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SCSL-03-01-T
(24383-24422)

24383



THE SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE

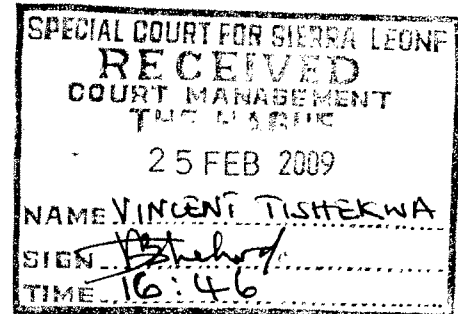
Trial Chamber II

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

Registrar: Mr. Herman von Hebel

Date: 25 February 2009

Case No.: SCSL-2003-01-T



THE PROSECUTOR

-v-

CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR

PUBLIC WITH CONFIDENTIAL ANNEX A

**DEFENCE MOTION PURSUANT TO RULES 66 AND 68 FOR THE DISCLOSURE
OF EXCULPATORY MATERIAL IN REDACTED WITNESS STATEMENTS
OF WITNESSES THE PROSECUTION DOES NOT INTEND TO CALL**

Office of the Prosecutor:
Ms. Brenda J. Hollis

Counsel for Charles G. Taylor:
Mr. Courtenay Griffiths, Q.C.
Mr. Terry Munyard
Mr. Andrew Cayley
Mr. Morris Anyah

I. Introduction

1. The Defence seeks an order compelling the Prosecution to disclose, to the Defence alone and not the general public, the unredacted copies of witness statements of sixty-three witnesses that, based on the Prosecution's February 2008 Amended Witness List,¹ the Prosecution never intended to call to testify ("Non-Trial Witnesses") and twenty-two witnesses that the Prosecution no longer intends to call to testify ("Unused-Trial Witnesses") in the Taylor Trial. Witness statements of these Non-Trial and Unused-Trial Witnesses have been disclosed to the Defence in redacted format under both Rules 66 and 68 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence ("the Rules"). The witnesses' pseudonyms, exculpatory significance and a summary of his/her statement are included in a Confidential Annex to this Motion.
2. As part of the preparations for its case, the Defence needs to analyse the unredacted witness statements of all the witnesses which the Prosecution never intended and/or no longer intends to call during the course of the trial, particularly as the Prosecution concedes that the statements contain exculpatory Rule 68 material.
3. In order to access these statements, the Defence requests that any relevant protective measures currently in place for the witnesses² be modified. Further, to the extent that it

¹ *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-410, Public, Prosecution's Amended Witness List, 7 February 2008 ("Amended Witness List"), also see *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-374, Public, With Confidential Annex D Motion for Leave to Vary the Witness List & to Disclose Statements of Additional Witnesses, 13 December 2007.

² Witnesses were granted pre-trial protective measures through the following decisions: *Prosecutor v. Sesay*, SCSL-03-05-PT-038, Decision on the Prosecutor's Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosure, 23 May 2003; *Prosecutor v. Kallon*, SCSL-03-07-PT-033, Decision on the Prosecutor's Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosures, 23 May 2003; *Prosecutor v. Gbao*, SCSL-03-09-PT-048, Decision on the Persecution's Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosure, 10 October 2003; *Prosecutor v. Brima*, SCSL-03-06-PT-036, Decision on the Prosecutor's Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosure, 23 May 2003; *Prosecutor v. Kamara*, SCSL-03-10-PT-040, Decision on the Prosecutor's Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosure, 23 October 2003; *Prosecutor v. Kanu*, SCSL-03-13-PT-037, Decision on the Prosecution Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims, 24 November 2003; *Prosecutor v. Sesay at al.*, SCSL-04-15-T-180, Decision on the Prosecution Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosure, 30 November 2006; *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-PT-99, Decision on confidential Prosecution Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and for Non-Public Disclosure and Urgent Request for Interim Measures and on confidential Prosecution Motion for Leave to Substitute a Corrected and Supplemented List as Annex A of confidential Prosecution Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and for Non-Public Disclosure and Urgent Request for Interim Measures, 5 May 2006 ("**Taylor Pre-Trial Protective Measures Decision**"); *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-PT, Decision on Urgent Prosecution Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and for Non-Public Disclosure, 15 September 2006.

deems any of the witnesses potentially useful, the Defence requests authorisation to contact these witnesses through the Witness and Victims Section (WVS).

