

Annex A

No.	C/P	CF2 Doc. No.	Date	Title	ERN	Description
National policy						
1	C	D366/7.1.63; E3/3544	1977	Book by DK Ministry of Education entitled “The Political Geography of Democratic Kampuchea”	00842694-00842699 (EN); 00823074-00823076 (FR); 00000287-00000292 (KH)	<p>Describes the geographical and administrative system of DK, explaining the existence of the state organization and division of zone, region, district, commune and other local collectivities. Designates Phnom Penh as the capital and discusses the various state institutions / how they are organized. Lists the 19 provinces of Cambodia, and the division into six zones, 112 districts and 1,160 communes.</p> <p>Relevance: This document shows the strict hierarchical functioning of the DK regime. It thereby strongly corroborates other evidence that the actions taken by the subordinates of Ao An were taken pursuant to his instructions and orders. It also demonstrates that policies adopted by the DK regime were centrally planned and widespread.</p>
2	C	D366/7.1.298; E3/1389	18 April 1978	DK Media Report entitled “Phnom Penh Rally Marks 17th April Anniversary” (Phnom Penh Domestic Service)	S 00010412-00010423 (EN); S 00741270-00741280 (FR); S 00679973-00679988 (KH)	<p>DK Report of the April 17 rally in Phnom Penh; Khieu Samphan alias Haem's speech on the achievements of CPK rule, future plans, anti-Vietnamese policies, and national construction efforts. The document also includes a summary of resolutions adopted at the meeting, which include the following: “(12) To subordinate resolutely all personal and family interests to the collective interests of the nation, class, people and revolution”; “(3) To strive for the fulfilment of the 1978 rice production plan by attaining the 3.5-ton-per-hectare and 7-ton-per-hectare targets at all costs”; “(6) To grasp firmly and implement well the plan to increase the size of the population to its maximum, so as to have 15-20,000,000 people in the next 10-15 years; (7) To grasp firmly and implement well the plans to maximize the size of the population within one year, three years, five years, 10 years and 15 years.”</p>

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						<u>Relevance:</u> The imperative to meet agricultural goals “at all costs” corroborates and explains other evidence that forced labour was used on agriculture-related projects as well as demonstrating that this was part of a widely shared plan. Similarly, the goal of increasing the population two- or three-fold within 10 to 15 years corroborates and explains evidence of forced marriage and forced consummation and that this was a widespread policy.
3	C	<u>Video:</u> E152.1.47R, E152.1.48R, E152.1.49R; E3/4045R, E3/4046R, E3/4047R and <u>Transcripts:</u> E152.1.47.1, E152.1.48.1, E152.1.49.1; E3/4045, E3/4046, E3/4047	23 February 2012	Statement of Khieu Samphan - transcript and video (parts 47-49)	<u>Videos:</u> V00753105-V00753105, V00753106-V00753106 and V00753107-V00753107 <u>Transcripts:</u> <i>English:</i> 00790538-00790539, 00792907-00792908 and 00788876-00788877 <i>French:</i> 00821105-00821106, 00820969-00820970 and 00827971-00827972 <i>Khmer:</i> 00784359-00784360, 00784361-00784362 and 00786551-00786552	<p>These three excerpts from Khieu Samphan’s interviews deal primarily with Ta Mok’s prominence in the CPK and DK regime and his importance to Pol Pot. He gives three reasons as to why Pol Pot trusted and depended on Ta Mok: (i) Ta Mok was the most active of the base cadres; (ii) Ta Mok was fiercely independent from Vietnam; and (iii) Ta Mok's Southwest Zone was most skilled with weapons. He says Ta Mok hated Sao Phim as he was close to the Vietnamese. Ta Mok had a problem with killing too many people and killed those he was displeased with rather than trying to refashion them.</p> <p><u>Relevance:</u> Ta Mok played a key role in the career of Ao An, both during his time in the Southwest Zone and following his deployment to the Central Zone. Evidence about his position within the CPK is important for understanding the way in which Ao An was tasked with carrying out the policies of the DK regime.</p>
4	C	<u>Videos:</u> E152.1.50R, E152.1.51R; E3/4049R, E3/4050R	23 February 2012	Statement of Khieu Samphan - transcript and video (parts 50-51)	<u>Videos:</u> V00753108-V00753108 and V00753109-V00753109 <u>Transcripts:</u> <i>English:</i>	<p>In these two excerpts of Khieu Samphan’s interview, he explains the inherently coercive nature of cooperatives and states that coercion was inherent in the policy: “But, in order to reach that goal, there had to be coercion for a while, coercion to join cooperatives, because nobody would voluntarily take part in cooperatives. Even poor</p>

