed.
17	Chek Phiv	D5/931	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng dam. She witnessed many people being killed and buried under the bridge, especially those from Phnom Penh. In 1978, she was forced to get married. Her uncle was shot near Speang Spreng dam, accused of being a Lon Nol soldier or a CIA or KGB agent.
18	Chen Savey	D5/1091	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work under very hard conditions at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District. She was beaten many times, once for hiding rice, and was imprisoned in the security office of the cooperative for three days without food. In 1978, her uncle was killed at Veal Kouk Trach because he had stolen potatoes.
19	Chhao Chat	D5/876	From 1977-1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. People were executed when they were sick, did not finish their work, or violated the moral code. In 1978, he was forced to work at Phnom Koun Klaeng, where there was no water to drink. He heard that his sister was killed at Chamkar Khnol after she had stolen cassava and rice to eat. The Applicant returned to work at the bridges at Trapeang Thma dam in 1978 where he witnessed pregnant women being stripped, tied up, and raped by militia before being beaten to death at the bottom of the bridge.
20	Chhean Savean	D5/961	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work under very hard conditions at Trapeang Thma dam.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
21	Chhim Khon	D5/1619	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam without sufficient food rations. In 1978, he was forced to work in Preah Net Preah District, but due to inhumane living conditions he became sick and had to be sent home. After recovery, he was forced to work in Phnom Srok District. The Applicant's brother and brother-in-law were killed.
22	Chhim Sampoeut	D5/1264	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. Im Chaem ordered the labourers to work hard, setting the quota to three cubic metres a day per person. In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to transplant rice seedlings near Svay Sa Village in Phnom Srok District. If they did not complete their quotas, they went without food, and if they transplanted incorrectly, they were beaten. She was then transferred to work at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah, Sector 5, where she saw mobile unit workers with their hands tied behind their backs being taken to be killed.
23	Chhin Kroin	D5/1312	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam, where he suffered from overwork and lack of food. He was also ordered to carry earth to bury the bodies of people killed by militiamen near the bridge. In 1978, he was sent to dig earth at Veal Kouk Rumchek.
24	Chhit Roath	D5/1547	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Roneam dam in Preah Net Preah District. In 1978, she was sent to work at Paoy Kdoeang Village, Preah Net Preah District, to build a dam. There, she heard people being killed all day and night because the worksite was not far from the execution site at Wat Preah Net Preah. Also that year, she was one of 30 couples forced to get married in Paoy Kdoeang Village, Preah Net Preah Commune, Battambang Province.
25	Chhiv Nuon	D5/1232	In 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked in the rice fields near Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District, Sector 5, under harsh conditions and was severely beaten. He witnessed many people die from starvation and malnutrition. His uncle was killed at Veal Preaek Chik, accused of being a spy. Other relatives were sent to build Trapeang Thma dam in 1977, and his cousin was forced to marry there in a ceremony for 30 couples.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
26	Chhoeurm Chhuon	D5/1508	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Ta Pon Village in Preah Net Preah District, building a dike and a dam. In 1978, she was forced to build Spean Spreng dam, working day and night. Because there was insufficient food, she secretly stripped off rice stalks to eat and was arrested, tied up, beaten and starved. Her father was killed in Phnom Srok District in 1978 for secretly uprooting yams to eat, and her uncle died from extreme exhaustion while working in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam.
27	Chhory Leat	D5/1112	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam, where she was beaten while working. She was also forced to marry in a ceremony for 50 couples in Thnal Dach Village Cooperative (Phnom Srok District). In 1978, she was sent to transplant rice seedlings in Thnal Dach Village. There, women and children who secretly took food were killed by militiamen from the Southwest Zone. Her cousins and 5-year-old niece were killed by militiamen at Trapeang Sangkae, accused of trying to escape.
28	Chhou Run	D5/1071	In 1976, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng dam under harsh working and living conditions. In 1977, she was sent to work at Dangkieb Kdam dam. At this time, her father died from starvation. In 1978, she was forcibly married in Kandaol Village in Spean Sraeng Commune. Her brother was killed at Phnom Trayoung.
29	Chhoy Kim	D5/1629	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a mobile unit at Spean Spreng dam down to Veal Roneam. Conditions there were very difficult, as they ate only watery rice porridge, and many people died without food or medicine. In 1978, he was arrested and detained in Thnal Dach Cooperative in Phnom Srok District for fleeing the worksite, and he was deprived of food for a week.
30	Chhuey Kut	D5/926	Shortly after her husband was killed in 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to a detention centre at Chamkar Kou in Svay Chek District, Banteay Meanchey Province. There, she dug burial pits and saw three to four lorries each day that were filled with people to be killed. Each night she was shackled. Detainees worked in the fields without food and many died of starvation. In 1978, she was sent to a prison at Phnom Trayoung Mountain where she was tied, shackled and starved until the liberation.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
31	Chhum Moeut	D5/1070	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under inhumane conditions. At the time, she suffered from night blindness and was tested by being forced to walk toward a cesspit, which she fell into because she could not see. She was then struck on her head, which began to bleed. She was also forced to marry alongside 100 other couples at the dam. In 1978, she was forced to work under harsh conditions at Ta Val Dam in Veal Roneam, Preah Net Preah District.
32	Chhun Chheun	D5/1105	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to marry in a ceremony for 50 couples in the district town of Phnom Srok. Two days after the ceremony, he was sent to help build Trapeang Thma dam under harsh conditions, and his wife was sent to work at Spean Spreng dam. In 1978, both of his parents died of starvation and he was assigned to farm near Spean Spreng dam.
33	██████ ██████	D5/1247	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to get married at Rohal Village in Preah Net Preah District. In 1978, she was sent to work at Spean Spreng dam under terrible conditions.
34	Chhuok Soeng	D5/1564	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant's husband was sent to be killed at Kraing Ta Chan security office in Tram Kak District, Takeo Province.
35	Chhut Ghev	D5/1628, D5/1628/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, where she saw thousands of people digging and carrying dirt. At the worksite, she was forced to marry a man she did not know, with 25 other couples. Later, she was assigned to transplant rice near Tould Krosang, close to Trapeang Thma dam. Her two siblings died at Trapeang Thma dam.
36	Chhut Ngek	D5/1085, D5/1085/1, D5/1085/2	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng dam, where she was given insufficient rations and people were killed if they were unable to work due to night blindness. In 1978, she was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam and conditions at the worksite were very harsh.
37	Chhut Saviet	D5/899	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Ahnsang Khiev, near Trapeang Thma dam, in harsh conditions with insufficient food. In 1978, she was sent to work at Spean Spreng dam. Those who were sick or could not finish their work were killed, sometimes buried alive. She was sometimes so exhausted from working there that she fell asleep amongst the dead bodies.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
38	Chin Leap	D5/1066	In 1978 the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam in harsh conditions with insufficient food.
39	Chin Oun	D5/1515	From 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam. He witnessed many killings.
40	Chin Sary	D5/955	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a mobile unit digging a canal and building a dam from Kouk Rumchek to Prasat Prait, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5. The conditions were harsh as they worked in the rainy season and she became extremely sick. In 1978, she was sent to harvest rice in Veal Rolum Thum, where seven people were assigned to harvest one hectare per day. She was then forced to marry alongside 25 other couples in Spean Sraeng Commune, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5.
41	Chin Savai	D5/1196	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant's father and three aunts were forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, and in late 1977, one aunt was forced to marry in a wedding of 30 couples at Kouk Wat Rumchek. From 1977-1978, the Applicant worked in a children's unit at Veal Kouk Trach near her parents. Her mother was beaten until she was unconscious for being late to work, due to being sick, and her father disappeared after militiamen ordered him to collect water lilies and water spinach. In 1978, the Applicant and her family were forced to work in Kandaol Village, Thma Puok District, Sector 5, where she became sick and nearly died due to lack of medical treatment.
42	Chin Thorn	D5/1018	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant's mother was taken to be killed in their village in Phnom Srok District. The Applicant was subsequently transferred to work at Trapeang Touch, where she was given insufficient rations until the Vietnamese arrived.
43	Chip Saroeung	D5/1189	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to marry at Thnal Dach Cooperative in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, and was then sent to work south of Trapeang Thma reservoir. In 1978, her husband and brother-in-law were arrested and forced to dig a pit, then beaten to death and dropped into the pit. A few days after giving birth, she was ordered to carry fertiliser.
44	Chrouk Phors	D5/1512	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant's aunt and uncle were forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. Her father was killed at Trapeang Thma dam worksite.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
45	Chum Chim	D5/1015	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng dam under harsh working conditions. Later, he was transferred to Trapeang Thma dam. Finally, he was taken to Phnom Trayoung where he was tied up and shackled and witnessed many killings.
46	Chuon Chakriya	D5/1265	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma dam in hard conditions. His older brother, who was also working there, was caught secretly cutting rice and was sent to a security office in Phnom Srok District.
47	Chuon Chanroeum	D5/953	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in jungle areas in or near Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, in harsh conditions and without adequate food. While there, he was beaten and humiliated for stealing food. In 1978, he was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. Those who failed to complete their work were killed. He was so hungry he ate tobacco leaves and nearly died from vomiting. He witnessed a mass wedding of 50 couples that year in Srah Chik Village, Phnom Srok District. Later, three of his uncles were killed at Phnom Trayoung Mountain.
48	Chuon Min	D5/1205	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng canal in Preah Net Preah District. He worked in bad weather without enough food or rest, and his father-in-law died there from overwork in 1977. In 1978, he was forced to work at Veal Roneam and Veal Kouk Trach without enough rest or food. He saw 51 couples forced to marry in Kandaol, Srah Chik Commune (time not specified).
49	Chuon Pheap	D5/579/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, where he witnessed sick people being sent to be killed. He names Im Chaem as one of those allegedly responsible.
50	Chuon Rân	D5/976	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant and her family were ordered to dig canals towards Char and Kouk Tiem villages in Preah Net Preah District.
51	Chuong Salear	D5/879	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Kouk Rumchek and then Trapeang Thma dam in hard conditions. In 1978, she was sent to work at Prey Moan Village in Preah Net Preah District, where she was beaten after eating some sugar cane. Her brother was killed at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District, Sector 5, in 1977 and her mother and sister died of starvation in 1978.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
52	Chuop Chim	D5/947	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was accused of being a Lon Nol soldier and was arrested and detained at Kraing Ta Chan prison in Tram Kak District until 1979.
53	Dan Chhinh	D5/1014	In early 1977, the Civil Party Applicant carried soil at Spean Spreng reservoir. In late 1977, he was sent to work at Veal Rolub Thom in Spean Sreang Commune, where he saw people accused of being spies being taken to be killed by militiamen. Women who were physically attractive were raped before they were killed. In 1978, at the same location, 5-15 people per day died from execution or starvation, and he was ordered to carry and bury the dead bodies.
54	Dan Porch	D5/1314	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam. One of his sisters died at the dam, another sister died of starvation.
55	Dan Tam	D5/964	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a weaving unit in Phnom Srok District. In mid-1978 her husband, whom she had been forced to marry in 1976, was killed and she was taken from her home in Spean Spreng to a durian plantation where she was tied up at night and forced to dig graves by day without adequate food. In late 1978, she was sent to Phnom Trayoung Mountain where she was shackled and starved.
56	Dann Sgniem	D5/971	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was ordered to work at Trapeang Thma dam. She saw many people die of sickness and starvation at the worksite.
57	Deng Yeut	D5/1073	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to build Spean Spreng dam and was assigned to spy on members of his mobile unit to root out enemies. When the site changed to Kbal Spean Sraeng Khang Kaeut, he saw 17 April people beaten and treated like animals. In 1978, he was forced to marry. He and his wife lived together for three nights and were then sent to work in different locations. The Applicant was sent to plough at Tuol Lveng worksite south of Kouk Rumchek, where 11 were killed.
58	Dib Phalla	D5/1065	In 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under harsh living conditions and deprivation of food.
59	Dieb Poeng Lang	D5/1459	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was chained and imprisoned in Chamkar Khar prison in Sector 5. Her father and seven other family members were detained and killed in Phnom Srok District.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
60	Dourng Saly	D5/1190	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trang Village, Banteay Meanchey Province. At that time, her husband, mother and daughter died from starvation. In 1978, she was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District.
61	Duong Heng	D5/901	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant dug soil at Trapeang Thma dam while pregnant. The infant died two weeks after birth due to a lack of breast milk. In late 1977, the Applicant was sent to Phnom Srok Security Office for stealing rice and was tied up, tortured and accused of being an enemy. The child she was carrying at that time subsequently died of starvation. In mid-1978, she was sent to build Veal Rumchek canal, again pregnant. That baby died at birth. In late 1978, mobile unit chief Im Chaem evacuated people to Thma Puok District to transplant rice seedlings and harvest rice.
62	Duong Nam	D5/856	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant transplanted rice seedlings at Kauk Trach, south of Phnom Srok District. She and her two sisters were required to transplant a hectare per day, but when they failed to complete the task, they were not given any food, so one of her sisters secretly pulled cassava roots to eat. Her sister was later arrested and shot to death for stealing the cassava. In 1978, the Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under very difficult conditions.
63	Duong Roeung	D5/963	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under terrible working and living conditions. Also that year, her uncle was killed and her mother died of starvation.
64	Eam Vuy	D5/962	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Roneam dam in Preah Net Preah District. The Applicant saw the arranged marriage of five couples at the Phnom Trayoung Mountain worksite. In 1978, she was forced to work near Veal Sek Kakaoh in southern Phnom Srok District, where she was deprived of food if she did not finish her work.
65	Haury Sarock	D5/1200	From 1976 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant lived and worked in Preah Net Preah District. In 1978, she was forced to build Au Lieb Dam.
66	Hong Marong	D5/1063	From 1976 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam in a children's unit. He witnessed another child being killed because he was sick and unable to work.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
67	Hort Heat	D5/1106	Between 1975 and 1979, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work without adequate food in a number of places, including Spean Spreng Village. The Applicant's aunt was killed while working at Trapeang Thma dam. She identifies Im Chaem as the successor of Ta Mong and Ta Val.
68	Houk Sarien	D5/974	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Phnom Trayoung Mountain, Preah Net Preah District. In 1978, she was sent to cook for the militia in Chakkrei Village and saw people being sent to Preah Net Preah security office to be killed.
69	Hun Sienghay	D5/1262	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant accompanied his mother when she was sent to Trayoung Mountain in Preah Net Preah District to break rocks for more than three months. Three of his siblings died from hunger.
70	Huon Chanrin	D5/975	In 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam in terrible conditions. According to the Applicant, Im Chaem was one of the worksite chiefs. After that, the Applicant was sent to work at Prey Moan dam, where Im Chaem also oversaw workers.
71	Im Oeun	D5/1426	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work and given insufficient food in Prey Ampork, Kiri Vong District, Sector 13. He was arrested and detained at Kraing Ta Chan in Tram Kak District, Sector 13, until he was released at the end of 1978.
72	In Is	D5/1028	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, carrying earth up a bamboo or wooden staircase from the bottom of the canal to the top (the dam was 10 metres high). Some people fell, broke their necks and died. Later, she was forced to work at Spean Spreng dam.
73	Kan Nguch	D5/869	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked under harsh conditions at Trapeang Thma dam and saw people beaten, dying from starvation and sickness, and taken to be killed. In 1978, he and other mobile units were ordered by Im Chaem to build a dam at Veal Kouk Rumchek. Late in the year, many mobile unit members were taken to be killed.
74	Kan Sophy	D5/846	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was harvesting rice in Phnum Kaun Khleng (near Trapeang Thma) and was led to a pit where they intended to kill all of the people there with a grenade, but she escaped.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
75	Kang Phean	D5/1209	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Tuol Rovieng in Phnom Srok District and in 1978, at Srae L'a Village in Phnom Srok District.
76	Kenh Dach	D5/1350	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma reservoir where increasing work quotas were imposed, and she fell seriously ill with malaria. In 1978, she was forced to get married in a ceremony for 51 couples and was then sent away from her husband to harvest rice near Veal Roneam in Preah Net Preah District. After losing consciousness due to fatigue, she was sent to work at Veal Kouk Trach.
77	Keo Kan	D5/78/1	Between 1976 and 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a children's unit in Tram Kak District, Sector 13. He was ordered to collect cow dung and carry paddy seedlings while not being provided enough food to eat.
78	Keo Narith	D5/1143	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant and his family were forced to work at Trapeang Thma reservoir. Two of his relatives died of malnutrition there.
79	Keo Pov	D5/1383	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam and was not given food if she did not complete her quota. In 1978 she was sent to work at Kouk Rumchek.
80	Ketok Savan	D5/1254	From 1977 to 1979, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work under terrible conditions, while pregnant and subsequently with a newborn child, in Preah Net Preah District.
81	Khath Rin	D5/1638	At the end of 1976, the Civil Party Applicant's husband and two children were arrested in Kiri Vong District, accused of being former Lon Nol soldiers. They were taken to be killed at Wat Pratheath and have disappeared since.
82	Khean Chantha	D5/1076	Between 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in villages near Spean Spreng dam under inhumane conditions. Her sister died of starvation and lack of medicine while working at Spean Spreng dam (year unspecified).