II. Background

4. Typically, when the Prosecution serves disclosure on the Defence, it labels it as Rule 66 and/or Rule 68 material. The Prosecution has labelled all of the eighty-five witness statements requested by the Defence as Rules 66 and 68 material, yet the Prosecution has never served the Defence with unredacted copies of the exculpatory statements.³ Based on our review of the unredacted portions of the material, the redacted portions relate to the particulars and personal details of the witnesses, place names, and material pieces of evidence without which the Defence cannot evaluate the significance of the witness statement.
5. The Defence acknowledges that throughout the course of the Prosecution case, the Prosecution has complied with its obligation to disclose unredacted witness statements of upcoming trial witnesses, pursuant to the 42-day disclosure rule.⁴ However, by failing to disclose the unredacted statements of the sixty-three Non-Trial Witnesses and twenty-two Unused-Trial Witnesses in issue, the Defence submits that the Prosecution has failed to comply with the spirit of its ongoing disclosure obligation under Rule 68.
6. The Defence notes that eighty-two of these Witnesses are subject to various orders for protective measures from the current or prior proceedings.⁵ The Defence therefore seeks an order for those protective measures to be modified so that the unredacted statement(s) of each witness may be disclosed to the Defence.

III. Applicable Legal Principles

7. According to Article 17(2) of the SCSL Statute, “[t]he accused shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing, subject to measures ordered by the Special Court for the protection of victims and witnesses”. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 17(4)(e), the accused is entitled to examine witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance of witnesses on

³ Note that the Prosecution has also served the Defence with a large number of redacted witness statements purely under Rule 66. The Defence has done an analysis of this material and does not request unredacted disclosure of any of these Rule 66 witness statements at this time.

⁴ See ex, Taylor Pre-Trial Protective Measures Decision, paras. 1(a) and 1(b).

⁵ See footnote 2.

his behalf. In this instance, these statutory rights of the Accused, which undergird all the rules and principles of evidence and procedure, are being compromised by the non-disclosure of the admittedly exculpatory material.

8. International tribunals have consistently held that the disclosure of Rule 68 material to the Defence is of paramount importance to ensuring the fairness of proceedings before a tribunal.⁶ Thus, the Prosecution is required to disclose evidence of an exculpatory nature to the Defence forthwith, notwithstanding practical difficulties that it might encounter.⁷

Prosecution's obligation to disclose under Rules 66 and 68

9. The Defence recalls that Rules 66 and 68 specify the disclosure obligations of the Prosecution. The relevant provisions of these Rules provide as follows:

Rule 66

(A) Subject to the provisions of Rule 50, 53, 69 and 75, the Prosecutor shall:

[...]

(ii) Continuously disclose to the Defence copies of the statements of all additional prosecution witnesses whom the Prosecutor intends to call to testify, but not later than 60 days before the date for trial, or as otherwise ordered by a Judge of the Trial Chamber either before or after the commencement of the trial, upon good cause being shown by the Prosecution. Upon good cause being shown by the Defence, a Judge of the Trial Chamber may order that copies of the statements of additional prosecution witnesses that the Prosecutor does not intend to call be made available to the defence within a prescribed time. [emphasis added]

Rule 68

The Prosecutor shall...within 30 days of the initial appearance of the accused, make a statement under this Rule disclosing to the defence the existence of evidence known to the Prosecutor which in any way tends to suggest the innocence or mitigate the guilt of the accused or may affect the credibility of prosecution evidence. The Prosecutor shall be under a continuing obligation to disclose any such exculpatory material. [emphasis added]

10. As a matter of statutory construction, Rule 66(A)(ii) has two separate limbs. The first limb deals with the mandatory disclosure of statements of witnesses whom the Prosecutor intends to call to testify, which must be made within sixty days of the trial

⁶ *Prosecutor v. Oric*, IT-03-68-T, Decision on Ongoing Complaints about Prosecutorial Non-Compliance with Rule 68 of the Rules, 13 December 2005, para. 20.

⁷ *Prosecutor v. Kordic & Cerkez*, IT-65-14/2-A, Judgement, 17 December 2004, para. 243.

unless otherwise authorised by the court upon a showing of good cause by the Prosecutor. The second limb deals with statements of additional witnesses that the Prosecutor does NOT intend to call to testify, which may be disclosed to the Defence by order of the court, upon a showing of good cause by the Defence.