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		and <u>Transcripts:</u> E152.1.50.1 and E152.1.51.1; E3/4049, E3/4050			00789058-00789059 and 00789062-00789063 <i>French:</i> 00789060-00789061 and 00822234-00822235 <i>Khmer:</i> 00780962-00780963 and 00786553-00786554	peasants would not accept these high-level cooperatives, because there was no private harvest for themselves: they would still be getting issued rice from others. Therefore, there had to be coercion first. It was this coercion that would impact some innocent peasants.” Khieu Samphan states that there was no goal to starve people. <u>Relevance:</u> These excerpts demonstrate the way in which CPK policies were set out by the central authorities, thus showing them to be part of a common plan shared by many CPK cadres. They also demonstrate that force and coercion were understood to be inherent in CPK policies and that that was intended and accepted by high-level CPK leaders.
Case 002/02 Trial Transcripts						
5	P	E1/259.1, E1/260.1, E1/261.1	9-11 February 2015	Case 002/02 Trial Transcripts for Elizabeth BECKER	<u>E1/259.1:</u> 01065520-01065629 (EN); 01065393-01065519 (FR); 01065308-01065390 (KH) <u>E1/260.1:</u> 01065789-01065909 (EN); 01065657-01065788 (FR); 01066110-01066198 (KH) <u>E1/261.1:</u> 01067170-01067279 (EN); 01067280-01067403 (FR); 01068369-01068451 (KH)	Elizabeth Becker, who covered Cambodia as a <i>Washington Post</i> correspondent before, during and after the DK regime, lived in Cambodia through late 1974 and met with DK officials when they visited the United Nations during the DK period. She also visited the country for two weeks in December 1978 along with Malcolm Caldwell and Richard Dudman and describes how they were allowed only to see what the authorities wanted them to see, but she managed to escape a few times to get another perspective. She describes the “interview” that she and Dudman had of Pol Pot during that time, and how Ieng Sary told her that there were no prisons and that justice was administered through the cooperatives or in a people’s court, but she never saw any proof that such a court existed. After the regime fell, she interviewed Ieng Sary and Ieng Thirith at length, which she testifies about. Becker discusses the separation of families so that they focused on work, and how people were divided into categories in the cooperatives, receiving different

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						<p>privileges based on their category. She discusses the marriage policy that was explained to her by officials, including needing permission to marry, and the existence of “conjugal visiting hours”--certain days of the month that husbands and wives were allowed to meet. She discusses that the policy was, in theory, to increase the population, but in practice, some of the regime’s restrictions actually discouraged it. Finally, she discusses the political situation with the U.S.; the conflict between DK and Vietnam; and the targeting of the Cham.</p> <p>Relevance: A first-hand account of the image that the DK regime was trying to project to the outside world and the reality that Becker saw when she looked under the surface, including the responses of officials when she questioned what she was told. The testimony supplements what is contained in her book and interviews (see D1.3.17.1, D6.1.970 and D6.1.851), and also provides additional detail regarding forced labour, forced marriage, and treatment of the Cham.</p>
6	P	E1/296.1, E1/297.1	4-5 May 2015	Case 002/02 Trial Transcripts for KHOEM Boeun alias Yeay Boeun	<p>E1/296.1: 01095518-01095623 (EN); 01095624-01095746 (FR); 01096406-01096490 (KH)</p> <p>E1/297.1: 01095997-01096077 (EN); 01096078-01096171 (FR); 01097312-01097373 (KH)</p>	<p>The witness was a commune official in Tram Kak District until October 1978 when she worked in the district office. She discusses forced labour and how, when she was commune chief, she received reports from the villages, which she forwarded to the upper level. She also describes holding meetings for the village and commune chiefs where they discussed problems thoroughly and forwarded reports to the district. She also arranged marriages according to the policy from the upper level, and discusses the process, maintaining that it was not necessary to spy on the newlyweds because if they did not love each other, they could choose not to consummate. The witness discusses the regularity of district meetings and what topics were discussed. She states that they were instructed on the need to re-educate enemies and people who opposed Angkar, and she regrets that families were</p>