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
83	Kheav Sim	D5/1621/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam. The working conditions were extremely hard, and he was provided with very little food and almost no water. The Applicant's father-in-law died from starvation and his younger brother died of disease at Trapeang Thma dam. In 1978, the Applicant was forced to work at Veal Roneam, Preah Net Preah District, Sector 5.
84	Khlaut Samoeut	D5/918	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to build dikes under very difficult conditions at Spean Spreng. He saw three families taken to be killed in Spean Village.
85	Khlin Chhean	D5/907/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work under very hard conditions at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District. She delivered a baby who died three months later due to malnutrition. Also that year, her husband was taken to be killed and her father died from sickness.
86	Khlin Chheat	D5/892	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma reservoir under terrible living and working conditions. She witnessed women being killed behind the dam.
87	Khlin Hoeuk	D5/1540	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was mobilised to transplant rice-seedlings near Veal Kouk Trach. If she failed to transplant correctly, a cadre would beat her wrists or arms, and she was told that she would be killed if she failed to complete the task. In 1978, she was evacuated to Prey Kangkeut in Paoy Char Commune near Trapeang Thma dam, where she worked extremely hard and received only one small plate of watery porridge. In the same year, her nephew who worked with her died of starvation.
88	Khoem Suy	D5/1224	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a children's unit carrying fertiliser to rice farms in Kouk Seh Village in Phnom Srok District. While there, he suffered from night blindness due to malnutrition, which caused him to stumble and fall to the ground. In early 1978, he was mobilised to Veal Kouk Trach to harvest rice. Later that year, his sister, who was also working at Veal Kouk Trach, died of starvation, as only one ladle of watery porridge was provided to them each mealtime.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
89	██████ ██████	D5/1246	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under inhumane conditions. Later that year, she was forced to work at Veal Roneam near Ta Val Dam in Preah Net Preah District, also under harsh conditions. In 1978, she was sent to Phnom Trayoung she was ordered to dig holes to stop people from escaping the village at night.
90	Khong Nhoes	D5/1034	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to construct a dam and dig a canal at Sala Kraham through the day and night without breaks. In 1978, she was forced to get married in a ceremony for 60 couples in Srah Chik Commune, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5. Two days later, her husband was sent to plough at Veal Roneam and she was sent to Veal Kouk Rumchek south of Trapeang Thma dam.
91	Khong Ruop	D5/1381	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant carried soil at Trapeang Thma dam under harsh conditions before he was sent in 1978 to harvest rice at Somraong in Serei Saophoan District, where he was provided with inadequate rations. His father died of starvation in late 1977 in Srah Chhuk Khang Kaeut.
92	Khorn Prek	D5/1134	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under very difficult conditions. Her husband, accused of being a soldier, was sent there for re-education; she does not know where he was taken to be killed. Also in 1977, her father was arrested and killed near Veal Rumchek, accused of being a Lon Nol captain. In 1978, the Applicant was sent to work at Veal Kouk Rumchek.
93	Khouy Sarun	D5/314	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a female mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam, working day and night and given insufficient food. After the Southwest Zone cadres arrived, they inspected the worksite, and she saw Im Chaem during the mobile unit's meetings.
94	████████	D5/1503/1	From 1977-1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at a rice field near Paoy Char Village, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, in harsh conditions with little food. His grandparents died of starvation somewhere nearby – he visited their bodies at night. In 1978, he was forced while sick and injured to work in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma dam in harsh conditions with insufficient food.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
95	Khvek Pach	D5/1361	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam while being provided with very little food. In 1978, she was forced to get married in a ceremony for 52 couples in Srah Chik Commune, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5.
96	Kinh Bandeth	D5/1180	In early 1977, the Civil Party Applicant's younger brother and sisters were forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. Whilst working in a mobile unit, her sisters were forced to get married in Kandal Khang Khoet, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5.
97	Kiv Choeung	D5/1362	Between 1977 and 1979, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to harvest and transplant rice at Veal Kouk Trach in Rumchek Village.
98	Koam Bopha	D5/1045	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. In late 1977, he witnessed people being taken to be killed at Phnom Trayoung Mountain in Preah Net Preah District after Im Chaem announced that they were to be taken to be refashioned.
99	Kong Samy	D5/1303	In early 1976, the Civil Party Applicant's two elder brothers, who had been Lon Nol soldiers, were purportedly taken for re-education in Tram Kak District, but, in fact, were taken to be killed. In the dry seasons from 1975 to 1979, the Applicant worked in District 108 of Takeo Province under harsh conditions. At Sector 13 hospital, she witnessed her close friend being stripped and publicly killed, accused of stealing. Her older sister and her sister's family were killed in Tram Kak District in 1976, the husband accused of being a traitor. She names Im Chaem as one of those allegedly responsible.
100	Kong Sarun	D5/198	Between 1975 and 1979, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a mobile unit in different places throughout Sector 5. He was forced to carry dirt and dig canals with inadequate food rations.
101	██████████	D5/1258	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to marry in a ceremony with five other couples in Rohal Commune, Preah Net Preah District. Two days later, she was sent away from her new husband to work at Veal Kouk Rumchek in Phnom Srok District. In 1978, she was forced to clear plantations in the northern part of her village while pregnant. The baby died after he was born, as she had no breast milk and she was required to quickly go back to work.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
102	Korn Cheng	D5/973	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked under harsh conditions at Trapeang Thma dam and witnessed disappearances there. She was forced to marry in Phnom Srok District in a ceremony for 50 couples, and afterward the newlyweds were spied upon—those not sleeping together were killed. In 1978, she was sent to work at Spean Spreng dam and her husband was taken to be killed east of Phnom Srok District.
103	Korng Aren	D5/851, D5/851/Co rr-1	From 1976 to at least 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, Spean Spreng, Bosbov and Prasat Pram canals. In 1977, her mother and father died at Trapeang Thma dam due to illness and starvation.
104	Koy Lay Kim	D5/954	During the DK regime, the Civil Party Applicant worked in Trapeang Thma Village, where she was kicked repeatedly for trying to find something to eat after she had been deprived of food because she was sick. Her husband was then arrested and killed and her daughter died. The Applicant was sent to Trapeang Thma dam where militiamen made her climb into a sack that they rolled from the top of the dam in an effort to kill her because she had not completed her assigned work, but she did not die.
105	Kung Sorn	D5/1650	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to work in Tram Kak District, Sector 13. She was accused of being Khmer Krom and sent for re-education. Her husband, a former Lon Nol soldier, and son were killed at Kraing Ta Chan.
106	Lach Sambath	D5/123	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Kiri Vong District.
107	Lach Yeuy	D5/854	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma dam.
108	Lat Yang	D5/1380	In 1977-1978, the Civil Party Applicant uprooted seedlings in Ponley Commune, Phnom Srok District. In 1978 he was sent to work at Spean Spreng dam, carrying soil without rest and enduring harsh conditions. His entire family died during the regime.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
109	Lat Yann	D5/1145	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach where she was beaten and imprisoned for seven days for stealing rice grains. In 1978, she was transferred to work at Trapeang Thma worksite in 1978 in harsh conditions. Her brother-in-law was killed while working there.
110	Laut Samich	D5/1632	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma reservoir, where the work quotas were gradually increased, the food rations were inadequate, and people from her unit disappeared and were killed. Her father was accused of committing moral turpitude and was killed at Trayoung Mountain. Her mother starved to death in Phnom Srok District in early 1978.
111	Leam Uong	D5/860	Between 1975 and 1979, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam and saw Ta Val and Im Chaem there on several occasions.
112	Leam Uong	D5/1214	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam with her sister and brother. There, she was starving and was regularly beaten. Her parents and brother died there from starvation while she was detained in a cooperative (location not specified), where she had no food or water for four days, before being sent back. The Civil Party Applicant identifies Im Chaem as one of those allegedly responsible.
113	Lek Sean	D5/982	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to plough fields near Phnum Lieb dam with inadequate food. His mother died of hunger and his father fell extremely ill.
114	Lem Muon	D5/1046	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, where she fell sick. In 1978, she was sent to work at Veal Kouk Trach and was threatened with starvation, torture or death if daily work quotas were not met. Later, she was evacuated to Svay Chek District where her parents died of starvation.
115	Lem Vy	D5/1363	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to build the second floodgate at Trapeang Thma dam, working all day and sometimes into the night, and fed only one ladle of watery gruel twice a day.
116	Leng Rachany	D5/1356	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam with insufficient food and no medical care. Those who failed to complete their work were killed. In 1978 she was forced to work at Veal Kouk Rumchek in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
117	Leuy Tep	D5/1462	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was one of many girls forced to build rice field dikes at Kouk Trach worksite, where they were fed watery gruel. In 1978, she was transferred to dig a canal at Trapeang Thma reservoir under harsh conditions and was later sent to work at Kouk Rumchek.
118	Leuy Teus	D5/881	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam where conditions were harsh. Four people from the mobile unit were shot at the bridge because they had attempted to flee. Later, she was forced to marry in a ceremony for 60 couples. In 1978, she was sent to work at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District. After the Southwest cadres arrived, the Civil Party Applicant saw chiefs of militia, cooperatives and communes being walked with their hands tied behind their backs every evening, on their way to being killed.
119	Lev Phuy	D5/1348	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam and witnessed people being taken to be killed.
120	Li Hoen	D5/1424	In 1976, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at multiple locations within Takeo Province.
121	Liem Nhim	D5/1183	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District whilst pregnant. During this time, she was detained for attempting to eat rice.
122	Liv Pao	D5/888	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Rumchek and then in Kouk Kei Village in Preah Net Preah District. He witnessed killings at the Kouk Kei pagoda.
123	Liv Rop	D5/1372	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach in Preah Net Preah District. There, her daughter was beaten to death and her youngest son died from oedema and starvation in 1978.
124	Liv Saraeut	D5/849	From 1975 until 1978, the Civil Party Applicant lived and worked in Phnom Srok District near Trapeang Thma dam. In 1977, a Southwest cadre killed her father because he was unable to work. She knew some leaders from the Southwest Zone, including Im Chaem .
125	Loch Khuot	D5/902	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked north of Spean Spreng dam and was whipped and struck in the head for stealing banana and papaya roots to eat. In 1978, he was sent to carry earth at Spean Spreng Village. Also that year, his father was killed, accused of being a former Lon Nol soldier.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
126	Loeung Saloeum	D5/1029	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to build the first floodgate at Trapeang Thma dam. There was a severe flood and the dam broke, which was very difficult to fix.
127	Lom Reourm	D5/1177	From 1977-1978, the Civil Party Applicant and his family were forced to work in Smach Village in Preah Net Preah District. Three siblings died there from overwork, illness and lack of food.
128	Luy Yot	D5/1092	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam, where she lived in great suffering due to insufficient food. Beaten and accused of engaging with the CIA, she was arrested and detained in a prison located in Phnom Srok District.
129	Mak Sarot	D5/1086	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam and experienced insufficient food, overwork, and inhumane conditions. In 1978, she was transferred to Veal Prei Seuch where she describes working while “waiting for my death”.
130	Mak Thov	D5/1074	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach, and 100 couples from the mobile unit there got married. He was then sent to Trapeang Thma dam to work, where Im Chaem assigned them to finish three cubic metres per day. Those who did not complete their quotas would be starved or killed. In 1978, he was sent to work at Spean Spreng dam, where he stole some rice and was sent to prison. He witnessed killings west of the dam and saw many members of the mobile unit lying dead.
131	Man Ban	D5/880	Between 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam in very difficult conditions. She was once beaten because she was too sick to work. In 1978, she was transferred to work at Spean Spreng dam where the conditions were similarly difficult. Many there died due to lack of food and medical treatment, others were killed for alleged moral offences.
132	Mao Pichchha	D5/1379	From 1975 to 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. In 1978, he was sent to work under harsh conditions at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District. Im Chaem was in charge. Both of his sisters were killed in Ponley Village, Phnum Dei Commune, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, in 1978 because their relatives escaped to Thailand.
133	Mao Tol	D5/38, D5/38.1	In early 1977, the Civil Party Applicant and his sister were sent to Ta Phem Commune, Tram Kak District, Sector 13, where they were forced to work.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
134	Mat Chheuy	D5/1251	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was evacuated to Phnom Trayoung, Preah Net Preah District. There she was forced to work. The Applicant was later assigned to dig canals at Veal Roneam, where many people in her mobile unit got sick and died.
135	Meak Kuok	D5/1068	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a children's unit for five months at the Ou Ta Phal worksite. He was also selected to raise dikes at Spean Spreng and was deprived of his rations if he did not reach his target. In 1978, he was transferred to work at Kaeng Puoh Skor dam.
136	Mean Loeuy	D5/1206	In June 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng canal in Preah Net Preah District under inhumane conditions. In 1978, he was brought to Thnal Dach Village (Phnom Srok District) and forced to marry in a ceremony for 63 couples. In late 1978, the Applicant's wife and 13 other relatives were killed at Khou Thlat, north of Phnom Srok town, after being accused of defecting to the Vietnamese.
