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SCSL-03-01-T
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**SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR**

TRIAL CHAMBER II

Before: Justice Julia Sebutinde, Presiding
Justice Richard Lussick
Justice Teresa Doherty
Justice El Hadji Malick Sow, Alternate Judge

Registrar: Ms. Binta Mansaray

Date filed: 2 November 2010

SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
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THE PROSECUTOR

Against

Charles Ghankay Taylor

Case No. SCSL-03-01-T

CONFIDENTIAL

**PROSECUTION RESPONSE TO PUBLIC WITH CONFIDENTIAL ANNEXES A-D DEFENCE MOTION
FOR ADMISSION OF DOCUMENTS AND DRAWING OF AN ADVERSE INFERENCE RELATING TO THE
ALLEGED DEATH OF JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA**

Office of the Prosecutor:
Ms. Brenda J. Hollis
Ms. Leigh Lawrie

Counsel for the Accused:
Mr. Courtenay Griffiths, Q.C.
Mr. Terry Munyard
Mr. Morris Anyah
Mr. Silas Chekera
Mr. James Supuwood

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to the expedited filing order,¹ the Prosecution files this response to the “Public with Confidential Annexes A-D Defence Motion for Admission of Documents and Drawing of an Adverse Inference relating to the Alleged Death of Johnny Paul Koroma”.²
2. The Trial Chamber ordered the Defence to submit all filings by 24 September 2010.³ The Motion was filed outside this deadline. If the Chamber grants the Defence leave to file the Motion outside the deadline, then:
 - (a) the Prosecution opposes the admission of the four documents as they do not satisfy the requirements of Rule 92*bis*;
 - (b) *esto* the documents are found to satisfy Rule 92*bis* (which is denied), the Chamber should exercise its inherent discretion to refuse admission of a version of events which is incomplete, untested and provided by an admitted liar as contrary to the interests of justice and the truth seeking function of the court;⁴
 - (c) *esto* the documents are found to satisfy Rule 92*bis* (which is denied) and the inherent discretion to refuse admission is not exercised, the documents should only be admitted on condition that the complete version of DCT-032’s story is admitted and that DCT-032 attend for cross-examination;⁵ and
 - (d) no adverse inference should be drawn as no material prejudice has been caused to the Accused.
3. The Motion and its timing are an attempt by the Defence to “cherry pick” the evidence of the admitted liar DCT-032 which is to be placed before this Court. There is no legitimate reason why DCT-032 could not have been called in a timely fashion to give oral testimony subject to proper cross-examination. DCT-032 has been known to the Defence since at least June 2009 when the Defence filed the summary of his anticipated evidence which goes

¹ *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-1111, Order for Expedited Filing, 28 October 2010.

² *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-1108, Public with Confidential Annexes A-D Defence Motion for Admission of Documents and Drawing of an Adverse Inference relating to the Alleged Death of Johnny Paul Koroma, 27 October 2010 (“**Motion**”).

³ Motion, para. 6 referring to Trial Transcript, 13 September 2010, p. 48323.

⁴ A different version of events was provided to the Prosecution by DCT-032 than that currently set out in the affidavit (see the proffer in Annex 1 hereto which was also included as Confidential Annex A of *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-1098, Public with Confidential Annex A Defence Reply to Prosecution Response to Defence Motion for Disclosure of Exculpatory Information Relating to DCT-032, 5 October 2010).

⁵ The Prosecution filings under Rule 92*bis* provided a complete version of a witness’ testimony, including evidence given in examination-in-chief and cross-examination, and was not limited to examination-in-chief alone.

beyond merely denying his involvement in the murder of Johnny Paul Koroma (“JPK”) and also twice identified him as a reserve witness earlier this year.⁶ The witness could have been called to testify, at the latest, during the recent seven week hiatus in courtroom activity as none of the recently disclosed material impacts on the substance of DCT-032’s proposed testimony.⁷ The DNA tests are consistent with information already known to the Defence⁸ - that remains discovered at a location identified pursuant to a story which DCT-032 admits he fabricated were not those of JPK - a fact which the Prosecution does not dispute and which is, at best, neutral. These tests do not prove that DCT-032 was not involved in JPK’s death, only that he intentionally directed OTP investigators to a location which contained remains he knew were not those of JPK.⁹ The Defence has simply chosen not to call the witness because the totality of his evidence with courtroom scrutiny would clearly not benefit the Defence. Rule 92*bis* was never meant to shield a witness whose credibility is so obviously at issue from in-court testing. But the Motion attempts to have only selected portions of the information provided by DCT-032 admitted in written form so that he becomes an untested “witness of truth”.

