



**THE TRIAL CHAMBER** (“Trial Chamber”) of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (“Special Court”) composed of Hon. Justice Benjamin Mutanga Itoe, Presiding Judge, Hon. Justice Bankole Thompson, and Hon. Justice Pierre Boutet;

**SEIZED OF** the *Request by First Accused for Leave to Appeal Against the Trial Chamber’s Decision on Presentation of Witness Testimony on Moyamba Crime Base, 1 March 2005*, filed by Court Appointed Counsel for the First Accused on the 4<sup>th</sup> of March, 2005;

**NOTING** the *Prosecution Response to Defence “Request by First Accused for Leave to Appeal Against the Trial Chamber’s Decision on Presentation of Witness Testimony on Moyamba Crime Base, 1 March 2005”*, filed by the Prosecution on the 15<sup>th</sup> of March, 2005;

**NOTING** the *Defence Reply to Prosecution Response to Defence Request by First Accused for Leave to Appeal Against the Trial Chamber’s Decision on Presentation of Witness Testimony on Moyamba Crime Base, 1 March 2005*, filed by the Defence on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March, 2005;

**MINDFUL** of the Trial Chamber’s *Decision on Presentation on Witness Testimony on Moyamba Crime Base*, delivered on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 2005;

**NOTING** the Consolidated Indictment against the Accused, Sam Hinga Norman, Moinina Fofana, and Allieu Kondewa, approved on the 5<sup>th</sup> of February, 2004;

**NOTING** the *Decision on Amendment of the Consolidated Indictment (“Appeals Chamber Decision”)*, rendered by the Appeals Chamber of the Special Court on the 18<sup>th</sup> of May, 2005;

**NOTING** that the Appeals Chamber Decision outlined the test for leave to file an interlocutory appeal as follows:

The standard for leave to appeal at an interlocutory stage is set high by Rule 73(B), which restricts such leave to “exceptional cases” where “irreparable prejudice” may otherwise be suffered.<sup>1</sup>

**NOTING** that Rule 73(B) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence for the Special Court for Sierra Leone (“Rules”) provides that:

Decisions rendered on such motions are without interlocutory appeal. However, in exceptional circumstances and to avoid irreparable prejudice to a party, the Trial Chamber may give leave to appeal. Such leave should be sought within 3 days of the decision and shall not operate as a stay of proceedings unless the Trial Chamber so orders.

**NOTING** that Rule 73(B) of the Rules generally does not confer a right of interlocutory appeal but only grants leave to appeal in exceptional cases;

**NOTING** that the Trial Chamber ruled in the case of *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao* and *Prosecutor v. Brima, Kamara and Kanu*, that the criteria of exceptional circumstances and irreparable prejudice outlined in Rule 73(B) of the Rules are conjunctive;

<sup>1</sup> Appeals Indictment Decision, para. 43 (emphasis added).

CONSIDERING that the Chamber in this case held that:

[T]his rule involves a high threshold that must be met before this Chamber can exercise its discretion to grant leave to appeal. The two limbs of the test are clearly conjunctive, not disjunctive; in other words, they must both be satisfied;<sup>2</sup>

NOTING the Trial Chamber's prior ruling in the case of *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, where the Trial Chamber stated that:

[T]he overriding legal consideration in respect of an application for leave to file an interlocutory appeal is that the applicant's case must reach a level of exceptional circumstances and irreparable prejudice. Nothing short of that will suffice having regard to the restrictive nature of Rule 73(B) of the Rules and the rationale that criminal trials must not be heavily encumbered and consequently unduly delayed by interlocutory appeals;<sup>3</sup>

CONSIDERING that the fact of judicial dissent amongst the Judges of the Trial Chamber on the applicable law and procedure applied in the Impugned Decision does not in itself constitute an exceptional circumstance, although the nature and significance of the matters sought to be appealed, in conjunction with the fact of dissent, might be considered as factors relevant to this determination;

CONSIDERING that the factors raised by the Defence as supporting exceptional circumstances relate to alleged jurisdictional errors committed by the Trial Chamber;

NOTING that the Defence fully supported the proposal submitted by the Prosecution for the Trial Chamber to render the Impugned Decision;

CONSIDERING that the grounds advanced by Court Appointed Counsel for the First Accused in its application for leave to appeal against the Trial Chamber's Decision do not satisfy the conjunctive test of "exceptional circumstances" and "irreparable prejudice" prescribed by Rule 73(B);

THE TRIAL CHAMBER HEREBY DENIES the Application for leave to appeal.

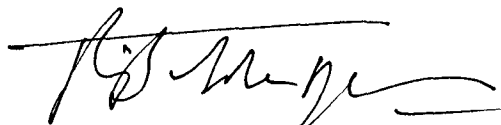
Done in Freetown, Sierra Leone, this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of May, 2005



Hon. Justice Pierre Boutet



Hon. Justice Benjamin Mutanga Itoe  
Presiding Judge  
Trial Chamber



Hon. Justice Bankole Thompson



<sup>2</sup> *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, Case No. SCSL-04-16-PT, and *Prosecutor v. Brima, Kamara and Kanu*, Case No. SCSL-2004-16-PT, Decision on Prosecutor's Application for Leave to File an Interlocutory Appeal against the Decision on the Prosecution Motions for Joinder, 13 February 2005.

<sup>3</sup> *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, Decision on Prosecution Application for Leave to File an Interlocutory Appeal Against Decision on Motion for Concurrent Hearing of Evidence Common to Cases, SCSL-2004-15-PT and SCSL-2004-16-PT, para 21.