137	Meas Eng	D5/1453	From 1976, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Anlung Tean in District 108, Sector 13. He recalls killings at security offices in Sector 13.
138	Men Samoeun	D5/1422	In 1976, the Civil Party Applicant and his family were relocated to Mroum Village, Angkor Chey District, Sector 13, and were forced to work under harsh conditions.
139	Mis Phuot	D5/898	Between 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam in harsh conditions with insufficient food. In 1977, she was forced to marry in a mass wedding of 150 couples at Thnal Dach Cooperative in Phnom Srok District. She returned to work at Trapeang Thma dam after the wedding, where she witnessed a male and female being executed for talking to each other. In 1978, she was forced to work at Spean Spreng dam, where her sister died of starvation and she saw people killed for not completing their work.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
140	Mles Oat	D5/1093	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Sala Kraham, Banteay Meanchey Province and was later forced to build a canal from Trayoung Mountain to Srey mountain in Phnum Lieb Commune, Preah Net Preah District. On Im Chaem's orders, she was detained at Phnom Trayoung security office for a week because she was too weak to work. In 1978, the Applicant was forced to work in Kouk Kei Village in Preah Net Preah District under extremely hard conditions. Her uncle starved to death there.
141	Mlis Kim Chhat	D5/1359	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under harsh conditions. When she was sick for five days, she was given no food. People from her work unit disappeared and she knew they had been taken to be killed. In 1978, she was forced to get married in a ceremony for 52 couples in front of Wat Kandal Pagoda in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5.
142	Muon Sakhan	D5/920	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam where she was beaten for hiding food. She witnessed 30 couples being forced to marry at Veal Kouk Trach worksite, Preah Net Preah District. That year, her father died from starvation and her brother-in-law was taken to be killed.
143	Ngoun Sakhan	D5/993	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam while not being provided with enough food. One day, he was severely beaten because he took an unauthorised break. In 1978, he was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District and witnessed many killings.
144	Nhaung Ngoeum	D5/1212	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was assigned to transplant rice in Veal Kouk Trach Field where the conditions were harsh due to inadequate food, sickness and a hard workload. Many people there died from lack of food and untreated diseases.
145	Nhek Saven	D5/900	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Spean Spreng dam and was threatened with beatings if he did not do his job well. People often had to work into the night to complete their assignments, and they were given very little food to eat. In mid-1978, he was sent to work at Veal Kauk Trach where the conditions were even worse. While there, he saw many people being taken to be killed south of Phnom Srok District town and later saw their corpses.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
146	Nhik Bat	D5/1108	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was assigned to build dams at Phnum Kambaor Mountain in Preah Net Preah District, then sent to work at Spean Spreng canal where they were given watery porridge with fish paste sauce. In 1978, she was sent to Trapeang Thma dam. The Civil Party Applicant witnessed a forced marriage of four or five couples at the Trapeang Thma worksite, and she was made to sit in the sun for a day when she had a fever, accused of being lazy.
147	Nit Luon	D5/1019	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma reservoir and was forced to marry in Phnom Srok District. The Applicant's parents and young sibling died of starvation.
148	Noeur Moch	D5/1185	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Veal Kouk Trach, where she had to make fertiliser from plants, cow dung and solid human waste by mixing it with her hands, then carry it to the paddy fields three kilometres away. Given only watery porridge to eat, her health deteriorated. Meanwhile, her husband and three children were forced to work day and night building Trapeang Thma dam. She was later assigned to Spean Spreng dam and was then sent to Phnom Trayoung where she had to break rocks and spread fertiliser on rice fields.
149	Nop Nat	D5/1721	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant saw Im Chaem many times, including at an assembly in Trayoung Village, where she delivered a speech on the CPK's policy. The Applicant describes Im Chaem as notoriously brutal for ordering the torture and killing of people in Preah Net Preah District.
150	Nou Cham	D5/1113	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was assigned by Im Chaem to work at Trapeang Thma dam under harsh conditions. At that time, his brother was taken to be killed at Veal Spean Thum and his sister died from starvation and disease.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
151	Nou Kham	D5/903	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work as a mobile unit leader at Trapeang Thma dam and was ordered to kill people who were considered lazy or who were violating moral codes, speaking to each other while working, slow and sluggish, feigning illness, or had light complexions. He saw many people killed and says beautiful women were raped before they were killed. The corpses of hundreds of pregnant women were buried under the foundation of the bridges. The Applicant was later arrested and detained in Wat Chey Pagoda security centre. In 1978, he was forced to work at Phnom Trayoung Mountain under the supervision of Im Chaem . Prisoners brought there for re-education were tortured and interrogated and then clubbed to death.
152	Num Tuong	D5/942	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam.
153	Nun Dul	D5/1032	From 1976-1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam where he was given insufficient rations. Pregnant women and new people who were accused of being lazy were killed there, as was his younger brother. In 1978, the Applicant was ordered to make fertiliser in a village in Phnom Srok District.
154	Oem Saphort	D5/1195	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a children's unit at Veal Kouk Trach, carrying 50 yokes of fertiliser a day to the rice fields.
155	Or Da Vong	D5/1375	From 1975 to 1979, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach in Preah Net Preah District. She was selected to work at Trapeang Thma dam, but was sent back to the village because she was too small and skinny. She was also detained in Preah Net Preah during this time.
156	Orm Chhailang	D5/1203	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma reservoir and was forced to marry in a ceremony for 50 couples. He was subsequently beaten by militiamen at the Kouk Trach worksite for sneaking food and was later sent to the Spean Spreng mobile unit to close up the river.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
157	Orm Hoeung	D5/1090	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was working at Trapeang Thma dam under harsh conditions when she was caught secretly searching for food and was arrested, tortured, beaten and starved. At that time, her brother was taken to be killed, accused of being a Lon Nol soldier. In 1978, the Applicant was sent to work at Veal Roneam, where conditions were very harsh. Her father died from starvation, while her mother was arrested and tortured at Phnom Trayoung Mountain for picking ears of rice.
158	Orm Huon	D5/580	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was assigned to build Trapeang Thma dam under the direct orders of Ta Val and, later, Im Chaem . She was then transferred to Kouk Trach Village where Im Chaem ordered her to perform labour without food. On the direct order of Im Chaem , her sister was forced to work nonstop and without food, and she died.
159	Orm Mak	D5/1202	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a children's unit at Phnom Trayoung under terrible conditions while being provided with very little food. At this time, his father died due to overwork and starvation at Phnom Trayoung Mountain.
160	Ou Ien	D5/848	From 1977-1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam in harsh conditions with inadequate food. In 1977, his grandfather starved to death in Trang Village, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5. One month later, his older brother was shot there for stealing potatoes. In 1978, he and his family were forced to work in Thmei Village, Thma Puok District, Sector 5.
161	Ou Run	D5/956	The Civil Party Applicant and her family were sent from their home in Vietnam to the Northwest Zone in 1975. During the DK regime, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma Village under harsh conditions, while the rest of her family members were either killed or died. While working at the Trapeang Thma reservoir, she was beaten and kicked and rolled down the dam "like an animal".
162	Ouk Him	D5/1216	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant and her husband were detained in Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre. Her husband died there after severe torture. Later, she was forced to marry.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
163	Ouk Nary	D5/1078	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam where she did not stop working, even when she was sick, because the unit chief was constantly monitoring her. In 1978, the area was flooded and it was very difficult to perform their duties. If anyone moved slowly, the militiamen would whip their wrists and ankles. Also in 1978, the Applicant's sister died from starvation and overwork at Spean Spreng dam.
164	Pak Chanrum	D5/858	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked for two months at Trapeang Thma reservoir, then was sent to Spean Thum in Phnom Srok District, where she worked under harsh conditions. One of the girls she worked with complained about the lack of food and was executed.
165	Pak Siloeurt	D5/984	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a mobile unit at various sites including Trapeang Thma and Spean Spreng. In 1978, Im Chaem and other officials required everyone to attend the public killing of a man and woman who had been having a secret relationship. The man and woman were each tied to a pole and beaten to death, and the officials warned the people that they too would be killed if they committed a similar crime.
166	Pal Moeur	D5/994	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in Veal Kouk Kakaoh and witnessed two of his friends being tied up and taken to be killed in Kouk Kraol Village. In 1978, he was sent to Trapeang Thma dam where conditions were harsh and he witnessed other killings. Im Chaem ordered them to build Trapeang Thma dam day and night. Given only watery porridge to eat there, his sister died from starvation and illness.
167	Pao Ngoeun	D5/1062	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Rumchek under harsh conditions. Her husband was sent to Tuol Sleng prison because he had been a high-ranking military officer during the Lon Nol regime. Because of this connection, in 1978, she was transferred to Trapeang Thma dam and required to dig five cubic metres of earth per day, deprived of food if she did not complete her quota.
168	Pao Vong	D5/897	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work under inhumane conditions at Trapeang Thma dam, where he was also forced to marry. Whilst working at the dam, he was forbidden from attending his sister's funeral after she died of starvation. In addition, he witnessed his team members being brutally killed during a re-education session.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
169	Pe Chon	D5/1027	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under terrible conditions, and she witnessed people being taken to be killed next to the dam.
170	Pech Choeun	D5/882/1	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. He witnessed many children being taken to be killed in the forest east of the dam.
171	Pech Ros	D5/1100	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Ou Lieb worksite. He witnessed people being taken to be killed at Phnom Trayoung Mountain.
172	Pen Chan Po	D5/1030	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Phnum Preah Net Preah Mountain. She witnessed countless people being killed in the jungle at the foot of the mountain. She also witnessed a woman being raped by several militiamen. In 1978, she was forced to work at Veal Roneam. If they did not finish their assigned tasks, they were not given food, and they worked even if there was flooding.
173	Penh Pisey	D5/1079	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma dam, clearing the land so the mobile unit could build the dam. One day he was hungry and picked rice grains to eat. A militiaman arrested him, tied him to a tree, and beat him with a whip and a stick until he had bruises and bloodstains all over his body. In 1978, he was sent with other children to build Trapeang Thma dam, where they were re-educated or killed if they could not finish their assignments.
174	Pey Sam	D5/1101	From 1977-1978, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam in harsh conditions with no medical care. Later, he was forced to work at Spean Spreng dam with insufficient food, medical care or rest. In 1978, he was forced to work at Kirivon Plantation in Preah Net Preah District.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
175	Pheap Hin	D5/872	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to dig canals in Preah Net Preah District under harsh conditions, and many people in his mobile unit died from overwork and lack of medicine. Later in the year, he was forced to cut trees in Phnom Srok District. In 1978, he was ordered to build rice field bunds in Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District. Im Chaem was responsible for welcoming foreign guests and hid the people who appeared unhealthy while the visitors were present. Shortly thereafter, a large number of people were handcuffed and walked in rows from Veal Kouk Trach to Ta Phem rice field, north of Phnom Srok District town, to be killed.
176	Phinh Soeus	D5/1627/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under harsh working conditions until 1978, when she was assigned to work at Kouk Runchek Village, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5. Her mother, father and two sisters died of starvation.
177	Phlay Mak	D5/855	From 1976 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. She had a serious sickness and almost died. In 1977, she witnessed Im Chaem collecting gold from civilians.
178	Phlenh Mit	D5/999	In late 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng dam under terrible conditions. In 1978, she was sent to Trapeang Thma dam, where Im Chaem was the chairwoman.
179	Phon Pha	D5/937	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Ta Pon Village, Preah Net Preah District. In 1978, she was evacuated to Spean Spreng Village where she worked very hard so as to avoid being ‘re-educated’ like her father had been when he could not complete his assignment at Spean Spreng dam due to exhaustion and food deprivation. Also in 1978, she was arrested and detained for three days without food because she had stolen sweet potatoes out of hunger.
180	Phum Soeng	D5/852	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, where not enough food was provided. Im Chaem ordered the Civil Party Applicant be arrested, tortured and beaten when she was caught stealing food. Later, while working in a mobile unit building dams at Au Ampil in Serei Sisophon District, Sector 5, she saw people being taken to be killed.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
181	Phuon Lea	D5/960	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant and her husband were forced to work near the Trapeang Thma dam and were severely beaten there. In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant's family were sent to Phnom Trayoung Mountain to transplant seedling and harvest rice.
182	Phuong Phai	D5/998	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was taken to Phnom Trayoung prison. There, he saw people living in miserable conditions and 3-5 people died each day. He was then assigned to bury them.
183	Pik Oeup	D5/1631/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam where Val and Comrade Chaem gave orders regarding quotas. Many people from her mobile unit disappeared for re-education but were actually taken to be killed. In 1978, she was forced to get married alongside 52 couples at Srah Chhuk Khang Lech Village, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5.