II. ARGUMENT

Documents do not satisfy the requirements of Rule 92*bis*

Relevancy

4. Separate from the affidavit, the documents included in Confidential Annexes A-C of the Motion have no independent relevance. As noted above, the DNA tests alone are irrelevant to the issue of whether JPK is dead or alive or to the credibility of Prosecution evidence. Rather, they only confirm that, as the witness admits, he intentionally identified a site which

⁶ The first witness summary was provided in *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-793, Public with Annex A and Confidential Annex B – Updated and Corrected Defence Rule 73*ter* Filing of Witness Summaries, 12 June 2009, CMS p. 25505. DCT was identified as a reserve witness in SCSL-03-01-T-951, 3 May 2010 and SCSL-03-01-T-966, 25 May 2010.

⁷ The four Defence witness summaries filed with the Court for DCT-032 have not changed since 12 June 2009. All state that DCT-032 denies knowledge of JPK’s death (see SCSL-03-01-T-793, 12 June 2009; SCSL-03-01-T-809, 10 July 2009; SCSL-03-01-T-897, 29 January 2010; and SCSL-03-01-T-957, 12 May 2010). This denial is included in the affidavit at Confidential Annex D of the Motion.

⁸ See Motion, Confidential Annex D, paras. 20-21, & 26 which refer to the DNA test results. At paragraph 17 of the Motion, the Defence states it learned of the exculpatory material on 23 September 2010 and cites to paragraph 2, fn 1 of their original motion. However, this footnote refers only to the indemnity letter. The original motion is *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-1088, Public with Confidential Annexes A-D Defence Motion for Disclosure of Exculpatory Information Relating to DCT-032, 24 September 2010.

⁹ One of the more likely reasons DCT-032 intentionally misdirected investigators is that he has not been given immunity from prosecution for murder by the Government of Liberia, or by the Government of Sierra Leone.

contained remains he knew were not those of JPK. Admission of these three documents is, therefore, conditional upon admission of the affidavit. As the affidavit should not be admitted for the reasons below, the other documents should also be refused admission.

Evidence is not susceptible of confirmation

5. The documents should not be admitted as their reliability is not susceptible of confirmation. The Defence makes no argument as regards this requirement under Rule 92*bis*.¹⁰ As the moving party, the Defence bears the burden of satisfying each element of the Rule 92*bis* standard. In accordance with the jurisprudence, the Defence cannot wait until the reply to meet its burden of persuasion, thus any arguments made in reply on this point should not be considered by the Chamber without the Prosecution having an opportunity to respond to such new argument.¹¹
6. The Defence's omission is most likely because there is no evidence on the record which is capable of corroborating any of the documents. Further, none of the documents included in the Motion corroborate each other *inter se*. The DNA tests do not corroborate DCT-032's story that he did not kill JPK, only that he intentionally directed OTP investigators to a burial site he knew did not contain the remains of JPK. Moreover, DCT-032's affidavit, which is completely apposite to what he told the Prosecution and Prosecution witnesses, is the only source of evidence which says he was not involved in the killing of JPK. The other materials in Annexes B and C are simply ancillary to and not corroborative of his story.
7. It is acknowledged that this Trial Chamber has stated that the "capable of corroboration" test does not require every point of evidence tendered under Rule 92*bis* to be corroborated by other evidence adduced at trial'.¹² However, this element is still a necessary part of the Rule 92*bis* standard for admission and cannot be ignored. In the closing stages of the trial it is common sense that if there is no evidence currently (nor is there likely to be) on record to support it, it will not be capable of corroboration in due course.¹³
8. Further, while proof of reliability is not a condition of admission, the documents are still

¹⁰ A finding that evidence is exculpatory and/or relevant does not conflate into a finding that the evidence is also susceptible of confirmation.

¹¹ *Prosecutor v. Bizimungu et al.*, ICTR-99-50-T, Decision on Jérôme-Clément Bicamumpaka's Urgent Motion for Disclosure of Exculpatory Material, 9 February 2009, para. 7.