11. Therefore, once good cause has been shown by the Defence, and subject to any protective measures in place, the Prosecution is therefore under an obligation to disclose all witness statements. In this case, as argued below, the exculpatory nature of the witness statements constitute “good cause” for Rule 66 purposes.

This Trial Chamber has defined exculpatory evidence as that which is “evidence that in any way leads to suggest the innocence of the accused, or evidence that in any way tends to mitigate the guilt of the accused or evidence favourable to the accused that may affect the credibility of the prosecution evidence”.⁸

12. The Prosecution has a continuing legal obligation to disclose this as soon as practicable. This obligation exists, regardless of the nature and type of material.⁹

13. Rule 68 requires the Prosecution not merely to disclose to the Defence the existence of exculpatory evidence, but to disclose any such evidence in its control or custody.¹⁰ This includes the identities and the full statements of these Witnesses where, notwithstanding protective measures, “the identity of the witness who made the statement is inextricably connected with the substance of the statements”.¹¹ To date, the Prosecution has disclosed on a continuing basis the existence of exculpatory evidence, but it has not disclosed the actual exculpatory material in its custody.

⁸ *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-735, Decision on Confidential Defence Application for Disclosure of Documents in the Custody of the Prosecution Pursuant to Rule 66 and Rule 68, 18 February 2009, para. II(5) (“**Taylor Rule 66/68 Decision**”). See also *Prosecutor v. Norman et al.*, SCSL-04-14-T-146, Decision on Motion to Compel the Production of Exculpatory Witness Statements, Witness Summaries and Materials Pursuant to Rule 68, 8 July 2004, para. 24 (“**CDF Rule 68 Decision**”); *Prosecutor v. Bizimungu et al.*, ICTR-99-50-T, Decision on Prosper Mugiraneza’s Motion Pursuant to Rule 68 for Exculpatory Evidence Related to Witness GKI, 14 September 2004, at para. 8.

⁹ *Prosecutor v. Bizimungu et al.*, ICTR-99-50-T, Decision on Proper Mugiraneza’s Motion Pursuant to Rule 68 for Exculpatory Evidence Related to Witness GKI”, 14 September 2004, para. 8.

¹⁰ *Prosecutor v. Karemera et al.*, ICTR-98-44-I, Decision on the Defence Motion for Disclosure of Exculpatory Evidence, 7 October 2003, para. 8.

¹¹ See *Prosecutor v. Karemera*, ICTR-98-44-T, Decision on the Prosecutor’s Application Pursuant to Rules 39, 68 and 75 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence for an Order for Conditional Disclosure of Witness Statements and Other Documents Pursuant to Rule 68(A), 4 July 2006, para. 8; *Prosecutor v. Bagosora*, ICTR-98-41-T, Decision on Disclosure of Identity of Prosecution Informant, 24 May 2006, para. 5.

14. The importance of disclosure as a fair trial issue has been acknowledged in other Tribunals. In *Kordic and Cerkez*¹² it was held that, “Rule 68 performs an important function [...] it forms part of the Prosecution’s duty as ministers of justice assisting in the administration of justice [...] The Prosecution’s obligation under Rule 68 is not a secondary one [...] it is as important as the obligation to prosecute.” In *Krstic*¹³ it was held that disclosure of exculpatory material is fundamental to the fairness of proceedings before the Tribunals.
15. Unlike the Rules of other international tribunals, the SCSL Rule 68 does not contain an exception to the disclosure obligations.
16. As this Trial Chamber has determined, in order to establish that the Prosecution has breached its Rule 68 disclosure obligations, the Defence must:
- i) Specify the targeted evidentiary material;
 - ii) Make a *prima facie* showing that the targeted evidentiary material is exculpatory in nature;
 - iii) Make a *prima facie* showing that the material is in the Prosecution’s custody and control;
 - iv) Show that the Prosecution has in fact, failed to disclose the targeted exculpatory material.¹⁴

Protective Measures

17. Pursuant to Rule 75(F) of the Rules, the protective measures that were granted in prior proceedings continue to apply *mutatis mutandis* to the proceeding before this Chamber, unless and until they are rescinded by this Chamber, in consultation with the Chamber that initially granted the protective measures. Rule 75 is silent on the issue of

¹² *Prosecutor v. Kordic and Cerkez*, IT-65-14/2-A, Decision on Motions to Extend for Filing Appellant’s Briefs, May 11, 2001, para. 14; *Prosecutor v. Blaskic*, IT-95-14, Decision on Production of Discovery Materials, 27 January 1997, para. 50.1; as referred by *Prosecutor v. Blaskic*, IT-95-14, Appeals Chamber Judgment, 29 July 29 2004, para. 264.