184	██████████	D5/1266	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was ordered to build rice production components in Preah Net Preah District and was given inadequate food rations. After he was assigned to work at Rohal Village, he got seriously sick. Later, he was assigned to work at Phnum Kambaor Mountain. At that time, his mother died of starvation.
185	Pok Sa Voeung	D5/1358	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under very difficult conditions. In 1978, militiamen arrested her husband in Srah Ta Bok, located south of present day Trang. She lost her father, mother, daughters and son, who died from starvation in Phnum Lieb Commune in 1978.
186	Praing Sariem	D5/867	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Veal Rumchek and later at Spean Spreng dam. She was then forced to marry in a ceremony for 55 couples; three days later the couples were assigned to work in different mobile units.
187	Prak Kav	D5/1000	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Phnom Trayoung prison where conditions were miserable. In 1978, she witnessed the arrival of the Southwest cadres in Phnom Srok District. They screened for Vietnamese, and when she herself was accused of being Vietnamese, she realized there was a plan to kill them.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
188	Prak Mon	D5/1421	In 1976, the Civil Party Applicant and her family were transferred to live in Tram Kak District where they were accused of having Khmer bodies with Vietnamese heads and labelled '17 April people'. They were deprived of food and assigned to work without rest. As a result of these living conditions, her parents died in Tram Kak in mid-1976.
189	Preung Saroem	D5/1626/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work under harsh conditions at Veal Kouk Trach, Banteay Meanchey Province. She was then sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam. Also that year, her sister was forced to get married in Phnom Srok District. In 1978, the Applicant's father was killed because he was accused of stealing, and her older sibling died from starvation.
190	Prin Sothea	D5/1310	Between 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam and its surrounding villages, where he was starved or accused of laziness if he did not complete his work quotas. On more than one occasion at Trapeang Thma dam, he was threatened that a failure to meet work quotas would result in re-education, which he understood to mean death.
191	Proek Savanh	D5/1624	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. Those who could not work were killed. The Civil Party Applicant was forced to work from 3 or 4 am and there was insufficient food. In 1978, she was sent to build a dam in Preah Net Preah District and subsequently to work at paddy fields in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5.
192	Proeung Saran	D5/1830	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a children's unit in Veal Kouk Trach under inhumane conditions, and she was arrested and beaten for taking rice. In addition, her head was shaved into a crossed-square shape and she was starved for two days. In late 1977, her sister was forced to marry in a wedding for 40 couples in Svay Sisophon. In 1978, she was forced to work in Srae Laor Village in Thma Pouk District, where they were forced to harvest and thresh rice.
193	Prum Hoeung	D5/1191	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a children's unit in Sector 5, and his parents died from illness and lack of medical treatment. In 1978 he moved to Phnom Srok District where his brother died from malaria.
194	Raing Saman	D5/1385	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked in Kouk Trach, where she was starved and physically tortured if she did not finish the assigned work. She also saw people being taken to be killed.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
195	Rath Thavy	D5/1371	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a children's mobile unit in Phnom Srok District and was dragged naked on a gravel road for trying to steal potatoes and arrow-roots to eat. That same year, her elder sister was forced to work at Trapeang Thma canal, and her cousin was forced to marry in a mass ceremony involving 58 couples in Srah Chik Village, Phnom Srok District. In 1978, the Applicant was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach, where she was given insufficient rations.
196	Ren At	D5/1081	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a children's worksite in Punley Commune, Phnom Srok District, south of Trapeang Thma dam. He was once whipped 30-40 times because he was too sick to go to work. He also saw a collective marriage of 50 couples in Phnom Srok District.
197	Rik Thuong	D5/1033	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in Chakrey Village, Preah Net Preah District, where she saw people being beaten and taken to be killed in the forest. In May 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to build a dam and dig canals at Trapeang Thma. The Applicant's aunt died of starvation at Trapeang Thma.
198	Rin Kheng	D5/988	From 1976 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked near Phnum Preah Net Preah Mountain. In 1977, he was forced to carry buckets of human and animal waste fertiliser 50 times per day. In 1978, he was arrested because his father was a former Lon Nol official. He was taken to a security office in Preah Net Preah District where he was imprisoned, chained, interrogated and severely whipped for two months, given one small bowl of gruel per day. He fell ill and almost died.
199	Roeung Sareath	D5/1256	In 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Mongkol Borei District and saw a marriage ceremony for 150 couples there. Later, she was forced to work at Wat Chamkar Khnol pagoda (Sisophon District) and witnessed murders there.
200	Roeung Saruon	D5/865	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam where she witnessed people being beaten and killed. In late 1977, she was forced to get married in a ceremony for 100 couples in Serei Sisophon District, Sector 5. According to the Applicant, Im Chaem led the sector at that time.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
201	Roeung Tha	D5/1366	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District, where strict work quotas were imposed. In 1978, he was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. Those who suffered from night blindness were accused of being an enemy or of having consciousness illness.
202	Ross Thonn	D5/928	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to build a dam and dig canals at Veal Rumchek. Those who could not meet their work quotas were killed, and the Applicant's younger brother died of starvation and lack of medicine there. In 1978, the Applicant was sent to Veal Roneam and six months later to build a dam at Spean Spreng, where failure to meet work quotas would result in torture and limited food rations.
203	Ruom Sareth	D5/938	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to Spean Spreng dam and forced to work day and night. Those who were unable to complete the work target, including her father, were sent to be re-educated and never returned. While working at the dam, the Applicant was imprisoned for two days and nights without food or water because she had secretly gleaned rice. Her uncle died from starvation while being forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam.
204	Ruos Bun	D5/922	In mid-1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to transplant rice seedlings at Trapeang Thma field and received insufficient food rations. In 1978, she was assigned to build Spean Spreng dam.
205	Ruos Heak	D5/921	From 1977-1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Veal Rumchek Khang Tbaung next to Trapeang Thma dam. She was forced to get married in 1978 in Kauk Kraol Village, Phnom Srok District. Also that year, her brother was killed for stealing sweet potatoes.
206	Ruos Oeut	D5/935	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam under harsh conditions. While there, he witnessed a female Southwest Zone cadre tying two persons to a tree and putting red ants on them to torture them before they were killed for a moral offence. In 1978, he was sent to work at Spean Spreng dam where people were fed so little that they caught centipedes, scorpions, rats and cockroaches to eat as supplements.
207	Saing Chhuot	D5/958	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam and was transferred to Spean Spreng dam in 1978.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
208	Sam Sak	D5/76	The Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng dam for two months beginning in April 1977 and then worked at Trapeang Thma dam from late 1977 to early 1978. The Applicant's two brothers were told they were being sent for re-education but have been missing since.
209	Sao Hak	D5/1044	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Spean Spreng dam, where he saw people being taken away to be killed. At the site, they received one milk-can of rice for 20 people per meal. In 1978, he was ordered to build a dam in Preah Net Preah District. At that time, he witnessed 60 couples in his mobile unit getting married in Phnom Srok District. In the same year, his in-laws, nephews and nieces were killed at Trapeang Sangkae, Phnom Srok District.
210	Sao Ty	D5/1210	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a mobile unit in Srah Ta Duk, Phnom Srok District. Rations were inadequate and those who did not meet their work targets were killed. At that time, her husband was called to "study" in Phnom Srok District and disappeared. Her daughter stole rice and was tied, beaten and held in Veal Kouk Trach prison for one night without food. In 1978 the Applicant was sent to transplant rice in Veal Kouk Trach. Conditions there were extremely hard, and her daughter died of starvation.
211	Saom Tho	D5/1199	In mid-1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to dig canals at Tumnup Spean Spreng, Phnom Srok District. In 1978, she was ordered to join a mobile unit in Veal Kouk Trach where she worked with her brother. However, in that same year, her brother was killed near Phnom Srok town, accused of stealing cassavas.
212	Saom Thuot	D5/1186	Between 1976 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in inhumane conditions at Preaek Chik dam in Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District. In 1977, three of her siblings were forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, where her younger brother was killed. In mid-1977, her older brother was forced to marry in a ceremony for 50 couples in Srah Chik Commune, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5.
213	Sek Chuy	D5/875	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to get married in a ceremony for 60 couples in Serei Saophoan District, Banteay Meanchey Province.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
214	Sen Phos	D5/970	From 1977-1978 the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, where she was beaten for requesting drinking water. In 1978, she was sent to build dikes and transplant seedlings in Preah Net Preah District. That same year, her mother was detained in Wat Preah Net Preah for stealing rice.
215	Ser Hoeun	D5/1230	Up until 1979, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. She worked long hours with very little food.
216	Sin Soriya	D5/1625/1	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant and her father were forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. Her younger sister died of starvation in Kamping Puoy Village, Phnom Srok District.
217	Sinh Run	D5/1263	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Veal Roneam field (in the vicinity of Prey Khpos Village near Bak Prea Village, Battambang Province). In 1978, he was transferred to work at Wat Tuek Thla Pagoda in Sisophon District.
218	So But	D5/1144	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a weaving mobile unit in Phnom Srok District. In 1978, she was transferred to transplant rice in Rouk Village, Spean Sreang Commune and was forced to marry in a ceremony for 50 couples in the cooperative.
219	So Sakhai	D5/1013	From 1975 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at the Kauk Chek dam. In 1978, she was transferred to farm rice at Kauk Trach and Trapeang Thma dam.
220	Soeu Rann	D5/1198	In 1977 after just delivering a baby, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to mill 10 sacks of rice per day in her cooperative in Srah Chik Commune, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5. If she did not complete her quota, she would be taken to be killed. That year, her daughter and infant son died of starvation. In 1978, she was ordered to build rice dikes in Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District. Due to overwork, she got sick and suffered from a prolapsed uterus.
221	Sok Mouy	D5/967	Between 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant and her family were forced to build the dam in Spean Spreng under harsh conditions.
222	Som Chhoeun	D5/930	Between 1977 and 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng reservoir. In late 1977, he was forced to marry in a ceremony for 30 couples in Rork Village, Spean Sraeng Commune.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
223	Som Thocum	D5/1204	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Kouk Rumchek, where those who could not meet their work targets were killed. In 1978, her husband was sent to Phnom Trayoung prison and died there.
224	Srep Samouth	D5/1501	From 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam where she slept unprotected from the weather and was fed gruel. In 1978, she was sent to work at Veal Kouk Rumchek, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, and saw 25 couples being forced to marry at the worksite.
225	Srey Sarin	D5/1099	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam until 1978 when he was transferred to Spean Spreng and Veal Rumchek to work under harsh conditions.
226	Sun Ches	D5/1507	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma reservoir under inhumane conditions. In 1978, he dug dams and canals from the reservoir to Veal Rumchek, south of Phnom Srok District town, Sector 5, under similarly hard conditions.
227	Sun Saliem	D5/1184	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. She was repeatedly beaten, had to labour day night, even when sick, and was given insufficient food.
228	Sun Sap	D5/979	In 1976, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under harsh conditions. Later, Im Chaem joined Comrade Val and controlled everything, and the Applicant saw groups of people being taken to be killed south of the dam. In late 1977, she was sent to build a dam at Spean Traeng, where the living and working conditions were as difficult as those at Trapeang Thma dam. People who had protested during meetings about work quotas and food rations were taken to be killed, accused of betraying Angkar. In 1978, she was sent to work at Kouk Trach, south of Phnom Srok District.
229	██████	D5/895	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam and was forced to marry in 1978 in a ceremony for 60 couples. He was then sent to farm rice in Preah Net Preah District.
230	Suon Nhat	D5/1673/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam under hard conditions—those who failed to meet work quotas often had food withheld or were killed. In 1978, she was sent to work at Korng Va mountain and Wat Chamkar Khnol; the conditions were similar to those at the dam.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
231	Suy Lay	D5/861	From 1976 to 1977, when the Civil Party Applicant was forced to transport rice seedlings from Prek Chik dam to Trapeang Thma reservoir, he saw 10,000 people working there and witnessed a man and woman being killed and buried in the dam.
232	Suy Lum	D5/1182	From 1976 to 1979, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Veal Kouk Trach. In 1977, her uncle died from starvation there. In 1978, when she was nine months pregnant, she was tortured because she stole rice.
233	Sway Cheun	D5/893	The Civil Party Applicant's mother and father were forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam and were provided with very little food. His mother became severely sick and died due to lack of medicine.
234	Taing Eat	D5/1188	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was working on the Trapeang Thma dam in Paoy Snuol village, sleeping in the rain and wind because there was no shelter, then continuing to build the dam to Veal Rumchek. In 1978, he was ordered to build a dam to the first bridge near the Trapeang Thma reservoir. The work quotas were set so high that many people died or were killed for failure to complete their assignments.