¹² *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-739, Decision on Prosecution Motion for Admission of Documents of the United Nations and United Nations Bodies, 20 February 2009, para. 37.

¹³ The Defence summaries of DCT-102's proposed evidence filed with the Court do not indicate that this witness will give evidence about the death or burial of JPK.

required to possess sufficient *indicia* of reliability such as to permit admission under Rule 92bis.¹⁴ The affidavit of DCT-032 does not bear such *indicia*. In the affidavit, DCT-032 repeatedly admits he has lied.¹⁵ Furthermore, the affidavit is contradicted by the information the witness earlier gave to the Prosecution, which was disclosed to the Defence prior to the filing of the Motion. By admitting such a document without cross-examination, the Chamber is left in the impossible position at the conclusion of the trial of trying to determine whether or not his affidavit is a continuation of his track history of lying to Court officials.

Evidence goes to proof of the acts and conduct of the Accused

9. The Defence's outline of the law in the Motion in respect to this element of the Rule 92bis admission requirements is unsupported by binding authority and ignores the accepted jurisprudence of this Court and that of the other *ad hoc* tribunals.¹⁶
10. Both the plain language of the Rule and the jurisprudence from this and other tribunals establish that the prohibition on the use of Rule 92bis for evidence that goes to the acts and conduct of the Accused applies equally to evidence introduced by the Defence under the Rule as it does to the Prosecution¹⁷ and "conduct" includes an omission to act which is not restricted to a breach of duty alone.¹⁸ Contrary to the Defence's unsupported assertion at paragraph 10 of the Motion, "information that goes to proof of the acts and conduct of the accused" *does* encompass exculpatory as well as incriminatory evidence.¹⁹
11. The evidence at issue in the present case relates to DCT-032's denial that he was involved in the killing of JPK pursuant to the Accused's order. According to the Prosecution evidence on record, the Accused's subordinates, Benjamin Yeaten and Roland Duo were

¹⁴ *Prosecutor v. Sesay et al.*, SCSL-04-15-T-557, Decision on the Prosecution Notice under 92bis to Admit the Transcripts of Testimony of TF1-256, 23 May 2006, p. 3.

¹⁵ Motion, Confidential Annex D, paras. 9, 17, 21, 22 & 27.

¹⁶ Motion, paras. 9-11 & 23.

¹⁷ *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-01-03-T-1099, Decision on Public with Annex A Defence Motion for Admission of Documents Pursuant to Rule 92bis – Newspaper Article, 5 October 2010 ("**Newspaper Decision**"), p. 4 citing *Prosecutor v. Sesay et al.*, SCSL-04-15-T-1125, Decision on Sesay Defence Motion and Three Sesay Defence Applications to Admit 23 Witness Statements under Rule 92bis, 15 May 2008. See also *Prosecutor v. Nsabimana et al.*, ICTR-97-29-T, Decision on Nsabimana's Motion to Admit the Written Statement of Witness Jami in lieu of Oral Testimony Pursuant to Rule 92bis, 15 September 2006 ("**Nsabimana Decision**"), paras. 33-34.

¹⁸ Newspaper Decision, p. 4 citing *Prosecutor v. Galić*, IT-98-29-AR73.2, Decision on Interlocutory Appeal Concerning Rule 92bis(C), 7 June 2002 ("**Galić Decision**"), para. 11.

¹⁹ Newspaper Decision, p. 4 citing *Prosecutor v. Bagosora et al.*, ICTR-98-41-T, Decision on Prosecutor's Motion for the Admission of Written Witness Statements under Rule 92bis, 9 March 2004 ("**Bagosora Decision**"), para. 16 and *Nsabimana Decision*, para. 34.

both involved in the execution of JPK pursuant to the Accused's order and indeed passed on this order to their subordinate, DCT-032, and others.²⁰ Therefore, while the acts and conduct of the Accused himself are not referred to in the documents, those of his direct subordinates are. This fact triggers the limitation identified by the ICTY Appeals Chamber in *Galić* that evidence which is "so pivotal to the Prosecution's case, and where the person whose acts and conduct the written statement describes is so proximate to the accused, the Trial Chamber may decide that it would not be fair to the accused to permit the evidence to be given in written form".²¹