¹³ *Prosecutor v. Krstic*, IT-98-33, Appeals Chamber Judgment, 19 April 2004, para.180.

¹⁴ *Prosecutor v. Taylor*, SCSL-03-01-T-735, Decision on Confidential Defence Application for Disclosure of Documents in the Custody of the Prosecution Pursuant to Rule 66 and Rule 68, 18 February 2009, para. II(5); see also *Prosecutor v. Brima et al*, SCSL-04-16-T, Decision on Joint Defence Motion on Disclosure of all Original Witness Statements, Interview Notes, and Investigator’s Notes Pursuant to Rule 66 and/or 68, 4 May 2005, para. 16; and CDF Rule 68 Decision, paras. 23-26. Note that these criteria are similar to those of the ICTR, which require the Defence to: (i) identify the material sought; (ii) if disputed, satisfy the Chamber on a *prima facie* basis of the Prosecutor’s custody or control of the materials requested; and (iii) if disputed, satisfy the Chamber of a *prima facie* basis of the exculpatory or potentially exculpatory character of the material requested. See *Prosecutor v. Karemera et al*, ICTR-98-44-I, Decision on the Defence Motion for Disclosure of Exculpatory Evidence, 7 October 2003, para. 11; *Prosecutor v. Karemera et al*, ICTR-98-44-T, Decision on Defence Motions for Disclosure of Information Obtained from Juvenal Uwilingiyimana, 27 April 2006, para. 9.

rescinding, varying or augmenting protective measures granted in the first proceedings by a party to the same proceedings. Nor do the Rules provide a standard to apply.

18. However, the Appeals Chamber of the Special Court has drawn from jurisprudence at the ICTY and determined that:

“where a Party in a case seeks to rescind, vary or augment protective measures granted to the witness, it should present supporting evidence capable of establishing on a preponderance of probabilities that the witness is no longer in need of such protection”.¹⁵

19. Specifically, a party seeking to alter protective measures must “show that existing protective measures are no longer necessary because of changed circumstances, such as that the potential threats to the security of the witnesses have diminished since the order for protective measures was made”.¹⁶

IV. Argument

The Requirements for Disclosure under Rules 66 and 68 are Satisfied

20. There is good cause for the Trial Chamber to order the disclosure of the unredacted statements of all eighty-five witnesses under Rule 66(A)(ii). These statements will be of material assistance to the preparation of the defence case as they have all already been identified by the Prosecution as containing exculpatory Rule 68 material. A showing of materiality,¹⁷ to the extent that it is required under Rule 66(A)(ii) and not just under Rule 66(A)(iii), is specifically established in the summaries of the witness statements contained in Confidential Annex A, as the requested statements would be significantly helpful to an understanding of important inculpatory or exculpatory evidence already on record as well as of evidence to be presented during the Defence case.

¹⁵ *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon, Gbao*, SCSL-04-15-T-1146, Decision on Prosecution Appeal of Decision on the Sesay Defence Motion Requesting the Lifting of Protective Measures in Respect of Certain Prosecution Witnesses, 23 May 2008 (“**Appeals Chamber Decision**”).

¹⁶ Appeals Chamber Decision, para. 36.

¹⁷ Materiality has been defined as evidence which is “significantly helpful to an understanding of important inculpatory or exculpatory evidence”. See *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon, Gbao*, SCSL-05-15-T-189, Sesay – Decision on Defence Motion for Disclosure Pursuant to Rules 66 and 68 of the Rules, 9 July 2004, para. 27, footnote 23. See also CDF Rule 68 Decision, para. 24; citing *Prosecutor v. Blaskic*, IT-95-14-PT, Decision on the Production of Discovery Materials, 27 January 1997, para. 50.