235	Taing Hiv	D5/1250	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a mobile unit digging a canal from Bridge 3 of Trapeang Thma dam to Kouk Ta Sokh Village, Phnom Srok District. During the rainy season, she worked without a break, no matter how hard it rained, and slept in the rain because there was no proper shelter. She witnessed the execution of a member of her mobile unit who was accused of being a traitor for grilling a yam at the worksite.
236	Taing Phat	D5/1226	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. There, she was also forced to marry, along with approximately 70 other couples, in a ceremony presided over by Ta Val. Afterward, the Applicant and her husband were spied upon to ensure the marriage was consummated.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
237	Tak Buy	D5/885	From 1975 to 1979, the Civil Party Applicant worked and lived at Trapeang Thma dam and surrounding areas. He did not have enough food to eat as only a small bowl of watery gruel was given to him. In 1978, his mobile unit was assigned to pick cotton, required to clear one hectare of plant plot. If they did not complete the work quota, they were accused of having a psychological sickness and taken to be killed.
238	Tak Rasy	D5/1351	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under very difficult conditions and witnessed people being taken to be killed near the bridge of Trapeang Thma reservoir. Her elder brother-in-law died of hunger during the dam building, and her great uncle died of digging canals at Veal Kouk Rumchek.
239	Tak Suy	D5/1353	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under terrible conditions. In 1978, he was forced to build Spean Thom bridge in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5.
240	Tat Champey	D5/1329	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng dam under terrible conditions. At the site, a man and a woman were killed because they had sex with each other, and those with night blindness who could not work at night were also killed. In late 1977, she was forced to work at Veal Roneam in Preah Net Preah District, building the Ta Val dam.
241	Te Sokhom	D5/1309	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a children's unit at Trapeang Thma dam where she was fed two small meals of watery gruel and picked grass or leaves to satisfy her hunger. She was subsequently transferred to harvest rice in Veal Toul Krasang, south of Trapeang Thma dam. One day in 1978, she was tied up by her unit chief and beaten for being "lazy".
242	Tek Horn	D5/1211	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to farm in Rouk Village, Speang Sraeng Commune, where five people were tasked to complete one hectare of field per day. If they failed to complete the task, they would be re-educated, which meant they would be killed. Rations consisted of one ladle of watery gruel per meal.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
243	Ten Samet	D5/1841	From 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma reservoir. Increasing work quotas were imposed and food was withheld if the workers did not complete their tasks. In 1978, she was forced to marry alongside 52 other couples in Trang Village, Phnom Srok District.
244	Tep Chum	D5/870	In 1978 the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Paoy Char Village in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5. At that time, the Civil Party's younger sisters and father died of illness .
245	Tep Meuy	D5/1088	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to dig canals and patch paddy dikes near Trapeang Thma dam. In 1978, he was severely tortured at Wat Trapeang Thma pagoda because he was caught eating food he had stolen and hidden.
246	Thab Ly	D5/1064	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach and Veal Prek Chik in Phnom Srok District. He contracted malaria due to hard labour and the lack of food. In 1978, he was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, where the conditions were worse and workers were killed for small mistakes or for no reason at all.
247	Than Samuon	D5/850	From 1975 to 1979, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, and she recalls that Im Chaem was the person who laid down plans.
248	Thang Thoeuy	D5/853	From 1975 to 1977, the Civil Party Applicant's husband worked at Trapeang Thma reservoir until he was executed in 1977. The Applicant worked in Im Chaem 's unit in Moat Srah Village. The Civil Party Applicant believed that Im Chaem was in charge of all of Sector 5.
249	Theung Sarul	D5/987	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Kouk Trach worksite, Preah Net Preah District, while she was pregnant. In 1978, she witnessed 38 couples being forced to get married.
250	Thim Sovanny	D5/969	From 1976 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant lived in a mobile unit at Trapeang Thma dam. Due to lack of food, she fell seriously sick. She was shocked and horrified to see many pits for burying people who died of diseases and starvation. The pits were located in Preah Net Preah District.
251	Thing Sub	D5/1023	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma reservoir and saw people being taken to be killed, including whole families. The corpses were buried near where she was working in order to fertilise the fields. At the end of 1978, she was sent to Veal Dangkieb Kdam to dig ponds; they suspected that the ponds would be used to bury people but the Vietnamese arrived first.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
252	Thoeuk Mon	D5/939	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Spean Spreng dam under harsh conditions. Failure to complete the work quota resulted in food deprivation, re-education, or beatings. In 1978, he was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam where the food rations were inadequate. Also, the Applicant's older brother and his family were killed in the jungle near the dam.
253	Thoeung Ream	D5/980	From 1977-1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam without sufficient food or rest. Many people were beaten and killed for stealing food or for moral offences. All pregnant women, even those living with their husbands, were beaten and killed for committing moral offences. In 1978, the Applicant was forced to work at Veal Kouk Trach, where he saw many people killed every day for minor offences. In 1978, his father was killed at Ta Dul Pond, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5.
254	Thoeurng Van	D5/925	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to dig canals in Spean Sraeng Commune in Phnom Srok District, Battambang Province, where two of her siblings died of starvation.
255	Thon Thy	D5/1024	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam under harsh conditions. Three members of his mobile unit were killed because they could not work after dark due to night blindness. Later, he was sent to work at Spean Spreng.
256	Thong Chheat	D5/1463	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at both Trapeang Thma dam and Spean Spreng dam under harsh conditions. In 1978, his sister died at Spean Spreng dam worksite.
257	Thor Chan Ay	D5/873	From 1976 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam in difficult conditions. If workers failed to complete their quotas, they were sent for re-education, which meant death. Given inadequate rations and forced to work without breaks, many died. Others were killed for mistakes or for no reason. One night in 1978, a performance was organized. The sick and night-blind workers who attended were killed the next day, accused of malingering.
258	Thor Saren	D5/1504	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam and saw people overworked, tortured, starved and killed. His sister died from illness at the Trapeang Thma reservoir worksite, with no proper medicine to treat her.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
259	Thorn Sakhort	D5/1054	In July 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to clear jungle at Pongro Kangva, Serei Sisophon District, Sector 5, and was given inadequate food rations. He saw a lot of corpses in Chamkar Kor of people who had been killed by the Khmer Rouge and were not yet buried.
260	Thoy Thiem	D5/1089	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in terrible conditions at Veal Roneam. For example, many mobile unit workers were bitten by snakes and died because there was no medicine to treat them. In 1978, she was assigned to Trapeang Thma dam. There, people who stole food or could not finish their assigned quotas were killed. She herself was caught picking ears of rice and was arrested and buried with only her head above ground.
261	Thun Hâm	D5/1192	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was ordered to build a dam in Preah Net Preah District. He was sick at that time and became gradually more exhausted day by day, waiting for death to come.
262	Tin Salit	D5/1194	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant's brother was killed in Phnom Srok District at Trapeang Thma dam.
263	Tin Simach	D5/1460	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under difficult conditions. Members of her mobile unit died from illness or hunger or were summoned to 'study' and disappeared. In 1978, she was transferred to work at Veal Prek Chik, south of Trapeang Thma reservoir, where they received no food if they did not complete their assigned work quotas, and slept in huts that offered no protection from the rain.
264	Tin Thuk	D5/1630	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam with insufficient rations. In 1978, he was sent to build rice field dikes south of Trang Village and saw soldiers taking people away to be executed.
265	Ton Thuon	D5/1087	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam. People in her mobile unit disappeared due to illness, lethargy or night blindness—allegedly sent for re-education, but she saw them being marched to the edge of the forest with their hands tied behind their backs. In 1978, she was transferred to dig canals and build dams at other locations in Preah Net Preah District, sometimes working in water that was up to their waists or necks. No one was allowed to rest.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
266	Tun Savien	D5/1059	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was assigned to treat patients at Speang Spreng worksite, where people in the mobile units were very sick due to insufficient food. In 1978, her cousins were forced to marry at Au Ambel Cooperative, then both her cousins and their wives were taken to be killed because of their fair complexions.
267	Tuon Chuon	D5/1332	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Spean Spreng dam where she laboured day and night and was fed only watery rice porridge. She developed night-blindness and was hit with a stick because she could not see at night. In 1978, she was sent to Trapeang Thma dam. If she did not complete her daily tasks, the officials withheld her food.
268	Tuon Nay	D5/1502	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam, where the work and living conditions were terrible. In 1978, he was sent to work in Ponley Village, Phnom Srok District.
269	Tuon Song	D5/887	In 1977 while working at Trapeang Thma dam, the Civil Party Applicant witnessed the mass killing of 20-30 pregnant women. In 1978, she was assigned to work at a dam stretching from Kong Siem Village to Koun Khlaeng mountain in Nam Tau Commune, Phnom Srok District. Caught eating leaves and water convolvulus, she was accused of betraying Angkar and was tied and beaten.
270	████████	D5/1259	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to build a dam under very hard conditions at Prey Moan Village, Preah Net Preah District. In 1978, she was forced to marry in Rohal Village, Preah Net Preah District.
271	Uk Savuth	D5/1026	In 1975, the Civil Party Applicant and his family were forcibly transferred to Daeum Doung Village, Sector 13. The Applicant identifies Im Chaem as sector chief.
272	Un Chhom	D5/1499/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was evacuated to Phnom Trayoung Mountain in Preah Net Preah District. When she arrived there, Im Chaem divided people into two groups and sent them to work. During the regime, her mother and older brother died from starvation.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
273	████████	D5/1260	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to marry alongside five other couples, and they were monitored by militiamen for two nights after the ceremony to make sure they had sexual intercourse. In 1978, the Applicant was sent to work in a mobile unit at Veal Roneam, south of Preah Net Preah District, and the working conditions were very difficult. He worked without rest, ate only watery porridge and was never full, picking leaves at night to fill his stomach.
274	Van Sis	D5/1374	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma reservoir while Ta Val was in charge. Later she was sent to Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District, where she worked until the collapse of the regime.
275	Van Sophal	D5/1109	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Phnom Trayoung Mountain and became sick. Accused of being lazy, he was imprisoned at Phnum Kambar Mountain Security Office. In 1978, he was sent to work at Trapeang Thma dam.
276	Venh Suh	D5/1193	From 1977-1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Phnom Trayoung Mountain, and she saw many dead bodies there with their hands tied behind their backs, some with their throats cut and others hung on trees. In 1978, she was forced to harvest and thresh rice in Kakaoh Village, Svay Check Commune under harsh conditions.
277	Vin Boeuy	D5/1104	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant worked at Trapeang Thma dam. At the site, he saw people being taken to be killed, including pregnant women and people accused of betraying Angkar, and they were then buried in the foundations of the bridge. In 1978, he was assigned to work at Wat Chey Pagoda in Srah Chik Commune, Phnom Srok District. There, he did not have enough to eat and was arrested for stealing potatoes.
278	Vinh Toeur	D5/1370	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was sent to Spean Spreng dam where she dug earth and was fed watery porridge. In 1978, she was sent to work at Veal Kouk Trach field where she picked off paddy rice due to extreme hunger. She was consequently tied up, beaten, starved and tortured by militiamen.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
279	Vinh Yuok	D5/1620/1	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work under harsh conditions at Chamkar Khnol, Serei Saophoan District, Sector 5. That same year, she ran away and was sent to prison in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5
280	Vun Savaun	D5/1017	From 1977 to 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Spean Spreng canal, where she was starving and had no access to medical care. In 1978, she was forced to marry. In late 1978, she suffered extreme starvation and witnessed people in the Spean Sraeng Commune killing and eating their family members. In 1979, she saw her father killed by authorities in the Phnom Srok area.
281	Yem Khonny	D5/82	In mid-1976, the Civil Party Applicant, who is Vietnamese, was forced to work at Prey Ta Khab Village, Tram Kak District, Sector 13 under harsh conditions.
282	Yinh Nhak	D5/1176	In early 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam where he suffered diarrhea and excessive fatigue due to overwork. In 1978, he and his family were forced to farm at Veal Kouk Trach, Preah Net Preah District, Sector 5.
283	Yip Saomao	D5/1511	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in a mobile unit building the dam at Trapeang Thma reservoir, and conditions were harsh. In 1978, she worked at other worksites in Preah Net Preah District where the conditions were even harder.
284	Yit Sareu	D5/1102	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work at Trapeang Thma dam under difficult conditions. Those who did not complete their work or were accused of faking an illness were killed by militiamen at the south of the dam, and people disappeared daily. In 1978, the Applicant was moved to work at Veal Kouk Kakaoh paddy field, Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, where she saw many dead bodies and also witnessed 28 couples getting married.
285	You Mut	D5/965	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a mobile unit near Chakkrei Village in Preah Net Preah District and was once beaten by militiamen because he was sick, then imprisoned for two weeks in the Chakkrei Village security office. In 1978, he was forced to get married in Rauk Village Cooperative in Spean Sraeng Commune alongside seven other couples.