12. This Rule 92bis limitation has been relied upon by this Chamber in various decisions including those regarding the admission of crime base evidence.²²
13. By alleging that the proposed evidence "is not so pivotal to the Prosecution",²³ the Defence ignores the fact that this Chamber in the DCT-032 Decision characterized the killing of JPK as one of the "material allegations in this trial".²⁴ This Defence argument also contradicts the underlying tenor of its own Motion which is that the information sought to be introduced is important enough to be admitted at this late stage of the trial despite the Defence's lack of diligence and also to allow the court to draw an adverse inference against Prosecution evidence. Accordingly, the Defence's arguments - seeking to downplay the significance of the evidence only in relation to the Prosecution's right to cross examine - should be ignored. As the proposed evidence concerns a material allegation in the trial and the acts and conduct of subordinates who are sufficiently proximate to the Accused, the proposed evidence should not be admitted in written form.
14. The Defence relies on a decision in the *Ndindiliyimana* case in support of its assertion that a statement containing information which goes to the acts and conduct of the accused can

²⁰ See evidence of TF1-399, Trial Transcript, 12 March 2008, pp. 5935-5937, in particular p. 5937, lines 26-28, that the order to execute JPK came from the Accused. See also evidence of TF1-375, Trial Transcript (Private Session), 25 June 2008, pp. 12754-12766, in particular p. 12756, lines 21-27, p. 12764, lines 24-29 & p. 12765, line 1.

²¹ *Galić* Decision, para. 13 which was cited with approval by this Chamber in *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-556, Decision on Prosecution Notice under Rule 92bis for the Admission of Evidence related to *inter alia* Kenema District and on Prosecution Notice under Rule 92bis for the Admission of the Prior Testimony of TF1-036 into Evidence, 15 July 2008, p. 4.

²² See for example the decision in this trial referred to in the footnote above.

²³ Motion, para. 23.

²⁴ DCT-032 Decision, para. 25.

be admitted under Rule 92bis where there has been a breach of Rule 68.²⁵ However, the present situation is distinguishable on several grounds from that in the *Ndindiliyimana* case. First, the Defence case in this trial has not closed,²⁶ and it is only through the dilatory or tactical choices of the Defence that this witness has not been called to testify earlier. Secondly, unlike in *Ndindiliyimana*, the recent disclosure of the materials set out in Confidential Annexes A-C of the Motion has not resulted in *any* prejudice to the Defence such that *any* remedy is warranted. No prejudice has been caused as none of these materials could have been used in any meaningful way in the cross-examination of any of the Prosecution witnesses who gave evidence regarding the death of JPK. The evidence of the Prosecution witnesses is that DCT-032 indicated to them his involvement in the execution of JPK, just as he did to the Prosecution.²⁷ None of the Prosecution witnesses testified about a burial site, nor that the body was buried.²⁸ In Lofa in 2003, in the midst of civil war, it is highly unlikely Taylor's men would feel it necessary to bury the bodies.²⁹ Indeed, DCT-032 himself states that JPK was not buried on the date of execution.³⁰ Documents identifying that remains exhumed from a site in Lofa County were not those of JPK have no direct relevance to these witnesses, as undoubtedly thousands of bodies are buried in Lofa county which are not the body of JPK. It is also self-evident that an indemnity letter and disbursement record relating to DCT-032 would have no bearing on the cross-examination of any of the Prosecution witnesses. Finally, should the Trial Chamber be minded to allow this evidence despite the dilatory conduct of the Defence, there is nothing to prevent the Defence from calling DCT-032 to testify – all indications are that his location is known and he is available. This is in contrast to *Ndindiliyimana* where the relevant witnesses were either unavailable or could not be located.³¹ Accordingly, as

²⁵ Motion, paras. 13 & 24 referring in para. 13 to *Prosecutor v. Ndindiliyimana et al.*, ICTR-00-56-T, Decision on Nzuwonemeye's Urgent Motion for Admission of Witness CN's Statement into Evidence, 20 March 2009 ("**Second Ndindiliyimana Decision**").

²⁶ *Prosecutor v. Ndindiliyimana et al.*, ICTR-00-56-T, Decision on Defence Motions Alleging Violation of the Prosecutor's Disclosure Obligations Pursuant to Rule 68, 22 September 2008 ("**First Ndindiliyimana Decision**"), para. 59.