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						<p>separated from each other. She also acknowledges that there were food shortages and if people were caught stealing because they were hungry, they “might be detained and brought to the commune for re-education” and it was considered a minor offence, but those who acted against the regime or stole dishes or cooking pots were serious offenders.</p> <p>Relevance: Testimony from the perspective of a commune official in Sector 13. She provides detail as to how New People were viewed by authorities and regarding the criteria used to arrange marriages during the regime. This testimony supplements her WRI on Case 004/2, which is D118/242.</p>
7	P	E1/450.1, E1/451.1, E1/452.1, E1/453.1	28-29 July & 1-2 August 2016	Case 002/02 Trial Transcripts for Henri LOCARD	<p>E1/450.1: 01346784-01346893 (EN); 01346660-01346783 (FR); 01330067-01330150 (KH)</p> <p>E1/451.1: 01357771-01357903 (EN); 01357614-01357770 (FR); 01341337-01341424 (KH)</p> <p>E1/452.1 01351360-01351482 (EN); 01351483-01351622 (FR); 01344454-01344541 (KH)</p> <p>E1/453.1: 01351739-01351823 (EN); 01351642-01351738 (FR); 01345901-01345966 (KH)</p>	<p>Expert overview from a historian’s perspective of the DK system of security centres and how the types of prisoners and rates of extermination changed over time. He describes the logic that if the Party had decided to arrest someone, they must be guilty because the Party was always right, and when prisoners were brought in, they were asked what they had done, not told why they had been arrested. He also discusses the DK purges in general, including the logic behind them. He discusses some of the slogans used throughout the country and imagery that was used to dehumanize people and the intention to terrorize people. He notes the claims that the Southwest cadres were sent to replace the former cadres because the local cadres had killed people, but the Southwest cadres were often worse. He also discusses the totalitarianism of the regime and its complete control of people’s private lives through the abolishment of money; evacuations; collectivization; and control of time, movement, and family life.</p> <p>Relevance: Supplements the content of Locard’s books and other works on Case File 004/2 (see, e.g., D6.1.199, D219/370.1.5, D1.3.27.11, D1.3.10.21, D1.3.10.7,</p>

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						D1.3.11.16) because he provides background and some methodology for his publications and expands upon them.
8	P & C	Draft Transcript	23 August 2016	Case 002/02 Trial Transcript for 2-TCCP-274 (OM Yoeun)	<u>E1/462.1:</u> In draft form (EN); In draft form (FR); 01354955-01355042 (KH)	<p>2-TCCP-274 was forced to marry in early 1978 in Chamkar Leu District, Kampong Cham Province, Central Zone. She did not dare to refuse because she observed that people who protested or refused to marry disappeared. At that time, she was age 23 or 24, and her husband was 47 or 48. On their first night together, she resisted her husband's advances, so he complained to his military commander, who called her to see him and raped her, then sent her back to her husband. Later she had sex with her husband because she knew they were being monitored. She heard of people refusing to marry and being killed as a result, including her own cousin, who refused to marry a handicapped person.</p> <p><u>Relevance:</u> Describes the implementation of the forced marriage policy in Sector 42 of the Central Zone, which is relevant to JCE charges against Ao An as set forth in D303 on EN 01213490 (see JCE (d)). In addition, this witness's testimony is necessary because it is the first time she ever discussed the rape, supplementing her Civil Party Application, which is on Case File 004/2 as D5/1166. Finally, her first day of testimony has already been placed on the Case File as D219/888.1.1.</p>
9	P & C	Draft Transcripts	29-30 August 2016	Case 002/02 Trial Transcript of SENG Soeun	<u>E1/465.1:</u> In draft form (EN); In draft form (FR); 01355155-01355232 (KH) <u>E1/466.1</u> In draft form (EN); In draft form (FR);	<p>The civil party was the deputy chief of the youth handicapped office in Takeo, Sector 13, Southwest Zone from 1975 to 1977. He discusses how, on Ta Mok's order, marriages were organized for handicapped soldiers there. In S'ang District (approx. mid-1978), he was in charge of the district office and organized marriages on orders of the district committee. He was instructed to collect biographies and match couples accordingly (ages ranges,</p>

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					01364496-01364586 (KH)	<p>communes and status). According to him, people were not informed before they were arranged to marry, and they could refuse, but some would not refuse because they were afraid of being killed. He personally was forced to marry after refusing two times.</p> <p>Relevance: Provides insight into the forced marriage policy and its implementation from the perspective of someone who arranged marriages for the CPK, particularly on the orders of Ta Mok, a member of the Standing Committee. Also provides evidence of the systematic nature of the crime, thereby demonstrating that it occurred as a matter of policy. The witness has a WRI (D6.1.679) and DC-Cam Statement on Case File 004/2 (D123/2/4.16a).</p>
10	C	Draft Transcript	5 September 2016	Case 002/02 Trial Transcript for 2-TCW-1002 (NOP Ngim)	--	<p>The witness worked in the Srae Ambel salt field in the Southwest Zone until she was sent to the Northwest Zone by Ta Mok, where she was forced to marry a handicapped soldier in a collective wedding of 40 couples in 1978 in Samlaut District (Sector 1 of the Northwest Zone). The handicapped soldiers were sent from all over the country and the women were sent specifically to marry them. Ta Mok arranged the marriages, presided over the ceremony, and told them to get along. Militiamen monitored them after the marriage. She also describes instructions from Ta Mok and Yim Tith about destroying enemies, which she heard in her role as a district official.</p> <p>Relevance: This testimony is directly relevant to the systematic implementation of the forced marriage policy across Cambodia. It also shows the involvement of a Standing Committee member in implementing the forced marriage policy. This witness has three WRIs (D118/285, D219/298, D219/835) and one DC-Cam Statement (D123/2/2.17a) on Case File 004/2.</p>