No.	Name	CF4/01 Doc No.	Summary of Civil Party Application
286	You Samean	D5/1016	In 1978, the Civil Party Applicant was forced to work in a children's unit in Kouk Char Village, Banteay Meanchey Province. The conditions were harsh and she witnessed children from her unit die from starvation. Her brother-in-law was killed at Trayoung Mountain in 1978.
287	You Savy	D5/1057	In 1977, the Civil Party Applicant worked in Phnom Srok District, Sector 5, as a medical staff member, assigned to look for roots and leaves to use in making "rabbit-dropping" medicine that was given to every patient, no matter their condition. Many people who suffered from starvation were transported by soldiers to be buried, even as some were still dying. In 1978, the Applicant was sent to dig earth at Trapeang Thma dam where Im Chaem from the Sector Committee monitored the workers.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA (ICTY)

Under the completion strategy, the ICTY is mandated to focus on “the most senior leaders suspected of being most responsible”¹ and refer the remaining perpetrators to be prosecuted at the national level.²

Accused	Time Period of Charges	Charges and Conduct
<u>Milan Babić</u> ³ Former Prime Minister/President of the Serbian Autonomous District (SAO) Krajina /Republika Srpska Krajina(RSK), then Minister of Foreign Affairs of RSK.	1 August 1991 – June 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with persecution of Croat and non-Serbian civilians, murder (237 killings in nine locations), imprisonment (several hundred), deportation and forced movement (tens of thousands), and the destruction of villages, and institutions dedicated to education or religion. Charged under Article 7(1) of the ICTY statute with planning, instigating, ordering, committing, participation in a joint criminal enterprise, and/or otherwise aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of crimes.
<u>Predrag Banović</u> ⁴ Guard and interrogator at Keraterm camp.	24 May 1992 - 30 August 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with persecution, murder, inhumane acts and cruel treatment of Bosnian Muslim, Bosnian Croat and other non-Serbian civilians at the Keraterm camp, which held approximately 1500 detainees. Alleged to have beaten and abused detainees and participated in the murder of over 140 detainees. Charged Article 7(1) of the ICTY statute with planning, instigating, ordering, committing, including via participation in a joint criminal enterprise, and/or otherwise aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of crimes.
<u>Ljube Boškoski</u> ⁵ Former Minister of Interior of FYROM	May 2001 - November 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with murder (7 killings at 3 locations), cruel treatment (100 victims), and wanton destruction (14 houses). Charged under Article 7(3) of the ICTY Statute with superior responsibility, for failing to fulfil his duty to investigate and punish the perpetrators of these crimes.