²⁷ See extracts of relevant testimony in Annex 2 hereto. See also the proffer in Annex 1.

²⁸ TF1-375, Trial Transcript (Private Session), 26 August 2008, p. 14537, lines 3-14 (also included in Annex 2).

²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 14537-38.

³⁰ Annex 1, Proffer, p. 3.

³¹ Second *Ndindiliyimana* Decision, para. 3.

the exceptional circumstances which arose in *Ndindiliyimana* are not present in the instant case, documents which do not satisfy Rule 92bis should not be admitted.

Inherent discretion should be exercised to refuse admission in order to ensure a fair trial

15. *Esto* “a statement ... fulfils all [the] requirements [of Rule 92bis], the Chamber must decide whether or not to exercise its discretion to admit, bearing in mind the overarching necessity of ensuring a fair trial”.³² This is not a factor to benefit only the Accused; the Prosecution is also entitled to a fair trial.
16. In the present situation, the following factors all indicate that the Chamber should exercise its inherent discretion and refuse admission of the proposed evidence in order to safeguard the fairness of this trial. First, the credibility of the witness is clearly at issue as the author of the affidavit is an admitted liar.³³ Secondly, the affidavit is an incomplete version of this witness’ story, even though the Defence has been provided with the version the witness gave to the Prosecution.³⁴ To admit only the Defence version, would be permitting the Defence to “cherry pick” its evidence to the detriment of the truth seeking function of this court.

Cross Examination

17. If the Chamber is minded to admit the proposed evidence despite the above arguments, then such evidence should only be admitted conditional upon the complete version of DCT-032’s story being admitted and DCT-032 being made available for cross-examination.³⁵
18. The jurisprudence establishes that “cross-examination is a fundamental right enshrined under Article [17](4)(e) of the Statute, whose purpose is to *inter alia* test the credibility of the witness.”³⁶ Any decision which allows a Party to admit evidence without cross-examination must be carefully taken as it infringes “upon the other Parties’ fundamental rights to confront the witness in a bid to challenge his credibility or to present their cases”.³⁷ Indeed, compelling reasons must be given as to why a witness cannot be brought for cross-

³² *Bagosora* Decision, para. 16.

³³ See para. 8 & fn 15 above.

³⁴ See proffer in Annex 1.

³⁵ As the Prosecution does not dispute the evidence contained in Confidential Annex A of the Motion, its request to cross-examine is limited to DCT-032 and does not extend to an expert witness.

³⁶ *Nsabimana* Decision, para. 38. The SCSL Statute applies this fundamental right equally to the Prosecution and Defence cases.

³⁷ *Ibid.* Note this ICTR Decision refers to a similar situation where the Defence sought to admit evidence under Rule 92bis without it being subject to cross-examination by the Prosecution. The Defence request was refused.

examination.³⁸

19. The factors identified in paragraph 16 above apply equally in support of the argument that the proposed evidence should only be admitted subject to cross-examination. In addition to these factors, the Defence has not provided any compelling reason why DCT-032 cannot be brought for cross-examination. The Defence has not closed its case, is not due to close it for another two weeks and, indeed, at the time of filing the Motion had obviously more than two weeks left till closure.³⁹ The Defence estimates DCT-032's evidence in chief would last one day.⁴⁰ It is, therefore, unlikely that the combination of DCT-102's evidence in its entirety plus the cross-examination only of DCT-032 would mean the Defence would be unable to complete its case by 12 November 2010 or shortly thereafter.⁴¹

No Adverse Inference Should be Drawn

20. No adverse inference should be drawn relating to the Prosecution evidence and the credibility of Prosecution witnesses who testified about the death of JPK as no prejudice has been caused to the Accused and the preparation of his defence.
21. Accepting, in the absence of an application for leave to appeal the DCT-032 Decision, the Trial Chamber's decision that the information is exculpatory, the jurisprudence is clear that "the fact that material has not been timely disclosed does not *per se* create a prejudice to the accused. The accused must demonstrate that he has suffered material prejudice as a result of the late disclosure."⁴² The jurisprudence also establishes that the "drawing of necessary inferences from the evidence are severe forms of remedy that should be invoked only in exceptional circumstances where less severe measures reasonably capable of remedying the

