UNITED **NATIONS** 3- 3-14 2-1



International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the

former Yugoslavia since 1991

Case No.: IT-05-88-T

Date:

30 July 2008

Original: English

IN TRIAL CHAMBER II

Before:

Judge Carmel Agius, Presiding

Judge O-Gon Kwon **Judge Kimberly Prost**

Judge Ole Bjørn Støle - Reserve Judge

Registrar:

Mr. Hans Holthuis

Decision of:

30 July 2008

PROSECUTOR

v.

VUJADIN POPOVIĆ LJUBIŠA BEARA DRAGO NIKOLIĆ LJUBOMIR BOROVČANIN RADIVOJE MILETIĆ **MILAN GVERO** VINKO PANDUREVIĆ

PUBLIC

DECISION ON THE REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE DECISION ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF THE EXPERT REPORT AND PROPOSED EXPERT TESTIMONY OF PROFESSOR SCHABAS

Office of the Prosecutor

Mr. Peter McCloskey

Counsel for the Accused

Mr. Zoran Živanović and Ms. Mira Tapušković for Vujadin Popović

Mr. John Ostojić and Mr. Predrag Nikolić for Ljubiša Beara

Ms. Jelena Nikolić and Mr. Stéphane Bourgon for Drago Nikolić

Mr. Aleksandar Lazarević and Mr. Christopher Gosnell for Ljubomir Borovčanin

Ms. Natacha Fauveau Ivanović and Mr. Nenad Petrušić for Radivoje Miletić

Mr. Dragan Krgović and Mr. David Josse for Milan Gvero

Mr. Peter Haynes and Mr. Đorđe Sarapa for Vinko Pandurević

THIS TRIAL CHAMBER of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991 ("Tribunal");

BEING SEISED OF the "Joint Defence Request for Reconsideration of the Decision on the Admissibility of the Expert Report and Proposed Expert Testimony of Professor Schabas", filed jointly by Popović, Beara, Nikolić, Borovčanin and Pandurević ("Joint Defence") on 10 July 2008 ("Motion");

NOTING that in the Motion, the Joint Defence requests the Trial Chamber to reconsider the "Decision on the Admissibility of the Expert Report and Proposed Expert Testimony of Professor Schabas" issued on 1 July 1008 ("Impugned Decision"), which denied the admissibility of Professor Schabas' testimony as expert witness and of his expert report;¹

NOTING that the Joint Defence argues that:

- 1. the Trial Chamber committed a "clear error in reasoning" by failing to assess the scope of Professor Schabas' expertise and properly defining it as going beyond the concept of genocide in international criminal law,² and failing to consider the potential impact of this concept on matters of State responsibility, which involves highly specialized expertise that is not within the usual subject-matter of the Tribunal.³ In this regard, it is submitted that the testimony of legal experts on highly specialized areas of law is appropriate in some national jurisdictions,⁴ and that the Trial Chamber is fully capable of ensuring that Professor Schabas testifies within the scope of his expertise;⁵ and
- 2. reconsideration is "necessary to prevent an injustice," as presenting his expertise "in the form of legal submissions is not an adequate substitute for his appearance as an expert witness"; 7

Impugned Decision, para. 9. See also Motion, paras. 1, 18(a), (b). The Joint Defence further requests the Trial Chamber to hold that Professor Schabas is an expert pursuant to Rule 94 bis(A) and that his report and testimony are properly admissible. Ibid., para. 18(c).

² Motion, para. 4.

³ Motion, paras. 5–8.

⁴ Motion, para. 11. The Joint Defence refers to the admissibility of some lawyers and law professors to testify as experts in insurance coverage disputes in the United States. *Ibid*.

⁵ Motion, paras. 12–14.

⁶ Motion, para. 15.

⁷ Motion, para. 16.

NOTING that in the "Prosecution Response to Defence Motion Requesting Reconsideration of the Decision Denying Admission of Professor Schabas' Expert Testimony", filed on 25 July 2008 ("Response") the Prosecution submits that:

- 1. the Trial Chamber did not err in its reasoning, but employed "sound reasoning and acted within its discretion" in denying the admissibility of Professor Schabas' testimony and report as expert evidence;⁸ and
- 2. reconsideration of the Impugned Decision is not necessary to prevent an injustice, as there are other alternative means of making use of Professor Schabas' expertise;⁹

CONSIDERING that according to the jurisprudence of the Tribunal, a Chamber has "inherent discretionary power to reconsider a previous decision in exceptional cases if a clear error of reasoning has been demonstrated or if it is necessary to do so to prevent an injustice";¹⁰

RECALLING that in the Impugned Decision the Trial Chamber recognised Professor Schabas' expertise in the "legal analysis of the crime of genocide" and concluded that the subject on which this expertise is offered is a matter which "falls directly within the competence of the Trial Chamber";¹¹

CONSIDERING that the Trial Chamber did not in any way misconstrue the expertise of Professor Schabas and the content of his proposed expert report and testimony;

CONSIDERING that, as stated in the Impugned Decision, none of the matters on which Professor Schabas would offer evidence fall into areas in which the Trial Chamber requires expert assistance;

CONSIDERING therefore that no clear error of reasoning has been demonstrated and the Trial Chamber is not satisfied that there are circumstances justifying reconsideration to prevent injustice;

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⁸ Response, paras. 4–9.

⁹ Response, para. 10.

See, for example, *Prosecutor v. Tolimir*, Case No. IT-05-88/2-AR73.1, Decision on Zdravko Tolimir's Request for Reconsideration of Appeals Chamber's Decision of 28 March 2008, 18 June 2008, para. 8. See also Decision on the Beara Motion for Reconsideration and Beara and Nikolić Joint Motion for Certification of the Decision Denying Motion for a Subpoena Duces Tecum Compelling Momir Nikolić to Disclose his Personal Notes, 10 January 2008, p. 4.

¹¹ Impugned Decision, para. 8.

PURSUANT TO Rules 54, 89 and 94 bis,

HEREBY DISMISSES the Motion.

Done in English and French, the English text being authoritative.

Carmel Agius Presiding

Dated this thirtieth day of July 2008 At The Hague The Netherlands

[Seal of the Tribunal]