21. The Defence submits that in accordance with the prevailing case law, it has established that the Prosecution is in breach of its Rule 68 disclosure obligations.
22. First, the targeted evidentiary material is specified as the complete and unredacted witness statements of the eighty-five witnesses that the Prosecution either no longer intends to call at trial or never intended to call at trial.
23. Secondly, the targeted evidentiary material is *prima facie* exculpatory in nature. The Prosecution itself has disclosed all of the material in redacted format under Rule 68. Furthermore, the Defence has analyzed the unredacted portions and summarized the exculpatory nature of the contents of the statements in the Confidential Annex.
24. Thirdly, the targeted evidentiary material is *prima facie* in the Prosecution's custody and/or control, as the Prosecution has disclosed the existence of the exculpatory material throughout the disclosure process.
25. Fourthly, the Prosecution has in fact failed to disclose the targeted exculpatory material, as the Defence has only been served redacted copies of the material. The exculpatory portions of the witness statements are either redacted completely, or the redactions make the exculpatory portions of little use to the Defence because the context is obscured and the identities of the witnesses' are unknown.

Protective Measures Should be Modified

26. The Defence observes that eighty-two of the witnesses were granted protective measures in the instant proceedings or during the course of another trial before the Special Court, and their protective measures require modification. However, to its knowledge, the witnesses listed as TF1-605, TF1-606 and TF1-607 have never been granted pre-trial protective measures or otherwise, such that their identities are protected. Thus, they are under no court-ordered protection and their full unredacted statements and identities should be disclosed to the Defence forthwith.
27. The Appeals Chamber has stated that the existence of protective measures do not affect the Prosecution's disclosure obligations pursuant to Rules 66 and 68.¹⁸ Jurisprudence states that notwithstanding any protective measures, unredacted statements must be disclosed by the Prosecution under Rule 68 where "the identity [of the witnesses who

¹⁸ Appeals Chamber Decision, para. 37.

made the statement] is inextricably connected with the substance of the statements”,¹⁹ as is true in the instant case.

28. Based on a preponderance of possibilities, the eighty-two witnesses are no longer in need of protection based on the limited degree to which the Defence is seeking disclosure. The Defence is not seeking disclosure to the public at large; instead, the Defence seeks disclosure to the Defence team only, in order to fully evaluate all of the exculpatory evidence available to it in advance of the beginning of the Defence case.
29. Furthermore, there has been a change of circumstances in that the security situation facing the witnesses has decreased since none of the eighty-two witnesses will testify for the Prosecution any longer. Thus, any threats they may have faced by being listed a Prosecution witness when the order for protective measures was made are now significantly diminished. Furthermore, Sierra Leone and Liberia continue to consolidate the peace and improve the general security situation of the region; the fragile and hostile environment that existed when the protective measures order was made no longer exists.
30. The Defence submits that it is impossible for it to give a subjective analysis of the security situation of each individual witness for two reasons. Firstly, the Defence does not know the identity of the witnesses and are thus not in a position to investigate their unique circumstances. Secondly, the Prosecution never provided specific information on the security situation facing the individual witnesses when requesting protective measures in the first place. Therefore, there is no concrete security situation for the Defence to evaluate.
31. Additionally, whether a change in circumstances justifies the modification of the protective measures regime in place must be evaluated in light of the Trial Chamber’s twin obligation to respect the rights of the accused and have due regard to the need for witness protection.²⁰

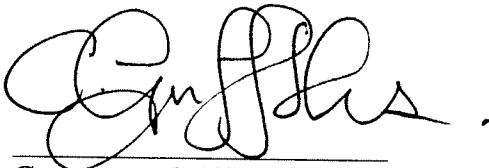
V. Conclusion

¹⁹ *Prosecutor v. Karemera et al.*, ICTR-98-44-T, Decision on the Prosecutor’s Application Pursuant to Rule 39, 68 and 75 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence for an Order for Conditional Disclosure of Witness Statements and Other Documents Pursuant to Rule 68 (A) (TC), 4 July 2006, para. 8.

²⁰ *Prosecutor v. Sesay et al.*, SCSL-04-15-T-180, Decision on the Prosecution Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosure, 30 November 2006, para.17.