³⁸ See *Nsabimana* Decision, para. 35: "Pursuant to Rules 92bis (A)(ii)(c) and (E), ... the Chamber is of the view that the party seeking to produce a witness' statement in lieu of his oral testimony **must satisfy it that there is no other way of admitting the witness' evidence**, which is relevant and has probative value, except by way of Rule 92bis. In the Chamber's opinion, **the said party must provide the Chamber with compelling reasons why said witness should not be cross-examined**, if that is its request" (emphasis added). This dicta is equally applicable to the present case notwithstanding the fact that the SCSL Rules do not include rules similar to ICTR Rules 92bis(A)(ii)(c) and (E).

³⁹ The timing of the Motion and the bald statements that "the Defence does not intend to call DCT-032 to testify" and that it is "now impractical to call DCT-032 to testify" (see Motion, para. 22) lead to the inevitable conclusion referred to in paragraph 3 above that the Defence is "cherry picking" its evidence.

⁴⁰ See *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-957, Public with Annex A, C and Confidential Annex B – Defence Rule 73ter Filing of Witness Summaries – Version Five, 12 May 2010, CMS p. 28710.

⁴¹ As DCT-032 has previously been scheduled to testify, it can be assumed that this witness has been processed by WVS in relation to passport and visas etc.

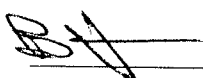
⁴² *Prosecutor v. Karemera et al.*, ICTR-98-44-T, Decision on Joseph Nzirorera's Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Notices of Disclosure Violations and Motions for Remedial, Punitive and Other Measures, 29 November 2007, p. 9 citing *Prosecutor v. Kajelijeli*, ICTR-98-44A-A, Judgement (AC), 23 May 2005, para. 262.

- Prosecution's violation are unavailable."⁴³ Such a remedy is not warranted in this case.
22. First, the Defence has neither demonstrated any material prejudice nor the exceptional circumstances necessitating such a remedy. None of the recently disclosed material is new or previously unknown to the Defence.⁴⁴ Nor could any of this material have been meaningfully used to test the credibility of Prosecution witnesses.⁴⁵ There is also no reason why DCT-032 could not have been called to testify earlier or indeed now. This course of action is the obvious "less severe measure" open to the Defence.⁴⁶
23. Secondly, such a remedy is not warranted as it is not clear what adverse inferences can be drawn based on the affidavit of an admitted liar, who admits to having told two versions of his involvement in the murder of JPK, one of which corroborates the Prosecution evidence. Exactly what reliance can be placed on "evidence" emanating from such an individual is not identified in the Motion. It would not be in the interests of justice for this affidavit to be used to assess the credibility of Prosecution witnesses who have been subjected to full cross-examination by the Defence, particularly when the affidavit is only one version of this witness' story.

III. CONCLUSION

24. On the basis of the foregoing arguments and in response to the Motion, the Prosecution requests the relief set out in paragraph 2 above.

Filed in The Hague,
2 November 2010,
For the Prosecution,



Brenda J. Hollis,
The Prosecutor

⁴³ First *Ndindiliyimana* Decision, para. 62 (footnotes omitted).

⁴⁴ See paragraph 3 above.

⁴⁵ See paragraph 14 above and Annex 2.

⁴⁶ See the comments made in the First *Ndindiliyimana* Decision, para. 64 which are also relevant to the present situation: "The Chamber is fully aware of the possible effect of its finding on the anticipated completion of this trial. However, as a judicial body, the Chamber must, in this situation, balance the competing rights of the Accused to a trial without undue delay, with their right to examine witnesses called for and against them bearing in mind the ultimate objective of ensuring a fair trial."

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(Copy provided with SCSL-03-01-T-438)



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CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT CERTIFICATE

This certificate replaces the following confidential document which has been filed in the Confidential Case File.

Case Name: **The Prosecutor – v- Charles Ghankay Taylor**

Case Number: **SCSL-03-01-T**

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Response

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**Confidential Prosecution response to public with confidential Annexes A-D
Defence motion for admission of documents and drawing of an adverse
inference relating to the alleged death of Johnny Paul Koroma**

(Re-classified pursuant to Trial Chamber decision number: SCSL-03-01-T-1119)

Name of Officer:

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Signed: 