¹ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1534, 26 March 2004, UN Doc. No. S/Res/1534 (2004) paras 5-6; United Nations Security Council Resolution 1503, 28 August 2003, UN Doc. No. S/Res/1503 (2003).

² International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Rule 11*bis* [Rule 11*bis* references Security Council Resolution 1534 and states that the ICTY will consider the “gravity of the crimes charged” and the “level of responsibility of the accused” in deciding whether to transfer cases]. *See also Prosecutor v. Milošević*, Case No. IT-98-29/1-PT, Decision on Referral of Case Pursuant to Rule 11*bis*, 8 July 2005, paras 1-3 [describing the transfer process].

³ *The Prosecutor v. Babić*, IT-03-72, Initial Indictment, 6 November 2003.

⁴ *The Prosecutor v. Banović*, IT-02-65/1, Consolidated Indictment, 5 July 2002.

⁵ *The Prosecutor v. Ljube Boškoski and Johan Tarčulovski*, IT-04-82-PT, Amended Indictment, 2 November 2005.

<p><u>Valentin Ćorić</u>⁶ Chief of the Military Police Administration.</p> <p><u>Jadranko Prlić</u>⁷ President of Herceg-Bosna's supreme executive administration and defence body (HVO) then Prime Minister, the most powerful official in Herceg-Bosna/HVO.</p>	18 November 1991 to April 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with persecution of Bosnian Muslims, unlawful killing (hundreds of victims), rape, inhuman and cruel treatment, unlawful labour, deportation and forcible transfer, wanton destruction, appropriation or plunder of property, and infliction of terror in relation to attacks over approximately 8 municipalities and a network of detention facilities in the Herceg-Bosna area Charged under Article 7(1) of the ICTY Statute with planning, instigating, ordering, committing, including via participation in a joint criminal enterprise, and/or aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of crimes, and/or under Article 7(3) of the ICTY Statute with superior responsibility.
<p><u>Miroslav Deronjić</u>⁸ President of the Crisis Staff of the municipality of Bratunac.</p>	April 1992 – 9 May 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with persecution of Bosnian Muslims, extermination and murder (65 killings), destruction of the village of Glogova and forcible displacement of the Muslim population of the village of Glogova. Charged under Article 7(1) of the ICTY Statute with ordering, and committing the crimes via participation in a joint criminal enterprise.
<p><u>Vlastimir Dordević</u>⁹ Assistant Minister of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP) and Acting Chief of Public Security Department (RJB).</p>	October 1998– 20 June 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with deportation, forcible transfer, murder, and persecution, committed as part of a campaign of terror and violence directed at the Kosovo Albanian population. 800 000 Kosovo Albanians were deported or forcibly transferred, hundreds of Kosovo Albanian civilians were killed, many Kosovo Albanian women were sexually assaulted, and religious sites were damaged and destroyed. Charged under Article 7(1) of the ICTY Statute with planning, instigating, ordering, committing via participation in a joint criminal enterprise, and/or aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of crimes, and/or under Article 7(3) of the ICTY Statute with superior responsibility.
<p><u>Milan Lukić</u> Organized a group of local paramilitaries, "White Eagles" and "Avengers". This group had ties to the Visegrad police and Serb military units.</p> <p><u>Sredoje Lukić</u>¹⁰ Policeman in Visegrad and part of Milan Lukić's group of paramilitaries.</p>	7 June 1992 - 10 October 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with persecution, murder and extermination (153 civilians in 5 incidents), inhumane acts, and cruel treatment (including assaulting multiple detainees) in relation to acts committed against Bosnian Muslims and other non-Serb civilians in Visegrad. Charged under Article 7(1) of the ICTY statute with committing, aiding and abetting.

⁶ *The Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić et al.*, IT-04-74-T, Second Amended Indictment, 11 June 2008.

⁷ *The Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić*, IT-04-74-T, Prosecution Second Amended Indictment, 11 June 2008.

⁸ *The Prosecutor v. Miroslav Deronjić*, IT-02-61-PT, Second Amended Indictment, 29 September 2003.

⁹ *The Prosecutor v. Vlastimir Dordević*, IT-05-87/1-PT, Prosecution Fourth Amended Indictment, 2 June 2008.

¹⁰ *The Prosecutor v. Sredoje Lukić and Milan Lukić*, IT-98-32/1-PT, Prosecution Second Amended Indictment, 27 February 2006.

<p><u>Milan Martić</u>¹¹ Various leadership positions in the Serbian Autonomous District (SAO) Krajina and Republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK), including Chief of 'Martić's Police', Secretary of Internal Affairs, Minister for Internal Affairs, Minister for Defence, and President of RSK.</p>	<p>1 August 1991 – 31 December 1995</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with persecution of hundreds of Croats, Muslims and other non-Serbs, extermination and murder (approx. 396 killed across SAO Krajina, Autonomous Region of Krajina and Zagreb), imprisonment, torture, inhumane acts and cruel treatment, deportation and forcible transfer (tens of thousands), wanton destruction, plunder of public or private property, and unlawful attacks on civilians. Charged under Article 7(1) of the ICTY Statute with planning, instigating, ordering, committing, including via participation in a joint criminal enterprise, and/or aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of crimes, and/or under Article 7(3) of the ICTY Statute with superior responsibility.
<p><u>Franko Simatović</u>¹² Commander of the of the Special Operations Unit of the State Security Service (DB)</p>	<p>April 1991 – 31 December 1995</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with persecution of Croats, Bosnian Muslims, Bosnian Croats and other non-Serbs, murder (at least 368 killings across 7 areas), deportation and forced transfer. Charged under Article 7(1) of the ICTY Statute with planning, instigating, ordering, committing via participation in a joint criminal enterprise, and/or aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of crimes.
<p><u>Mico Stanišić</u>¹³ Minister without Portfolio of the Council of Ministers named by the Assembly of the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina; <i>ex officio</i> member of the National Security Council (the first de facto executive body of the Bosnian Serb republic), then Minister of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>1 April 1992 – 31 April 1992</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with persecution of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat populations (including unlawful detention in over 50 detention facilities), extermination (hundreds of killings by Serb forces across 20 municipalities), murder, torture, cruel treatment, inhumane acts, deportation and forced transfer (tens of thousands of Bosnian Muslims and Croats). Charged under Article 7(1) of the ICTY Statute with planning, instigating, ordering, committing via participation in a joint criminal enterprise, and/or aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of crimes, and/or under Article 7(3) of the ICTY Statute with superior responsibility.
<p><u>Vojislav Šešelj</u>¹⁴ President of the "Serbian Radical Party" (SRS) Elected member of the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia</p>	<p>1 August 1991 – 31 December 1993</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with persecution of civilian populations, murder (several hundred non-Serbs), deportation or forcible transfer (tens of thousands of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians), torture and/or cruel treatment in six facilities, wanton destruction and plunder of public or private property. Charged under Article 7(1) of the ICTY Statute with planning, instigating, ordering, committing, including via participation in a joint criminal enterprise, and/or aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of crimes.

¹¹ *The Prosecutor v. Milan Martić*, IT-95-11, Prosecution Amended Indictment, 9 Sept 2003.

¹² *The Prosecutor v. Jovica Stanišić and Franko Simatović*, IT-03-69-PT, Prosecution notice of Third Amended Indictment, 9 July 2008.

¹³ *The Prosecutor v. Mico Stanišić and Stojan Zupljanin*, IT-08-91-PT, Second Amended Consolidated Indictment (Corrected on 20 November 2009), 10 September 2009.

¹⁴ *The Prosecutor v. Vojislav Šešelj*, IT-03-67-T, Third Amended Indictment, 7 December 2007.

<u>Simo Zarić</u>¹⁵ Member of the Bosnian Serb Army Appointed to several senior positions in the Bosanski Samac and Odzak municipalities by the Bosnian Serb Crisis Staff.	September 1991 – 31 December 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with persecution of Bosnian Croat, Bosnian Muslim and other non-Serb civilians, and deportation and forced transfer of hundreds of civilians, committed in two municipalities. Charged under Article 7(1) of the ICTY Statute with planning, instigating, ordering, committing, and/or otherwise aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of crimes.
<p style="text-align: center;">INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT</p> <p>Article 17(1)(d) of the Rome Statute provides: “ the Court shall determine that a case is inadmissible where: [...] (d)The case is not of sufficient gravity to justify further action by the Court.”</p>		
Accused	Time Period of Charges	Charges and Conduct
<u>Thomas Lubanga</u>¹⁶ President of the <i>Unions Des Patriots Congolais/Réconciliation et Paix</i> (UPC/RP) and Commander in Chief of the <i>Forces Patriotiques pour la Liberation du Congo</i> (FPLC)	1 September 2002 - 13 August 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with enlisting, conscripting children under the age of 15 to participate actively in hostilities. Charged under Article 25(3)(a) (co-perpetration).
<u>Laurent Gbagbo</u>¹⁷ President of Cote d’Ivoire from 2000 to 2011	16 December 2010 - 12 April 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with murder, rape, other inhumane acts- or in the alternative - attempted murder, and persecution, committed in post-election violence. Pro-Gbagbo forces were alleged to have killed at least 160 persons in four incidents, raped 38 women and girls in two incidents, and inflicted great suffering and serious injury to body to at least 118 persons in four incidents, in the city of Abidjan. Charged under Article 25(3)(a) (co-perpetration), or 25(3)(b) (ordering, soliciting or inducing), or 25(3)(d) (contributing in any other way to the commission of crimes by a group of persons acting with a common purpose).
<u>Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi</u>¹⁸ Head of the Hisbah, the body purporting to be in charge of regulating the morality of the people of Timbuktu, and active in other structures set up by Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and Ansar Dine in Timbuktu.	30 June 2012 - 11 July 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with intentionally directing an attack against buildings dedicated to religion and historic monuments, which did not constitute military objectives (10 sites in total: 9 mausoleums of Muslim saints and the door of a mosque). Charged under Article 25(3)(a) (direct co-perpetration), 25(3)(b) (ordering, soliciting or inducing), Article 25(3)(c) (aiding, abetting or otherwise assisting) and 25(3)(d) (contributing in any other way to the commission of crimes by a group of persons acting with a common purpose).