32. Without knowing the identity and having the unredacted statements of the eighty-five witnesses (sixty-three Non-Trial Witnesses and twenty-two Unused-Trial Witnesses), which have all been identified by the Prosecution being exculpatory, the Defence will not be able to adequately prepare its case, which is a violation of the Accused's fair trial rights.
33. For all of the foregoing reasons, the Defence requests the Trial Chamber to:
- i) Modify the protective measures in respect of sixty of the Non-Trial Witnesses (excluding TF1-605, 606, and 607) and all twenty-two of the Unused-Trial Witnesses as listed in the Confidential Annex to the extent necessary to allow disclosure of identities and unredacted witness statements;
 - ii) Order the Prosecution to immediately disclose to the Taylor Defence team only, the identities and unredacted versions of the witness statements of the eighty-five witnesses listed in the Confidential Annex; and
 - iii) Grant the Defence permission to contact any of the witnesses that the Defence deems useful after evaluation of the disclosed exculpatory material, through the Witness and Victim Section of the Court.

Respectfully Submitted,



Courtenay Griffiths, Q.C.
Lead Counsel for Charles G. Taylor
Dated this 25th Day of February 2009
The Hague, The Netherlands

List of Authorities

A. Special Court for Sierra Leone

Prosecutor v. Taylor, SCSL-03-01-T

Prosecutor v. Taylor, SCSL-03-01-PT-99, Decision on Confidential Prosecution Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and for Non-Public Disclosure and Urgent Request for Interim Measures and on Confidential Prosecution Motion for Leave to Substitute a Corrected and Supplemented List as Annex A of the Confidential Prosecution Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and for Non-Public Disclosure and Urgent Request for Interim Measures, 5 May 2006

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Prosecutor v Kallon, SCSL-2003-07-PT-033, “Decision on the Prosecutor’s Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosure”, 23 May 2003;

Prosecutor v Gbao, SCSL-2003-09-PT-048, “Decision on the Persecution’s Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non- Public Disclosure”, 10 October 2003

Prosecutor v Brima, SCSL-2003-06-PT-036, “Decision on the Prosecutor’s Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosure”, 23 May 2003

Prosecutor v Kamara, SCSL-2003-10-PT-040, “Decision on the Prosecutor’s Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosure”, 23 October 2003

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Prosecutor v. Brima et al, SCSL-04-16-T, Decision on Joint Defence Motion on Disclosure of all Original Witness Statements, Interview Notes, and Investigator’s Notes Pursuant to Rule 66 and/or 68, 4 May 2005

Prosecutor v. Norman et al., SCSL-04-14-T-146, Decision on Motion to Compel the Production of Exculpatory Witness Statements, Witness Summaries and Materials Pursuant to Rule 68, 8 July 2004

Prosecutor v. Sesay et al, SCSL-04-15-T-180, Decision on the Prosecution Motion for Immediate Protective Measures for Witnesses and Victims and for Non-Public Disclosure, 30 November 2006

Prosecutor v. Sesay et al, SCSL-05-15-T-189, Sesay – Decision on Defence Motion for Disclosure Pursuant to Rules 66 and 68 of the Rules, 9 July 2004

Prosecutor v. Sesay et al, SCSL-04-15-T-1146, Decision on Prosecution Appeal of Decision on the Sesay Defence Motion Requesting the Lifting of Protective Measures in Respect of Certain Prosecution Witnesses, 23 May 2008

B. ICTY

Prosecutor v. Blaskic, IT-95-14, Decision on Production of Discovery Materials, 27 January 1997

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C. ICTR

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<http://trim.unictr.org/webdrawer/rec/78494/> and <http://trim.unictr.org/webdrawer/rec/93184/>

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Prosecutor v. Karemera et al, ICTR-98-44-T, Decision on the Prosecutor's Application Pursuant to Rule 39, 68 and 75 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence for an Order for Conditional Disclosure of Witness Statements and Other Documents Pursuant to Rule 68 (A), 4 July 2006
<http://trim.unictr.org/webdrawer/rec/92781/>



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Court Management Section – Court Records

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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Application

Order

Indictment

Motion

Decision

Correspondence

Document Title:

PUBLIC WITH CONFIDENTIAL ANNEX A – DEFENCE MOTION PURSUANT TO RULES 66 AND 68 FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF EXCULPATORY MATERIAL IN REDACTED WITNESS STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES THE PROSECUTION DOES NOT INTEND TO CALL

Name of Officer:

Vincent Tishekwa

Signed: 