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11	C	Draft Transcript	16 & 20 September 2016	Case 002/02 Trial Transcripts of MOM Vun	--	<p>The civil party was forced to marry in late 1975 in Siem Reap Province, North Zone, 2-3 months after her first husband was sent for reeducation, accused of being a Lon Nol soldier. At first, she refused to marry and was raped by five men at gunpoint. Two days later, she married in a ceremony for 60 couples, afraid that she would be killed if she did not. During the ceremony, the couples were told to produce children for Angkar. After the wedding she and her husband were sent to sleeping quarters and ordered to take off their clothes and consummate the marriage. She refused and militiamen physically forced her husband to have intercourse with her.</p> <p>Relevance: Although outside of the Case 004/2 temporal and geographical areas, this testimony is strong evidence of the CPK's forced marriage and forced consummation policy and demonstrates the systematic implementation of the policy. The civil party is featured in a women's hearing already on Case File 004/2 (D310/1.1.8, D310/1.1.9, D310/1.1.10), but her testimony provides more detail and clarity regarding the events at issue.</p>
12	C	Draft Transcript	13 October 2016	Case 002/02 Trial Transcript of PEN Sochan	--	<p>The civil party was forced to marry in Roka Village, Khnar Totueng Commune, Bakan District, Pursat Province in 1977-78 when she was age 15 or 16 alongside 11 couples. During the ceremony they were told to produce children for Angkar. The witness was beaten by her husband on their wedding night because she begged him not to mistreat her (i.e., have sex). She was told by her unit chief that if she refused, she would be refashioned a maximum of two times and killed the third time. On the third night, three militiamen tied her up, and her husband tore off her pants and raped her while they watched. She bled for over a month afterward. When filming "Red Wedding", the civil party questioned the former Bakan District chief, who refused to be filmed, as to who had given the order that</p>

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						<p>they had to marry. The district chief said the orders had come from Ta Mok and that the upper echelon had ordered that marriages be organized so that people could produce children for Angkar.</p> <p>Relevance: Demonstrates the systematic implementation of the forced marriage, thus demonstrating that the crime occurred as a matter of policy. Also demonstrates the underlying policy reasons for the marriages as well as the occurrence of forced consummation/rape within a forced marriage. The film documenting the civil party's story, <i>Red Wedding</i>, is on Case File 004/2 (see D310/1.1.11R) but the detail regarding Ta Mok giving the order to marry and the policy reasons appears only in her testimony. The witness has a Civil Party Application on Case File 004/2 (D5/1338). See also D118/169.1.3 which is her CF2 Civil Party Application that is on Case File 004/2. Finally, the first day of her testimony (12 October 2016) is part of the transcript recently admitted as D219/888.1.6, so only the second day of her testimony is currently being requested.</p>
13	C	Draft Transcript	25 October 2016	Case 002/02 Trial Transcripts of NGET Chat (Victim Impact Hearings)	--	<p>The witness was forced to marry in August 1978 in Pursat Province a few days after her first husband was taken to be killed along with his mother and siblings, all of whom were Khmer Krom. During the wedding ceremony, the presiding official told the couples they had to consummate the marriage, produce as many children as possible, and that they would be sent to the upper level if they opposed.</p> <p>Relevance: Demonstrates the systematic implementation of the forced marriage policy, this time in Pursat Province, as well as the underlying policy reason for the marriages. The civil party's WRI is on Case File 004/2 as D118/191 and the first day of her</p>