¹⁵ *The Prosecutor v. Blagoje Simić, Miroslav Tadić, Simo Zarić*, IT-95-9, Fifth Amended Indictment, 30 May 2002.

¹⁶ *The Prosecutor v. T. Lubanga*, Decision on the Confirmation of Charges, ICC-01/04-01/06, 29 January 2007

¹⁷ *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo*, Confirmation of Charges, ICC-02/11-01/11-1, 12 June 2014.

¹⁸ *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi al Mahdi*, Confirmation of Charges, ICC-01/12-01/15, 24 March 2016.

<u>Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta</u>¹⁹ Minister of Local Government in the Government of Kenya	30 December 2007 – 31 January 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with murder, deportation or forcible transfer of population, rape and other form of sexual violence, other inhuman acts and persecution based on political affiliation. A large number of civilians and members of an opposition political movement were killed in or around locations including Nakuru town and Naivasha town; thousands of people were displaced from their homes; many individuals suffered from rape, severe physical and mental injury; and, there was widespread destruction of property in the named locations. Charged under Article 25(3)(a) (co-perpetration).
<p style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE</p> <p>Article 1(1) <i>Statute of the Special Court of Sierra Leone</i> provides: “The Special Court shall [...] have the power to prosecute persons who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since 30 November 1996, including those leaders who, in committing such crimes, have threatened the establishment of and implementation of the peace process in Sierra Leone.”</p>		
Accused	Time Period of Charges	Charges and Conduct
<u>Allieu Kondewa</u>²⁰ High Priest (part of the senior leadership) of the Civil Defence Forces (CDF)	1 November 1997 – December 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged with unlawful killing, physical violence and infliction of mental harm, looting and burning, terrorizing the civilian population and collective punishment, and use of child soldiers. The CDF shot, hacked or burnt to death civilians who were suspected to have supported or failed to resist Revolutionary United Front (RUF)/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) forces, as well as captured enemy combatants. Other practices included human sacrifice and cannibalism. Charged under Article 6.1 of the Statute with planning, instigating, ordering, committing, or otherwise aiding and abetting the planning, preparation or execution of crimes, or participating in a common purpose plan or design to commit crimes, or which the crimes were a foreseeable consequence; and/or under Article 6.3 of the Statute with superior responsibility.
<u>Moinina Fofana</u>²¹ National Director of War (second in command) of the Civil Defence Forces (CDF)		

¹⁹ *The Prosecutor v. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta*, Decision on the Confirmation of Charges, ICC-01/09-02/11, 23 January 2012

²⁰ *The Prosecutor Against Allieu Kondewa*, SCSL-03-12-I, Indictment, 24 June 2003.

²¹ *The Prosecutor Against Moinina Fofana*, SCSL-03-11-I, Indictment, 24 June 2003.

GLOSSARY

17 April People	An alternate name for “New People” or “depositees”, who were the civilians evacuated from the major population centres following the fall of the Khmer Republic regime in April 1975
Absolute	A CPK term referring to the intense commitment of Party members to a particular policy or line, or to the revolution in general
Angkar	The name given to the Party Centre, or the “Upper Brothers”, which was regularly used to describe the leadership of the CPK and literally means “the Organisation”
Autonomous Sector	An administrative area that was outside of the Zone system, usually a sector or municipality, such as the Kampong Som Port/Division 164 area, reporting directly to the Standing Committee
Base People	Peasants from areas controlled by the Khmer Rouge prior to 17 April 1975
Branch	Smallest sub-unit of the CPK organisational hierarchy
Bourgeoisie	Communist terminology for middle class in a capitalist system
Cadres	Members of the CPK
Capitalist	A person who made a living through the free market
Central Committee	Governing body of the Communist Party
Chairman	The notional leader of particular organisational unit within Democratic Kampuchea

Cham	An ethnic minority group in Cambodia adhering to the Muslim religion and originating from the Champa empire, which was subsumed by the Angkorian rulers in the 12 th century
Children's Unit	Those children between the ages of 7 and 12 forced to work on menial agricultural and construction projects, including the gathering of material for making fertiliser
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIJ	Co-Investigating Judges of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
Committees (at sector level)	The core organisational structure under which the regional political appointees of the Democratic Kampuchea regime operated
Commune	The lowest administrative level under the Zone, Sector and District that was referred to by its geographic location
Co-operative	A social administrative unit created after the dissolution of village and commune administrative structures, ideally composed of 1,000 families, which followed the collectivisation of Khmer society under the Khmer Rouge
CPK	Communist Party of Kampuchea, which was the political organisation of the Khmer Rouge and formerly known as the Workers' Party of Kampuchea
DC-Cam	Documentation Centre of Cambodia, which was established in 1995 as a centralised archive of contemporaneous DK documents obtained from the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, the National Archives of Cambodia and private collections

Deputy	The second-in-charge of a CPK or RAK unit of organisation, usually responsible for security and reporting to the Secretary of the unit
District	The third administrative level under the Zone and Sector, which was referred to by its geographic location within DK, but also could be referred to by a numerical designation
DK	Democratic Kampuchea, which was the name given to the State of Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge regime and formally adopted with the ratification of the constitution in January 1976
DK People's Representative Assembly	The unicameral, 250 seat legislature, in operation during the Khmer Rouge regime. The Assembly consisted of 150 notional seats for peasants, 50 for the revolutionary army and 50 for labourers and other working people
Dry Season	The dry monsoon, typically beginning in November and ending in April or May
ECCC	The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
Echelon	A level or strata of a military or civilian unit
Evacuation	The forced movement of DK citizens from one location to another
Feudalist	Landowners and persons who were seen to be of the oppressor class, or anyone associated with the Cambodian monarchy
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICP	Indochinese Communist Party, an organisation founded by Ho Chi

Minh in 1930 and dismantled in 1951 into individual national parties for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia

Internal Enemies Distinguishes those people who, prior to the Khmer Rouge regime, were classified under the social status of capitalist or feudalist. Such enemies were also known as “new” or “17 April” people, and also included those who were not ethnically Khmer

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross

ICTR International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

ICTY International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

KGB *Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti*

Khmer Krom Ethnic Khmer residing in the Mekong Delta area of southern Vietnam, who are also known as Khmer Kampuchea Krom

Khmer Rouge The name given to the Cambodian communists by Norodom Sihanouk in the 1960s

Khmer Republic The Republican Government of Cambodia, headed by General Lon Nol, that was declared in the months succeeding the 1970 coup against Prince Sihanouk, and was ultimately replaced by Democratic Kampuchea in 1975

Labour collective A socialised method of agricultural production employed throughout the Khmer Rouge Regime at the commune level

Light Offender A person accused of having committed a non-serious breach of CPK policy or guidelines. Such persons would typically be held in

a sector or district prison, liable for re-education through forced labour and possibly returned to their original work location if deemed to have been re-educated

Lon Nol De-facto Head of State under the Khmer Republic who served as President from 1972 until the Khmer Rouge captured Phnom Penh in April 1975

M Abbreviation for “munti”, or office

M-401 Office of the West Zone Secretary, or the Zone Secretary himself, as identified on telegrams (e.g. signed “401”)

M-560 Office of the Northwest Zone Secretary, or the Zone Secretary himself, as identified on telegrams

Member A term connoting authority and CPK affirmation, used throughout the Democratic Kampuchea regime

MFA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government Ministry headed by Ieng Sary and concerned with international affairs

Moral offences A euphemistic term connoting sexual impropriety, mostly directed towards two people of the opposite sex. Commonly invoked by Khmer Rouge officials to justify violence against purported enemies of the regime

Military company-level unit The base organisational unit for armed forces under the CPK, which, as with each co-operative, factory, worksite and ministry office, combined to form a branch, the lowest level of organisation in the CPK hierarchy

Militia Irregular forces controlled at the commune, sector or district level

Ministry	Office of government charged with maintenance of a particular area
Mobile Work Brigade	Groups of workers, typically single persons in their late teens and twenties who were tasked with travelling through areas engaging in agricultural and construction projects
New North Zone	An autonomous region established through the merger of Autonomous Sectors 106 (Siem Reap) and 103 (Preah Vihear)
New People	Civilians evacuated from the major population centres following the fall of the Khmer Republic regime in April 1975
OCIJ	Office of the Co-Investigating Judges in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
OCP	Office of the Co-Prosecutors in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
Office 870	The headquarters of the Central and Standing Committee in Phnom Penh
Old people	Civilians who resided in rural areas prior to, and after, the forced evacuation of Phnom Penh following the fall of the Khmer Republic regime in April 1975
Party Centre	The central organisational unit sitting atop the CPK operating out of Phnom Penh
Party line	The sum total of political pronouncements and regime ideology espoused by the CPK, to which all persons within Democratic Kampuchea were expected to ascribe

Phnom Penh	Seat of Government of the Sangkum Reastr Niyum, Khmer Republic and Khmer Rouge regimes
Purge	Term used for the removal of cadres from the CPK who were suspected of disloyalty, and of the large scale movement and execution of persons accused of being CIA, KGB, Yuon or of behaving in a manner not acceptable to the regime
RAK	Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, the Main Force military divisions answerable to the General Staff
Rainy Season	The wet monsoon, typically beginning in May and ending in October
Re-Education	Term describing the imprisonment and forced labour of a person suspected of being in breach of party orders
<i>Revolutionary Flag</i>	Official publication of the CPK used to disseminate policy to CPK cadres, the distribution of which was limited to full party members
Revolutionary Youth	Official publication of the CPK used to disseminate policy to members of the Communist Youth League
Rules	The Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
S-21	Santebal Office 21, the Secret Police Security Office located in Phnom Penh
SCSL	Special Court for Sierra Leone

Secretary	Cadres in charge of a unit within the CPK or RAK structure
Sector	Second level of administration below the Zone, each of which was given a unique numerical identifier
Sector authority	The core group of CPK leaders within a sector responsible for exercising control over the geographic area
Smash	Term used during the DK regime that meant the killing or execution of a person
Socialist Revolution	Central motivating idea around which CPK sought to institute its societal reformation, prioritising a shift towards collectivist policies and practices
SRV	Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the unified government of Vietnam following the fall of the Thieu-Ky regime in 1975 and the reunification of the north and south
Stupa	Buddhist memorial used for housing the remains of deceased persons
Standing Committee	Central political body responsible for defining and enforcing CPK policies
Study sessions	Meetings run by Khmer Rouge leaders to instruct and indoctrinate workers in CPK ideology and goals
Sub-District	Alternate name for Commune
Tempering	Forced labour under inhumane conditions used in order for suspected cadres and others to prove themselves

UN	United Nations
Wat	Khmer name for Pagoda, often transliterated as Vatt
Worksite	Location of forced labour
Yuon	Traditional term for the Vietnamese used by the Khmer Rouge regime
Zone	Top administrative echelon in DK