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						testimony was recently placed on the Case File as D219/888.1.8.
Maps						
14	P	SMD	2001	Cambodia Road Network Map	01327014-01327014	<p>Cambodian Government map of the country of Cambodia that designates major roads and district and provincial boundaries.</p> <p>Relevance: Shows, for example, the relative locations of Takeo Province, Phnom Penh, and Kampong Cham Province, which are relevant to evidence about the journey Ao An, Prak Yut and other Southwest Zone cadres took in early 1977, as well as the relative locations of Kampong Cham to Kampong Thom Province, which is relevant to evidence about meetings in Kampong Thom.</p>
15	C	D195.7	2001	Cambodian Road Network Maps by Province	00327753-00327775 (EN)	<p>Cambodian Government maps of the Cambodian road network by province. Covers many or all of the provinces, including Kampong Cham, Takeo, Pursat, Battambang, and Banteay Meanchey.</p> <p>Relevance: Helpful in providing key locations and landmarks referred to by witnesses and civil parties.</p>
16	C	E305/13.23.47; E3/9189 [Note that the clearer version of the index is E305/13.23.47]		Cambodia Map with index depicting individual tile maps for the entire country	00992847-00992847 (EN)	<p>Map of Cambodia that serves as an index to identify which numbered section (or tile) is relevant to specific parts of the country so that the relevant maps of E305/13.23.47.1 can be identified with more ease. For example, this index shows that the tile map for the Phnom Penh area is 5932.</p> <p>Relevance: Helps navigate the tile maps requested below (E3/9190).</p>

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17	C	E305/13.23.47.1; E3/9190		Cambodia Tile Maps (Tiles 5434 through 6538)	01044986-01045075	<p>90 tile maps detailing numbered sections of the country of Cambodia as depicted in E305/13.23.47 (E3/9189). All of the maps can be electronically zoomed whilst maintaining clarity to allow for better precision in the details.</p> <p>Relevance: The tiles help pinpoint locations both inside and outside of the charged areas to assist in understanding the location of crimes as well as the widespread and systematic nature of the attacks, paths of forced transfers, and so on. For example, of particular relevance for the Ao An investigation are map tiles 6033 and 6032 depicting the northern and southern portions of Kampong Cham Province, including portions of the Eastern Zone where crimes are not charged but relevant events took place, the location of which are necessary for a full understanding of the events that occurred in the Central Zone.</p>
18	P	E305/13.23.43; E3/9145		UNTAC Map entitled “Srok Kang Meas (Khet Kampong Cham)”	00992851-00992851	<p>Map of Kang Meas District in Kampong Cham Province. Establishes the location of the district in relation to surrounding districts including Batheay District, Cheung Prey District and Prey Chhor District.</p> <p>Relevance: Helps promote an understanding of the locations where the crimes occurred and Ao An’s proximity to the crimes with which he has been charged.</p>
19	C	E305/13.23.44; E3/9156		UNTAC Map entitled “Srok Kampong Siem (Khet Kampong Cham)”	00992850-00992850	<p>Map of Kampong Siem District in Kampong Cham Province. Establishes, <i>inter alia</i>, the location of the district in relation to surrounding districts (Prey Chhor, Chamkar Leu, Stung Traing, and Kang Meas). Also notes the locations of Tuol Beng, Angkuonh Dey, Krala/Krola.</p> <p>Relevance: Helps promote an understanding of the locations where the crimes occurred and Ao An’s</p>

No.	C/P	CF2 Doc. No.	Date	Title	ERN	Description
						proximity to the crimes with which he has been charged.
20	--	--		UNTAC Map entitled "Srok Prey Chhor (Khet Kampong Cham)"	--	<p>Map of Prey Chhor District in Kampong Cham Province. Establishes, <i>inter alia</i>, the location of the district in relation to surrounding districts (Kampong Siem, Kang Meas, Cheung Prey, and Chamkar Leu) as well as Kampong Thom Province.</p> <p><u>Relevance:</u> Helps promote an understanding of the locations where the crimes occurred and Ao An's proximity to the crimes with which he has been charged.</p>
21	--	--		UNTAC Map entitled "Srok Batheay (Khet Kampong Cham)"	--	<p>Map of Batheay District in Kampong Cham Province. Establishes, <i>inter alia</i>, the location of the district in relation to Kampong Chhnang and Kandal provinces, and Cheung Prey and Kang Meas districts.</p> <p><u>Relevance:</u> Helps promote an understanding of the locations where the crimes occurred and Ao An's proximity to the crimes with which he has been charged.</p>
22	--	--		Khmer Rouge Zone Map	--	<p>Designates the zones and numbered sectors within Cambodia during the DK period. Coloured version of the map in Kiernan's book (D6.1.1105), <i>The Pol Pot Regime</i>, on EN 00678477.</p> <p><u>Relevance:</u> Helps promote an understanding of the locations where the crimes occurred, the widespread and systematic implementation of CPK policies, and Ao An's proximity to the crimes with which he has been charged.</p>